

Public Document Pack

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

Direct Dialling: 01522 552107

E-Mail: rachel.wilson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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

A Meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will be held on Thursday, 5 March 2020 at 10.30 am in Committee Room One, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Voting Councillors: E J Poll (Lincolnshire County Council), R Gambba-Jones (South Holland District Council), Y Stevens (Boston Borough Council), B Bushell (City of Lincoln Council), Mrs S Harrison (East Lindsey District Council), M Head (North Kesteven District Council), Dr P Moseley (South Kesteven District Council) and O Brierly (West Lindsey District Council)

Non-Voting Officers: Christian Allen (Boston Borough Council), Steve Bird (City of Lincoln Council), Victoria Burgess (East Lindsey District Council), David Steels (North Kesteven District Council), Emily Spicer (South Holland District Council), Ian Yates (South Kesteven District Council) and Ady Selby (West Lindsey District Council)

AGENDA

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence	
2	Declaration of Interests	
3	Minutes of the meeting held on 21 November 2019	3 - 10
4	Partner Updates	
5	DEFRA Consultation <i>(To receive a report by John Coates)</i>	Verbal Report
6	Draft Annual Report <i>(To receive a report by John Coates, Lincolnshire County</i>	11 - 12

Item	Title	Pages
	<i>Council)</i>	
7	SCRAP Flytipping Update <i>(To receive a report and presentation from Ady Selby, West Lindsey District Council)</i>	13 - 14
8	Waste and Recycling Infrastructure <i>(To receive a report from John Coates, Lincolnshire County Council)</i>	15 - 18
9	Year Two Food Waste Trial <i>(To receive a report from Councillor Peter Moseley, South Kesteven District Council)</i>	19 - 40
10	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Update <i>(To receive a report from Rachel Stamp, Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Delivery Manager)</i>	41 - 48
11	Performance Update <i>(To receive a report from Matthew Michell, Lincolnshire County Council)</i>	49 - 52
12	Update to the Terms of Reference <i>(To receive a report from Democratic Services)</i>	53 - 54
13	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Forward Plan	55 - 56

Debbie Barnes OBE
 Chief Executive
 26 February 2020



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP 21 NOVEMBER 2019

PRESENT:

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

District Councillor Roger Gambba-Jones (Vice-Chairman)	(South Holland District Council)
District Councillor Yvonne Stevens	(Boston Borough Council)
Christian Allen	(Boston Borough Council)
Victoria Burgess	(East Lindsey District Council)
Steve Bird	(City of Lincoln Council)
District Councillor Richard Wright	(Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's)
David Steels	(North Kesteven District Council)
Ian Yates	(South Kesteven District Council)
Gary Smith	(South Kesteven District Council)
Ady Selby	(West Lindsey District Council)
Phil Drury	(Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's)
District Councillor M Foster	(East Lindsey District Council)
Nicole Hilton	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Matthew Michell	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Emily Wilcox	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Rachel Stamp	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Stuart Hoyle	(Environment Agency)

12 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor B Bushell (City of Lincoln Council), Councillor M Head (North Kesteven District Council), Simon Mitchell (Environment Agency), Councillor Dr P Moseley (South Kesteven District Council) and Emily Spicer (South Holland District Council).

13 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest.

14 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 11 JULY 2019

It was agreed that the following amendment be made to Minute 6 – Partner Updates:

East Lindsey District Council update – 'Both had been issued with 31000 fines' be amended to read 'Both had been issues with 1000 fines'.

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on the 11 July 2019 be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman, subject to the above amendments.

15 PARTNER UPDATES

Each Partner Authority was invited to provide an update to the Partnership on the work undertaken by each authority since the last meeting of the Partnership.

South Holland District Council

The Council had been focussed on the paper and card trial. Officers were also dealing with an increase in fly tipping.

In response to a question, Officers clarified that they were investigating the report that fly tipping had increased by 32% in South Holland.

Boston Borough Council

Since the last meeting, Boston Borough Council had ordered a replacement refuse fleet which was due to be delivered in 2020.

Boston Borough Council had also signed up a new enforcement contractor – Local Authority Support Services, which had commenced in August 2019.

The main focus over recent months had been preparing for the paper and card trial.

West Lindsey District Council

Representatives announced that they had been working to reduce and tackle fly tipping across the district and welcomed the SCRAP fly tipping initiative.

There had been unanimous support by households for the paper and card trial in the districts taking part and WLDC had a huge ambition to move quicker and achieve the benefits available across the whole county.

City Of Lincoln Council

Officers advised that a contract with Biffa was ending in 2022. Work had been focussed on evaluating the options for these contracts. It was hoped that decisions would be made imminently

East Lindsey District Council

The Partnership were informed that bin collection days were due to change in April 2020. Work being carried out to communicate the changes to calendar collection days and accepted items.

North Kesteven District Council

It was noted that work was being carried out to assess and evaluate number of contracts which were up for renewal in 2020.

The council were exploring new opportunities that their new depot offered; as a result, a decision had been made to bring vehicle maintenance back in-house.

Work was on-going for the paper and card trial.

16 PAPER AND CARD TRIAL UPDATE

The Partnership received a presentation from the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) Programme Delivery Manager, which provided an update on Lincolnshire's Paper and Card Recycling Trial.

The presentation outlined the following:

- The desired outcomes of the paper and card trial – to improve the quality and volume of paper & card recycled; the repurposing many times, rather than just into a single use product; and to change customers behaviours
- The trial areas and number of households within the trial
- The key dates in which information was being provided
- The process undertaken for bin or bag collections
- The materials that were accepted in the bins/bags
- The amount of recycling collected so far as part of the trial and the quality of the recycling collected
- The future plans and aspirations for the trial

The LWP Programme Delivery Manager advised that there had been a lot of work to engage with the public to encourage, provide awareness and educate the public of the benefits of recycling and what could be recycled in their Mixed Dry Recycling bins.

The LWP Programme Delivery Manager thanked partners for their time and effort to help get the trial operational.

Overall, the paper and card trial had been positively received and successful so far.

Members and Officers were provided to ask questions, in which the following points were noted:

- Concerns were raised that the design of the bin being used in the trial allowed water to pool on top of and leak into the bin, resulting in moisture levels in the recycling. The LWP Programme Delivery Manager informed that Partnership that robust tests had been carried out on the bins which had determined that only a very minor amount of water leakage was possible. It had been concluded that the amount of possible leakage would not compromise the quality of recycling.

Officers would consider an alternative bin design if they were to purchase any more bins at a future date.

- There had been some unforeseen issues with the suitability of some of items for recycling. Following a large number of potato sacks being recycled, Officers were investigating whether potato sacks and various other items were suitable to be recycled.
- One school was currently taking part in the trial which was situated in the South Holland district.
- It was noted that communications received by Members had suggested that the public were very interested in the trial and that the trial was successful so far. It was essential to maintain the high level of quality and participation.
- It was recognised that there was a high level of waste and recycling produced over the Christmas Period and that people may make genuine mistakes when recycling during this period.
- The Partnership emphasised the need for clear communication as to what could be recycled over the Christmas period and beyond. It was confirmed that this had been discussed as part of the strategic officer working group, with a key message to be mindful of foil and glitter in the recycling.
- Councils were also relaying the message that all non-recyclable waste was disposed of at the County's Energy from Waste plant, which was also beneficial for the environment. It was hoped that this would diffuse concerns about not being able to put certain items in recycling bins.
- Representatives from North Kesteven District Council advised that although they had received a small number of initial complaints regarding the colour of the bin and the extra bin, an overwhelming majority of the feedback had been positive.
- The Partnership emphasised the importance of consistency with regards to enforcement across the County, whilst maintaining an awareness of the differences in the recyclables collected.
- Lincolnshire County Council Officers were currently gathering information and investigating possible options for a new contract for paper and card recycling. Officers had recognised an opportunity for a much more integrated approach across the county.
- It was felt that there was a role for the strategic officer working group to ensure that the monitoring of metrics was considered and aided the decision making process.
- It was confirmed that unused wallpaper could be recycled as long as it did not contain foils or glitter.

RESOLVED:

That the presentation be noted.

**17 MIXED DRY RECYCLING STANDARDISED MATERIALS AND
CONTAMINATION**

Consideration was given to a presentation by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Manager, which provided an update on the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Mixed Dry Recycling (MDR) and Contamination.

The presentation outlined the information which was being provided to the public on the materials that could be recycled across the county, the condition of these items and the types of items accepted and not acceptable the Mixed Dry Recycling.

Councils were also working hard to communicate the key messages about what was acceptable to be placed in Residual, garden waste and household bins across the county.

The Partnership were advised that leaflets and communications advising of recyclable materials would now be consistent across all partner councils.

Councils were continuing to sample all waste streams and gather information on this which would measure the impact of contamination in mixed dry recycling.

The key message being communicated over the Christmas period was that no grease, grub or glitter.

The Partnership were invited to ask questions, in which the following points were noted:

- The public were being advised to remove caps from bottles before placing them in their recycling bins/bags.
- It was clarified that sealed bottles with liquid inside did not cause an issue with recycling. Contamination occurred when a bottle was unsealed and still had liquid inside.
- Members raised concern over the message that bottles needed to be 'empty, clean and dry' before being recycled. In particular, concern was raised with regard to the 'dry' aspect of this advice. It was suggested that this could deter people from recycling if they felt that they had to partake in a time-consuming process of drying bottles before recycling.
- It was agreed that the Partnership should continue for the time being to advise that empty bottles needed to be 'empty, clean and dry' before being recycled. However, it was suggested that when the next iteration of leaflets were produced, 'dry' was removed from the advice.
- Officers agreed to investigate the level of moisture found in paper and card in the mixed dry recycling and whether there was a large impact as a result.
- It was hoped that the sampling process would provide further information on what the main contaminants were in order to ensure effective communication with the public on these.
- The Partnership agreed that a shared communications strategy across the Partnership and all Districts and the County Council.

RESOLVED:

1. That the presentation be noted;
2. That it be agreed that all council's across the Partnership adopt a shared communications strategy.

18 JMWMS ACTION PLAN UPDATE

Consideration was given to a report by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Delivery Manager, which provided the Partnership with an updated version of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Action Plan.

The Partnership were informed that a draft annual report was due to be reported to the next meeting of the Partnership.

The Partnership highlighted the importance of all the outcomes of all trials being considered collectively to form a more joined up strategy for the future.

RESOLVED:

That the updated action plan be noted.

19 SCRAP FLY TIPPING CAMPAIGN UPDATE

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Delivery Manager informed the Partnership that West Lindsey District Council had been the Lead Authority in the SCRAP Fly Tipping Campaign.

It was noted that a communications plan for the campaign was currently being written by enforcement officers.

The Partnership welcomed the Waste Crime Engagement Specialist (Environment Agency), who provided a further update on the SCRAP Fly Tipping Campaign.

As part of the campaign, the Environment Agency had begun carrying out intervention days in collaboration with Lincolnshire Police West Lindsey policing team, in which Officers carried out road side stops in conjunction with waste sites. 50% of the vehicles stopped had received a sanction of some form.

District Councils across the county had shown interest in partaking in the SCRAP campaign. Days of action were planned in West Lindsey through November, December and January, before commencing in East Lindsey with collaboration between the Environment Agency, The Wolds Policing Team and East Lindsey District Council. The Waste Crime Engagement Specialist planned to meet with representatives of Lincolnshire Police to agree collaboration on a county-wide operation. It was hoped that Lincolnshire Police would support robust proactive action against fly tipping that would be undertaken by across the county by all local policing teams.

It was noted that West Lindsey District Council were the first local authority in England to adopt a prevention and disruption response in support of the SCRAP fly-tipping campaign.

Members were invited to ask questions, in which the following points were noted:

- It was confirmed that the campaign would include the involvement of licensing and trading standards teams who would be investigating at illegal waste sites.
- It was noted that the days of action would involve collaboration with planning officers, trading standards officers and licensing officers.
- The Partnership welcomed the approach set out in the SCRAP campaign. It was hoped that the visibly proactive approach would provide assurance to the public and encourage more incidents to be reported.
- It was highlighted that the Waste Crime Engagement Specialist role had been created to bring partners and projects together and educate partners about overlapping issues such as the fly tipping through the use of the SCRAP campaign.

RESOLVED:

That the update be noted.

20 PROPOSED NEW MEASURES AND TARGETS FOR WASTE-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Consideration was given to a report by the LCC Senior Commissioning Officer (Waste), which set out the proposed new measures and targets for waste related environmental performance.

The UK Government had identified the need to find appropriate ways to measure environmental performance. The recently-adopted Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire also made clear the importance of having effective ways to measure progress against the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's strategic objectives.

In response to these factors, the LWP's strategic officer working group had proposed the following new Key Performance Measures (KPI's) which were considered both 'useful' and 'readily available':

- Recycling rate of 'waste from households' – which includes recycling, reuse and composting from all sources, not just kerbside.
- Household Waste collection (kilograms per household) – includes all sources, not just kerbside collections.

The Senior Commissioning Officer (Waste) set out the proposed targets for the proposed new measures.

In addition, the Partnership were informed that the strategic officer working group were working to develop a number of other KPI's to measure progress against other aspects of the JMWMS vision and objectives. It was planned that measures relating to the following themes, identified as 'useful' but not yet 'readily available', would be introduced at a later date:

- Contamination – Recycling contamination rate (kerbside recyclables)

**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
21 NOVEMBER 2019**

- Carbon – Overall LWP waste management carbon footprint
- Customer Friendly –
 - Satisfaction with waste collections
 - Satisfaction with HWRC's

It was noted that the initial KPI's show that there had been a reduction in recyclables reported in kerbside Mixed Dry Recycling; less composing of green waste; and thus a reduction of the overall recycling rate.

The Partnership were invited to ask questions, in which the following points were noted:

- It was confirmed that there had been an overall reduction in waste per household over the last ten years.
- It was clarified that achieving the proposed target of 55% recycling rate from 'waste from households' by 2025/26 would most likely rely on the fact that the government would bring in mandatory food waste collections for every household.

RESOLVED:

1. That the use of the two initial KPI's as on-going measures of the performance against the JMWMS be approved;
2. The proposed targets, as set out in the report, for the new KPI's be approved;
3. That the proposed themes for the additional KPI's that will follow later – contamination, carbon, customer friendly, be noted.

The meeting closed at 1.10 pm

Agenda Item 6



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5 MARCH 2020

SUBJECT :	DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT
REPORT BY:	JOHN COATES
CONTACT NO:	01522 843272

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The members of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) formally approved the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire in January 2019. This sets the objectives for how the partnership will protect the environment by delivering sustainable waste management services through best value practices for the benefit of Lincolnshire.

Waste management is one of the activities that require a strategic environmental assessment before any plan or programme can be implemented. As well as consulting with national and regulatory bodies the partnership conducted a public consultation on its draft proposals. The feedback from all of these was included within the final draft of the strategy that all members of the partnership adopted.

It is also a requirement that such plans are monitored to assess the significant environmental effects once the plan is implemented so that unforeseen adverse effects can be identified at an early stage to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.

DISCUSSIONS

The adopted strategy was published in January 2019 and is available online at <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/1898/joint-municipal-waste-management-strategy-2019-pdf>.

The strategy has ten objectives, many of which have actions that will require a decision before further activity can continue or they will reach a conclusion where evaluation of

their impact will be required. This supports adopting a formal regular structured review of progress against the objectives. This is done through reports to the meetings of the LWP so that its members can have oversight of the actions they have agreed and their progress in achieving the aims of the strategy.

Whilst these reports are publicly available through the democratic pages of the County Council as convener of the LWP meetings, it was felt that a published document should be produced to put all the information in one place so the public and other interested parties can have easy access for reference and information.

As the strategy was adopted in January 2019 and its actions were based on data from the accounting year April 2017 to March 2018, it was felt that the data should be updated with that from later years to enable an objective assessment to be made of progress and to identify any potential adverse effects that may be happening. The report will also identify external factors that will affect the objectives in the strategy and explain how the LWP members are responding to any changes.

All the data on waste and recycling submitted to Government by the partnership members has to be checked and approved before becoming official statistics. This validation exercise is normally completed by December which is when the Government publish the national and local waste and recycling statistics. Most partnership members have reviewed and submitted their end of year data by May each year and the checking process usually only produces minor changes.

It is agreed by the senior officers group that a report can be put together for the LWP annual AGM in July each year using the unvalidated data for the previous year with a high degree of confidence that the data is accurate. The annual report for the following year will pick up any changes identified through the validation process.

OPTIONS

As the JMWMS was a published document it is felt that the annual report should be presented in a similar format.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation is for the LWP to approve the production of an annual report to be presented at its July AGM each year. Once approved the report to be publicly available as a printable document.

If approved the draft annual report will be provided to LWP members after the March LWP meeting and the finalised version presented at the July AGM.

Agenda Item 7



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5 March 2020

SUBJECT :	SCRAP Fly tipping campaign
REPORT BY:	Adrian Selby – Assistant Director of Operations, West Lindsey District Council
CONTACT NO:	ady.selby@west-lindsey.gov.uk

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fly-tipping is increasing nationally year on year and clearance costs for Local authorities are increasing too.

On 12th February 2019, PCC Marc Jones hosted a fly-tipping summit to investigate what could be done to address this issue. Representatives from all the agencies who attended signed a pledge to seek ways to work together in order to tackle the rising trend.

At the July 2019 meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP), a presentation was received from the 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. This was well received by LWP and West Lindsey volunteered to lead on a similar campaign within Lincolnshire.

Objective

- To increase awareness of fly-tipping and how to avoid using unlicensed waste carriers

Method

A similar theme to that used in Hertfordshire was adopted using the SCRAP acronym

Suspect all waste carriers

Check with the Environment Agency that the provider taking your waste away is registered

Refuse unexpected offers to have waste taken away

Ask what will happen to your waste

Paperwork should be obtained

In West Lindsey the campaign has consisted of the following actions;

- An A5 flyer highlighting the campaign delivered to every household in the district.
- Two RCV's wrapped with campaign posters
- A stop and search campaign on suspected vehicles over four separate days
- A supporting social media campaign

Results

The social media campaign received high levels of attention. The freighters wrapped with campaign posters have been working all around the district. The stop and search campaign was carried out over four days and involved officers from West Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire Police, the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency, the Environment Agency and HM Revenue and Customs. In summary, 109 vehicles stopped, 72 were searched, 23 produced waste carriers licences, 57 were given words of advice about various potential offences, 20 were reported for driving offences and 5 Fixed Penalty Notices for waste offences were issued at £300 each.

In terms of lessons learnt, future stop and search days will be more targeted, so will relate to potential location of illegal waste sites or known waste carriers without licences. Operations could involve less agencies, so West Lindsey Enforcement and Police could process more vehicles (small vans, etc) and other agencies could concentrate on larger vehicles.

The table below shows fly tipping incidents within West Lindsey for periods between November and January over the last three years. Whilst there has been a definite drop in numbers coinciding with the SCRAP campaign, the data should be treated with caution as fly-tipping data is traditionally exceptionally dynamic.

1 Nov 2017 – 31 Jan 2018	181
1 Nov 2018 – 31 Jan 2019	507
1 Nov 2019 – 31 Jan 2020	283

Next Stages

Co-operation between agencies to continue and more actions from wider districts and other agencies in Lincolnshire. Longer term trend analysis to be undertaken to understand campaign effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to note the report.

Agenda Item 8



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5 MARCH 2020

SUBJECT :	WASTE AND RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE
REPORT BY:	JOHN COATES
CONTACT NO:	01522 843272

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire adopted by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership in January 2019 has a number of objectives identifying how the partnership will protect the environment by delivering sustainable waste management services through best value practices for the benefit of Lincolnshire.

Objective 8 requires an objective assessment of what future waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, where necessary, to secure such appropriate capacity.

The legal duty to make provision for treating waste and recycling and for any disposal capacity is with the County Council but the whole system impact is considered by all members of the partnership.

DISCUSSIONS

There are other objectives that will have an impact on the infrastructure we require to process the waste and recycling we collect.

Objectives 1 and 2 are concerned with the quality of the dry recycling we collect. We agreed to develop a standard mix of recyclable materials across Lincolnshire and implemented the change in September 2019. We are now publicising the changes in our communications and our engagement with residents.

In three member council areas (Boston, North Kesteven and South Holland) we have begun trials of separated paper and cardboard collections. These remove paper and card from the standard mix of recyclable materials to be collected separately. This

reduces the volume of mixed recycling we have to deal with as this stream will only contain plastics, metals and glass. These remaining materials are easily sorted into good quality recycling material streams and are not affected by any food or liquid contamination, unlike paper and cardboard which are best sent directly to a reprocessor as a separated material stream.

Out of the approximate 66,000 tonnes of recycling we collect about one third is paper and card, one third is plastics, metals and glass and one third is contamination. We could end up with only 22,000 tonnes of mixed material that will have to be sorted if contamination is removed and paper and card collected separately. This sorting is usually done at a materials reclamation/recovery facility (MRF) through mechanical methods and the County Council procure contracts for this. The current tender allows for increasing volumes of paper and card to be removed from the mixed recycling material stream over the duration of the contract through increased separate collection.

In their Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) published at the end of 2018, the Government announced their intention to require separated weekly collections of food waste from 2023. This will remove food waste from the residual waste delivered to the energy from waste facility (EfW). Under objective 3 South Kesteven District Council have been trialling separate food waste collections since June 2018 to provide evidence and insight into food waste collections in Lincolnshire.

Food waste is better dealt with through a process that maximises the benefits of the biogas released through the decomposition process of aerobic (composting) or anaerobic digestion. As food waste could be anywhere from 25% to 40% of the waste collected from households, this means that potentially 25,297 to 40,981 of the 145,803 tonnes of residual waste collected from households will need to be treated by a different process.

RAWS does not appear to allow for garden and food waste to be collected together. Collecting them together will be the most economic and least environmentally damaging solution with the minimal disruption to current operations. It is noted that the best performing council in the country for recycling collects food and garden waste together on a fortnightly frequency. Further consultations from the Government on the implementation of the proposals in the strategy are expected towards the end of this year and the partnership may want to support having the choice to collect food waste comingled with garden waste if that is in the best interests of Lincolnshire.

Alongside the kerbside collections from households, residents can also dispose of waste and recycling through the network of household waste recycling centres (HWRC) across Lincolnshire. Two sites are scheduled for relocation (Skegness and Kirkby-on-Bain) and work is underway to identify new site locations for planning applications to be made and then construction programmes to be agreed. Future provision will need to reflect where housing development will happen with another 70,000 homes that are planned to be built by 2036.

The current level of infrastructure provision in and around Lincoln and the planned housing growth to the south west in North Kesteven will mean that eventually additional facilities will have to be provided. The HWRC at Great Northern Terrace will not be able to cope with increasing levels of usage when the new housing developments are completed. There is an industrial unit in South Hykeham used as a waste transfer station (WTS) for the mixed recycling collections which will need significant investment if it is to continue as a long term facility. Taken together, a new HWRC and WTS development could provide a better level of service for residents by avoiding more car journeys into the centre of Lincoln and provide more robust contingency arrangements in the event of disruption at Great Northern Terrace or the surrounding road network.

OPTIONS

The treatment and disposal infrastructure we need to support our waste and recycling collection systems will have to adapt to meet local or national policy changes. The proposals in RAWs are the first in fifteen years to place new statutory duties on English councils regarding what must be collected from households and will thereby create new material streams for treatment/processing. The strategy and subsequent announcements from Government all confirm that these changes will be fully funded although what will be available for treatment and disposal infrastructure has yet to be confirmed.

The change in volumes between the mixed dry recycling and source separated paper and card material streams will affect our deliberations as to whether a dedicated MRF inside Lincolnshire is more preferential than relying upon the market and suppliers having sufficient capacity to deal with our mixed stream, including the contamination fraction. This could reduce from the current 66,000 tonnes down to 44,000 tonnes with all the paper and card removed and eventually down to 22,000 tonnes with the contamination out. The recycling contract currently being tendered by the County Council is for 5 to 7 years and through its contract mechanisms allows for the paper/card and contamination fractions to reduce over this period. The contract was structured this way to enable the partnership to respond to the policy changes in RAWs and consider the best way to collect dry recycling in Lincolnshire. This will allow time for a final decision to be taken on whether to procure a MRF for Lincolnshire.

The volume of food waste that will need to be collected under the proposed policy change is difficult to establish precisely. On a percentage basis, from compositional analysis of the household residual waste stream, it could be from 25,297 to 40,981 tonnes. Using models provided by WRAP with a collection rate of 1.5kgs/household/week it could be 26,600 tonnes. This amount of variation makes decisions on infrastructure more difficult to consider, particularly if we want to include 70,428 tonnes of garden waste which is very susceptible to climatic and seasonal changes. We need to choose a treatment technology that can deal with this ever changing volume and composition of a "wet" recycling stream. To guarantee a

consistent volume of material we can either have infrastructure capacity at the lower level of annual tonnages and send the surplus material to commercial operators; or accept that we will have to secure additional tonnage on a commercial basis to top the facilities up to their operational capacity. The current technology preferred by the County Council is anaerobic digestion (AD) as there are cashable benefits from the heat, power and renewable transport fuel that the process can produce. Work is in hand to model how food waste collections can be undertaken across Lincolnshire and where the treatment infrastructure is best located to be of the greatest environmental and economic benefit.

All considerations of future asset needs are being coordinated through the One Public Estate (OPE) programme. This is an established national programme delivered in partnership by the LGA and the Office of Government Property (OGP) within the Cabinet Office. One Public Estate began in 2013 with just twelve areas, but today is working with more than 300 councils on projects transforming local communities and public services right across the country. Within the partnership OPE is looking at making best use of our current assets of all partnership members and seeking to maximise the benefits of any future developments by collocating assets together where possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to note the actions being taken with regards to infrastructure assets required to support the objectives of the JMWMS:

1. The relocation of Skegness and Kirkby-on-Bain HWRC sites;
2. Identification of potential sites for future AD facilities;
3. Identification of a potential site to the south of Lincoln for a new HWRC and WTS (and AD facility if appropriate);
4. Involvement of partnership members in the OPE programme;
5. On-going liaison with Defra as part of the consultations for RAWs to assist with planning for future infrastructure assets in Lincolnshire;

Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5th March 2020

SUBJECT : Food Waste Collection Trial Update

**REPORT BY: Councillor Dr Peter Moseley
Cabinet Member for Commercial and Operations
South Kesteven District Council**

CONTACT NO: 01476 406080

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a further update to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP). This follows the first update at the 8 month point on the 7th March 2019 and the end of year 1 report on the 11th July 2019 meeting. That report provided details of the rationale for the pilot and the findings at that time.

A food waste collection pilot

1.2 Lincolnshire County Council in line with the new Lincolnshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) requested support from a waste collection authority to pilot a food waste collection service. South Kesteven was selected as a pilot area.

1.3 Aims and objectives

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

1.4 **Pilot Study Scheme**

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 the 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%.

1.5 To maximise participation, appropriate communications were undertaken comprising press releases, letters, drop in sessions, information on the Council's website and targeted information for households in the pilot area. This included an invite to participate in a comprehensive consultation exercise which is detailed at para 3.3 and Appendix 1.

1.6 Consideration was 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

1.7 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. The aim in the second year was to trial collections using a dedicated food waste collection vehicle over a 4-week period to assess how the collection performance differs.

2. **DISCUSSIONS**

Data Collection

2.1 To support the objectives a range of data is collected;

- Weight of materials
- Householder participation
- Householder perceptions and feedback

Year 1 Recap - Weight of Materials

2.2 Table 1 below details the 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 participating setting out an average of 1.78Kg of food waste per week. Food waste comprised 12% of total overall waste. During the period there had 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 Year1

Period	Residual Waste (tonnes)	Dry Recyclate (tonnes)	Food Waste (tonnes)	Overall waste (tonnes)
June 2017 to May 2018 (Pre-trial Baseline)	1563	971	0	2534
June 2018 to May 2019 (Year one)	1318	990	314	2622
Change	-245 (-15.7%)	19 (2%)	+314	88 (3.5%)
Weekly averages June 2018 to May 2019	25.35	19.04	6.03	50.42

2.3 With the increase in dry recyclables and the separately collected food waste now diverted to recycling, the overall recycling rate 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

2.4 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 was 80.2%.

Year 2 - Weight of Materials

- 2.5 Table 3 below details the summary results for the pilot area from June 2019 to the end of Jan 2020, a 35-week period. During this period an average of 6.18 tonnes per week was collected (compared to 6.03 tonnes in year 1). This equates to each household setting out an average of 2.02Kg of food waste per week. Food waste continued to comprise 12% of total overall waste.

Table 3: Waste Stream Collection Weights Before and During the Pilot Year2

Period	Residual Waste (tonnes)	Dry Recyclate (tonnes)	Food Waste (tonnes)	Overall waste (tonnes)
June 2019 to Jan 2020 (35 weeks Year2)	889.26	705.54	216.5	1811.3
Weekly average June 2019 to Jan 2020	25.41	20.16	6.19	51.76
Weekly average June 2018 to May 2019	25.35	19.04	6.03	50.42

Householder Participation

- 2.6 Of the 4,260 households in the pilot area who could participate, the average 'set-out' rate in year 2 fell by 8.1 percentage points to an average of 72.1%. This is much higher than collection schemes in other parts of the country.

Householder Perceptions

- 2.7 A comprehensive survey has been undertaken to assess the customer's views in respect of food waste collections. A detailed report is attached at Appendix 1. The consultation was successful in identifying the degree of support for the scheme, why they chose to take part and what they liked about the scheme. 1,260 households responded, a response rate of 30.3%.
- 2.8 A significant proportion of respondents are motivated by environmental concerns and there has been strong support for each of the various parameters of the scheme ie weekly collection, caddies and liners. This is backed by the responses to questions which asked respondents for their overall opinion on the food waste trial. The vast majority (1,147 or 95.9%) agreed with the trial. A very small number (19 or 1.6%) did not support the trial.

Dedicated Collection Vehicles

- 2.9 To compare the differences in time taken using different collection vehicles types, a dedicated food waste collection vehicle was used over a four-week period. The results show that the dedicated vehicle was 4 hours and 28 minutes faster than the freighter with the POD system when collecting from the 4260 properties.

2.10 From this it is possible to assess how many additional properties could be collected from using this method when compared to the standard POD RCV. There are several assumptions and allowances which need to be applied in making this calculation. These will vary from authority to authority depending on the geography, set up of local rounds and the distances/availability of waste transfer stations. In South Kesteven it is estimated that this would equate to a requirement for 10.52 dedicated vehicles. This is higher than what the WRAP modelling predicted in some earlier work.

Costs comparison

2.11 As a further exercise we have estimated the total additional costs to roll out food collections to all properties in South Kesteven depending on the type of collection method. This relatively high level assessment took into account the following variables:-

- Additional finance costs for the two types of collection vehicle
- Additional employee costs; 1 additional loader for the POD RCV compared to a crew of 3 on a dedicated vehicle
- Spare vehicles for cover
- Additional travel time impacts for additional tip trips due to capacity issues or separate locations for waste transfer stations
- Additional fuel costs for extra travel times

2.12 Whilst this assessment has been undertaken on behalf of the partnership, the number of different variables for each authority make it difficult to extrapolate these figures for each authority with any accuracy.

2.13 However, we estimate that introducing weekly food waste collections across South Kesteven could add costs of between £952,000 and £1,301,000 per annum. This excludes haulage and treatment costs.

2.14 The difference in cost between a POD RCV and a dedicated vehicle depends on a number of variables. Dedicated food waste collection vehicles have a faster collection rate but have additional crew and vehicle running costs over and above the POD RCV option. They are more flexible in that they can facilitate tipping at different locations. They can be introduced quickly as they do not rely on the whole fleet being replaced as would be needed with POD RCV's. High level comparisons indicate that depending on a range of influencing factors there may be little difference in costs between the two collection options. POD RCV's in some instances will be lower cost.

3. CONCLUSIONS

3.1 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 1.3.

3.2 In summary, the data collected has established that;

- The majority of customers who responded to the survey(1,147 or 95.9%) agreed with the trial
- The scheme consistently collects over 6 tonnes of food waste per week
- Participation remains high
- Food waste represents approximately 12% of the waste produced
- The overall amount of waste continues to rise
- Food waste collections increase the total amounts of waste recycled by approximately 10%
- Food waste collections will add a significant additional finance burden on collection authorities

3.3 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. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Members are invited to note the content of the report.



FOOD WASTE TRIAL CONSULTATION

OCTOBER 2019



SOUTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Table of Contents

	Page
Purpose and Objectives	2
Methodology	2
Details	3
Results	5 - 14
Conclusion	15

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to update members of South Kesteven District Council, Lincolnshire County Council and Lincolnshire Waste Partnership with the results of the food waste trial consultation.

Scope

2. The scope of this consultation was restricted to householders who are on collection round 3¹ of South Kesteven District Council's household waste and recycling collection service. It included households who chose to take part in the trial, as well as those who chose not to.

Objectives

3. The objectives of the consultation were identified as follows:
 - To inform all households on round 3 of the district council's waste and recycling collection round that the trial will continue for another year (until June 2020)
 - To communicate some of the outcomes of the scheme to date to those on the scheme – tonnes of food waste collected etc
 - To inform the evaluation of the scheme's effectiveness (alongside several other measures)
 - To find out why people chose to take part, what they liked about the scheme, what they didn't like and what improvements could be made
 - To identify what might make the scheme more attractive
 - To find out why people chose not to take part, what they didn't like about the scheme and what might encourage them to participate going forward

Timescales

4. Preparatory work was undertaken during April and May 2019. The consultation was open for just under a month – from the beginning till the end of June 2019. Printed responses were then input during July, with results being made available for a presentation to the Department for the Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) on 20th August 2019. These were also supplied to a meeting of the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 17 September 2019.

Methodology

5. Several approaches were considered. These included:
 - visiting a small number of households on the trial to discuss the food waste trial face to face
 - contacting all households on the trial by letter and asking them to respond to a survey via a weblinkand the approach that was adopted which was

¹ Round 3 was chosen as it has a mix of properties in both rural and urban locations and was thought to be representative of Lincolnshire

- Contacting all households on round 3 by letter. The letter included a weblink so that those who preferred to respond online were able to, but they were also able to complete a printed copy of the survey and return it using the pre-paid envelope provided if they wanted to.

Details

6. To help Lincolnshire Waste Partnership evaluate the food waste trial, the consultation officer was asked to consult householders on round 3 about the food waste trial, during June 2019. Actions undertaken included:

- Preparing, designing and setting up the on- line survey
- Preparing, designing and setting up the printed version of the survey and the letter
- Ensuring the database was accurate²
- Commissioning Paragon³ to contact, print and dispatch surveys to all households identified
- Inputting and analysing feedback from 1,260 households
- Preparing a report

7. The letter contained the following:

- A thank you for participating
- An undertaking that the trial will continue until June 2020
- Statistics about the scheme – percentages of waste diverted from the waste stream etc
- A weblink which directed households to the council’s website so that they could respond on line if they wanted to
- A printed copy of the survey with a prepaid envelope so that households could respond by post if they preferred

8. The survey included the following sections:

- An introduction. This included the purpose of the consultation, why we needed their help and how their feedback will be used to inform the evaluation that will take place
- An overview of the trial to date. This included the percentage of households taking part, the amount of waste that has been diverted from landfill and the impact the scheme has had on the percentage of waste that is recycled.
- A section identifying the approximate frequency of participation (enabling cross tabulation of the results for both participants and non- participants)
- A section for those who took part in the scheme
- A section for those who didn’t participate in the scheme
- A section asking for respondents’ overall opinions
- Demographic information
- A section asking if respondents had any questions

² Database excluded those who had contacted the council because they didn’t want to take part and those who lived in flats with communal waste facilities

³ Paragon Customer Communications -based in Peterborough. Printed and dispatched all survey materials for £2,870

- A thank you and closing date for the consultation
9. The letter, survey and prepaid envelope were dispatched to 4,159⁴ households during the first week of June.
 10. The consultation closed on 30th June 2019. 1,260 responses were received, a response rate of 30.3%. Most households (1,163 or 92.3%) completed the postal survey with 97 households (7.7%) choosing to complete the survey via a weblink as illustrated in the infographics below:



Just over
4,000 households
(4,159)
 were contacted during the second
 week of June 2019



1,260 households
 responded – a response
 rate of
30.3%



92.3% (1,163)
 of households chose to return
 the printed version of the
 survey



7.7% (97)
 of households chose to
 complete the survey online

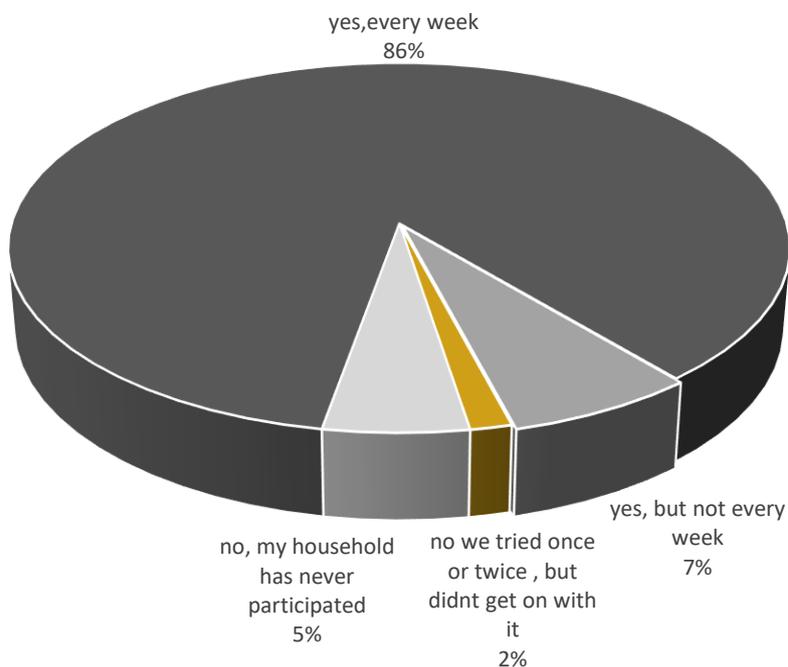
⁴ The total number of households on collection round 3 is 4,260. Excluding those who had contacted the council and stated that they didn't want to take part, households with communal waste facilities and duplicate addresses, the number of households contacted was 4,159.

The results

Section 1 - Participation

11. The first question on the survey asked respondents to state whether their household has been taking part in the food waste trial, or not and the extent of participation. Over 90% (93.2%) stated that they had taken part in the food trial either every week, or when necessary, as illustrated below:

Taking part in the food waste trial

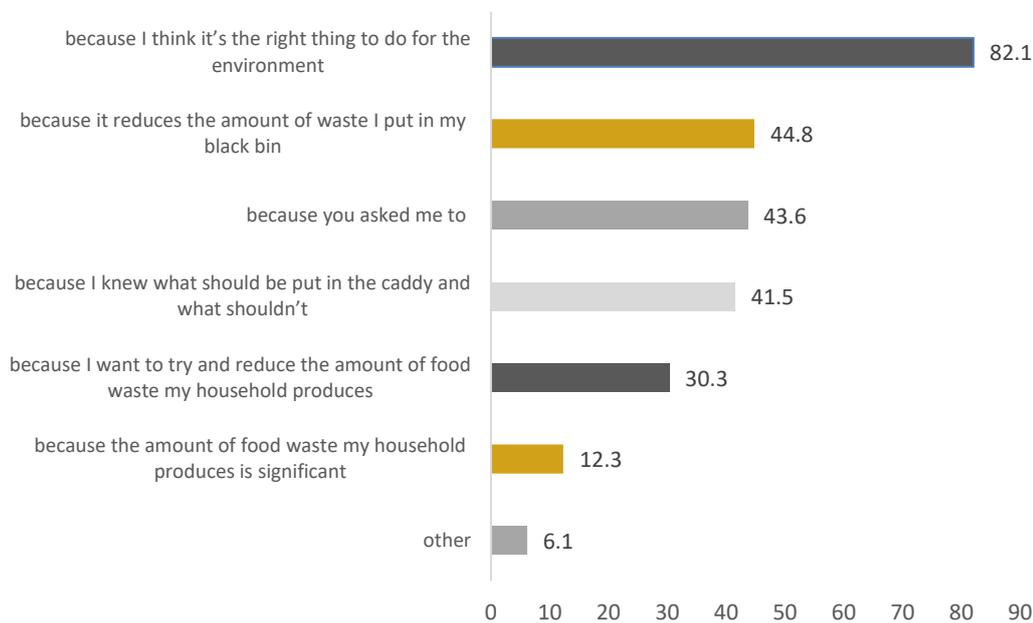


12. Those who answered that they had taken part were asked to complete section 2. Those who hadn't taken part were asked to go straight to section 3.

Section 2 – Taking part

13. Respondents were then asked to identify why they had chosen to take part in the trial. They could choose as many reasons as they wanted. Doing the right thing for the environment was the most popular reason for taking part, as shown overleaf:

percentage of respondents choosing reason for participation



14. An analysis of the responses under “other” revealed that other motivating factors were:

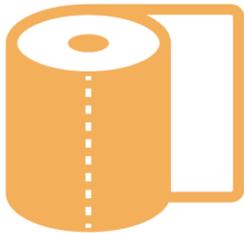
- The black bin doesn't smell (chosen by 23 respondents)
- Because the trial is good for the environment (chosen by 10 respondents)
- Taking part in a similar scheme where they lived previously (chosen by 6 respondents)

A significant proportion of respondents are motivated by environmental concerns.

More than 8 out of 10 respondents (82.1%) chose to take part in the trial because they think it is the right thing to do for the environment. It is perhaps worth noting that this was the most popular choice, attracting more responses than the more practical considerations – because it reduces the amount of waste they put in their black bin and makes space for other non-recyclable waste, for example.

Just under a third of respondents (30.3%) chose to take part because they actively want to try and reduce the amount of food waste their household produces and think this scheme will help them to do this – thereby reducing the impact of the food waste their household generates, on the environment.

15. Respondents were then asked to identify what they liked about the scheme. There was strong support for all elements of the scheme with percentages ranging from 68.9% stating that they liked that enough liners have been provided, and that they can get more if needed, through to 91.7% of respondents stating that they liked that food waste is collected weekly. The results are illustrated in infographics below:



76%
of respondents liked that liners had been provided



68.9%
liked that enough liners have been provided, and that they can get more if needed



77.2%
liked that there are separate caddies



7 out of 10
respondents liked that the caddies were lockable (to prevent vermin)



Over
90%
of respondents liked that food waste is collected weekly

16. An analysis of responses under “other” revealed other things respondents liked about the scheme were:

- Food waste is being put to good use
- That they are doing their bit for the environment
- It is easy to take part
- That their black bin is cleaner

The positive feedback received on each of the various parameters of the scheme (liners that are provided free of charge, the ability to request more liners if they are needed, the provision of separate caddies for inside and outside peoples’ properties, lockable caddies and weekly collection) is both important and valuable.

It is important because it shows that there is strong support for each of the various parameters of the scheme. This may help to explain the high levels of participation.

It is valuable because it provides feedback from existing participants. This can be used to inform an extension of the trial, to other areas of the district.

17. When asked to identify what they don’t like about the trial, the top three comments were all related to the liners that have been supplied as part of the trial. These were:

- The quality and strength of the liners
- The size of the liners
- That they needed more liners and weren’t sure how to get them

18. Respondents were then asked to describe what steps could be taken to improve the scheme. The top three were:

- To improve the quality and strength of the liners supplied
- To increase the size of the liners
- To extend the trial and include more households in the scheme

The responses to questions 17 and 18 illustrate that there does appear to be an issue with the strength, size and overall quality of the liners that have been provided as part of the scheme. They have been the item most frequently mentioned by respondents as needing improvement, and the one thing they dislike most about the scheme. As such, it may be prudent to review the liners that are provided, prior to extending the scheme to other parts of the district.

19. When asked if they thought that taking part in the food waste trial had reduced the amount of food waste their household produces, around two thirds of respondents (65.9%) thought that it hadn't. Below are reasons given by respondents which are indicative. They included:

“Because I just do the same as I have always done”

“Because our household has always tried hard not to waste food

“Because I compost any surplus waste”

Three out of ten respondents (28.6%) thought that the amount of food waste their household had gone down as a result of the trial. Reasons given by respondents included:

“Because we have the bins, we are more aware of our food waste, and have changed our shopping habits. We buy less, more frequently and use it in good time”

“We try to use all leftovers”

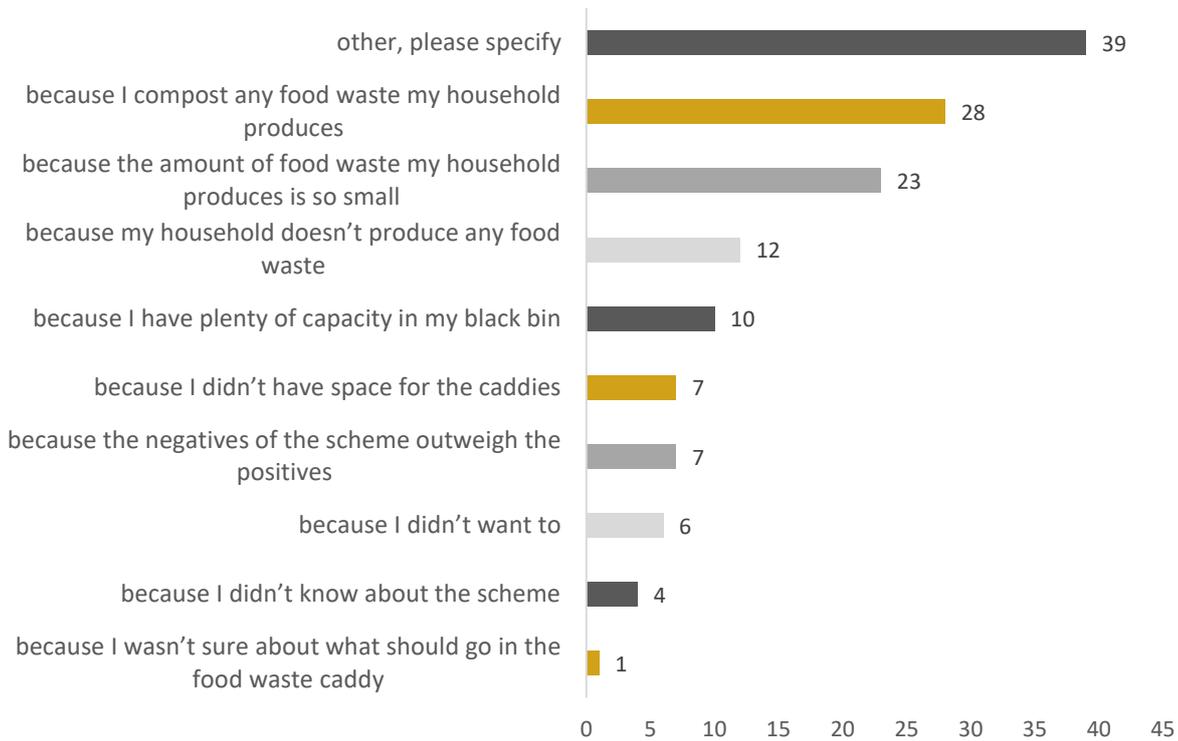
The responses to this question are interesting. Just under 30% (28.3%) of respondents reported that their behaviour had changed as a result of the trial, and that the amount of food waste they generated had gone down. This is interesting because it is almost the same as the proportion of respondents who have taken part in the trial because they want to try and reduce the amount of food waste their household generates (30.3%). Two thirds of respondents (65.9%) however, stated that the trial had not changed their behaviour and consequently had not had an impact on the amount of food waste generated by their household. This finding backs up the figures on the tonnage that has been collected (which have not shown a marked reduction).

Section 3 – Not taking part

20. Question 8 asked householders to identify the reasons for not taking part. The graph overleaf shows the numbers of respondents who chose each of the options. The most popular choices were:

- Because they compost the food waste their household produces
- Because the amount of food waste their household produces is so small
- Because their household doesn't produce any food waste

No of respondents choosing reason



Those choosing “other” did so because they were not included in the scheme (13), they were disabled (2), they had recently moved in (2) and various other reasons.

21. Respondents were then asked what would encourage them to take part in any future food waste recycling schemes. The most popular responses were:

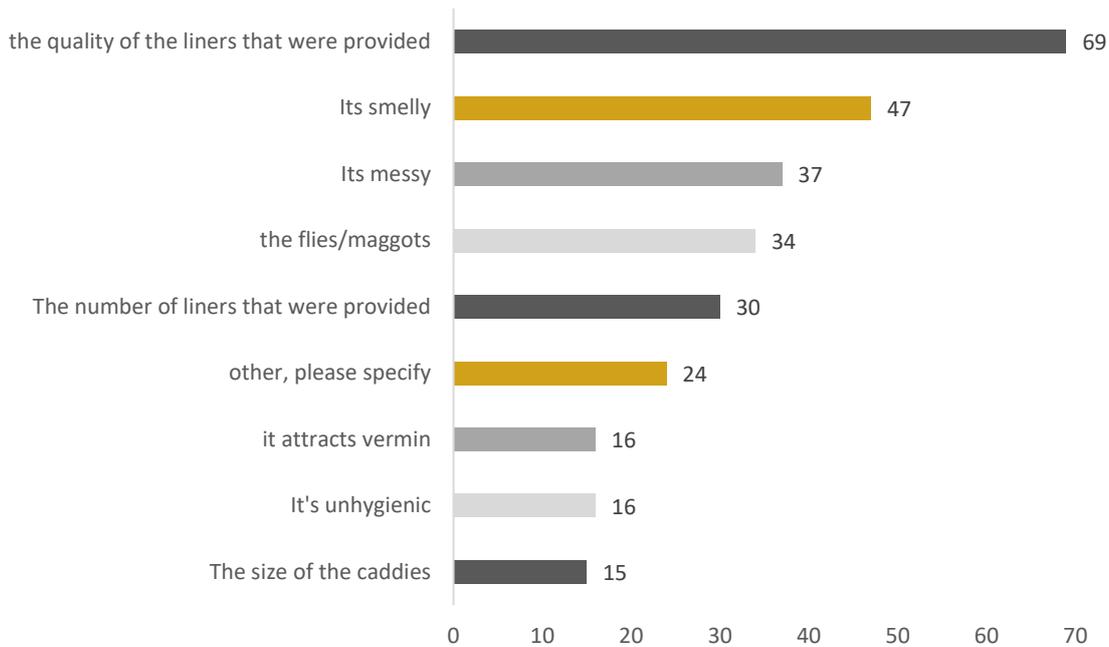
- I would take part if I had received the caddies
- I would take part if the quality of the liners was improved
- Nothing, as my household doesn't generate enough food waste

These responses illustrate that some would take part if the caddies were delivered to them so those supplying their details have been contacted by the refuse and recycling customer services operative and asked if they would like to join. There does also appear to be an issue with the strength and quality of the liners, which is preventing some from taking part in the scheme. This issue probably merits further consideration.

22. When asked to describe what they liked about the scheme, the small number of respondents answering this question liked the fact that it resulted in a reduction in the amount of waste they would put in their black bin, which in turn meant that the black bins were less smelly. They also liked the fact that the scheme would result in less waste being sent to landfill (which it isn't) and that waste is collected weekly.

23. Question 11 asked respondents to identify what they didn't like about the scheme. They could choose as many elements as they liked from the following and were also asked if there were any other reasons. The quality of the liners, along with the smelliness and messiness of the trial were the most popular reasons as shown below:

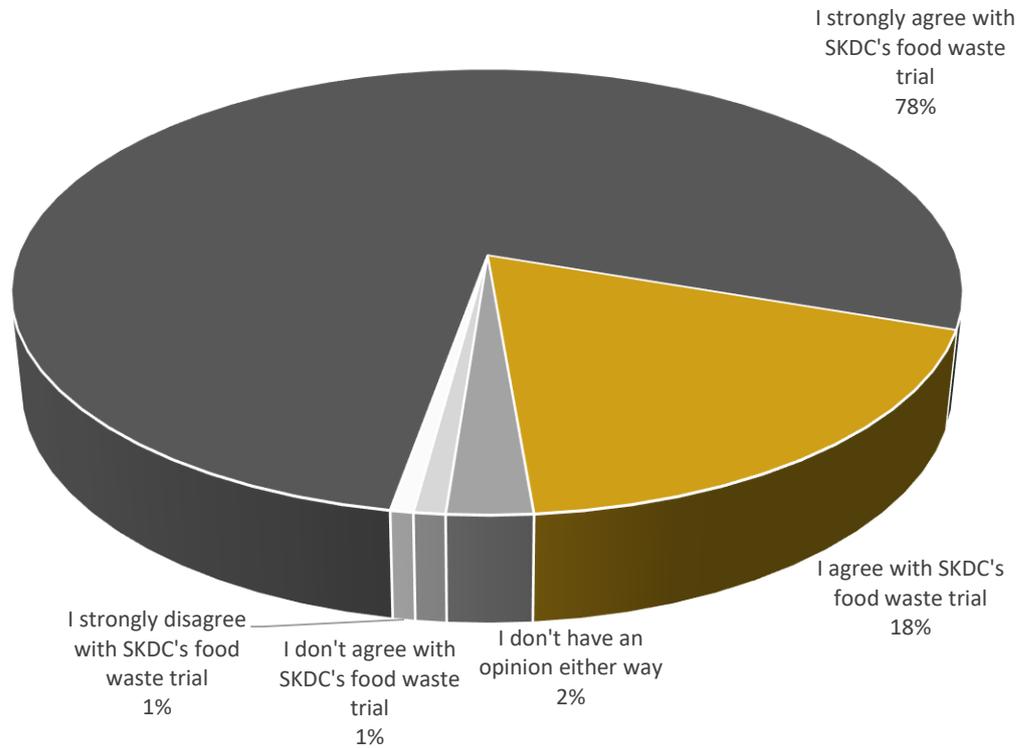
What respondents didn't like about the scheme



Section 4 – Your opinion overall

24. South Kesteven District Council, Lincolnshire County Council and the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership wanted to know the extent to which respondents agreed or disagreed with the trial, in principle. 96% of respondents supported the scheme, as illustrated overleaf:

Overall opinion of food waste trial



This is an interesting result as it illustrates the overwhelming degree of support for the food waste trial, from those who chose to take part in the trial but also from those who didn't. The overwhelming majority of respondents (1,147 or 95.9%) agreed with the trial. A very small number of respondents (19 or 1.6%) didn't support the trial.

The main reason for citing this opinion is reflected in the word cloud overleaf. Respondents agree with the trial because they think it is the right thing to do for the environment, because it is easy to take part and because it diverts refuse away from landfill (which it doesn't as residual waste is sent to an incinerator).

acknowledge that there will be other factors influencing this – the average age at which people move out of family homes, for example.

Age Band	Sample %	District %
18 to 24	0.1	7.7
25 to 34	3.9	12.9
35 to 44	9.4	14.4
45 to 54	17.4	19.0
55 to 64	20.8	17.4
65 and over	48.4	28.6
Total	100.0	100

Disability

The table below illustrates that those with a disability are slightly under-represented in the sample, those without are not. This should be borne in mind - particularly prior to extending the scheme to other areas of the district.

Do you consider yourself to have a disability	Sample %	Nationwide %
Yes	10.4	21.0
No	89.6	79.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Tenure

When asked to describe the property they live in, the majority of respondents lived in accommodation that was owned outright or with a mortgage or loan. The table below shows that in the sample, the proportion of households owned outright is slightly higher than the national average and the proportion of properties privately rented is lower.

Tenure	Sample %	Nationwide %
Owned outright	61.5	38.4
Owned with a mortgage or loan	25.6	32.8
Shared ownership	1.4	0.8
Social rented	5.2	9.8
Privately rented	6.0	14.7
Living rent free	0.3	0.1
Other, please specify	0	3.4
Total	100.0	100

Section 6 – Anything else

Conclusion

26. One of the main objectives of this consultation was to inform the evaluation of the scheme's effectiveness (alongside several other measures). By:

- establishing why people chose to take part, what they liked about the scheme, what they didn't like and what improvements could be made
- identifying what might make the scheme more attractive
- finding out why people chose not to take part, what they didn't like about the scheme and what might encourage them to participate going forward

the council can be confident that the views that have been collected will inform both the evaluation and any possible extension to the trial.

27. It illustrates the degree of support the scheme has had from the households on collection round 3 of the council's waste and recycling service – why they chose to take part and what they liked about the scheme. It provided feedback on the things people didn't like and what might encourage them to take part (if they weren't already).

A significant proportion of respondents are motivated by environmental concerns and there has been strong support for each of the various parameters of the scheme - including weekly collection and providing separate caddies for inside and outside peoples' properties. This is backed up by the responses to question 12 which asked respondents for their overall opinion on the food waste trial. The vast majority (1,147 or 95.9%) agreed with the trial. A very small number of respondents (19 or 1.6%) didn't support the trial.

28. There does however appear to be an issue with the strength and quality of the liners that have been supplied as part of the food waste trial. It was the top reason given for non-participation in the trial and improving the quality of liners was also one of the reasons cited by respondents when asked what would encourage them to take part in a food waste trial in the future. This issue should be considered prior to extending the scheme to other areas.

29. The demographic characteristics of the sample and how they compare to district or nationwide statistics should also be taken into consideration. The sample is representative in some areas but not in others. This needs to be borne in mind when evaluating the scheme.

30. The feedback gathered from this consultation should now be considered in detail, and alongside other outcomes, used to inform the future of SKDC's trial.

Prepared by Deb Wyles
Communications and Consultation
October 2019



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5 March 2020

SUBJECT : **JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY UPDATE**

REPORT BY: **Rachel Stamp, LWP Programme Delivery Manager**

CONTACT NO: **01522 543375**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The JMWMS Action plan details the actions and projects in place to deliver the objectives of the JMWMS adopted in January 2019. The objectives were agreed as:

1. To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream
2. To move towards a common set of recycling materials
3. To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable
4. To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy
5. To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025
6. To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets
7. To seek to reduce our carbon footprint
8. To make an objective assessment of what further waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, as necessary, secure appropriate capacity
9. To regularly review the LWP governance model in order to provide the best opportunity to bring closer integration and the implementation of the objectives set by the strategy
10. To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services

DISCUSSIONS

Following a review of the current actions and reviewing the service requirements going forward the action plan has been reformatted into 4 key areas, these being:

- A. Operational Improvements and Projects
- B. Communication, Education and Engagement
- C. Assets and Infrastructure
- D. Performance and Governance

The programme detail is as set out in Appendix A:

OPTIONS

To agree the format of the action plan under the 4 headings of:

- A. Operational Improvements and Projects
- B. Communication, Education and Engagement
- C. Assets and Infrastructure
- D. Performance and Governance

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation is for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to review the contents of the action plan and receive ongoing updates to the progress of the partnership at future Lincolnshire Waste Partnership meetings.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Action Plan Update

Project reference	Project/ Workstream	Lead Officer(s)	JMWMS objectives associated	Update																
A1	Food Waste Trial	Ian Yates (SKDC) John Coates (LCC)	1/2/3/4/5/7/10	The trial, hosted by South Kesteven DC is in its 2 nd year. A full report appears on this meeting agenda at item 9																
A2	Two Stream Trial (Separate Paper & Card Collections)	Rachel Stamp (LWP) John Coates (LCC) Christian Allen (BBC) David Steels (NKDC) Charlotte Paine (SHDC)	1/2/4/5/7/8/10	<p>The separate collection of paper and card commenced in September 2019. The objectives of the trial are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality and volume of paper & card recycled • By reducing contamination the separated paper & card will be made into paper again, which can be repurposed many times, rather than just into a single use product • Changing customers' behaviours <p>Three WCAs are undertaking the trial; North Kesteven DC & Boston BC collecting MDR and paper and card on alternate fortnights in wheelie bins and South Holland DC collecting paper and card on alternate weeks in sacks.</p> <p>The trial has proved to be successful with 196.12 tonnes of good quality paper and card being collected over the first 5 months of the trial.</p> <p>Metrics:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Average participation (1st 5 months)</th> <th>Average rejection rate (1st 5 months)</th> <th>Tonnage (1st 5 months)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Boston BC</td> <td>96%</td> <td>1st collection – 16% 5th collection – 0.1%</td> <td>75.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NKDC</td> <td>94%</td> <td>1st collection – 5% 5th collection – 2%</td> <td>58.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHDC</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>62.14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Average participation (1 st 5 months)	Average rejection rate (1 st 5 months)	Tonnage (1 st 5 months)	Boston BC	96%	1 st collection – 16% 5 th collection – 0.1%	75.76	NKDC	94%	1 st collection – 5% 5 th collection – 2%	58.22	SHDC	-	-	62.14
	Average participation (1 st 5 months)	Average rejection rate (1 st 5 months)	Tonnage (1 st 5 months)																	
Boston BC	96%	1 st collection – 16% 5 th collection – 0.1%	75.76																	
NKDC	94%	1 st collection – 5% 5 th collection – 2%	58.22																	
SHDC	-	-	62.14																	

				<p>Due to collection in sacks it has been difficult to calculate participation and rejection rates for South Holland DC.</p> <p>The paper and card received has been sent to a dedicated paper processor for recycling with the processor reporting that quality is in excess of 96.5% on average and moisture content below 8%, both of which are within their performance tolerances.</p> <p>Within the two stream paper and card trial areas various engagement methods are being explored to reduce contamination in the recycling stream. This is being measured and analysed and initial results will be received in July 2020.</p> <p>Continuous evaluation of the trial is allowing us to refine and will enable us to make an informed decision as to the next steps to be taken.</p> <p>In conjunction with the separation of paper & card, the three WCAs are also using the trial to improve the quality of the MDR by reducing contamination. Metrics to support this are being collated and will be updated at the next LWP.</p>
A3	Improving the quality of the MDR stream	All	1/2/4/5/7/8/10	All partners have agreed to the common recycling mix. LWP received a report in December to detail the communications each WCA are now using to publicise the mix.
A4	Common Set of Recycling Materials	Rachel Stamp (LWP)	1/2/4/5	<p>A common set of recycling materials was agreed in August 2019. All WCAs have received an update list of these items as well as a revised A-Z list of common items for publication on their websites. This list will be reviewed quarterly or as appropriate and revised accordingly. Next review due March 2020.</p> <p>Going forward this action will also take into account any changes that occur as a result of the National consultations due to be issued later this year by Defra.</p>

A5	Reduction of Flytipping	Ady Selby (WLDC)	4/5	LWP are working with our partners at the Environment Agency to support the reduction of flytipping in Lincolnshire. WLDC led on the production and coordination of a successful communications campaign in January that was adopted and used by each of the Districts as well as LCC. A full report appears on this meeting agenda at item 7.
A6	Creation of Waste enforcement policy/procedures	David Steels (NKDC)	1/4/5/6/7	Following on from the work in projects A2 and A3 above, there is a need to determine a criteria that is consistent across all partners for enforcement activities in respect of Waste Services. A new project is being established to deliver this which will begin with an audit of the enforcement policies and practices across each of the WCAs to date. This will provide a baseline to draft future suggested criteria to bring consistency to all residents in the county. It is anticipated that the first draft of this will be available Summer 2020.
A7	Effective Delivery of Commercial Waste activities	John Coates (LCC)	1/2/5/8/10	Discussions between those authorities collecting commercial waste and the WDA have taken place. SLAs to confirm terms and costs have been drawn up and circulated and are awaiting signature and confirmation to ensure future arrangements are in place for the coming financial year.
B1	Delivery of annual communications calendar	Rachel Stamp (LWP) All WCAs and WDA		It has been agreed that there should be a coordinated communications calendar for the whole of Lincolnshire. Following the successful collaboration of the communications officers in delivering joined up communications in support of the SCRAP flytipping campaign, it has been agreed that each partner will lead the creation of communications across agreed events throughout the year. The lead authority for the campaign will produce the materials, branded appropriately, that can be used by all partners. It was agreed that each campaign will deliver messages to promote the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) and also "right thing in the right bin" (linked to reduction in MDR contamination).

B2	Bespoke communications to support specific projects	As required		<p>Communications have been delivered successfully to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in MDR contamination • Promotion of paper and card separation • SCRAP campaign • Christmas waste messages <p>Reactive communications are delivered as required</p>
B3	Schools & Community engagement	Rachel Stamp (LWP)		<p>A number of schools, other educational establishments and community groups have requested engagement to help support the promotion of the waste hierarchy and improved recycling. Using some of the insight from the Lets Recycle toolbox and insight gathered from testing approaches with some of these groups, we are looking to create a set of resources that can be accessed by schools, bespoke to Lincolnshire, for them to deliver in the future.</p>
C1	Review of HWRCs	John Coates	1/5/7/8	<p>As part of the ongoing review of assets, the requirement to identify sites to replace those which are not fit for purpose or which are reaching end of life is an ongoing project. As new sites are confirmed LWP will be advised accordingly.</p> <p>A consultation into potential policy changes for access to HWRCs and restriction of commercial waste is being drawn up for issue Spring 2020</p>
C2	Review of WTS facilities	John Coates	1/7/8	<p>Through the life of some of the other projects (e.g. A1 – Food Waste Trial and A2 – Two Stream Trial) where there is impact on the disposal of waste via the Waste Transfer Stations, these impacts are being assessed as part of the ongoing feasibility of implementing any trial as business as usual.</p>
C3	Provision of future disposal and treatment facilities	John Coates	7/8/10	<p>Consideration is being given to the options for future treatment and disposal facilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying opportunities for treating waste and recycling close to the point of collection (the proximity principle) to reduce carbon footprint and minimise transport impact • Investigate renewable energy opportunities for power, heating and transport fuel that can be delivered by a multi service operational infrastructure development

C4	One Public Estate	John Coates	7/8/10	<p>A workshop was held in November 2019 attended by representatives of all LWP partners to ensure that there is joined up-thinking and understand where possible synergies have already been identified and also to identify upcoming projects which may offer opportunities for joint working /thinking.</p> <p>The project group on this will be reviewing and prioritising a list of suggested projects, creating strategic timelines for all projects as well as engaging with wider stakeholders.</p> <p>It was agreed that any new assets or sites would be chosen with flexibility and adaptability for the future in mind.</p>
D1	Key Performance Indicators	Matthew Michell	5/6/7	<p>A suite of key performance indicators has been agreed by the partnership. These performance indicators will be used to monitor and review performance across the partnership in order to continue to develop and improve the services provided. A full report appears on this meeting agenda at item 11.</p>
D2	Governance of LWP	Rachel Stamp	9	<p>There are terms of reference for each of the stakeholder working groups within the partnership and these are reviewed annually. Minutes of each meeting are recorded accordingly.</p>
D3	Annual Report	John Coates	9	<p>The JMWMS was adopted in January 2019 and its actions were based on data from the accounting year April 2017 to March 2018, it was felt that the data should be updated with that from later years to enable an objective assessment to be made of progress and to identify any potential adverse effects that may be happening. An annual report is being constructed for publication July 2020; a full report on progress appears on this meeting agenda at item 6.</p>

This page is intentionally left blank



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5 MARCH 2020

SUBJECT :	PERFORMANCE MEASURE UPDATE
REPORT BY:	MATTHEW MICHELL LCC WASTE STRATEGY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	01522 552371

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In November 2019, the LWP agreed the use the following two new Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure progress against the vision and objectives set out in their Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS):

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

Given that both those KPIs relate to fulfilling the Waste Hierarchy (promoting recycling and waste minimisation respectively), the LWP also approved continued work to develop KPIs to measure progress on other strategic themes:

- Contamination – Recycling contamination rate (kerbside recyclables)
- Carbon – Overall LWP waste management carbon footprint (per head)
- Customer friendly –
 - Satisfaction with waste collections
 - Satisfaction with HWRCs

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (BY TOPIC)

Topic – Waste Hierarchy

Two KPIs have been agreed by the LWP:

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

Performance against these is shown on the following charts as follows:

- Up to and including 2018/19 = Confirmed actual performance
- 2019/20 = Includes estimated performance to end of March 2020.
- Later years = Targets agreed by LWP in November 2019.

Chart 1 – Overall LWP performance

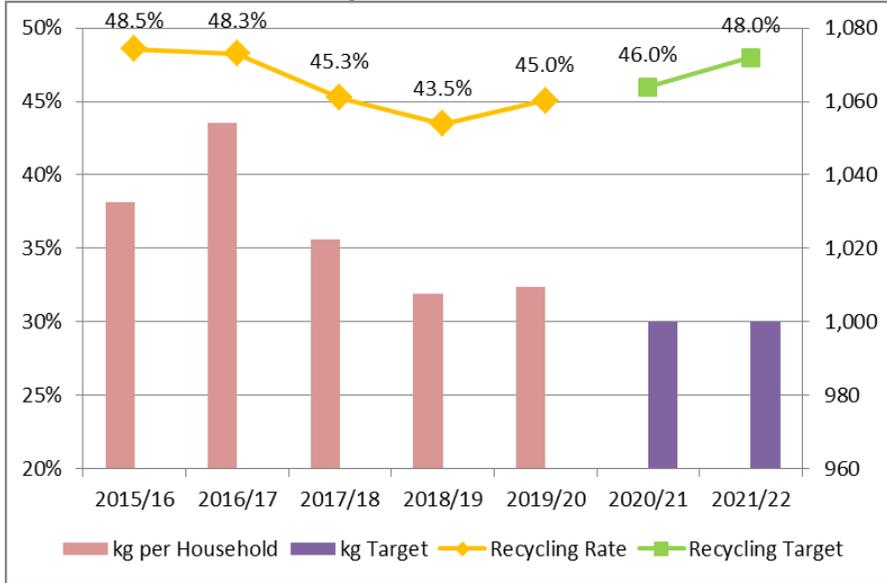
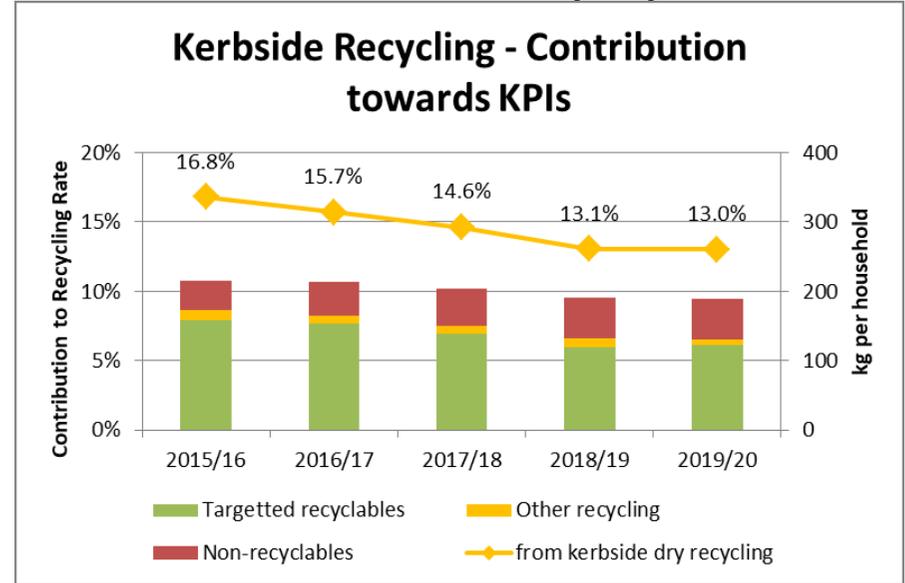


Chart 2 – Contribution of kerbside dry recyclables



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

Chart 3 – Contribution of composting

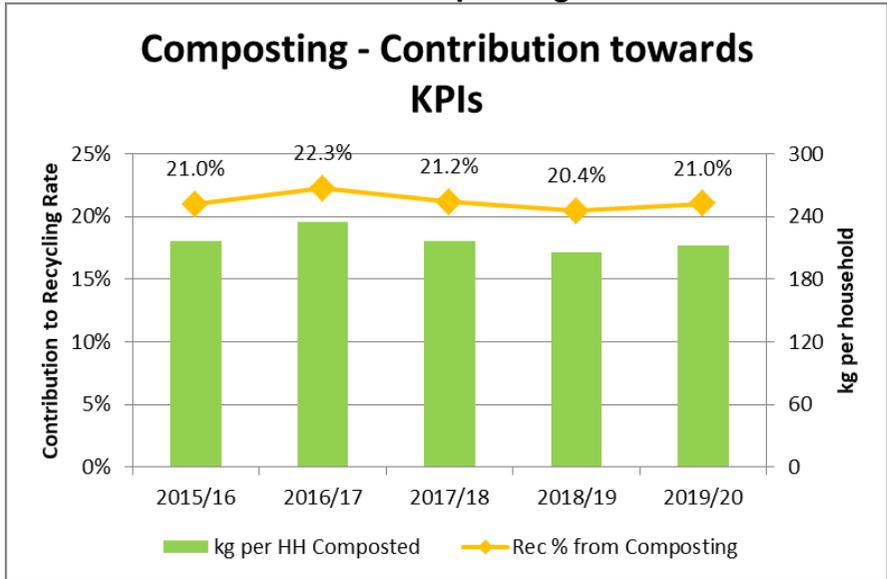
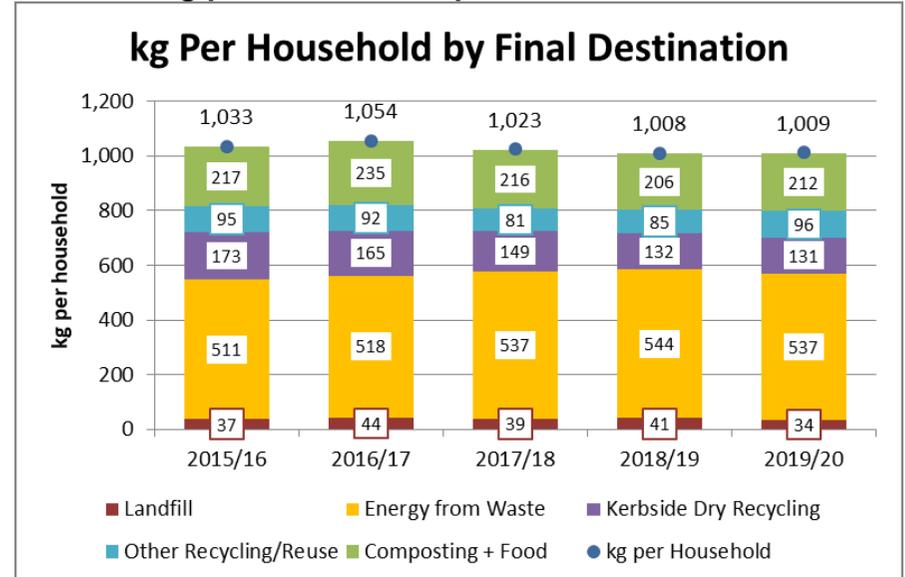


Chart 4 – kg per household split to show final destination



Recycling rate of “waste from households” (percentage)	
Overall (Chart 1)	Has been falling but, through improvements in service and communications, we're targeting 50% in 2022/23 and 55% in 2025/26.
Kerbside Recycling (Chart 2)	Now contributes nearly four percentage points less than in 2015/16.
Composting (Chart 3)	Although variable (due to weather?), composting is forecasted to contribute 1.3% less to our overall recycling rate than in 2016/17.

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)	
Overall (Chart 1)	We've reached a low level and aim to keep it that way.
Kerbside Recycling (Chart 2)	The overall quantity in kerbside recycling collections has fallen and, at the same time, the proportion of non-recyclables in those collections has increased.
Composting (Chart 3)	Although the quantity collected looks set to have gone up in 2019/20, in any given year this can vary depending on weather conditions, and the general trend seems to be downwards.
By Destination (Chart 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill/EFW – Overall non-recycled quantity is steady but very little is landfilled. • Kerbside dry recycling – Down by 24% since 2015/16. • Other recycling/reuse – Reasonably steady. • Composting – Falling.

Topic – Contamination

As previously identified, it is proposed that we report on progress in reducing the quantity of contamination in our recycling collections.

The Strategic Officer Working Group have identified that it would be particularly useful for this to include an indication of which materials (and in what quantities) make up the contamination. In view of that, we await the upcoming setup of our own sampling station and the associated availability of regular detailed data.

Topic – Carbon

An initial assessment has been carried out to establish the overall LWP waste management carbon footprint. This work raised issues regarding how far down the line to measure (e.g. overseas transport of recyclables), but it did establish that the first priority is to continue to minimise landfilling.

Further details, including the proposed next steps for this work, will follow in the LWP Annual Report in mid-2020.

Topic – Customer-friendliness

It is proposed that we seek views from the public on:

- Satisfaction with waste collections, and
- Satisfaction with Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC).

Standardised questions across the LWP would allow for combining results to measure overall customer satisfaction, although it has been noted by some partners that factors such as the time of year of a survey can have a major impact on results.

In order to develop proposals for standard questions, and how best to ask them (e.g. questionnaire or focus group?), conversations will happen between the Strategic Officer Working Group and the Waste Communications Group.

In the meantime, it would be helpful to have an LWP view on who would ask any agreed standard questions:

1. All partners asking **both** questions (i.e. kerbside collections and HWRC) – Gives a larger sample size, or
2. Only the authority delivering the service (i.e. HWRC question by LCC and collection question by each WCA) – Allows each authority to engage directly with their own customers.

Do Members have a strong preference, or are they happy for officers to decide which option is most appropriate?

OPTIONS

The LWP are asked to for their feedback on the following proposals.

Topic – Customer-friendliness

As set out above, it would be helpful to have an LWP view on who would ask any agreed LWP-wide customer satisfaction questions:

1. All partners asking **both** questions (i.e. kerbside collections and HWRC) – Gives a larger overall sample size, or
2. Only the authority delivering the service (i.e. HWRC question by LCC and collection question by each WCA) – Allows each authority to engage directly with their own customers.

Do Members have a strong preference, or are they happy for officers to decide which option is most appropriate?

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Waste Hierarchy – That the LWP notes the charts and commentary provided.
2. Contamination – That the LWP notes the plan to assess the composition of the non-recyclable portion of MDR collections and include this in KPI reporting.
3. Carbon – That the LWP notes that further information will follow as part of the Annual Report.
4. Customer-friendliness – That the LWP expresses a preference, or not, for who asks which questions (see "options" section).

LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Updated March 2019

1. The main roles of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership shall be to:
 - a. To focus all Stakeholders on the delivery of the objectives set out in an agreed Joint Municipal Waste Strategy.
 - b. Monitor performance against the objectives set out in the agreed waste strategy
 - c. To provide a mechanism through which to assess the impacts of change on all stakeholders in the control and management of waste, be that residents, business, or other third parties, are fully considered before individual decisions are taken.
 - d. To ensure close communication between partners, and consistent messages to Stakeholders.
 - e. To agree a Lincolnshire position in respect of national waste management issues, and to lobby in support of this position when required.
 - f. To provide a framework for sharing and learning
 - g. To establish a culture with values in support of the agreed waste strategy.
 - h. By way of a clear voting structure, make clear the majority view of the Partnership, so that all partners can determine their own authority's actions in that context.
2. The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership shall be comprised of one member and one officer from each Council outlined below, who should be the strategic lead for waste matters; but each Local Authority shall have only one vote.
 - a. Boston Borough Council
 - b. City of Lincoln Council
 - c. East Lindsey District Council
 - d. Lincolnshire County Council
 - e. North Kesteven District Council
 - f. South Holland District Council
 - g. South Kesteven District Council
 - h. West Lindsey District Council
3. The Council member from each authority may represent that council, regardless of its structure, but they must be authorised to represent the views of that authority as a whole, such that the group may take it that any view they express individually shall represent the position of the authority, unless caveated appropriately for the record.
4. Substitutes for councillors are permitted. Where a Councillor cannot attend, a councillor substitute must be provided in order to have voting rights. An authority may make their views known through their attending officer, but they will not be able to cast a vote on behalf of an absent councillor.
5. A representative from the Environment Agency shall be invited to attend the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership meeting as observer, and to provide technical guidance.

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

Amended March 2019



Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Forward Plan 2020-2021

5 March 2020		
Update on DEFRA Consultation	John Coates	LCC
Draft Annual Report	John Coates	LCC
SCRAP Fly Tipping Campaign Update	Ady Selby	WLDC
Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Update	John Coates	LCC
Year 2 Food Waste Trial Update	Ian Yates/Gary Smith	SKDC
Update to Terms of Reference	Rachel Wilson	LCC
Performance update	Matthew Michell	LCC
JMWMS progress Update	Rachel Stamp	LCC

9 July 2020 (AGM)		
Update on DEFRA Consultation	John Coates	LCC
Publication of Annual Report	John Coates	LCC
Year 1 Two Stream Trial Update	Rachel Stamp	LCC
MDR Contract Update	John Coates	LCC
Performance Update	Matthew Michell	LCC
JMWMS Progress Update	Rachel Stamp	LCC
Meeting dates 2021	Rachel Wilson	LCC

20 November 2020		
Performance Update	Matthew Michell	LCC
JMWMS Progress Update	Rachel Stamp	LCC

This page is intentionally left blank