


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

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In accordance with the powers granted by the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 this will be a virtual meeting.

A Meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will be held on Thursday, 9 July 2020 at 10.30 am as a Virtual - Online Meeting via Microsoft Teams

Access to the meeting is as follows:

Members of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership and officers of the County Council supporting the meeting will access the meeting via Microsoft Teams.

Members of the public and the press may access the meeting via the following link: <https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cld=164&Mld=5624> where a live feed will be made available on the day of the meeting.

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) and R Wright (Lincolnshire Leaders and Chief Executives)

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) and Phil Drury (Lincolnshire Leaders and Chief Executives)

AGENDA

Item	Title	Pages
1	Election of Chairman	
2	Election of Vice-Chairman	

Item	Title	Pages
3	Apologies for Absence	
4	Declaration of Interests	
5	Minutes of the meeting held on 5 March 2020	3 - 12
6	Partner Updates <i>(To provide an opportunity for members to update Partners of anything that may be of interest)</i>	Verbal Report
7	LWP Operational Response to Covid-19 <i>(To receive a presentation which sets out the operational response to Covid-19 by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership)</i>	13 - 20
8	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership - Annual Report <i>(To receive a report by Matthew Michell, LCC Waste Strategy Manager, which provides Partners with the opportunity to consider the draft Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Annual Report for 2019/20)</i>	21 - 64
9	Update on the Paper & Card Trial <i>(To receive a report by Rachel Stamp, LWP Programme Delivery Manager, which provides partners with an update on the paper and card trial)</i>	65 - 68
10	Mixed Dry Recyclables Contract Update <i>(To receive a verbal update by John Coates, Head of Waste (LCC), on the Mixed Dry Recycling contract)</i>	Verbal Report
11	Performance Measures Update <i>(To receive a report by Matthew Michell, Waste Strategy Manager, which provides the Partners with an opportunity to consider progress against the three KPI's associated with the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership)</i>	69 - 72
12	Future Meeting Dates 2021 <i>(To consider and approve the meeting dates for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for 2021 as set out below:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Thursday, 4 March 2021 – 11.00am</i> • <i>Thursday, 8 July 2021 – 11.00am</i> • <i>Thursday, 18 November 2021 – 11.00am)</i> 	
13	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Forward Plan	73 - 74

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive
1 July 2020



**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE
PARTNERSHIP
5 MARCH 2020**

PRESENT:

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

District Councillor Roger Gamba-Jones (South Holland District Council) (Vice-Chairman), District Councillor Owen Brierly (West Lindsey District Council), District Councillor M Foster (East Lindsey District Council), District Councillor Dr Peter Moseley (South Kesteven District Council), District Councillor Richard Wright (Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's), Christian Allen (Boston Borough Council), Steve Bird (City of Lincoln Council), Victoria Burgess (East Lindsey District Council), David Steels (North Kesteven District Council), Ian Yates (South Kesteven District Council), Ady Selby (West Lindsey District Council) and Phil Drury (Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's)

21 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Y Stevens (Boston Borough Council), Councillor M Head (East Lindsey District Council), Emily Spicer and Charlotte Paine (South Kesteven District Council)

21a Declaration of Interests

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

21b Minutes of the meeting held on 21 November 2019

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 21 November 2019 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record subject to it being noted that Councillor O Bierley (West Lindsey District Council) was in attendance.

21c Partner Updates

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

South Kesteven District Council

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LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

5 MARCH 2020

In relation to the food waste trial, the headlines were that it was still performing well in terms of tonnage and removing waste from the residual waste stream. Participation was still good.

The authority was moving into its green waste collection season, this made a significant contribution to the amount of recycling collected.

Operationally, things had been going well, there would be partnership working in terms of sites and transfer stations and work with One Public Estate was underway.

City of Lincoln Council

There had been no changes to services, the focus was currently on the renewal of the service delivery contract, which was due in September 2022. It was hoped that an update could be provided to the Partnership at the next meeting.

West Lindsey District Council

There were currently issues around fleet maintenance and the contract was moving forward. At the Annual Council meeting the Leader had announced that there would be two extra green waste collections in the year and some money had been dedicated to an education campaign for members and officer to visit every primary school in West Lindsey to talk about recycling.

It was also highlighted that Earth Day was due to be held towards the end of April, and an open day would be held at Caistor Town Hall which would include a questions time session. It was a further opportunity to engage with residents on recycling issues, and if the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership wished to be involved, that would be welcomed. The Chairman requested that the dates be sent to him when finalised.

East Lindsey District Council

The Council had taken delivery of its first vehicle of the new fleet. There would be an increase to 20 frontline RCV's for the new rounds which would come into place on 6 April 2020. The Council had increased its number of vehicles and put new rounds in place for all residents.

All households would receive a poster of what could go into the recycling bin. Residents would also be directed to the website, where there was now a drop down menu for the materials which are most contaminating for recycling.

Operation Clean Sweep was also taking place, and the direct was part of the SCRAP fly tipping campaign.

Boston Borough Council

The vehicle maintenance contract was out to tender at the moment, it was due to expire in December 2020. Officers were busy making sure that the contract was in place for when the new fleet arrived in November/December 2020.

It was hoped that Boston would be next in line for Operation Clean Sweep, and the district was also part of the SCRAP fly tipping campaign.

There would be some enforcement monitoring, but this would be cost neutral. The paper and card trial had been really positive, and there had been support from the LWP Programme Delivery Manager and the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. A member update on the trial had been attended by three quarters of the elected members.

North Kesteven District Council

The Partnership was thanked for its support with the paper and card trial, which was going very well.

Work was underway on actions under the climate emergency and environment priority. Operationally, from April the maintenance contract would be brought in house. There was a lot of work on going with contracts. A different way of delivering grounds maintenance was being explored, which would involve the communities more, and also look at how assets were maintained. This would include things like the Great British Spring Clean, and fly tipping campaigns. Messages would be going out to all residents through social media.

It was noted that this would be third year of World Earth Day. Previously, a competition had been held for children to write a letter to read out to the local MP and Leader of the Council. This year the focus would be on waste.

Lincolnshire County Council

The project to replace the Household Waste Recycling Centres in Skegness and Kirkby on Bain had been approved and work would commence in April 2020.

Research was also underway in relation to disposal of food waste arisings, and anaerobic digestion technology.

Work was also ongoing with One Public Estate and the potential for changing waste streams due to government strategy.

22 DEFRA CONSULTATION

It had been anticipated that a second round of consultations from government would be released in the early part of the year. However, this was now expected in quarter three.

It was commented that if the government was considering the introduction of food waste collection, would this decision be made by 2023, and members were advised that it was expected that by 2023 this would have been implemented. It was noted that the government would be expecting local authorities to be planning for this now.

The LWP had tried food waste collection with one of its partners, which had demonstrated the challenges which would be experienced. It was thought that this experience could be used to challenge government. It was noted that the senior officer working group was aware of the issue and were started a separate work stream to look at the collection and disposal of food waste.

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**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
5 MARCH 2020**

RESOLVED

that the update be noted.

23 DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT

Consideration was given to a report which outlined the rationale for the production of a Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Annual Report, which would be a public facing document and set out progress made during the year against the objectives of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy which was published in January 2019. It was noted that this document would be reviewed periodically, and was an opportunity to remind the audience of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's successes and key messages for the future. It was the intention to circulate the draft report following the meeting, and the finalised document would be presented to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for adoption at the AGM in July.

RESOLVED

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership approves the production of an annual report to be presented at its July AGM each year. Once approved the report would be publicly available as a printable document.

24 SCRAP FLYTIPPING UPDATE

A report and presentation was received from the Assistant Director of Operations at West Lindsey District Council which updated the Partnership on West Lindsey's involvement with the S.C.R.A.P. fly-tipping campaign.

It was reported that on 12 February 2019, PCC Marc Jones hosted a fly-tipping summit to investigate what could be done to address this issue. Representatives from all of 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 Partnership, 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 the Partnership and West Lindsey volunteered to lead on a similar project within Lincolnshire.

The Partnership was updated on some of the activities which had taken place so far which included:

- A leaflet highlighting the campaign had been sent to over 42,000 households
- Two RCV's had been wrapped with campaign posters
- 'Days of Action' had taken place on four separate days to stop and search vehicles – 85% of the drivers asked to produce a licence were able to.

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

- Illegal waste carriers were often also involved in Modern Day Slavery and so it was important that the response was multi-agency.
- In future, a more targeted approach would be taken in relation to stop and search of vehicles, and would relate to potential illegal waste sites or known waste carriers without licences.
- It was commented that it should not be underestimated how quickly information could spread within criminal circles and so it was important to rotate sites.
- It was suggested that one of the main issues was that people did not know what an authentic waste carrier licence looked like, and it was queried whether there was an easy way to educate the public on this. Members of the public could either check on the Environment Agency website whether they were licenced, or they could ask the carrier for transfer notes from other jobs that day.
- It was highlighted that officers were aware that people who did have licences were also fly-tipping, and so were in talks with the Environment Agency about how to deal with this as well.
- There was no intelligence from the Environment Agency that there was fly-tipping being carried out by criminal gangs in West Lindsey.
- Businesses were being forced to deal with hazardous waste being fly-tipped on their premises.

RESOLVED

That the report be noted.

25 WASTE AND RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership received a report which outlined information in relation to the future needs for waste and recycling infrastructure. The report provided an overview of activities which were planned for the future. It was likely that there would be some major policy changes in the future, and some long term challenges around housing growth. There was a need to move recycling out of the residual stream, and residual waste from the recycling stream. There would be a need for infrastructure changes in order to keep up with policy changes. In terms of recycling centres and transfer stations, it was noted that operationally most of the treatment of waste was being done in Lincolnshire.

RESOLVED

That Lincolnshire Waste Partnership note the actions being taken with regards to infrastructure assets required to support the objectives of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy:

1. The relocation of Skegness and Kirkby-on-Bain Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC);
2. Identification of potential sites for future anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities;
3. Identification of a potential site to the south of Lincoln for a new HWRC and waste transfer station (WTS) (and AD facility if appropriate);
4. Involvement of Partnership members in the One Public Estate programme;

5. On-going liaison with Defra as part of the consultations for Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) to assist with planning for future infrastructure assets in Lincolnshire.

26 YEAR TWO FOOD WASTE TRIAL

Consideration was given to a report which provided an update on the food waste collection trial to date. This followed the first update at the eight month point on 7 March 2019 and the end of the year 1 report at the 11 July 2019 meeting.

It was reported that 4,000 households across South Kesteven were participating in the trial. Communication had been key in the success of the trial so far. The aim had been to explore how successful the district could be at separating food waste into a usable product. The more successful it could be, then the more money could be made which would offset the cost of providing the service.

In year two of the trial, the authority had been looking at multiple ways of how food waste could be collected. The possibility of using a dedicated support vehicle had been explored, as it would not need to run next to the RCV. However, this would provide complications in that it would only be able to collect the food that was set out, but it would be able to collect a greater volume in one day and it could be a different day to the bin collection.

Getting engagement and participation from residents was vital, but it was hard work to ensure they remained engaged and participating. It was important that the messages were kept consistent, and were supported. It had also been established that caddy liners were essential for continuing participation, as those authorities that withdrew provision of liners found that participation dropped off significantly.

It was noted that there would be specific challenges around having dedicated collection vehicles. It was expected that there would be a need for a mixed collection method, due to the rurality of the district. It would not be known what the best solution would be until it was modelled for a larger area. In urban areas, dedicated collection vehicles would be very efficient. Rural and semi-rural areas would be more of a challenge. Value for money was linked to volumes collected, and so if the costs of collection could be reduced by being as efficient as possible that would be beneficial.

A reduction in people participating had been expected. However, whilst a slight drop in participation had been seen, but not a drop in volumes collected. There were ways that this could be addressed, and promotion of the 'reduce' message had not been as effective as it could be. In other locations, participation had remained the same but volumes had reduced as people's behaviour changed.

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

- The message so far had been to recycle rather than reuse or reduce. There were plans to do some communications work around the reduce message.

- It was queried whether there was a need to do anything as a Partnership to make it as efficient as possible by having a food collection service for Lincolnshire, rather than each area doing it separately. It was queried whether this would be a collection from every house, or target those areas where there would be best response. It was noted that this was something which could be looked at in further detail.
- The trial would be running until June/July 2020, and it would need to be determined what would happen after that. There was a need to consider round efficiency, so the county would be ready when the decision to introduce food waste collections was made.
- It was suggested that there was a need to take action to increase the participation rate again in the next few months.
- It was felt that it was important to ensure that every piece of documentation that was sent out had the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership on it.
- It was queried whether bins had been checked to make sure that food was not being put into the waste stream. It was noted that there was data measured on the amount of food being collected, but the residual bins were not being measured or checked for food waste. It was commented that it was assumed that if they were participating in the trial they would be putting the majority of their food waste in the caddy.
- It was clear that the food waste being collected was coming out of the residual waste stream.
- It was noted that across the county, food waste accounted for 28% of the waste stream.
- It was reported that participation in the trial was a choice, and that 20% of the people on the round were not participating. Residents had been given every opportunity to participate, and engagement events had been carried out village halls, and through the media. A good set out rate had been achieved following this. The national average was 50-55%, but the rate for the trial was 80-82% originally. It was now 72%, but this was still above the national average.
- The best way to assess the effectiveness of the trial was by weight. The figures supported that food was being removed from the waste stream. In terms of the impact on the recycling stream, there were only trace amount being removed.
- Caddy liners were critical to participation in the trial, however, it was noted that they were not 'deal breakers' in terms of cost.
- It was noted that the trial had provided some good data which could be reported to government, such as the costs of providing this service to rural areas.
- It was noted that work was underway with the senior officer working group, and the Partnership would need to make some choices about its priority. The paper and card trial seemed to be more beneficial financially. Logistically and financially both food waste collection and separate paper and card collections could not both be delivered at the same time.
- It was not yet known how local government would be incentivised to collect food waste. It was not certain whether it would be possible to make a decision until there was clarity from government. It would be disappointing if the momentum was not maintained. The Partnership was advised that members of the public that were not in the trial had asked when they would be able to start separately their

food waste for collection. There was a need to look at ways to achieve both the separate food waste and paper and card collections.

RESOLVED

That the report presented by noted.

27 JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY UPDATE

The Partnership received an update in relation to progress against the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. It was reported that there would be a summary document at each meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

The two stream trial (separate paper and card collection) was going really well and thanks were extended to all partners, crews and staff for making it successful. Work would continue on improving the quality of the mixed dry recycling.

In terms of communications, partners had officially started 'Waste Wednesday' where each Wednesday, a co-ordinated message would be put out from each district on a particular topic. Once a month, officers or members would be appearing on 'Facebook Live', the video the previous day had received 7000 views. It was thought that this was a more cost effective way of reaching people.

It was noted that officers were increasingly being asked by schools to go in and work with them.

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

- There had been a lot of work regarding the recycling side of things, but there was still work which needed to be done in relation to reduce.
- Another message which needed to be promoted was the 'right thing in the right bin'
- One member commented that they had attended a conference recently where there had been a big presentation on a return scheme for plastic bottles. However, it was thought that this message was flawed, and instead people should be encouraged to not use plastic bottles.
- There was a need to change people's habits in relation to reducing waste.

RESOLVED

That the action plan be noted and the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership receive ongoing updates of performance against the action plan at future meetings.

28 PERFORMANCE UPDATE

Consideration was given to a report which provided information in relation to the performance measures associated with the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. It was

reported that at previous meetings the Partnership had discussed how best progress against strategic objectives could be measured.

Two measures were agreed at the last meeting for the first topic of fulfilling the Waste Hierarchy (promoting recycling and waste minimisation respectively):

- Recycling rate of "waste from households" (percentage) and
- Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)

The forecast for 2019/20 was that performance would be slightly better than the previous year, and it was hoped that the recycling target would improve.

In terms of waste minimisation, the message still needed to be promoted to reduce the amount of waste produced.

In terms of green waste, it was thought that the volumes collected would be an increase on the previous year. It was noted that composting contributed 21% to the recycling total.

One message which really needed to be communicated to the public was how little of Lincolnshire's waste actually went to landfill, as a significant proportion of the population still believed that the majority of waste went to landfill.

In terms of contamination, it was important to know how much contamination there was, but it was also important to know what the contamination was, so this could influence the communications messages being put out to make them more targeted. It was noted that there would be information in the annual report in relation to the type of contamination being found.

In terms of the customer friendliness topic, input from partners would be appreciated on how this should be measured. In terms of being able to benchmark data, there was a proposal to ask the public a number of questions. It was queried whether members were happy for all partners to ask the same questions, including questions about collections, household waste sites, and would districts be willing to ask these questions, or should they just ask questions about the services they deliver. It was commented that people could associate services such as household waste sites with districts and then direct complaints about them to the districts. It was suggested that one way around this would be that the questions were being asked on behalf of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, and then the Partnership would be responsible for dealing with the outcomes.

It was suggested that the term contamination was confusing for residents, as some materials were recyclable in other areas. It was noted that this was why it was important to carry out analysis of the contamination, so that clearer messages could be provided to the public.

It was noted that the Lincolnshire Leaders and Chief Executives had agreed to hold a range of engagement events, and if there were specific questions the Partnership had, they were happy to combine these with their own.

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LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
5 MARCH 2020

RESOLVED

1. Waste Hierarchy – that the LWP notes the charts and commentary provided
2. Contamination – that the LWP notes the plan to assess the non-recyclable portion of MDR collections and including this KPI in reporting.
3. Carbon – that the LWP notes that further information would follow as part of the Annual Report
4. Customer Friendliness – that questions be asked on behalf of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

29 UPDATE TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

That the wording of the terms of reference in relation to the inclusion of an officer and elected member representative of the Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and Chief Executives as members of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership be confirmed as follows:

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

30 LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP FORWARD PLAN

Consideration was given to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's Forward Plan which set out items for due to be considered by the Partnership at its forthcoming meetings. It was noted the item on Defra consultations would be moved to later in the year.

RESOLVED

That the Forward Plan be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.52 pm

LWP operational response to Covid19

March to May 2020

Background & Context (1 of 2)

- 31st January – first two UK cases
- 5th March – first UK death
- 15th March – first televised government teleconference
- 16th March – SOWG. First Covid19 staff and vehicle advice issued by partners
- 19th March – Agile working / social distancing
- 23rd March – PM announces lockdown. ‘Key Workers’ include waste disposal sector
- 25th March – first LWP officer daily catch-up. HWRC closures. Waste transfer stations social distancing measures. Collection authorities starting to identify ‘core’ services. Most adjust or cancel bulky waste collections. Crew concerns
- 26th March – Coronavirus Regulations come into force. Lincolnshire social distancing in waste cabs agreed

Background & Context (2 of 2)

Page 15

- 27th March – draft version of national waste industry Covid19 health and safety advice issued. LRF Covid19 strategy; many LWP officers also supporting the LWP structure and work.
- 31st March – First joint risk assessment. Explored principles of sharing staff. First reports of increased fly tipping. Clarity regarding no side waste
- 3rd April – SitRep to CEXs
- 6th April – National H&S advice updated
- 9th April – LWP extended resources mapped (contractors, agencies etc)
- 12th April - waste staff testing commenced
- 15th April – LWP officers Covid19 operating terms of reference
- 16th April – Crew reduction assessment (measures to be adopted if crew reduction not possible)
- W.C. 28th April – thrice weekly meetings
- May – continuing review of above documents. Recommended strategic discussions. Remobilisation
- 18th May – HWRCs reopen

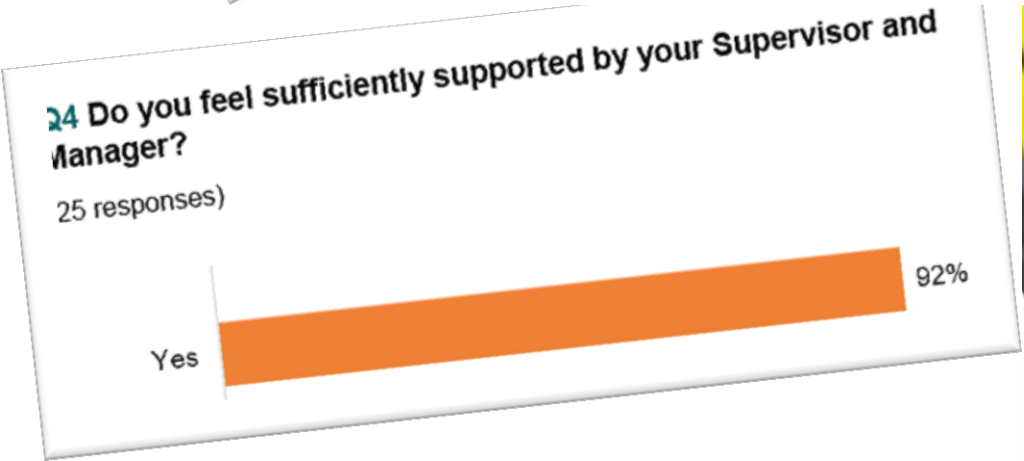
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 Thu 31,
 Thu 26



West Lindsey DC @WestLindseyDC · May 13
 Thank you to every key worker who is devoting their time to helping people across the country. Our Waste crews have shared notes that residents in the district have left for them. Thank you for your kind words and support!
 Wednesday #councilscan #thankyou 🙏



My name is Mitch Adcock and I'm a refuse driver in Lincolnshire

16
 21
 CLEANER GREENER today tomorrow
 Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Tackling waste together

Collections

		08-Apr	15-Apr	22-Apr	29-Apr	04-May	11-May	18-May
Residual	Operating Normally	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Recycling	Operating Normally	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Garden	Operating Normally	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Food	Operating Normally	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Clinical	Operating Normally	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
	Withdrawn	1	1	1				
	TOTAL	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
Bulky	Operating Normally	2	2	2	4	5	5	5
	Minor Disruption						1	1
	Withdrawn	5	5	4		1		
	TOTAL	7	7	6	4	6	6	6
Fly Tip collection	Operating Normally		6	6	6	5	6	6
	Minor Disruption					1		
	Moderate Disruption		1					
	TOTAL		7	6	6	6	6	6
Street Sweeping /Litter	Operating Normally	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
	Minor Disruption		1	1	2	2		1
	Moderate Disruption	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
	Severely Disrupted	1						
	Withdrawn	1						
Bring Banks	Operating Normally		1	2	2	2	4	4
	TOTAL		1	2	2	2	4	4
Trade Waste	Operating Normally		3	3	3	4	4	3
	TOTAL		3	3	3	4	4	3

National Roadmap

- Work
- Schools
- Travel
- Face Coverings
- Public Spaces, social and family contact
- Protecting the clinically vulnerable
- Enforcement
- Parliament
- International travel
- Sporting and cultural events

13 May

- Work – default is WFH
- Work – key sectors to reopen eg construction
- Work – ‘covid secure’ guidelines
- Travel – avoid public transport
- Public space – face coverings in confined spaces advised
- Social contact – exercise + meet one person in a park

1 June

- Work – Non essential retail, hospitality and personal services
- Schools – early years and year 6 to return, Y10/12
- Events – behind closed doors
- Public space – SAGE view on public spaces, family groups

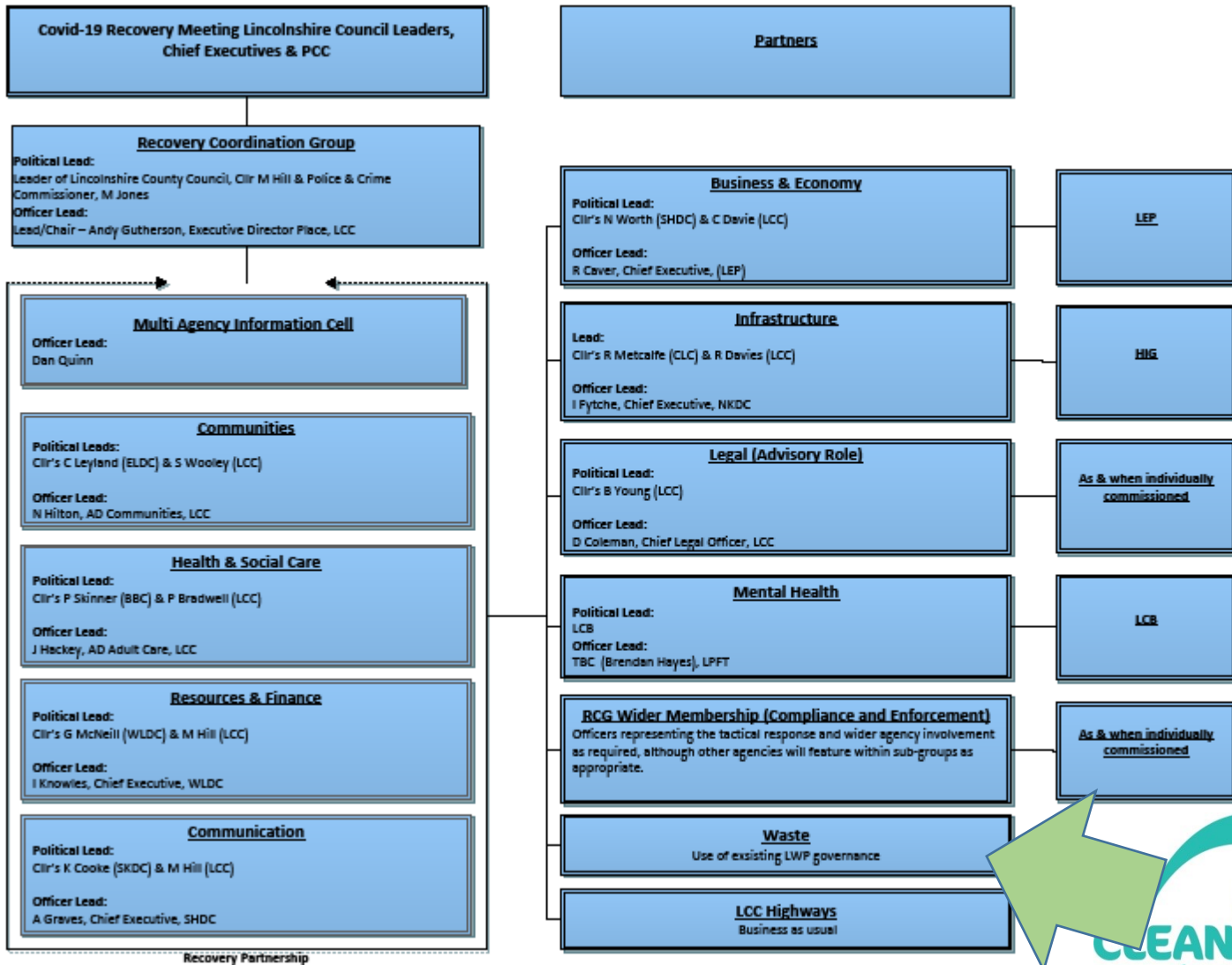
15 June

- All other non-essential retail including shops selling clothes, shoes, toys, furniture, books, and electronics, plus tailors, auction houses, photography studios, and indoor market

4 July

- Work – significant reopening...
- Pubs and hospitality
- Work – ‘covid secure’
- Public space – places of worship

Recovery Partnership Structure Chart



Agenda Item 8



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9 JULY 2020

SUBJECT :	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Annual Report 2019/20
REPORT BY:	MATTHEW MICHELL LCC WASTE STRATEGY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	01522 552371

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In January 2019, the LWP adopted a new Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire. In order to monitor progress towards achieving the strategic objectives set out in that Strategy, the LWP has committed to producing an Annual Report. The first Report covers the year from April 2019 to March 2020.

DISCUSSIONS

The attached 2019/20 LWP Annual Report is a draft version presented here for the LWP to consider approving it for publication. It consists of two separate documents:

- 1) LWP-facing Report – This goes into considerable detail in order to provide each partner authority with a wide range of information on progress towards the LWP's strategic objectives. (APPENDIX A)
- 2) Public-facing Summary – Provides a briefer account to update the public on the work the LWP are doing. (APPENDIX B)

OPTIONS

- 1) Approve both documents as ready for publication.
- 2) Agree any final amendments to one or both documents ahead of later publication.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership approves both documents as ready for publication as the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Annual Report.

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**Lincolnshire Waste Partnership
Annual Report 2019/20**



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Introduction – A message to the Lincolnshire public

Welcome to the first annual report for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) which explains how we are performing against the objectives we set ourselves in the Lincolnshire waste strategy we approved and adopted in early 2020. Please note that this report covers the period up to March 2020 and thus does not refer in detail to the huge impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our services which will be covered in our 2020/21 Annual Report.

Waste and recycling in Lincolnshire is delivered through a number of partners working together. Your waste and recycling is collected by the Waste Collection Authorities – In Lincolnshire these are the City of Lincoln, Borough and District Councils. This waste and recycling is then delivered to the county council, the Waste Disposal Authority, who arrange for its treatment or disposal through a combination of solutions including reuse where possible, delivery to recyclers and composters, mechanical sorting facilities, energy from waste and landfill.

So you can see that many organisations contribute to how well we manage your waste and recycling to choose the most sustainable solution to minimise our environmental impact and protect our natural resources.

Lincolnshire is a beautiful, largely rural county with pockets of urban areas. This can be a challenge for waste management as we have to drive many miles to collect and dispose of waste. Transporting waste like this greatly increases our carbon footprint. This is why we have already worked to optimise routes and are investigating how, in the longer term, we can change to different vehicle fuels to reduce our carbon emissions.

In December 2018 the Government published its national Resources and Waste Strategy for England. This proposed a number of changes that we have to plan for. One of the ones that may affect our residents directly will be proposed weekly food waste collections from 2023. This will require a lot of new collection vehicles and a new treatment solution. We have been running a trial for food waste collections in South Kesteven to help us understand the challenges that this change will bring. We believe there is a sustainable and renewable solution which we will be exploring over the next few years.

In January 2019 the LWP created and adopted a Lincolnshire wide waste strategy and since the adoption of that strategy, the world has seen a blaze of interest in plastic waste and how the recycling we collect is handled. Media investigations into plastic waste in the oceans, and the refusal by countries in the Far East to accept containers of what is supposed to be recycling, has challenged waste management practices in the West and raised the profile of accountability and social responsibility. In many instances the fault lies with rogue or criminal waste management operations, sometimes working for councils under contract, who are only interested in money and ignore their social and environmental obligations.

That is why the Environment Agency, the key regulatory authority for waste and recycling, has an open invitation to meetings of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. They give us advice and guidance and we support them in waste crime operations in the county. Together we want to remove operators who blight our countryside with fly tipping and illegal waste sites, and to send to prison those who show no remorse for the environmental damage they cause. That is why the

partnership support “SCRAP”, the anti-fly tipping campaign, and the days of action where we target such sites and those transporting waste to them.

Some of you will now be part of our new separated paper and card collections that began last September in Boston, North Kesteven and South Holland. Instead of putting paper and card in with your plastics, metals and glass, you now put them in a separate receptacle for collection. As more of us shop online, and what we buy is delivered in cardboard packaging, the need to recover good quality paper and card so the paper mills can make more recycled material becomes ever more important. By collecting paper and card separately it avoids liquids and food coming into contact and keeps it clean and dry. This means we can meet the high quality standards of the paper mills. The trial in these three council's areas has been a great success, particularly in providing experience of what works best, and we are now planning how we can expand these collections to more areas in Lincolnshire.

September 2019 saw the one millionth tonne of rubbish processed through our Energy from Waste plant at North Hykeham. This facility helps us to reduce our dependence on landfill to just 4% of the waste we collect from you and creates enough electricity to power 29,000 homes.

This report looks back over the last year and forward to the next. We expect the Government to provide more detail about the policies they intend to implement, and their Environment Bill is progressing through Parliament as the next step towards achieving these. Once this has happened we will know what we have to change and when so the next year will be very exciting for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership and I look forward to next year's annual report which will tell you all about it.

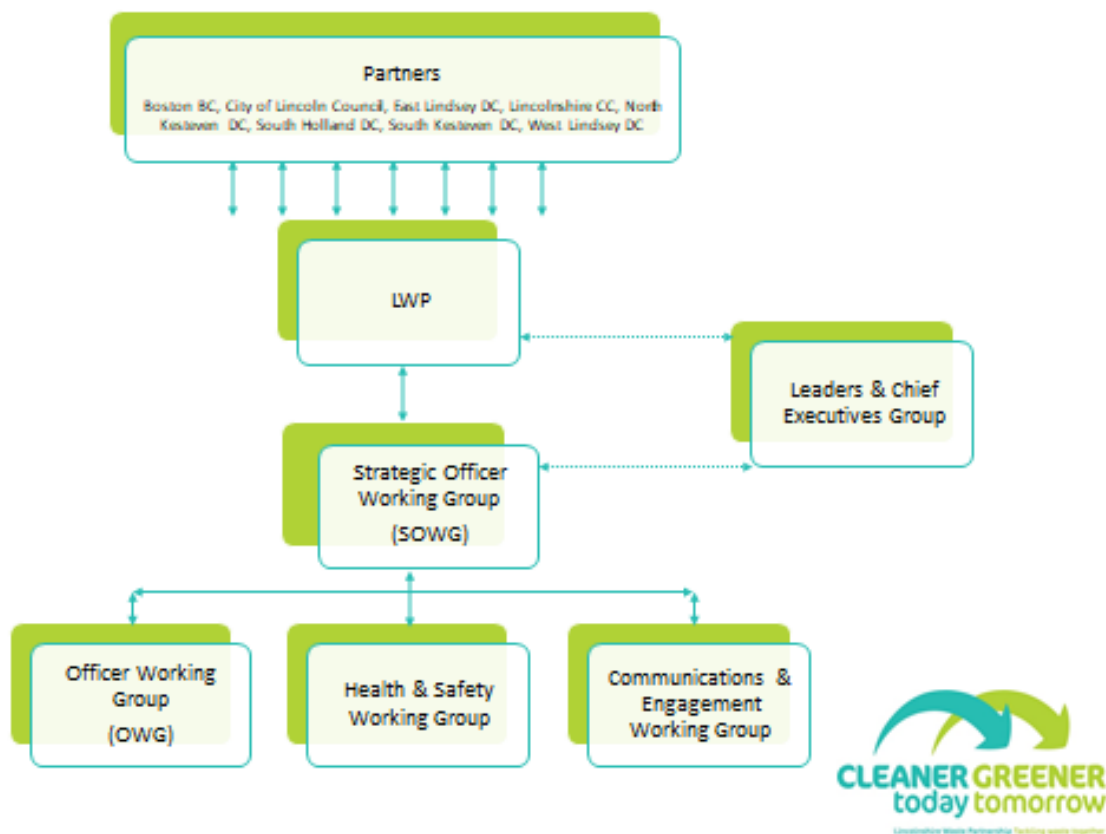
Councillor Eddy Poll
Chair of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Background and History

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership began life as the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy Joint Steering Panel in November 2000. In July 2003 it changed its name to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) and it holds its meetings in public. It is not constituted as a decision making body but rather agrees the strategic approach for Lincolnshire and recommends actions and interventions for the partners to consider to deliver the objectives of a shared Lincolnshire waste strategy.

In addition to the public meetings there are regular meetings of the senior officers from each partner responsible for waste and recycling services. This Strategic Officer Working Group (SOWG) is responsible for delivering the decisions of the partnership through actions and projects.

The structure of the LWP and SOWG, including the relationship with other related groups is shown below:



Further information on the partnership can be found online:

- General information – <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycling-waste/lincolnshire-waste-partnership>
- Details of the public meetings including agendas and minutes – <https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=164&Year=0>

Current issues affecting the strategy

The most significant changes facing the partnership are the new draft policies published by the Government in its Resources and Waste Strategy. These are aimed at improving the national recycling rate, but will change the range of materials that have to be sorted out by residents for separate collection. Once they have been collected separately they have to be treated separately and this will require that we have access to a new treatment infrastructure. The Government has indicated that many of the changes will happen in 2023, and they continue to consult on how best to achieve this. We expect the legislation to appear in 2021 which will give us two years to make the changes in Lincolnshire. This may seem a long way off but building treatment facilities and ordering vehicles when every other council is required to do similar will be a challenge.

The range of dry recyclable materials we collect will be affected by the proposed deposit return scheme (DRS). This is likely to target plastic, metal and glass drinks containers, although the final scheme design has yet to be confirmed. These materials are currently captured by the kerbside collections and some bring banks, and these will be affected by DRS – Initial LWP modelling suggests a possible fall of 12% in kerbside recycling tonnages. Scotland has legislated to bring in their DRS next year 2021 which gives us the opportunity to see how their scheme impacts on kerbside collections and bring banks.

World recycling markets have been in turmoil for a number of years as the quality of material has come under scrutiny. The practice by some of shipping general waste abroad but describing it as recycling has caused a push back from the destination countries and a closing of outlets which has created a backlog of material to move. This illegal practice has caused problems for genuine businesses. This is why we spend so much time on communications and engagement to explain to the public why keeping their recycling clean, dry and loose is so important for us to ensure it can be genuinely recycled.

On the same timescale the Government want to bring in weekly separated food waste collections for households and businesses in 2023. Whereas DRS will require residents to take the empty drinks containers to a deposit point, food waste will be collected from the house or business premise. We await confirmation from the Government on their preferred collection method for the separated food waste as there are alternative models. We will need to take account that, with food waste forming about one quarter of the waste that is processed through the Energy from Waste plant (EfW), its removal will change the feedstock and may require technological changes inside the EfW to enable it to continue to work efficiently.

With these changes to collections and how to treat the materials they produce, we will need to review the assets we use to support how we deal with waste and recycling. Extra vehicles need crews and space to park. The extra collections will need to process the separated materials through different infrastructure e.g. food waste is best processed through anaerobic digestion which makes the most efficient use of the biogas produced from the food and can process other biodegradable wastes. This may require new tipping locations as well as the treatment facilities. Any future planning should seek to be as efficient as possible and utilise the collocation of buildings and other infrastructure assets to share resources and services to achieve best value.

What happens to our Waste?

The Partnership are committed to ensuring we collect, treat and dispose of all our waste in the most effective way. We are legally required to do this in line with what's known as the 'Waste Hierarchy'. As shown below, this sets out in order of preference, five waste management options.



The ideal is prevention, reducing the amount of waste which is produced in the first place. This is followed by re-use, recycling (including composting) and recovery (e.g. Energy from Waste), with disposal (generally landfill) being the least preferred option.

The Waste Hierarchy helps to encourage a change in thinking so that waste is considered as a resource to be made use of, with disposal being the last resort. In line with this, we only sent a small quantity of waste to landfill this year.



Our residual (general) waste is mainly treated and disposed of at the Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at North Hykeham reducing the dependence on landfill. The EfW became fully operational in March 2014 and can treat up to 190,000 tonnes of residual waste each year, diverting it from landfill and exporting 105,000 MWh of electricity in the process each year. In September 2019, the facility dealt with its one millionth tonne of rubbish in Lincolnshire.



Our residual waste is collected by the Waste Collection Authorities and taken either directly to our EfW or via one of the 5 waste transfer stations across the county. The waste is then burned in a controlled process, with the resulting steam powering a turbine, which generates electricity. The resulting solid waste which includes metals and ash from the incinerator is collected and recycled with much of it being used as aggregate in the construction industry. The air pollution control residue (byproduct of cleaning the exhaust gases) goes to a waste treatment facility for further treatment. The steam powers the turbine and is then cooled before being fed back into the boiler.

Kerbside collection of mixed dry recycling is collected by the Waste Collection Authorities and taken to one of the 5 waste transfer stations across the county. From there it is sent in bulk to the re-processing contractor at their Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) who receives, separates and prepares the waste into different fractions, mainly paper and cardboard, plastics, glass and metals with any non-recyclable materials being sent to various energy from waste destinations.



Each of the WCAs also offer a paid service where customers can have their green/garden waste collected and disposed of. The waste is collected from the kerbside and transported to specialist contractors who will reprocess the waste into soil conditioner for use in agriculture.

JMWMS Vision and Objectives

In developing the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS), the Partnership started out by defining a vision, and then a set of strategic objectives aimed at fulfilling that vision.

These are intended to align with the national Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) for England as follows.

Vision	To seek the best environmental option to provide innovative, customer-friendly waste management solutions that give value for money to Lincolnshire.
Work undertaken to deliver the strategic objectives needs to bear in mind this overall vision for what we want to achieve.	
Objective 1	To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream.
This ties in with the UK government commitments to continue to align with EU environmental policy and move away from a "make, use, dispose" model towards a more circular economy.	
Objective 2	To move towards a common set of recycling materials.
This aligns with the UK government's view, as set out in their new Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) that the large number of different systems causes public confusion, and thus hampers people's ability to put the right things into recycling collections.	
Objective 3	To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.
The RAWS, and subsequent output from Defra, indicates the government's desire to make separate food waste collections mandatory from 2023.	
Objective 4	To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
The waste hierarchy remains a key driver. This "promoting" will include both communicating with the public and lobbying of government and manufacturers for changes to the wider picture. Waste minimisation will be measured through a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of the total kg of household waste produced per household.	
Objective 5	To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025.
Whilst it could be argued that the recycling rate is not a true reflection of environmental performance, it remains the headline national measure. This has been included as a KPI for measuring the Partnership's progress in implementing the JMWMS.	
Objective 6	To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets.
This will allow us to set targets which address progress towards our objectives rather than just chasing targets for their own sake. Further details are given later in this Annual Report.	
Objective 7	To seek to reduce our carbon footprint.
This is a key way to measure the overall environmental impact of the services which we provide. We have begun to calculate our footprint and will report on it in future Annual Reports.	
Objective 8	To make an objective assessment of what further waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, as necessary, secure appropriate capacity.
Forecasts are that we will continue to see considerable waste growth, and we need to ensure we have sufficient capacity to handle it in the best way possible. This will include providing specialist facilities for handling new collections such as food waste.	

Objective 9	To regularly review the LWP governance model in order to provide the best opportunity to bring closer integration and the implementation of the objectives set by the strategy.
Whilst the LWP consists of a number of separate authorities, it is essential that we continue to seek ways to work together to achieve the best outcomes for the people of Lincolnshire as a whole.	
Objective 10	To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services.
It is important not to be held back by sticking with existing practices where something new could improve things.	

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Progress against the Vision and Objectives through the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) Action Plan

This section summarises how the work undertaken by the Partnership reflects the vision and objectives set out in our Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire.

To achieve the objectives of the Strategy, an initial action plan listing 5 main project streams was created. This section details the progress against those actions plus additional activities undertaken by the partnership over the past year. It also describes how our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure our progress towards achieving those defined goals.

Action 1 - Strategic Review of Kerbside Mixed Dry Recycling Collection and Disposal (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 10)

The Mixed Dry Recycling (MDR) mix across all of the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) was reviewed and analysed. Taking into account both the existing MDR contract and the upcoming tender for a new contract, the mix was revised and harmonised in line with market forces and with the a view to each of the WCAs collecting the same materials. This list of materials was agreed by the partnership in August 2019, with each WCA determining how best to collect them in their area.

Following that agreement, insight and engagement work has shown that households are unsure of what can go into MDR collections, and messages from the manufacturers shown on products and from the media are confusing and are adding to the level of contamination in the current collections across Lincolnshire. In order to address this issue, the WDA and the WCAs have all produced consistent messaging to promote the communication of this to the public. Ongoing works continue to engage and educate residents as to what should go in which bin/bag in order to reduce contamination. This focuses around 4 main categories of material: plastics, glass, metal and paper and cardboard. Examples of the communications messages are shown below:



Various methods of engagement and communication continue to be tested across specific areas of the county with monitoring to assess their effectiveness and impact, and a wider communications campaign is being coordinated to implement throughout 2020.

In line with this, a new MDR contract specification has been created and came into force in July 2020.

Recycling rates are being captured and reported on (see the “Measuring Performance” section of this report) and the impact of education, engagement and communications will be measured and reported on across the forthcoming year.

Action 2 – Food Waste Trial (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10)

In June 2018, the partnership commenced a trial of collecting food waste separately to the remainder of the household waste. The government's Resources and Waste Strategy shows that there is a drive towards mandating this as a means of waste collection in the future. In order to address a number of issues including falling recycling rates, capacity of the Energy from Waste (EfW) facility and contamination of dry recyclables, South Kesteven District Council and the County Council have been undertaking this project on behalf of the Partnership.

Including assessing the amount of food waste collected, the impact on the different waste streams, recycling rates and customer participation, 4260 households were selected to participate in the trial. These households demonstrate a representative sample of urban, rural and semi-rural properties within the district.

Food waste has been collected weekly from the identified households in addition to the continued alternate-weekly co-mingled dry recyclables and residual waste collections. Different collection methodologies have been tested to understand their effectiveness, the efficiency of different vehicle types and resource requirements, and the outputs of these experiments are being analysed. The collected food waste is being tipped at Grantham Waste Transfer Station and then transported to an anaerobic digestion plant where it is converted into energy and soil conditioner product.

A series of communications and engagement activities have been undertaken to increase public awareness, to assess take up and participation rates, and to gather feedback and insight from the participants in the trial.

Initial results show that:

- The majority of customers who responded to a 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

The Partnership will be reviewing the outcomes of the trial and making a decision as to how best to take forward the learning. This decision will also take into account the potential impacts of the national Resources and Waste Strategy.

Action 3 – Strategic Review of options for Continuous Improvement for Waste Collection and Disposal Arrangements in Lincolnshire (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10)

A review of the current strategy and operations of Waste Collection and Disposal in the County was undertaken by the Strategic Officer Working Group using methodology developed by the Design Council. The outputs helped to prioritise the actions of the Partnership and concurred that the action plan to deliver the Strategy and the objectives outlined therein will enable the delivery of our strategic objectives.

Specifically in terms of continuous improvement, all members of the Strategic Officer Working Group agreed to support reduction in contamination through a stringent communications and enforcement programme which remains ongoing.

Action 4 – Location of additional processing/disposal sites (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10)

Work has been undertaken to review the links between waste management facilities and other infrastructure across the county. This work has included consideration of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership's work around utility infrastructure.

By utilising the relationships developed via the Greater Lincolnshire One Public Estate programme (GL OPE) and the Waste network already in existence within Lincolnshire, the LWP, the 'Lincolnshire Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Assets Workshop' took place. This allowed for a community of Lincolnshire public sector bodies to come together to take a collective strategic approach to asset management, ensuring that the public estate maximises the values and benefits of creating economic growth (homes and jobs), delivery of more integrated customer-focused services and generating efficiencies through capital receipts and reduced running costs. With contacts from both Greater Lincolnshire OPE and the LWP being invited to attend this workshop, the presence of such a varied multi-disciplinary audience lent itself to maximising opportunities and fully embracing the One Public Estate ethos across the sector.

Clear themes emerging from the workshop included:

- Environmental Benefits – e.g. better handling of waste; reduced transport
- Financial Benefits – e.g. sharing premises; sharing staff and vehicles
- Operational/Other Benefits – e.g. working together more strategically

Potential projects and issues have then been prioritised into

- Urgent Considerations (next 0-12 months)
- Upcoming Considerations (next 12-24 months)
- Other Considerations (beyond 24 months)

Some projects have already commenced including possible combined sites in the Grantham, Louth and Hykeham areas. These will need to ensure that they take account of OPE considerations and involve all relevant stakeholders, including the wider public estate – e.g. NHS, military, other "blue light" services. Other identified projects will need to be progressed in line with the timelines

established for them and will form future items on the ongoing action plan going forward, and all partners are asked to consider OPE opportunities in developing future projects.

Action 5 – Choosing performance indicators appropriate to measure environmental performance (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 4, 6 and 7)

In order to ensure delivery of both our strategic objectives and our ongoing waste services, the strategy requires that we measure performance by means of a suite of key performance indicators that demonstrate the effectiveness of the strategy and its actions in delivering Waste Services in Lincolnshire.

Full progress to date is reported in the Measuring Performance section of this report.

Since the publication of the JMWMS in January 2019, further actions have been added to the action plan as follows:

Action 6 - Two Stream Paper and Card Trial (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10)

Following the delivery of a report by WRAP into future potential solutions for waste services in Lincolnshire, and in response to the direction set by the National Waste Strategy consultations and the review and revision of the kerbside mixed dry recycling (MDR) mix (see action 1 above), it was agreed to conduct a trial to consider the benefits of collecting paper and cardboard separately from the remainder of the MDR.

Three of the partner WCAs - (Boston Borough Council, North Kesteven District Council and South Holland District Council) volunteered to run pilots within their districts to trial different methodologies for collection and give an understanding of the feasibility of implementing this two stream collection option countywide in order to achieve the following outcomes:

- Improve the quality of MDR and Paper collected
- Educate the public
- Investigate different potential methods of collection
- Positively impact on residual weights and composition

The trial commenced in September 2019 with the WCAs undertaking the collection of paper and card in a separate dedicated receptacle (bin or bag). Approximately 7,500 households were selected to be a part of the trial consisting of a mix of urban, semi-urban and rural properties. The paper and cardboard being collected is being sent directly to a paper processor without it having been sent to a MRF first for sorting.

In all 3 WCAs, the existing collection methodologies are being tested and adapted in order to understand scalability and flexibility of any future implementations of the scheme.

Supporting the operational roll out has been a comprehensive set of education, engagement and communication activities and the initial results of the trial after 6 months are as follows:

- 251.44 tonnes collected (equivalent to 1.35kg per household per week)
- Presentation (participation rate) - 96.3%

- Of those bins/bags presented - 95% have been collected (i.e. contained the right things)
- Quality levels of 98.5% quality paper and card (newspaper/cardboard/mixed papers)
- Moisture levels of less than 8% - a requirement of the paper mill we send it to

The trial continues and will be developed further to support the reduction of contamination in the overall waste stream as detailed in Action 7 below.

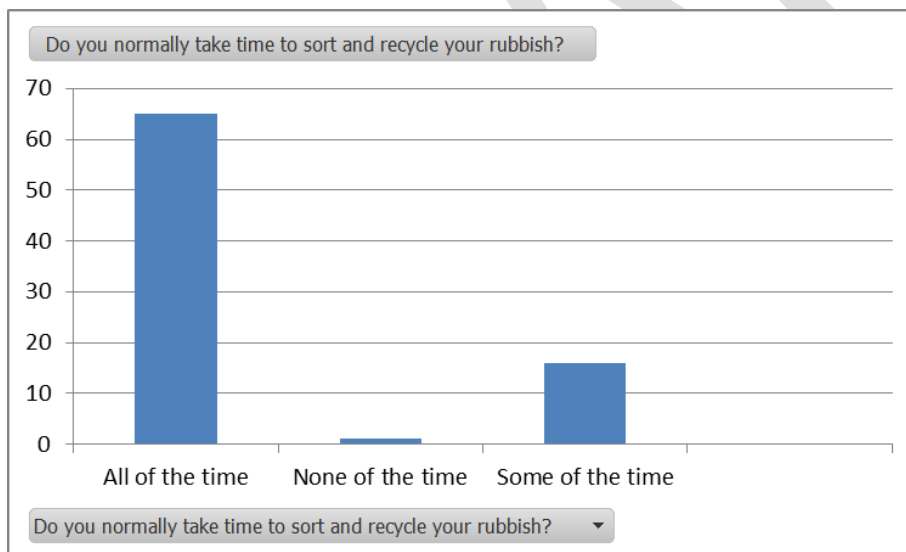
Output data from the trial has been fed into a cost-benefit analysis which will form part of a business case for consideration with regard to the possible countywide rollout of these collections.

Action 7 - Reducing Contamination in the overall waste stream (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10)

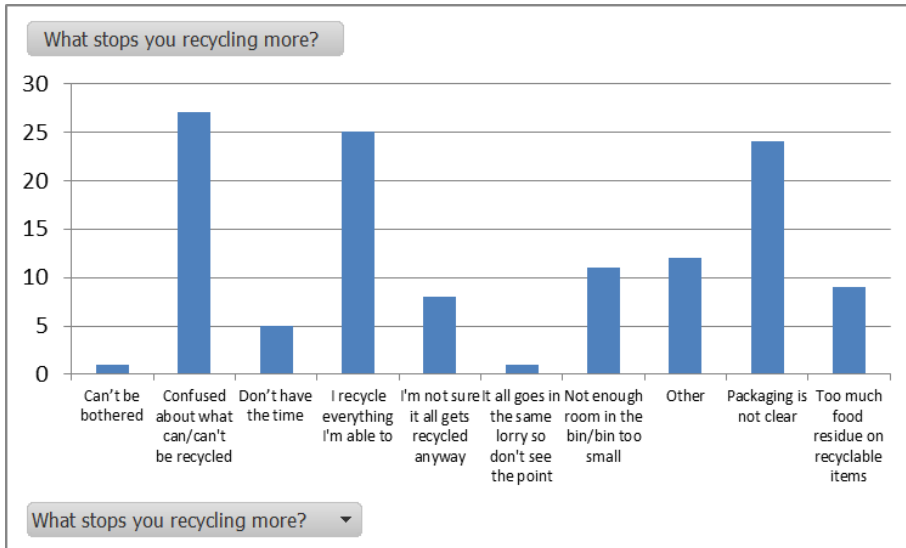
The partners have all acknowledged a collective responsibility to reduce contamination in the MDR mix. Each partner has produced communications material (see action 1 above for examples) and the Partnership has created a plan for communication to all residents in their areas including activities such as direct communication, social media activity and press releases provided this can be done within available budgets and resources.

This activity has been supported by valuable insight gained by interacting with the public which indicated the following:

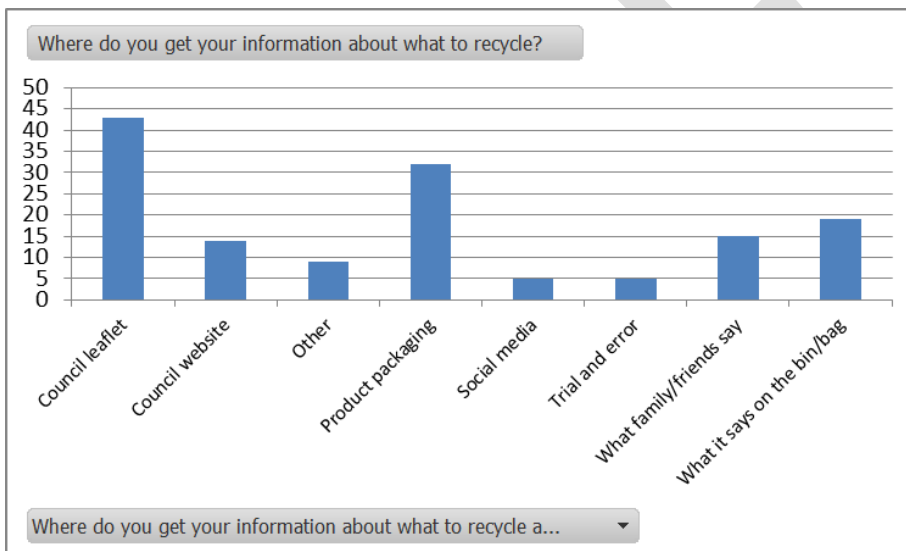
98% of householders take time to sort and recycle their rubbish at least some of the time:



However, a high proportion of those respondents are confused about what can and cannot be recycled and state that the packaging of items is not clear and this contributes to the levels of contamination in the current MDR collected.



Supported by the WRAP data collected nationally, the local insight shows that householders rely upon support from the local authority via leaflets and their website to give them the information that they require.



With this in mind, and supported by dedicated sampling to show which materials are most often put into the wrong collection, communications and engagement activities are planned, and the impact will be monitored and reported based upon levels of contamination before and after engagement to measure impact and effectiveness.

Action 8 - Commercial Waste (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1,2,4 and 5)

Some of the WCAs collect commercial waste from businesses within their districts. The Partnership has created a consistent and effective method for the collection, treatment and disposal of commercial waste which gives equity to all partners who have chosen to undertake this activity.

Action 9 – Flytipping (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives)

At the July 2019 meeting of the Partnership, 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 the Partnership and West Lindsey DC volunteered to lead on a similar project within Lincolnshire. Representatives from all of the partners signed a pledge to seek ways to work together in order to tackle the rising trend of fly-tipping. Some of the activities which had taken place so far which included:

- A leaflet highlighting the campaign had been sent to over 42,000 households
- Two RCV's had been wrapped with campaign posters
- 'Days of Action' had taken place on four separate days to stop and search vehicles – 85% of the drivers asked to produce a licence were able to.

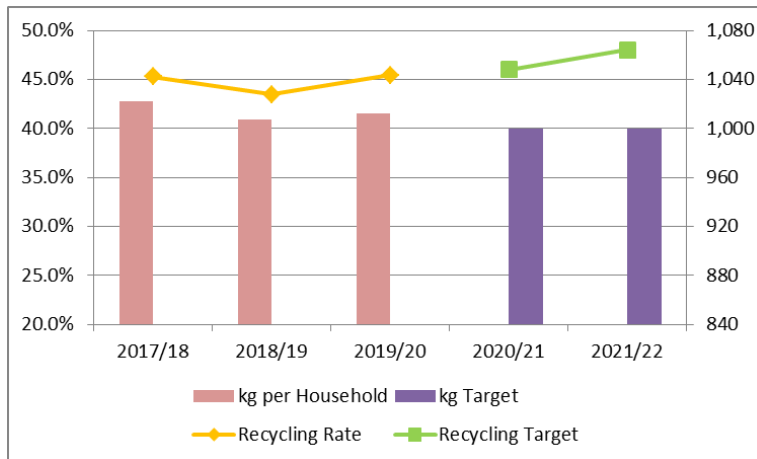
Following the success of this initiative this initiative will be rolled out across other districts over the forthcoming year.

Measuring Performance

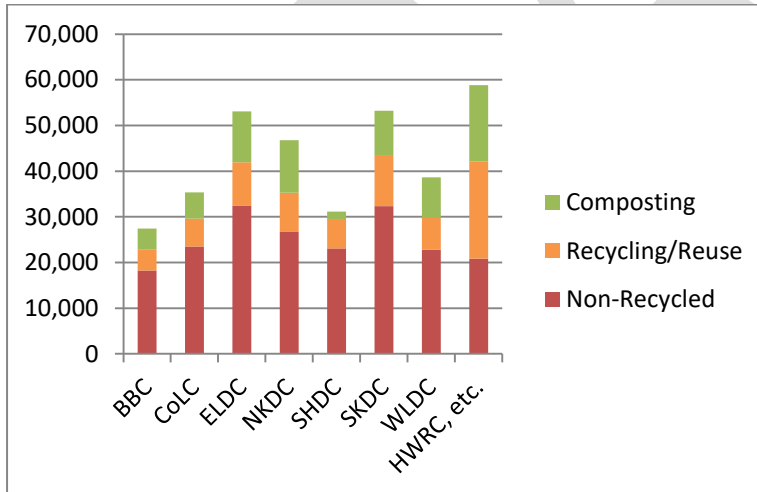
Performance Summary (See the below text for further details).

Performance against agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

	Previous Performance		Current Year				Future Targets	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Target	On Target?	Direction of Travel	2020/21	2021/22
Recycling Rate	45.3%	43.5%	45.4%	n/a (new measure)	n/a (new measure)	Better	46.0%	48.0%
kg per Household	1,023	1,008	1,012	n/a (new measure)	n/a (new measure)	Steady (+0.4%)	1,000	1,000



Source and destination of each tonne of Household Waste in 2018/19



Development of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Historically performance indicators (PIs) for waste were largely weight-based – e.g. percentage recycled. Whilst these PIs were simple to understand and calculate, they did not reflect that the environmental impact of recycling a tonne of waste differs depending on what it is – e.g. recycling a tonne of metal has a much greater environmental benefit than recycling a tonne of glass. They also failed to reflect other environmental impacts such as the emissions from building infrastructure and from vehicles collecting waste and subsequently transporting it to be processed.

The Partnership have identified, as Strategic Objective 6, the need to find a better way to measure environmental performance, and this is also a key strand in the government's Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS).

In line with the Strategy Vision and Objectives, the Partnership have agreed to develop a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which measure our performance in the following themes:

Theme 1: Waste Hierarchy	The Waste Hierarchy sets out, in order of preference, the best ways to deal with waste. The best option is waste minimisation, and the worst is disposal (e.g. landfill).
This will measure our performance with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision – "seek the best environmental option" • Objective 4 – "promoting waste minimisation" • Objective 5 – "contribute to the UK recycling targets" 	
Next steps: The LWP have agreed two KPIs, <i>set out in more detail in the relevant section below</i> , which will specifically show our performance against Objectives 4 and 5.	

Theme 2: Carbon	This gives a truer measure of the overall relative environmental impacts of different service options, including the impacts of making any changes (e.g. providing new buildings and vehicles).
This will measure our performance with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision – "seek the best environmental option" • Objective 7 – "seek to reduce our carbon footprint" Setting this measure will specifically fulfil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 6 – "find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance" 	
Next steps: An initial assessment has been undertaken, and this will now be refined to produce a baseline figure against which to compare our future performance. <i>Further details are set out in the relevant section below.</i>	

Theme 3: Contamination	Our recycling efforts are currently hampered by the presence of a considerable quantity of non-recyclables mixed in with our kerbside-collected recyclables.
This will measure our performance with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 – "improve the quality... of our recycling stream" Our efforts to improve performance will be supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2 – "a common set of recycling materials" • Objective 3 – "separate food waste collections" 	
Next steps: The Partnership will need to define this to ensure that it is being measured consistently across the county.	

Theme 4: Customer-friendly	This is important in and of itself, but will also make it easier for people to understand how to use our services in the best way.
This will measure our performance with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision – "customer-friendly waste management solutions" Our efforts to improve performance will be supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2 – "a common set of recycling materials" 	
Next steps: The Partnership are discussing the best way to measure this consistently both across the county and over time to ensure that we really know how we're doing.	

Theme 1 – Waste Hierarchy

The Partnership are working to develop a full suite of KPIs to measure our performance against our JMWMS Vision and Objectives through the above categories. So far, we have agreed to report on two KPIs, both of which relate to our "Waste Hierarchy" theme.

Recycling rate of "waste from households"	
Related JMWMS Objective:	Objective 5 – To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025.
Details:	Uses the same definition as that used for the national recycling rate, and includes recycling, reuse and composting from all sources, not just kerbside collections.
Method:	Calculated from quarterly figures submitted to the government's statutory Wastedataflow website.

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)	
Related JMWMS Objective:	Objective 4 – To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Details:	Includes all sources, not just kerbside collections.
Method:	Calculated from quarterly figures submitted to the government's statutory Wastedataflow website.

A summary of performance and targets, including charts, is shown at the start of this chapter. In further detail:

Recycling rate of "waste from households"	
Performance:	Unfortunately, whilst the quantity of material gathered in recycling collections has remained steady, the proportion of non-recyclable material in those collections has risen, leading to a fall in our recycling rate in recent years. However, in 2019/20 we managed to reverse both those trends, and we'll seek to continue that.
Our plans:	We are seeking to increase our recycling rate through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplifying the message on what can and can't be recycled through our kerbside collections. • Considering separate collections of food waste for recycling. Our initial trial near Grantham is showing positive results. • Considering separate collections of paper and card. Whilst our trial is in its early stages, we hope it will help to produce cleaner material which is easier to recycle.
Targets:	2022/23 = 50% 2025/26 = 55%

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)	
Performance:	The quantity of waste each household produces has remained steady for a number of years at just over 1,000kg per year.

Our plans:	We are seeking to maintain, or even lower this rate through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including messages about waste minimisation alongside our other waste-related publicity.
Targets:	Maintain at 1,000kg per household per year.

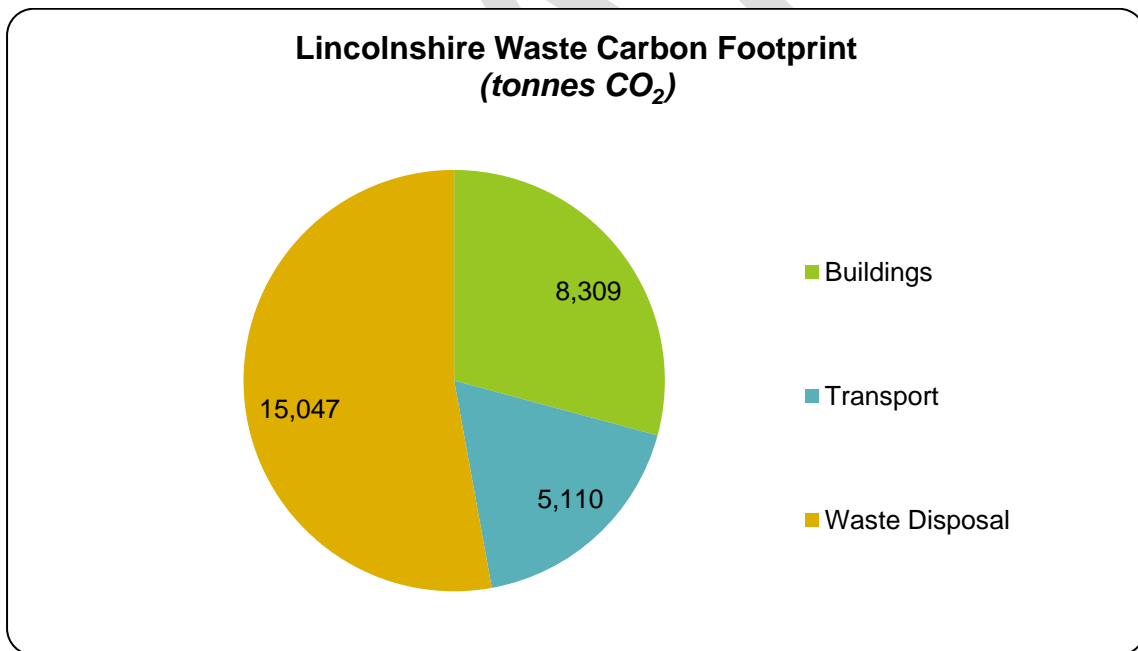
Theme 2 – Carbon

How the carbon footprint is calculated

This 2017/18 footprint is created by assessing the carbon emissions from:

- Energy consumption from Lincolnshire County Council's (LCC) buildings, including Household waste recycling centres (HWRC), waste transfer stations (WTS) and the energy from waste plant (EfW).
- Transport mileage by bulk freight movements from WTS's to the EfW.
- Waste tonnages collected including recyclables, composting, landfill and waste to the EfW.
- Waste collection authorities (WCA's) fleet mileage from waste and recycling collections.

The overall carbon emissions from waste services in Lincolnshire were 28,466 tonnes of CO2. The graph below shows how the total emissions are split between buildings, transport and waste disposal:



Key findings

- Waste disposal is the highest contributor to the carbon footprint making up nearly 53% of all carbon emissions.
- Waste to landfill makes up over 58% of those emissions from waste disposal highlighting it as a significant impact on the carbon footprint.
- The overall amount of waste sent to landfill as expressed in tonnes only makes up 4% of all disposed of waste, revealing landfill as hugely carbon intensive.

What we're doing with the information

In practice the Partnership have limited ability to reduce the emissions from the EfW even though our EfW contractor (FCC) are investigating opportunities to reduce emissions. There are two key areas where significant reductions in emissions can be made. They are transport, and the emissions from waste sent to landfill.

The County Council are investigating ways in which it can prevent much of the waste going to landfill by finding other options for waste disposal when the EfW is shut for maintenance for 2 weeks a year. If we could reduce landfill to only 2% of the waste going to landfill the carbon emissions could drop by around 16%.

The transportation of waste by WCAs presents another opportunity to deliver carbon reduction. We have already made considerable strides in delivering carbon savings in this area, and we will continue to seek new opportunities going forwards. This work has already included, and will include going forwards:

- Replacement programmes and vehicle procurement (opportunities are already being considered in this area)
- Collection round optimisation
- Engine/fuel technology

A number of local authorities have undertaken research studies and trials to assess the use of alternative fuels – e.g. Leeds City Council suggest that replacing diesel-fuelled RCVs with biogas could reduce emissions from waste transport by up to 78%. The LWP will continue to review opportunities to reduce emissions from transport, with each authority undertaking a full end to end analysis on the impacts and costs to select the best option for their individual circumstances – e.g. urban and rural solutions may differ.

The future

The carbon footprint of the Partnership is likely to be variable going forward as national policies such as Extended Producer Responsibility and Deposit Return Schemes are implemented. Government have also announced their intention for mandatory food waste collections. This could increase the carbon footprint of the Partnership by 15 -20%. Finally overall waste reduction, and increases in recycling rates will contribute to reducing the overall carbon footprint from waste services.

What Happens Next?

Having worked together to develop a shared strategy, we will not rest on our laurels. The eight councils of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership are committed to work together by:

- Implementing the objectives set out in our Strategy — This Annual Report sets out how we aim to do that through improved services, clear communications, providing infrastructure, and behind the scenes support.
- Measuring and reporting on how we're doing — Through the Annual Report and at public meetings of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.
- Helping to shape national policy — We responded to the first round of consultations on policy outcomes from the 2018 Resources and Waste Strategy for England, and we will continue to let government know what we think through further consultations due later in 2020 and through other means.
- Responding to any changes in national policy — As the UK government firms up its resources and waste policies, we will continue to adapt to provide the best possible services for Lincolnshire which align with the national picture.
- Reviewing and, if necessary, updating our Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire — Each Annual Report allows us to take stock both of how well we're enacting our current strategy and will help us to identify when a new strategy is needed.
- Tying in our waste-related work with other environmental issues — Protecting and enhancing the environment is an important issue in Lincolnshire, nationally and globally. What we do about waste will make an important contribution to the impact we have.
- Responding to any other emerging issues — Some events arrive out of the blue. For example, our response to COVID-19, the impact of which was only just beginning to be felt at the end of the period covered by this Annual Report (March 2020) will be covered in next year's report.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Term	Abbrev.	Description
Alternate Weekly Collections	AWC	Typically, the collection of household residual wastes every other week, whilst during the intervening weeks recyclables and/or green wastes are collected.
Anaerobic Digestion	AD	A process by which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra	UK government department responsible for waste management (amongst other things).
Deposit Return Scheme	DRS	A recycling system in which consumers pay a small deposit for packaging (usually drinks containers), which can be refunded upon return to a shop. This is a key element of the Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) for England.
Energy from Waste	EfW	Any renewable energy technology that recovers energy from waste.
Extended Producer Responsibility	EPR	A system whereby the original producers of packaging materials meet the costs of their eventual recycling or disposal. This is a key element of the Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) for England.
Household Waste	HW	Waste from domestic properties including waste from residual refuse collections, material collected for recycling and composting, including bring sites, plus waste from educational establishments, nursing and residential homes and street cleansing waste.
Household Waste Recycling Centre	HWRC	A place at which the public may deposit their household waste
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	JMWMS	Also referred to in this document simply as "the Lincolnshire Waste Strategy". It is a statutory duty for local authorities in two-tier areas to have a JMWMS. The current Strategy was adopted by the LWP in January 2019.
Lincolnshire Waste Partnership	LWP	Also referred to in this document simply as "the Partnership". Brings together the public bodies within Lincolnshire responsible for collection and disposal of waste.
Mixed Dry Recyclables	MDR	Recyclable materials (e.g. paper, glass, plastics & metals) collected mixed together.
One Public Estate	OPE	A project looking at possible synergies between the premises needs of bodies from across the public sector.
Resources and Waste Strategy for England	RAWS	The government's national strategy, published in December 2018.

Term	Abbrev.	Description
Waste Collection Authority	WCA	<p>A local authority with the duty to collect specified wastes (including household waste).</p> <p>There are seven WCA's covering the LWP area: Boston Borough Council, City of Lincoln Council, East Lindsey District Council, North Kesteven District Council, South Holland District Council, South Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council</p>
Waste Disposal Authority	WDA	<p>A local authority with the duty to operate HWRC's and to dispose of waste collected by WCA's in its area.</p> <p>There is one WDA covering the LWP area: Lincolnshire County Council.</p>
Waste and Resources Action Programme	WRAP	<p>A government-sponsored organisation promoting recycling and other waste issues.</p>

DRAFT

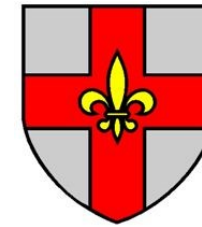


LINCOLNSHIRE DOES

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership
Annual Report Summary 2019/20



This is the Annual Report of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership which consists of these eight councils working together.



CITY OF
Lincoln
COUNCIL



North Kesteven
DISTRICT COUNCIL



SOUTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL



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

Welcome to the first annual report for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) which explains how we are performing against the objectives we set ourselves in the Lincolnshire waste strategy we approved and adopted in early 2020. Please note that this report covers the period up to March 2020 and thus does not refer in detail to the huge impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our services which will be covered in our 2020/21 Annual Report.

Waste and recycling in Lincolnshire is delivered through a number of partners working together. Your waste and recycling is collected by the Waste Collection Authorities – In Lincolnshire these are the City of Lincoln, Borough and District Councils. This waste and recycling is then delivered to the county council, the Waste Disposal Authority, who arrange for its treatment or disposal through a combination of solutions including: reuse where possible; delivery to recyclers and composters; mechanical sorting facilities; energy from waste; and landfill.

In delivering on the objectives we set for ourselves in our Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire, we will be seeking to address key issues including:

- **National policy** — In December 2018 the Government published its new national waste and resources strategy for England.
- **Food waste** — The national strategy proposes weekly food waste collections from 2023, so we need to prepare for this possibility. We have been running a trial for food waste collections in South Kesteven to help us understand the challenges that this change may bring. We are seeking a sustainable and renewable solution which we will be exploring over the next few years.
- **Plastics** — Since the adoption of the Lincolnshire strategy, the world has seen a blaze of interest in plastic waste and how the recycling we collect is handled. Media investigations have challenged waste management practices and raised the profile of accountability and social responsibility.
- **Waste crime** — The Environment Agency has an open invitation to meetings of the LWP and they give us advice and guidance and we support them in waste crime operations in the county. e.g. we support SCRAP, the anti fly tipping campaign, and the days of action where we target illegal waste sites and those transporting waste to them.
- **Recycling quality** — Some of you will now be part of our new separated paper and card collection trial that began last September. Collecting paper and card separately avoids any contact with liquids and food, keeping it clean and dry. This means we can meet the high quality standards of the paper mills who recycle your waste paper and card saving vital natural resources. . The trial has been a great success and we are now planning how we can expand these collections to more areas in Lincolnshire.
- **The wider environment** — e.g. We have to drive many miles to collect and dispose of waste which increases the carbon footprint for our transport operations which is why we have already worked to optimise routes and are investigating how, in the longer term, we can change to different vehicle fuels to reduce our CO2 emissions.

This report looks back over the last year and forward to the next. We expect the Government to provide more detail about the policies they intend to implement and their Environment Bill is progressing through Parliament as the next step towards achieving these. Once this has happened we will know what we have to change and when so the next year will be very exciting for the LWP and I look forward to next year's annual report which will tell you all about it.

Councillor Eddy Poll, Chair of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

WORKING TOGETHER: Our Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire

Between us, the eight councils who make up the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) handle some 350,000 tonnes of household waste every year —That's around half a tonne from each and every resident!

We gather all this waste by providing:

- More than 120 refuse trucks collecting from 340,000 homes,
- 11 Household Waste Recycling Centres located around the county, and
- Litter collection, street sweeping and flytip clearance across the county

In order to coordinate our efforts to achieve this effectively, the LWP have developed a shared strategy which each council formally adopted in January 2019.

This strategy sets out what we want to achieve together and how we intend to work towards it to fulfil our vision:

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

The full strategy can be read online here:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycling-waste/lincolnshire-waste-partnership>

This annual report refers directly to what we said in that strategy, describing how we are working together to:

- Achieve the strategic objectives which we set ourselves;
- Undertake the actions which we identified; and
- Set ourselves goals to make things even better.



Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Adopted January 2019



We handle around 350,000 tonnes of waste each year, most of which passes through our transfer sites (as pictured here) across the county.





OPERATIONAL PROJECTS & IMPROVEMENTS: Working better together

Our services start when we receive your household waste, either by collecting it from your home, or receiving it from you at one of our Household Waste Recycling Centres.

As we said in our strategic vision, we are constantly striving to do this in a way which:

- Achieves “the best environmental option”
- Is “customer-friendly”
- Gives “value for money”

We said we would:

- Improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream (objective 1)
- Move towards a common set of recycling materials (objective 2)
- Consider the introduction of separate food waste collections (objective 3)

So far we have:

- Agreed a list of recyclables to be accepted in collections from every home in the county — meaning that every resident in Lincolnshire is now able to recycle exactly the same things no matter which district they live in
- Run a two-year trial of food waste collections in one area — reducing the amount of contamination in the recycling and using the collected food waste to generate alternative energy.
- Begun a trial of separate collections of paper and card in three separate areas — collecting over

250 tonnes of quality paper and cardboard over the first 6 months of the trial which can be recycled back into paper and card thus conserving valuable natural resources.

- Improved our recycling rate after several years of decline.
- Signed up to the SCRAP anti-flytipping campaign and started delivering actions in response to it.

Going forwards, we will:

- Look to expand the separate collection of paper and cardboard
- Consider the next steps following the outputs of the Food Waste trial
- Further develop commercial waste services for businesses in Lincolnshire
- Continue to tackle fly tipping and ensure robust enforcement procedures are in place to address those who do not comply



COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION & ENGAGEMENT: Explaining what we do and why

Understanding the wider issues surrounding the environment and sustainability is such an important issue and we are developing effective education, engagement and communications to ensure everyone is well informed and able to play their part.

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is passionate about educating others about the importance of recycling for the environment, so we are developing engagement and education activities to inform the community about what happens to their waste and how they can recycle more.

We are beginning to support local educational institutions and community initiatives to provide activities which encourage and educate residents to engage in waste reduction and the importance of recycling and waste management.

We said we would:

- Support the services we provide by explaining what we do and why
- Seek your views on how best to provide the services you need
- Explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy (objective 4).

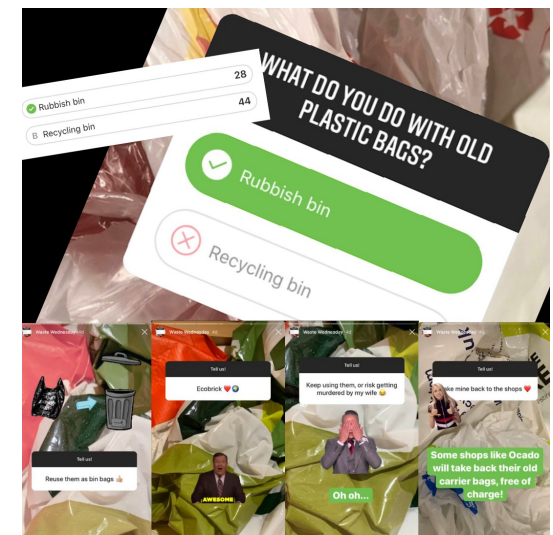
So far we have:

- Provided simple communications that remind residents what can and cannot be recycled at home
- Updated all of our websites with a comprehensive list of items that are regularly disposed of and provided consistent advice to all residents

- Gathered valuable insight from residents of Lincolnshire to understand your views and opinions about waste and recycling services in Lincolnshire
- Delivered Countywide campaigns which have helped reduce contamination in recycling
- Developed a communications plan to continue to support the residents and the service going forward.

Going forwards, we will:

- Deliver regular communications campaigns to support the implementation of our LWP strategy
- Communicate and engage with residents to help make recycling simpler and continue to improve the Lincolnshire recycling rate
- Build an engagement programme to work with residents, school children and community groups to help improve the management of waste
- Engage with residents across the county through various focus group activities to explore your views on how best to provide waste services across Lincolnshire
- Provide you with information to help you understand what happens to the waste that we collect from your homes and at the Household Waste Recycling Centres.



WHERE DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD WASTE GO?



**CONVERTED INTO
ELECTRICITY: 53%**



RECYCLED: 23%



COMPOSTED: 21%



LANDFILL: 3%



We have 11 Household Waste Recycling Centres across the county. Between them they received over 68,000 tonnes of your waste last year.

ASSETS & INFRASTRUCTURE: Ensuring we have the right tools for the job

In order to deliver our Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire and an effective and efficient Waste Service across the county, we are committed to making sure that we have the right assets and the correct infrastructure to do this.

We said we would:

- Make an objective assessment of what further waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, as necessary, secure appropriate capacity (objective 8), and
- Consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services (objective 10) - Looking to use new types of facility where beneficial.

So far we have:

- Undertaken a review of all assets and infrastructure pertaining to Waste Services in Lincolnshire so that we have a solid baseline of where we are today
- Begun a review of the future developments in the waste sector and are creating plans to ensure we have the right assets and infrastructure across the county to deliver against these developments. This will help us design the facilities that we will need to deliver efficient and effective Waste Services in the future.
- Identified replacement sites for Household Waste Recycling Centres where appropriate, meaning that where current sites are no longer suitable, residents are able to access upgraded facilities to dispose of any waste that we do not collect at the kerbside.

Going forwards, we will:

- Create an infrastructure that is suitable to deliver all waste services in Lincolnshire
- Manage and select assets and infrastructure solutions in a way that reduces our carbon emissions where possible
- Make improvements to the Household Waste Recycling Centres in the County
- Investigate suitable solutions for managing separate food waste collections in the future
- Ensure that all Waste Transfer Stations have the capacity and flexibility to manage the changes in how we collect waste e.g. are able to store paper and cardboard separately to the rest of the mixed dry recycling.



PERFORMANCE & GOVERNANCE: Supporting and measuring our work

As a partnership, the LWP is committed to delivering the objectives that it has set in an effective and efficient way. We not only ensure that as a partnership we are working together effectively, we also deliver the results that show the progress we are making.

We said we would:

- Contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025 (objective 5),
- Find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets (objective 6)
- Seek to reduce our carbon footprint (objective 7)
- Regularly review the LWP governance model (objective 9).

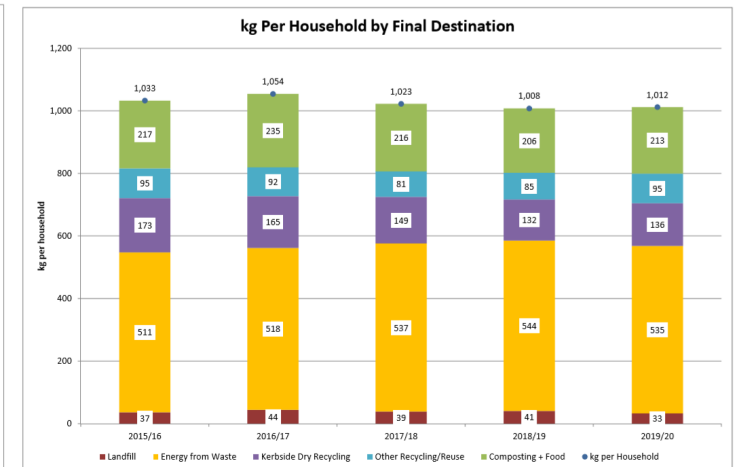
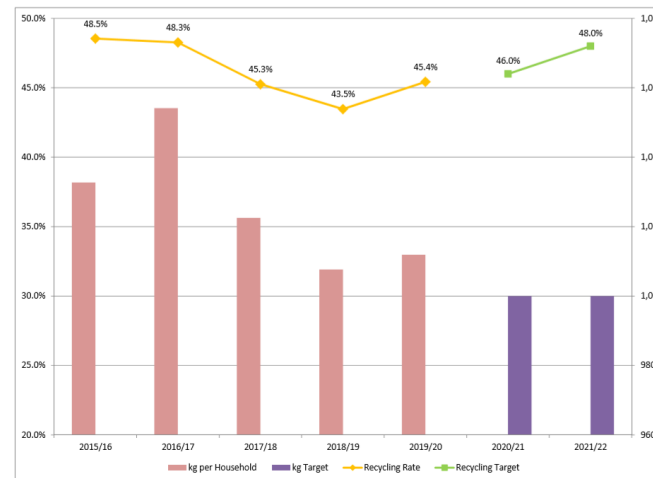
Going forwards, we will:

- Continue to measure our performance and use this information to develop our services
- Use data to make informed decisions about the services we provide
- Ensure that our working practices are reviewed annually so that we continue to provide you with the best possible waste services
- Work together as a partnership to effectively deliver Waste Services in Lincolnshire
- Continue to be open and transparent



So far we have:

- Developed a suite of measures to help us to monitor the improvements we are making
- Agreed a set of terms of reference for the main LWP and for each of our working groups which are to be reviewed annually
- Met as a full partnership 3 times in open meetings which have been minuted and the outputs published



The Figures So Far...

Waste Processed:

1 0 0 0 0 0 0

Tonnes

Every waste collection is an opportunity to reclaim valuable resources and improve the environment we all share. The latest recycling and green energy technology is used to ensure we recover as much resource as possible and minimise the use of landfill.

Air Pollution Control Residue (APCR) removed:

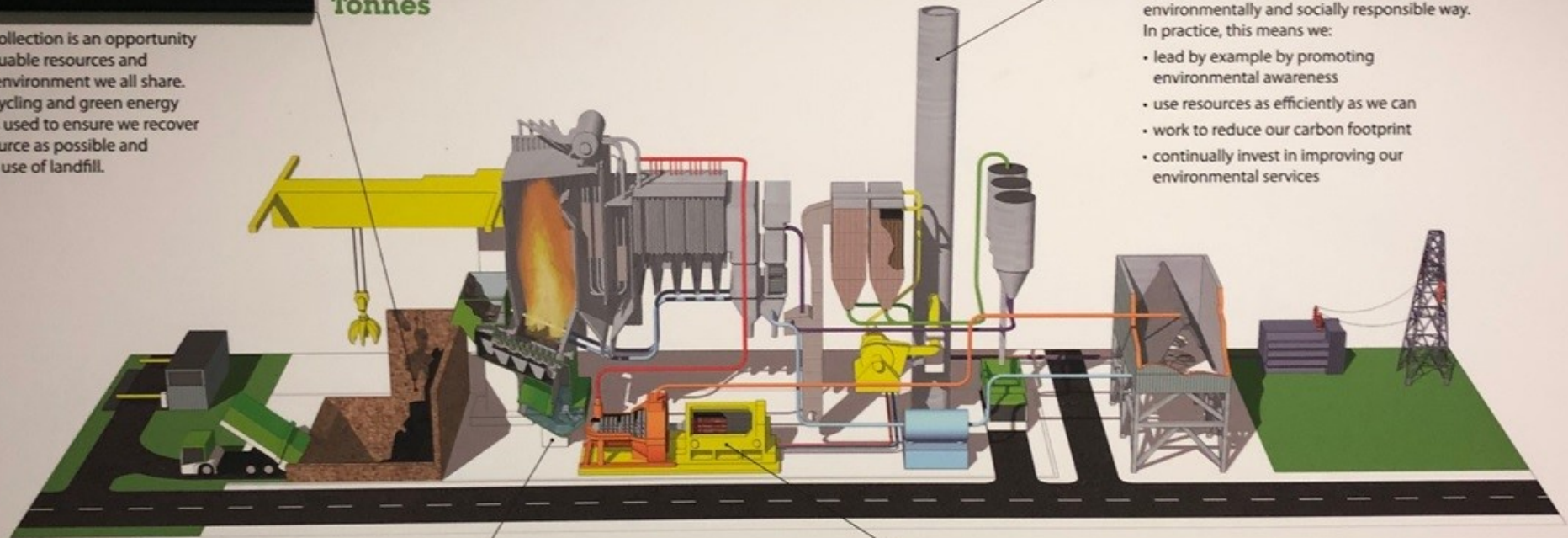
2 2 2 5 5

Tonnes

Because we care about what we do and how we do it, you can be confident our operations are run in an environmentally and socially responsible way.

In practice, this means we:

- lead by example by promoting environmental awareness
- use resources as efficiently as we can
- work to reduce our carbon footprint
- continually invest in improving our environmental services



Bottom Ash and Metal Recovery:

2 1 8 3 9 1

Tonnes

Bottom Ash is processed into aggregate for use in construction projects all over the UK. Metals are sent to recycling to make other products.

Electricity Generation:

4 7 4 6 2 9

Megawatt hours

Our aim is to recycle as much as we can, but extracting value – in the form of energy – from the waste we can't recycle is an equally important part of our approach.



In September 2019 we processed the one millionth tonne through our Energy from Waste facility

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Having worked together to develop a shared strategy, we will not rest on our laurels. The eight councils of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership are committed to work together by:

- **Implementing the objectives set out in our Strategy** — This Annual Report sets out how we aim to do that through improved services, clear communications, providing infrastructure, and behind the scenes support.
- **Measuring and reporting on how we're doing** — Through the Annual Report and at public meetings of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.
- **Helping to shape national policy** — We responded to the first round of consultations on policy outcomes from the 2018 Resources and Waste Strategy for England, and we will continue to let government know what we think through further consultations due later in 2020 and through other means.
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- **Responding to any other emerging issues** — Some events arrive out of the blue. For example, our response to COVID-19, the impact of which was only just beginning to be felt at the end of the period covered by this Annual Report (March 2020) will be covered in next year's report.

Responding to national consultations like this one:



HM Revenue & Customs

Plastic Packaging Tax

Consultation Document

Protecting and enhancing the environment::






HM Government



OUR WASTE, OUR RESOURCES: A STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND



If you want to know more about the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership and our work:

- ◆ See the LWP webpage — <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycling-waste/lincolnshire-waste-partnership>
- ◆ Email — Lincolnshirewastepartnership@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9TH JULY 2020

SUBJECT :	Update on the Paper & Card Trial
REPORT BY:	RACHEL STAMP LWP PROGRAMME DELIVERY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	01522 843375

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

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

3 WCAs were included in the trial, Boston Borough Council (2,969 households), North Kesteven District Council (1,781 households) and South Holland District Council (2,408 households) along with Lincolnshire County Council as the WDA.

Collection in both wheeled bins (Boston BC and North Kesteven DC) and sacks (South Holland DC) has been undertaken to allow comparison between collection methods.

The separate material has then been sent to a dedicated paper re-processor for recycling back into paper products.

OUTCOMES TO DATE

Performance Measures

Data has been gathered since the commencement of the trial and shows the following performance for each authority:

	Boston Borough Council	North Kesteven District Council	South Holland District Council
Total tonnage collected (September 19 to May 20)	147.62	101.90	124.30
Average weekly kg per household	1.31	1.50	1.29
Participation Rate	96% (↑ 98%, ↓ 93%)	94% (↑ 97%, ↓ 92%)	97%* (↑ 100%, ↓ 91%)
Rejection Rate	4% (↑ 11.1%, ↓ 0.3%)	3% (↑ 4.4%, ↓ 1.7%)	0%* (↑ 0.7%, ↓ 0.0%)

* Due to the method of collection in SHDC (collection in sacks), this data cannot be validated

The quality of paper and cardboard has been measured by the paper mill who advise that quality remains consistently high at an average in excess of 98.5% per load with moisture content at an average of 7%, both measures being well within the targets set.

A series of engagement activities have been trialled and undertaken to support the residents in the trial areas including face to face engagement, bin stickers, community drop in events, mailshots, email communications and use of social media.

Boston BC and NKDC have undertaken customer satisfaction surveys in respect of both the paper and card bins and residents' views on the mixed dry recycling bins. A summary of the outcomes is shown below.

	Boston Borough Council	North Kesteven District Council
Do you fully understand what can go in the purple bin?	Yes – 84%	Yes – 88%
What do you think of the size of the purple bin?	About right – 82% Too big – 13% Too small – 4%	About right – 78% Too big – 11% Too small – 11%
What do you think of how often is the purple bin collected?	Just right – 84% Too often – 8% Not often enough – 8%	Just right – 82% Too often – 4% Not often enough – 14%
Would you be happy to continue with a separate	Yes – 93%	Yes – 94%

collection of paper and card beyond the 12 months of the trial?		
Do you feel like you fully understand what can go in the blue recycling bin?	Yes – 57% No – 43%	Yes – 56% No – 44%
Did you know that all of the residual waste is sent to the Energy Waste facility at North Hykeham?	No – 61%	No – 46%

The trial continues and evidence and data will carry on being collected and collated to help inform the decisions to be taken going forward. Covid-19 has slightly delayed some of the data gathering which will now recommence in order to further assess the implications of the trial and its effectiveness.

OPTIONS

Further information to be considered during the period of the trial includes:

- TEEP Assessment
 - Technical – methodology for collection in bins proven
 - Environmental – carbon footprint reduced
 - Economical – cost benefit
 - Practicable
- Roll out – if this were to be implemented across Lincolnshire, what strategic and operational activities would have to be considered.
- Disposal capacity
- Disposal – investigations into the current and future market provisions
- Interlinked with improvement to MDR through reduction in contamination
- Consistent enforcement framework

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further investigation to determine the options shown in order to understand the implications of rolling the initiative across the county
2. To concentrate on the communications and engagement activities to reduce the levels of contamination in the MDR stream and gather data to understand effectiveness.

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LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9 JULY 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 to use a suite of new Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure progress against the vision and objectives set out in their Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). These KPIs will relate to four strategic themes:

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

At their meeting in March 2020, the LWP received the first regular report on these KPIs. This update includes provisional totals for 2019/20 to replace the previous estimates.

NB – Since the following data covers the year to March 2020, it predates the main effects of the COVID-19 situation. Specific data regarding that will be reported to the LWP separately.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (BY TOPIC)

Topic – Waste Hierarchy

Two KPIs have been agreed by the LWP:

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

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

- Up to and including 2018/19 = Confirmed actual performance
- 2019/20 = Provisional year-end performance (awaiting official verification)
- Later years = Targets agreed by LWP in November 2019

Chart 1 – Overall LWP performance

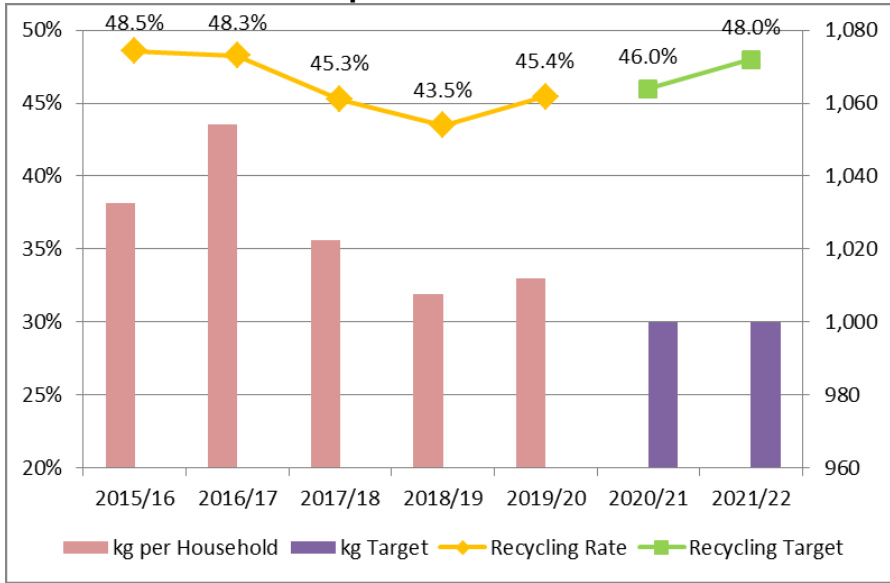
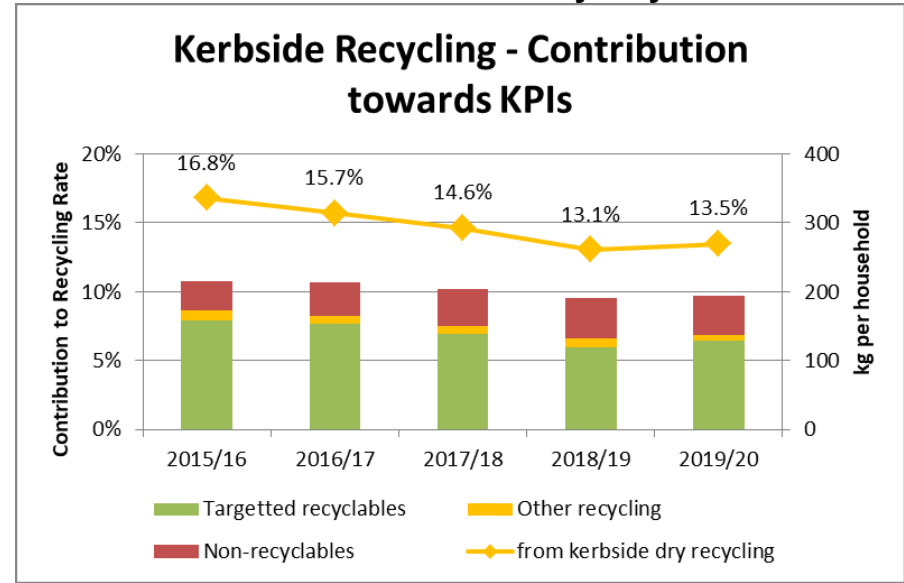


Chart 2 – Contribution of kerbside dry recyclables



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

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Chart 3 – Contribution of composting

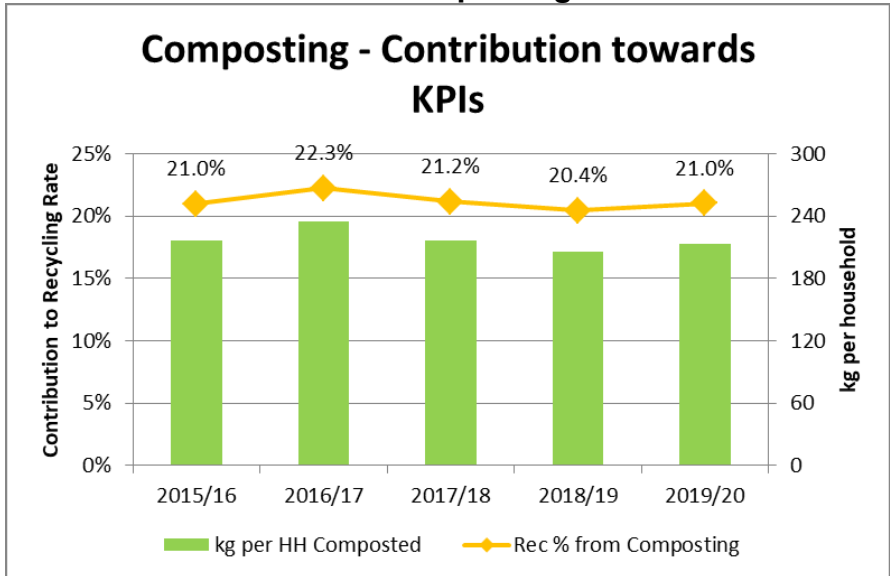
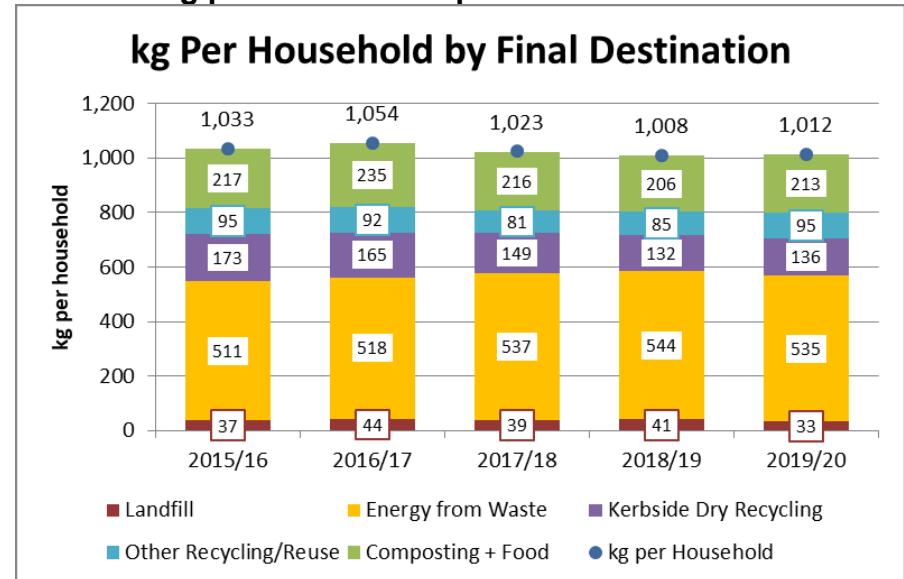


Chart 4 – kg per household split to show final destination



Recycling rate of “waste from households” (percentage)	
Overall (Chart 1)	Has been falling but recovered somewhat in 2019/20. Through improvements in service and communications, we're targeting 50% in 2022/23 and 55% in 2025/26.
Kerbside Recycling (Chart 2)	Has been falling for several years but improved in 2019/20.
Composting (Chart 3)	Although variable (due to weather?), composting contributed 1.3% less to our overall recycling rate in 2019/20 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. A small increase in 2019/20 is due to increased quantities of recycling.
Kerbside Recycling (Chart 2)	After several years of falling quantities collected and increasing non-recyclable content, both of those trends have been reversed in 2019/20.
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 relatively steady but very little is landfilled. • Kerbside dry recycling – Down by 21% since 2015/16. • Other recycling/reuse – Reasonably steady. • Composting – Generally falling, but up a little in 2019/20.

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. Unfortunately, that has been delayed a little by the operational demands surrounding COVID-19.

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 are included in the LWP Annual Report.

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).

Discussions are ongoing with a view to including suitable questions in the new countywide "County Views" questionnaire. The aim is to ask the same questions on a regular basis to allow for benchmarking over time.

OPTIONS

No options proposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Waste Hierarchy – That the LWP notes the charts and commentary provided.
2. Contamination / Carbon / Customer-friendliness – That the LWP notes the plans set out above for the future reporting of KPIs on these themes.



Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Forward Plan 2020-2021

9 July 2020 (AGM)		
LWP Operational Response to Covid-19	David Steels	NKDC
Publication of Annual Report	Matthew Michell	LCC
Year 1 Two Stream Trial Update	Rachel Stamp	LCC
MDR Contract Update	John Coates	LCC
Performance Update	Matthew Michell	LCC
Meeting dates 2021	Rachel Wilson	LCC

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

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