



County Offices  
Newland  
Lincoln  
LN1 1YL

26 August 2015

## **Environmental Scrutiny Committee**

A meeting of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Friday, 4 September 2015 at 1.30 pm in Committee Room Three, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Tony McArdle", written over a horizontal line.

Tony McArdle  
Chief Executive

## **Membership of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee** **(11 Members of the Council)**

Councillors C L Strange (Chairman), Mrs V C Ayling (Vice-Chairman), A M Austin, C J T H Brewis, A Bridges, M Brookes, J R Marriott, N M Murray, C R Oxby, C Pain and R A Renshaw



**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA  
FRIDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 2015**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Pages</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Apologies/Replacement Members</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Declarations of Members' Interests</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Minutes of the previous meeting of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee held on 31 July 2015</b>	5 - 12
<b>4</b>	<b>Announcements by the Executive Councillor, Economic Development, Environment, Planning and Tourism and Senior Officers (Economy and Place)</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Affordable Warmth Update</b> <i>(A report by Douglas Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader and Sean Johnson, Senior Programme Officer, Planning and Environmental Public Health), which provides an update on the changing national and local strategic position)</i>	13 - 20
<b>6</b>	<b>Carbon Management Plan Annual Report</b> <i>(A report by Douglas Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader, which details progress to date, provides information on projects already underway, provides an update on projects yet to start and looks forward to potential new projects)</i>	21 - 40
<b>7</b>	<b>Implementing the Natural Environment Strategy</b> <i>(A report by David Hickman, Environmental Team Leader (Strategy and Partnership), which outlines progress in implementing the Council's Natural Environment Strategy)</i>	41 - 48
<b>8</b>	<b>Establishment of Waste Working Group</b> <i>(A report by Louise Tyers, Scrutiny Officer, in connection which seeks the formal approval of the Committee to establish a Waste Working Group and to appoint a number of members to that Group)</i>	49 - 50
<b>9</b>	<b>Quarter 1 Performance - 1 April to 30 June 2015</b> <i>(A report by Sean Kent, Head of Environmental Management, which provides details of the latest situation in connection with the performance of Environmental Services for the quarter between 1 April to 30 June 2015)</i>	51 - 78
<b>10</b>	<b>The Environmental Scrutiny Committee's Work Programme</b> <i>(A report by Louise Tyers, Scrutiny Officer, in connection with the latest situation of the Committee's Work Programme)</i>	79 - 82

Democratic Services Officer Contact Details

Name: **Steve Blagg**  
Direct Dial **01522 553788**  
E Mail Address [steve.blagg@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:steve.blagg@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

**Please note:** for more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting

- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports

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**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY  
COMMITTEE  
31 JULY 2015**

**PRESENT: COUNCILLOR C L STRANGE (CHAIRMAN)**

Councillors Mrs V C Ayling (Vice-Chairman), A M Austin, C J T H Brewis, A Bridges, M Brookes, J R Marriott, N M Murray, C R Oxby, C Pain and R A Renshaw

Councillors: R G Fairman, A H Turner MBE JP and S M Tweedale attended the meeting and spoke

Officers in attendance:-

Steve Blagg (Democratic Services Officer), Andy Gutherson (County Commissioner for Economy and Place), Richard Leonard (Senior Planning Officer (Waste and Minerals)), Neil McBride (Development Manager), Chris Miller (Countryside Access Manager), Louise Tyers (Scrutiny Officer) and Adrian Winkley (Principal Planning Officer)

**16 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBER**

An apology for absence was received from Executive Councillor C J Davie (Portfolio Holder for Economic Development, Environment, Planning, Tourism).

**17 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

Councillor A M Austin requested that a note should be made in the minutes that she lived close to a proposed waste site (Ref No. WA22-BO Riverside Industrial Estate) (minute 23).

**18 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 12 JUNE AND 23 JUNE 2015**

**RESOLVED**

That the minutes of previous meetings of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee held on 12 and 23 June 2015 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman, subject to "and City of Lincoln" being added after "University of Lincoln", under No. "1" of the "Officers' responses to comments made by the Committee included" (minute 7).

**19 POTENTIAL DISTRICT HEATING SCHEME (MINUTE 7)**

Councillor J R Marriott stated that he had read a report in the Lincolnshire Echo newspaper about a proposed solar farm being installed on the former waste site

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**31 JULY 2015**

adjacent to the Energy from Waste plant at North Hykeham and stated that this was a good use of a brown field site. He understood that a planning application had been submitted for this installation to North Kesteven District Council.

Officers confirmed that the County Council would be a statutory consultee for this application as the highway authority. They agreed that this was a suitable site for this type of development.

Councillor R Oxby stated that he was a member of North Kesteven District Council's Planning Committee and was prepared to forward the views of this Committee to their Planning Committee.

There was support by the Committee for this type of development but some members did not read the Echo, did not know the location or geography of the area and therefore urged caution in any comments of support.

Therefore, it was agreed that North Kesteven District Council should be informed that this Committee supports the principle of installing renewable energy developments on the right sites rather than agricultural land.

### **20 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING, TOURISM AND SENIOR OFFICERS (ECONOMY AND PLACE)**

(NOTE: Councillor M Brookes requested that a note should be made in the minutes that he was a member of the Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board as an appointee of Boston Borough Council)

Councillor S M Tweedale did not have any announcements.

The Chairman stated that the proposal to install a wind turbine scheme would not now be proceeding at Nocton Fen and it was noted that the outcome of the appeal against the installation of a wind farm at Hemswill Cliff was awaited.

Officers stated that a report on the outcome of consultations by the Environment Agency on the long term management arrangements for the Black Sluice Pumping Station would be submitted to the Flood and Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee in the Autumn.

### **21 INGOLDMELLS AND SPALDING SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS UPDATE**

The Committee received a progress report from Brian Kane, Anglian Water, in connection with the latest situation regarding odours from the Ingoldmells and Spalding Sewage Treatment Works.

The Committee also received a tabled paper outlining the comments received from Maggie Boughton, Clerk to Addlethorpe Parish Council, in connection with the Ingoldmells Sewage Treatment Works. She stated that Parish Councillors and local

people had been asked for their views and there had not been much feedback and what feedback had been received indicated that the problems of odour had not been as great as they had been in the past.

Comments by the Committee included:-

1. The reduction in complaints and odour at both plants was welcomed.
2. The report advised that the sewer at Ingoldmells would be able to accommodate an additional 1000 people being connected to the network. However, Members stated that the level of approved housing planned for Skegness would wipe out that additional capacity.
3. Tourism had increased on the east coast.
4. In their comments Addlethorpe Parish Council had mentioned the use of cesspits by some houses. Was it possible for cesspits to affect odour?
5. The importance of educating the public to prevent them from putting unwanted material down the toilet and into the sewer, e.g. grease from retail food outlets.
7. The need for the Committee to visit a sewage plant.
8. Was septicity still a problem at the Spalding Sewage Treatment Works?
9. Did Anglian Water make money from the sale of nitrates?
10. Was Anglian Water aware of the effects of the future growth of housing on infrastructure?

Brian Kane's responses included:-

1. Anglian Water had a campaign of providing education to the public in connection with the disposal of unwanted materials down toilets and the sewerage system and Anglian Water was currently tackling "hot spots".
2. Cesspits at Addlethorpe were not the cause of odour.
3. Septicity was still an issue at the Spalding Sewage Treatment Works and chemical dosing was being used to tackle the problem.
4. Anglian Water sold bio-solids from the process to farmers.
5. Anglian Water had a separate planning department to examine the effects of development on their infrastructure.
6. A series of open days for the public and schools had been reintroduced at Anglian Water's Sewage Treatment Works.

RESOLVED

That Anglian Water submit a further progress report on Ingoldmells and Spalding Sewage Treatment Works in six months time.

## 22 COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS

The Committee received a report in connection with the role and duties of Lincolnshire County Council in Countryside Access work. Officers stated that following the recent review of staffing structures management responsibility for the service now rested with Environmental Services although highways still had a legal responsibility as rights of way were classified as being part of the highway.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

### **31 JULY 2015**

Comments by the Committee included:-

1. Problems of access on the coastal footpath which ran from Horseshoe Point to Humberston following the erection of a notice by the Wild Fowler's Trust.
2. The proposal to install a national coastal footpath was welcomed. It was hoped that the part of the footpath between the North Norfolk and North East Lincolnshire coasts would be in place in 2018.
3. South District Holland Council gave their Members a sum of money to spend on individual projects in their own electoral Wards. Was it possible to use this money to help clear rights of way?
4. The improved relations between the Ramblers and the County Council was welcomed.
5. The coastline on the east coast was subject to erosion. Would the location of the coastal footpath be far enough inland to avoid it disappearing into the sea?
6. Parish Councils, through the Parish Paths Partnership, were the best option for ensuring that grass was cut at the most appropriate time.
7. The RSPB had advised not to mow on the sea banks during the nesting season. This problem could be overcome by mowing earlier in the season.
8. A similar problem to that which existed at Horseshoe Point in the north of the county also existed in the south of the county with the presence of cockle beds.
9. The coastal footpath had major economic potential for the county and would lead to increased visitor numbers, e.g. to Gibraltar Point. Was it proposed to make the coastal footpath wide enough to accommodate cyclists and pushchairs?
10. Erosion of the Viking Way needed to be addressed as this was the main footpath in Lincolnshire.
11. The lack of access from Sea Banks to Frampton Marsh.
12. The RSPB Visitor Centre at Frampton Marsh needed to be publicised as it was an excellent site for bird watching.
13. While it was appreciated that it was not located in the county there was an issue with access from the Wash to north Norfolk in the vicinity of the Sandringham estate.
14. The need to replace rotting timber planking on a right of way in the Swaby area of the Wolds.
15. Some of the footpath waymarker signs were missing in the Wolds and as this was a popular destination for walkers what was the inspection procedure to replace the missing signs?

Officers' responses to the comments included:-

1. Councillor A Bridges was requested to email details of the blockage of the footpath between Horseshoe Point and Humberston to officers.
2. Councillor C L T H Brewis's suggestion to spend some of the allocation of the money given to him by South Holland District Council in his electoral Ward on cutting grass on rights of way was welcomed and he was requested to let officers have the details of the rights of way being proposed to cut so resources could be redirected.
3. Natural England was advised about erosion problems on the east coast and Natural England also worked with the Shoreline Management Plan. Should erosion affect the coastal footpath then what was called "spreading room" would take place with the footpath moving inland.

4. As the coastal footpath would run along the sea bank in some locations landowners with cattle on the sea banks would need to be aware of the presence of walkers.
5. The Environment Agency had responsibility for mowing the sea banks and they were aware of conservation measures.
6. Natural England's duty did not extend beyond installing a coastal footpath and while the County Council could examine cycle usage it only give a steer to Natural England on its proposals.
7. The problems of erosion of the Viking Way and these were being examined.
8. It was hoped to address the problems of right of way access from Seabanks to Frampton Marsh.
9. The procedure for missing footpath waymarker signs was addressed in the report.

The Committee welcomed the report and agreed that countryside access was important for tourism and the local economy especially when the new coastal footpath was established.

**RESOLVED**

- (a) That the report and comments made by the Committee be noted.
- (b) That a report on progress of the development of the coastal footpath be submitted to a future meeting of the Committee.

**23      PROPOSED MINERAL AND WASTE SITE/AREA ALLOCATIONS FOR THE LINCOLNSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN**

(NOTE: Councillor A Austin requested that a note should be made in the minutes that she lived approximately 200 metres from the Riverside Industrial estate.

Councillor C L Strange requested that a note should be made in the minutes that his daughter and son-in-law farmed around the south west of the quarry at Swinderby and he would not comment on this site).

The Committee received a report and presentation in connection with proposed mineral and waste site/area allocation for the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which was the second of two documents which comprised the Plan. The report presented the preferred mineral and waste sites and areas proposed for progression through to the Draft Site Locations Development Plan Document. At this stage the selection was provisional as further information was required for some of the mineral sites. On completion, the Draft Site Locations Development Plan Document would be presented to the Executive for consideration and approval prior to being subject to a period of public consultation.

Officers explained the criteria used to select the various sites, the various consultations with the aggregates industry and local authorities.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**31 JULY 2015**

Comments by the Committee in connection with the waste sites and areas included:-

1. Were the sites chosen in addition to sites which existed already?
2. Was there a policy already in place in which waste had to go to the Energy from Waste plant at North Hykeham?
3. Management of current waste by operators and how many would send waste to the Energy from Waste plant?
4. Kirton Distribution Park site had not been considered suitable and had caused a public outcry when the County Council previously examined proposals to locate a Waste Transfer Station there to supply the Energy from Waste plant. The site was having success in attracting businesses and if a waste site was proposed here then businesses would not come to the site.
5. The Riverside Industrial site was ideal to use for a waste site/area as it already had a County Council Waste Transfer Station and different types of businesses. Was there zoning of the site for businesses?
6. The Wardentree site, Spalding, was huge and just around the corner from the County Council's Waste Transfer Station although it was noted that there had not been any involvement by members of South Holland District Council by their officers in choosing this site.
7. The use of Clay Lakes and Wardentree sites, Spalding, were supported in principle but additional sites needed to be identified in South Holland as this covered a huge area.
8. Was the site on the A16, Grimsby Road, Louth, an extension of the present site?
9. Concern about the proposed site on land to the west of The Reservation, North Kesteven as this was near a recently approved planning application for a hotel development.
10. The proposed site at Envirotyre, Spalding Road, Sutterton was believed to be in the countryside.

A motion moved by Councillor C L T H Brewis, seconded by Councillor M Brookes, that the Executive should be recommended to remove Kirton Distribution Park, from the list of sites identified as future waste sites/areas, was agreed by 10 votes for, 0 votes against and 0 abstentions.

Officers gave a word of caution that if during the consultation process all of the sites were taken out due to local concerns then the Local Plan could not be taken forward. There was a need to bear in mind that there was a need to identify sufficient sites.

Officers' responses to comments in connection with the proposed waste sites/areas included:-

1. With regard to the management of waste at the current time a waste needs assessment and existing waste capacity had been examined and this would act as a benchmark to estimate the likely levels of waste in the future. In the future the amount of waste would increase and therefore there was a need to identify additional capacity. This would lead to the expansion of existing sites and the need for newer sites and then the waste industry could be directed to these sites. Twelve

waste management operations were being examined, including for composting, etc, but no landfill sites were involved.

2. B2 and B8 sites had been identified as suitable for the waste industry.
3. The County Council was aware of the issues at the Kirton Distribution Park site but waste sites were now better managed and had improved considerably compared to the past and there would not be any conflict with other businesses on the site.
4. With regard to the Riverside Industrial Estate discussions had taken place with Boston Borough Council officers about areas for waste management facilities and B2 and B8 sites were suitable. Boston's officers had not identified any plots and had only said that the site was suitable.
5. The Wardentree and Clay Lakes sites had been suggested by South Holland District Council's officers and these had come following a desk top exercise. Both sites were suitable for waste sites and businesses would be directed to these sites.
6. With regard to the shortage of sites in South Holland both the sites detailed in paragraph 5, above, would go out to consultation and it was possible that other sites could be identified.
7. With regard to the A16 Grimsby Road site, Louth, this was not an extension to the present site but as a possible site where development could take place.
8. Further consultations would take place with North Kesteven District Council officers in connection with the proposed waste site on land to the west of The Reservation, Sleaford.
9. A further check would be carried out on the proposed site at Envirotyre, Spalding Road as officers believed it had been identified as industrial land.
10. The Committee was reassured that all of the sites would be examined to ensure that matters such as dust were addressed to avoid sites being bad neighbours.

In connection with the proposed mineral sites, officers stated that since the publication of the report the following amendments had been received:-

- Site MS05-LT (Norton Bottoms) – the eastern boundary had been amended to provide a greater "stand-off" from the village of Stapleford.
- Site MS07-CL (Kettleby Quarry) – had been re-classified as a Preferred Site
- Site MS08-CL (Kettleby Quarry) – had been reduced in area, with the southern part excluded from the site.

Comments by the Committee in connection with the mineral sites identified included:-

1. The need to keep Parish Councils informed of developments.
2. The need to improve the access from the quarry site to the A1084 in connection with the proposed site at Kettleby Quarry, Bigby and also the need to examine landscaping at this site as it was in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Officers stated that landscaping was covered in the Core Strategy.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
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RESOLVED

(a) That the preferred mineral sites for inclusion in the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Draft Site Locations Development Plan Document currently being prepared for public consultation which is expected to commence in Autumn 2015, be endorsed, subject to the following amendments being noted:-

- Site MS05-LT (Norton Bottoms) – the eastern boundary had been amended to provide a greater "stand-off" from the village of Stapleford.
- Site MS07-CL (Kettleby Quarry) – had been re-classified as a Preferred Site
- Site MS08-CL (Kettleby Quarry) – had been reduced in area, with the southern part excluded from the site.

(b) That the preferred waste sites and areas for inclusion in the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Draft Site Locations Development Plan Document currently being prepared for public consultation, be endorsed, subject to the Executive being recommended to remove Kirton Distribution Park, from the list of sites identified as future waste sites/areas.

(c) That the Development Manager be authorised, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, to make changes to the preferred sites prior to consideration by the Executive where this is necessary to amend any errors, or where a proponent of a site fails to provide the verification/clarification details currently being sought.

24 ESTABLISHMENT OF WASTE WORKING GROUP

Because of the limited time available to consider the report in connection with the establishment of a Waste Working Group, it was –

RESOLVED

That consideration of the report be deferred to the next meeting.

25 ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee received a report on its Work Programme. The Committee was reminded to suggest items for future agendas.

RESOLVED

That the Work Programme be noted and updated accordingly.

The meeting closed at 1.05 pm



**Open Report on behalf of Tony Hill (Executive Director for Public Health and Wellbeing) and Richard Wills (Executive Director for Environment and Economy)**

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>04 September 2015</b>
Subject:	<b>Affordable Warmth update</b>

**Summary:**

Delivering affordable warmth is an important outcome with fuel poverty affecting many Lincolnshire residents. Action is delivered by a range of partners from all sectors and a number of the Council's service areas contribute. Its importance is recognised in the Lincolnshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy and through the Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy. Environment Scrutiny Committee carried out a Scrutiny exercise on Tackling Fuel Poverty in Lincolnshire in 2011.

This report provides an update for Members on the changing national and local strategic position. Following on are current actions, opportunities, challenges and emerging issues. Potential for Committee support to maximise opportunities and remove barriers is highlighted.

**Actions Required:**

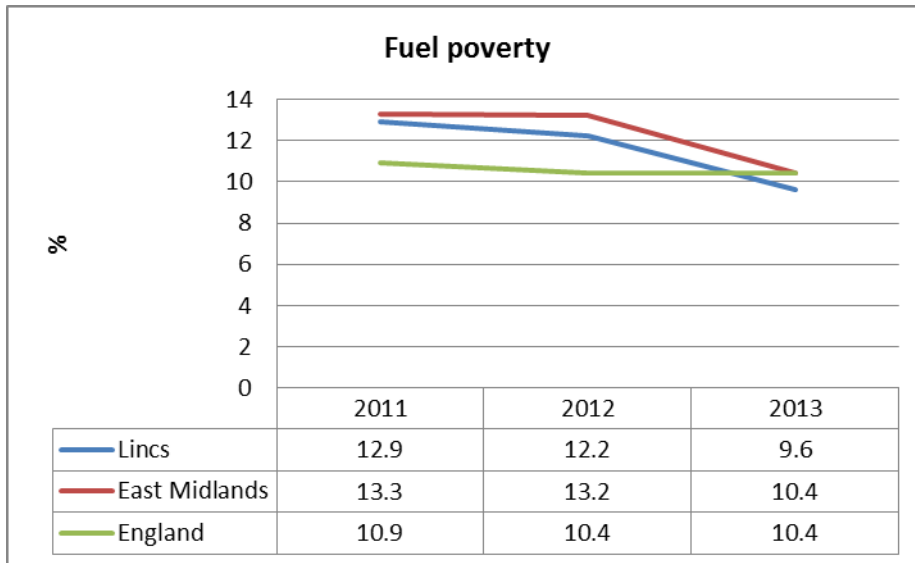
1. Contribute to the development of a new Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy.
2. Reiterate the importance of working with partners on co-ordinated campaigns, continued awareness raising and appropriate enforcement.
3. Support the continuation of a Lincolnshire Energy Switch, including as an interim measure if necessary, an exemption from procurement to run a winter 2015-6 round and maintain the scheme's momentum.
4. Consider options for appropriate enforcement of Energy Performance Certificate regulations
5. Endorse lobbying to ensure Government understands the importance the authority places on effective EPC and private rented sector minimum energy efficiency standard regulations.

**1. Background**

- 1.1 On 13 March 2015, the Environmental Scrutiny Committee was updated on the progress of implementing the action plan arising from its 2012 report on "Tackling Fuel Poverty in Lincolnshire" that incorporated ten recommendations.

There have been a considerable number of changes since 2012 and since the 2015 General Election.

1.2 Fuel poverty rates in Lincolnshire fell between 2012 and 2013 but remained significantly higher than the England average. Figures for 2013 show a substantial fall to below average but this is unexplained and 2014 statistics released next year might show this to be a quirk of the monitoring methodology. It should be noted that numbers of households in fuel poverty in Lincolnshire under the new definition adopted in 2013 are almost half those of the old definition.



1.3 Variation across district and local areas is largely due to hard to heat homes in particular areas such as Lincoln city (11.9%) and Boston (10.5%) and off-gas properties in rural areas. The next highest are the rural, sparsely populated areas of East Lindsey (10.4%) and West Lindsey (9.9%). Action around this area has been limited due to national schemes being tailored more to the needs of urban areas.

#### 1.4 National strategic context

- On 3 March 2015 a new Fuel Poverty Strategy for England was published that incorporates an overarching national target to improve as many homes occupied by fuel poor households as is reasonably practicable to a minimum Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of band C by 2030.
- In addition, later in March 2015 the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence published "*Excess winter deaths and morbidity and the health risks associated with cold homes*" guidelines. The guideline makes recommendations on how to reduce the risk of death and ill health associated with living in a cold home, thus improving health and wellbeing and reducing pressure on health and social care services. It notes that year-round action by many sectors is needed to combat these problems, to include:
  - prioritising which homes are tackled first;

- shaping and influencing the decisions about how homes are improved; and
  - developing the research agenda.
- *New Government actions*
    - Government announced in July that there would be no further funding to the Green Deal Finance Company. There is, as yet, no indication on what might replace Green Deal but Government has stated that "future schemes must provide better value for money, supporting the goal of insulating a million more homes over the next five years and the Government's commitment to tackle fuel poverty". Government has commissioned an independent review to look at standards, consumer protection and enforcement of energy efficiency schemes and ensure that the system properly supports and protects consumers.
    - Current Government policies including the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme will continue to provide support to low-income and vulnerable households until the end of March 2017. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) will work in partnership with the Department for Communities and Local Government to improve existing housing stock. The longer-term future of ECO will be part of discussions around new, better-integrated policy.
    - As part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget on 10 July 2015, the Treasury set out measures intended to boost productivity. The report says that both the 'allowable solutions' scheme, which enabled developers to offset greenhouse gas savings where it was not cost effective to do so on-site, and plans to make on-site energy efficiency standards more strict in 2016 (zero-carbon policy for non-domestic buildings) will be dropped.

### **1.5 Lincolnshire strategic context**

The Lincolnshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy has now been refreshed and continues to prioritise tackling fuel poverty within Theme 5 (Tackling the social determinants of health). The action outlined is to work through Home Energy Lincs Partnership (HELP) to develop and implement a new Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy to reflect national strategy and Government policies, NICE guidelines and other toolkits on tackling fuel poverty. It is hoped to engender a renewed commitment from partners in all sectors.

### **1.6 Challenges and opportunities**

It is proposed that the following are avenues to be pursued over the coming months.

- *Countywide housing database.* Local authority partners are in the process of obtaining bulk EPC data for all Lincolnshire housing. The Building Research Establishment will then incorporate this data in to more accurate housing

condition models leading to a database, including details on heating and insulation. In turn the evidence will feed in to the refresh of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, used to inform future health and wellbeing strategy. It is hoped the bulk EPC data and database can in due course be merged with information on benefits and health conditions to enable more accurate targeting of energy advice and schemes to those who need it most.

- *Health and housing partnership.* Successful pilot projects around the country to engage health professionals in the affordable warmth agenda will be explored for possible replication in Lincolnshire. The partnership will develop from HELP and build upon the Wellbeing Service, Neighbourhood Teams and the Lincolnshire Advice Network to establish a comprehensive referral network and coordination of energy advice and schemes across the county.
- *ECO supplier partnership.* How this is to be achieved is to be established but HELP and Procurement Lincolnshire will create a strategic partnership or framework within which partners can work with energy supplier(s) and maximise the benefit from ECO for Lincolnshire residents, particularly those in rural off gas areas.
- *Lincolnshire Energy Switch scheme.* So far, five rounds of gas and electric switching scheme under the Local Government Association (LGA) framework have been run with a current round in progress. Over 2,500 households have switched through the scheme and have collectively saved over an estimated £500,000 in total per annum. It is recognised that more needs to be done to focus on supporting those most in need to switch.

Unfortunately, the framework ends this year and the LGA's Improvement and Innovation Board has decided not to extend or retender it. HELP and Procurement Lincolnshire are exploring options to maintain a scheme in Lincolnshire with potential to improve support for fuel poor residents. Members support for an exception to continue the existing arrangement and run a winter round until a new scheme can be procured is requested to maintain momentum.

- *Responders to Warmth.* The current funding agreement between the Council and Lincolnshire Community Foundation, which established Responders to Warmth Community Interest Company, expires in October 2015. There will be a new funding agreement put in place to cover utilising the balance of funding provided. Revising the specification will tighten up on the effective use of this balance. Responders to Warmth has been able to lever in funds from ECO and charities supplemented with its local funding but the numbers receiving home improvements are a small proportion of those in need. Many more households benefit from practical advice.
- *Tackling Private Rented Sector property (through EPC awareness and enforcement).*  
It was recognised in the Scrutiny report that Private Sector tenanted property posed particular challenges. Government recognised so too, and legislation was enacted that means, in 2016 landlords are unable to refuse tenants'

reasonable request to make improvements themselves and from 2018 there will be a minimum energy efficiency standard for private rented homes. It will be illegal to rent out properties rated F and G (in required Energy Performance Certificates – see Appendix A).

Accordingly the Scrutiny report recommended concerted action to raise awareness of Energy Performance Certificates for tenants in the private rented sector though Trading Standards (where duty of enforcement lies) in partnership with district councils and the Lincolnshire Private Sector Housing Group.

It is important that, in tandem with awareness raising campaigns, that enforcement is carried out. Enforcement duties for both EPCs and DEC's currently sit with Trading Standards.

Going forward it is recommended that Committee

- reiterate the importance of working with partners on co-ordinated campaigns continued awareness raising and appropriate enforcement;
- support further consideration of the options for appropriate enforcement. In principle enforcement on domestic EPCs and issue of relevant Fixed Penalty Notices could be carried out by Trading Standards or delegated to Districts (subject to satisfactory agreement and all Districts participating). Districts already carry out enforcement on related housing matters;
- endorse lobbying activity to ensure government understand the importance the authority places on effective EPC regulations and that the roles of County and District authorities are better understood and provided for.

## **2. Conclusion**

Following a period of significant change a considerable number of opportunities to further develop activities to tackle fuel poverty in Lincolnshire exist. Delivering affordable warmth also presents some challenges to be overcome. Committee Members' support to make the most of these opportunities and remove barriers to implementation will be of benefit.

## **3. Consultation**

### **a) Policy Proofing Actions Required**

NA

## **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Energy Performance Certificates

## **5. Background Papers**

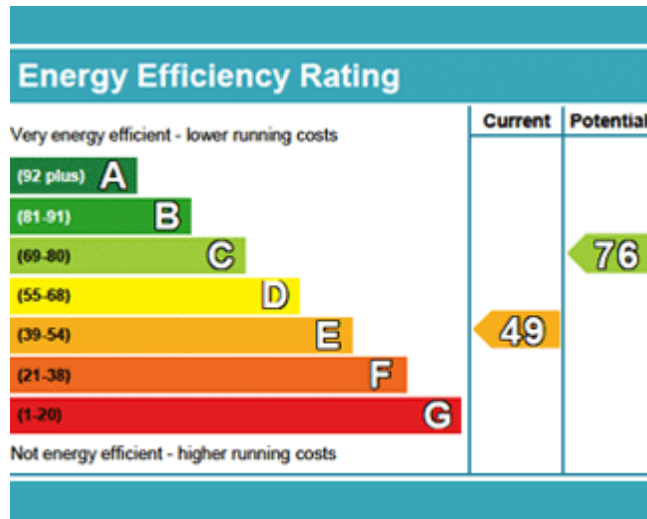
No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Sean Johnson and Douglas Robinson, who can be contacted on (01522) 553854; (01522) 554816 or [sean.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:sean.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk); [douglas.robinson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:douglas.robinson@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

## APPENDIX A

### Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) give information on how to make homes more energy efficient and reduce energy costs. All homes bought, sold or rented require an EPC.



EPCs contain:

- Information about the dwelling's use and typical energy costs
- A recommendation report with suggestions to reduce energy use and save money
- Details of the person who carried out the EPC assessment
- Who to contact in case of complaint

EPCs carry ratings that compare the current energy efficiency and estimated costs of energy use with potential figures that the building could achieve if energy saving measures were put in place. The rating measures the energy efficiency of your home using a grade from A to G, with A being the most efficient. Each band is based on SAP ratings.

EPCs also provide a detailed recommendation report showing how you could reduce the amount of energy you use and your carbon dioxide emissions. The report lists:

- suggested improvements, like fitting loft insulation
- possible cost savings per year, if the improvements are made
- how the recommendations would change the energy efficiency rating of the property

In 2016 new legislation will allow councils and tenants to demand energy efficiency measures from landlords and from 2018 there will be a minimum energy efficiency standard for private rented homes. It will be illegal to rent out properties rated F and G.

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## Policy and Scrutiny

### Open Report on behalf of Richard Will, Executive Director for Environment and Economy

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>04 September 2015</b>
Subject:	<b>Carbon Management Plan Annual Report 2014-5</b>

#### Summary:

In April 2013, Lincolnshire County Council adopted its second Carbon Management Plan to cover the period from 2013-8. The Plan agreed a target to reduce emissions by 22% over that period through a range of projects across the Authority. If achieved the Plan will reduce energy costs by £2 million per year.

The annual review details progress to date, provides information on projects already underway, provides an update on projects yet to start and looks forward to potential new projects.

Over the last financial year there has been a 6.2% decrease in emissions. Since the original baseline year (2011/2) emissions have decreased by 9.7%. These figures are marginally above the trajectory required to meet the five year target.

Of the projects identified in the original Plan, 7 have been completed, 6 are in progress and 4 are still to commence. Those still to commence relate to strategic investment in Property and ICT. New Support Services contracts with VinciMouchel and Serco include appropriate requirements.

#### Actions Required:

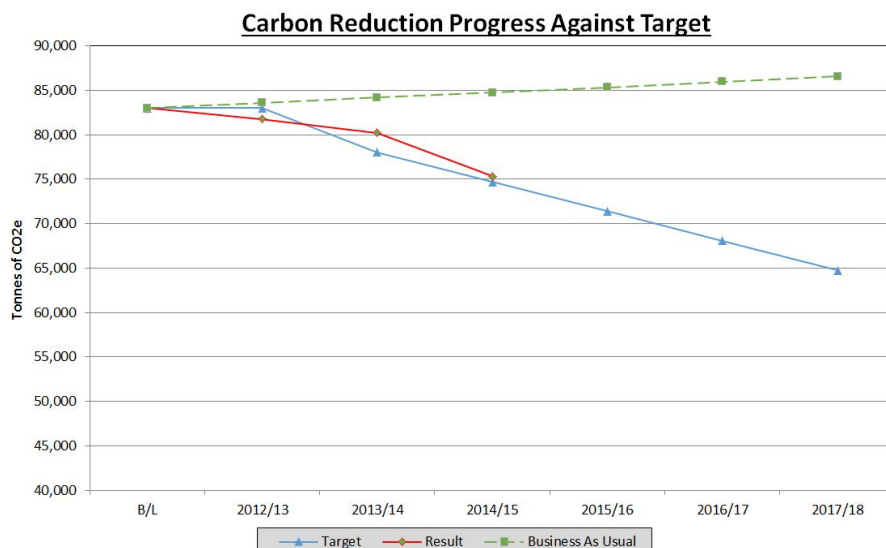
That the Committee notes the satisfactory progress towards the target and expects to see significant progress on strategic property and ICT projects in the current financial year. An update on progress on these two areas should be included in the Committee's work programme (February 2016).

## 1. Background

- 1.1 All councils within England have a duty to work towards reducing carbon emissions in line with statutory requirements in the Climate Change Act

2008 to reduce UK emissions by 34% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050. In all Climate and Energy policy documents published by the Government, energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy are seen as central to achieving carbon emissions reduction aims.

- 1.2 Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) needs, therefore, to continue its progress to date and to lead by example by working to reduce carbon emissions from its own properties and services. The Council remains a major consumer of energy and must, as a community and business Leader, continue to set a good example and take a leading role in contributing to the achievement of reduction targets.
- 1.3 LCC was a signatory of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change that made public the Council's commitment towards actively addressing climate change. In doing so, LCC has placed tackling the causes and effects of climate change as one of its core priorities. LCC has signed Climate Local which has superseded the Nottingham Declaration.
- 1.4 LCC signed up to the Carbon Management Revisited programme and set itself a 22% carbon reduction target in its 2011/12 baseline by 2018. This underpins potential financial savings to the organisation of over £2 million per year by that date.
- 1.5 This annual review of the Carbon Management Plan for 2014/15 aims to ensure that the Council's energy reduction plans continue to be realistic and to set further achievable goals, while still striving to be ambitious.
- 1.6 This document provides an overview of the energy efficiency projects completed since April 2014, and an update on the planned projects due to be implemented in the current financial year.
- 1.7 In 2014/5 there has been a 6.2% decrease in overall emissions to 74,988 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. This equates to an overall 9.7% decrease from the 2011/12 baseline year and Graph 1 below shows progress to date. Appendix A provides more detailed analysis of performance.



*Graph 1 – Progress Against 22% Target by 2018*

## 2014/5 projects

- 1.8 **Schools Collaboration on Resource Efficiency (SCoRE)** – schools account for about 65% of Council emissions and (with the support of Children's Services and the Lincolnshire Schools Forum and fully funded from devolved Schools Grant underspend) SCoRE is a four year programme designed to deliver effective carbon reductions across Lincolnshire's schools estate, through informed behaviour and appropriate investment in technology.
- 1.9 SCoRE has achieved national recognition in the 2014 Green Apple awards. To date over 200 of Lincolnshire's 360 schools have completed or are taking part in SCoRE and work continues to sign up remaining schools.
- 1.10 The programme for technology investment (in Boiler Optimisation and boiler room insulation) has now been completed with £x worth of equipment installed in x schools. Experience has shown that these are cost effective in reducing energy consumption for heating, by between 10 and 20%. This investment will start to show savings in the next heating season (winter 2015/6).
- 1.11 The final element of SCoRE is the 'invest to save' phase. Every school action plan will contain 'quick win' behaviour-based actions, and longer-term actions that are likely to require some level of investment to realise the benefits. It is anticipated that schools will make use of a variety of funding mechanisms available to improve the energy efficiency of their school buildings and consequently reduce their energy consumption. There have been some significant success stories from schools that have taken joined up action and exploited investment opportunities to the full as previously reported.

- 1.12 Salix revolving fund** – the Council's revolving fund continues to provide funds for investment in schemes with less than a five year payback. Projects to improve energy efficiency and lower energy consumption have taken place in buildings across the county council's estate (Appendix A details Salix spend in the last financial year). Buildings in the corporate, heritage and schools sectors have been included as part of an increasing work programme. Best reductions and paybacks have been achieved through voltage optimisation, boiler optimisation, lighting schemes and boiler room insulation. To date, the Salix revolving fund has enabled £1,678,635 of investment and as a result annual energy costs have been reduced by £352,044. Appendix A shows the schemes funded in 2014/15. In the last financial year £223,248 has been invested and will achieve annual savings of £42,442 (at today's energy prices). In the VinciMouchel contract a key performance indicator on identification of Salix schemes is included.
- 1.13 Planned and potential projects** – Appendix A provides details of the projects agreed in the original Plan and summarises progress. Projects have been coloured to identify the following:
- Green – Project has been completed and is realising financial and carbon savings.
  - Amber – Project is either part the way through and realising financial and carbon savings or is about to commence.
  - Red – Project has not started.
- 1.14** Strategic investment in our property portfolio and ICT are the areas where projects are behind schedule. Both areas have been the subject of significant change over the last year as new contracts with VinciMouchel and Serco have been implemented. Both contract specifications included appropriate requirements to support the Council's Carbon Management target and improve reporting (see Appendix B). In relation to Property the Council has carried out a number of property rationalisation exercises which have meant delays to the projects whilst decisions are made. With clarity over which buildings are to be retained investment needs to take place to ensure the retained stock is as low carbon, energy efficient as it can be. Serco are tasked with provisioning a plan as to how they will meet the items within 22.3 of the IMT Specification and deliver IMT\_PI\_18 (Appendix B) by the end of September.
- 1.15 Street lighting and traffic signals** – a significant investment of £726,450 in technology upgrades has taken place in our street lighting and traffic signal assets. There has been £34,345 investment through Salix Revolving Fund in the current CMP. Earlier this year the Council made a bid for Department for Transport Local Highways Maintenance Challenge Fund. The application sought funds for a county-wide targeted street lighting upgrade delivering new efficiency to a well maintained stock through:
- a central management system (CMS)
  - part-night lighting residential areas
  - LED replacements
  - dimming trafficked routes

It was estimated that the scheme would deliver a step change 43% reduction in energy consumption, as well as cross-sector economic and community benefits. The bid was unsuccessful but work is ongoing to consider the options of implementing the central management system which would enable longer term implementation of the same scheme.

## **2. Conclusion**

- 2.1 Given the scale of the organisation, its complexity and the significant changes that have, and are, taking place it is gratifying that progress is being made in line with the trajectory required to meet the Council's 5 year target. Significant opportunities still exist and key property and ICT projects have yet to get underway. Effective work with partners Serco and Vinci Mouchel on carbon reduction requirements in FDSS contracts needs to make significant strides this year if the target and savings are to be achieved and it is recommended that you include a mid-year update from these areas in your future work programme.

## **3. Consultation**

### **a) Policy Proofing Actions Required**

N/A

## **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Carbon Management Plan progress 2014/5
Appendix B	Carbon Management requirements in VinciMouchel and Serco contracts

## **5. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Douglas Robinson, who can be contacted on (01522) 554816 or [douglas.robinson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:douglas.robinson@lincolnshire.gov.uk).



## **LCC Carbon Management Report 2014/15**

### **1. Executive Summary**

All councils within England have a duty to work towards reducing carbon emissions within the UK by 34% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050. In all Climate and Energy policy documents published by the Government, energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy are seen as central to achieving carbon emissions reduction aims.

Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) needs, therefore, to continue its progress to date and to lead by example by working to reduce carbon emissions from its own properties and services. The council remains a major consumer of energy and must as a community and business leader continue to set a good example and take a leading role in contributing to the achievement of the Government's reduction targets.

LCC was a signatory of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change that made public the Council's commitment towards actively addressing climate change. In doing so, LCC has placed climate change as one of its core priorities. LCC has signed Climate Local which has superseded the Nottingham Declaration.

LCC signed up to the Carbon Management Revisited programme and set itself a 22% carbon reduction target in its 2011/12 baseline by 2018 and this underpins potential financial savings to the organisation of over £2 million per year by that date.

The annual review of the Carbon Management Plan for 2014/15 aims to ensure that the Council's energy reduction plans continue to be realistic and to set further achievable goals, while still striving to be ambitious.

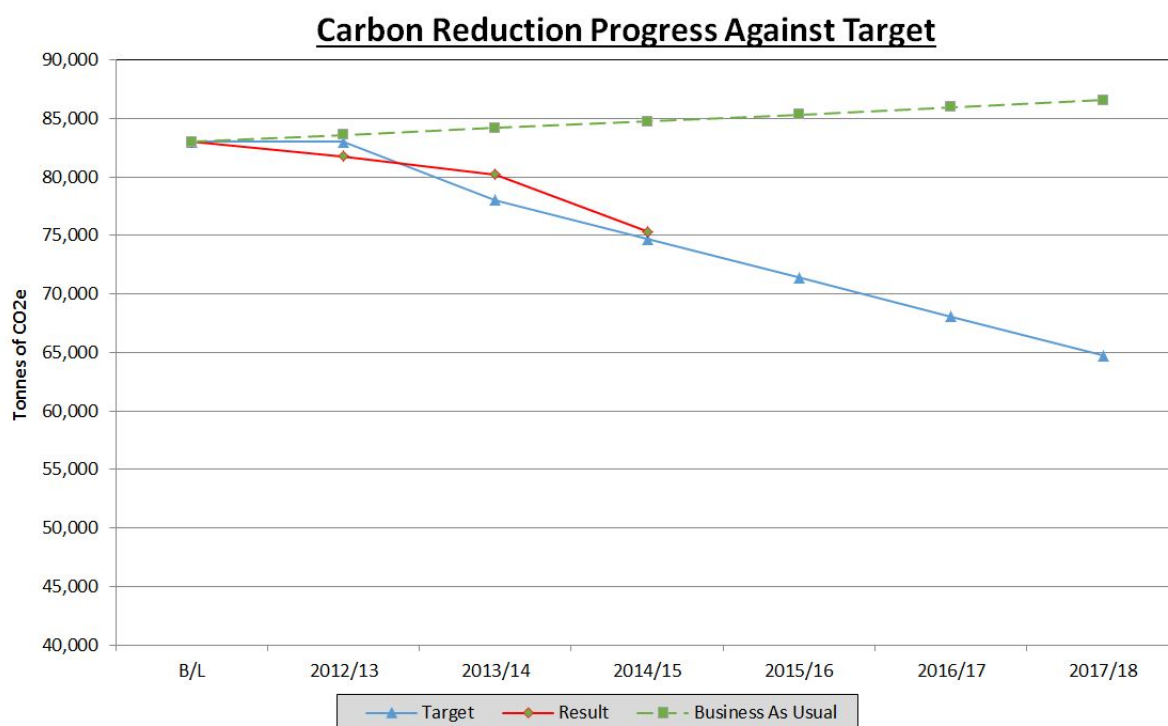
## 2. Introduction

This document provides an overview of the energy efficiency projects completed since April 2012, and an update on the planned projects due to be implemented in the 2014/15 financial year.

This is the latest update to the LCC's Carbon Management Plan which commits the council to reducing its carbon emissions by 22% by the 2018.

## 3. Progress in 2014/15

LCC has completed the second year of its 2<sup>nd</sup> Carbon Management Plan and there has been a 6.2% decrease in overall emissions to 74,988 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> from 2013/14. This equates to an overall 9.7% decrease from the 2011/12 baseline year and Graph 1 below shows progress to date.



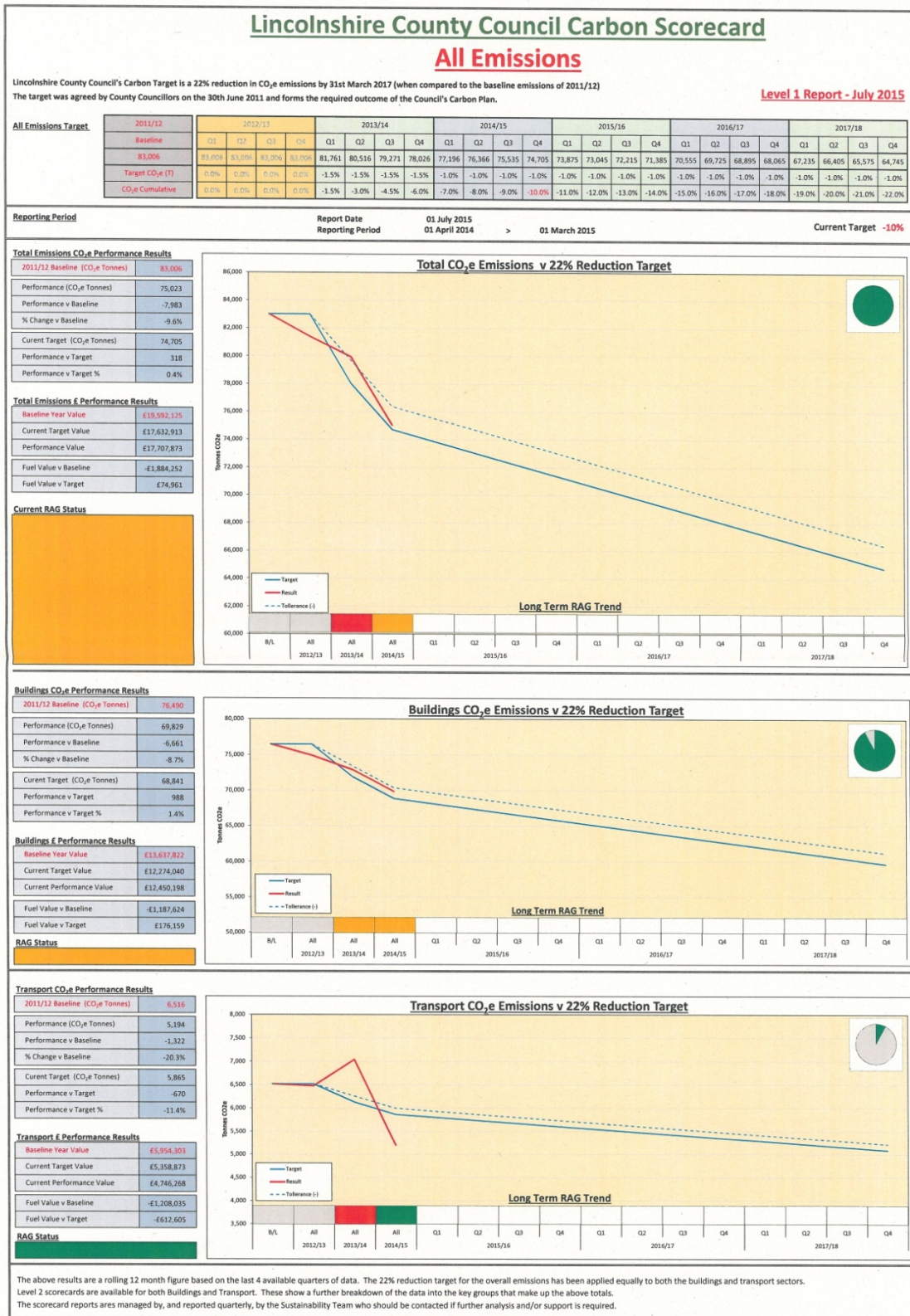
Graph 1 – Carbon Progress Against 22% Target by 2018

Although the measured end of year emissions are still higher than the target emissions the gap has significantly reduced during the previous reporting period. This is partly due to savings attributed to the Schools Collaboration on Resource Efficiency (SCoRE) project, which is expected to deliver 65% of the overall reductions, starting to be seen.

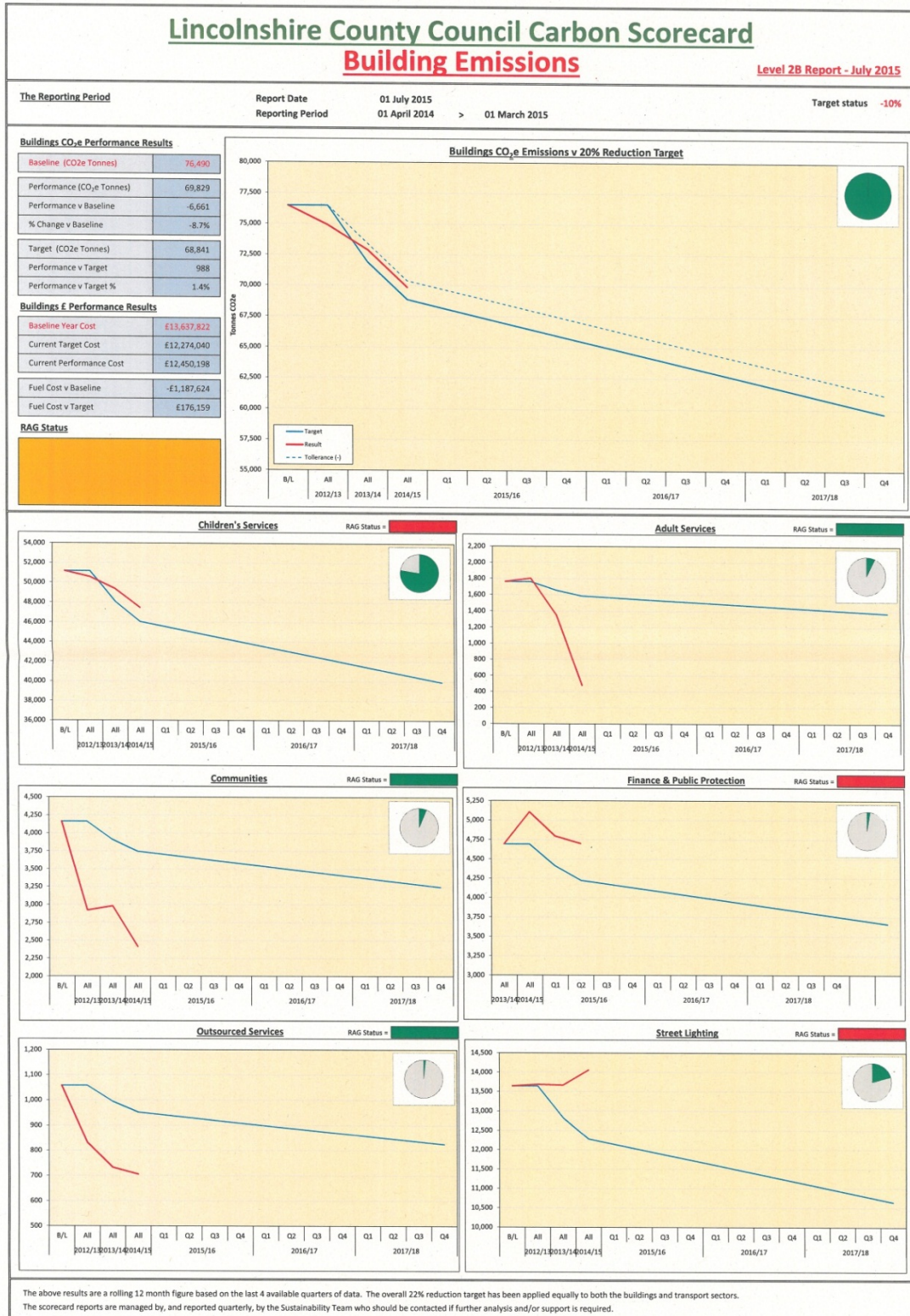
The delivery of the boiler room technology improvements being delivered to all Lincolnshire schools through the SCoRE programme, has been increased during the reporting period resulting in the project completing a year ahead of target. Savings will be noticed in the next heating season (winter 2015/6).

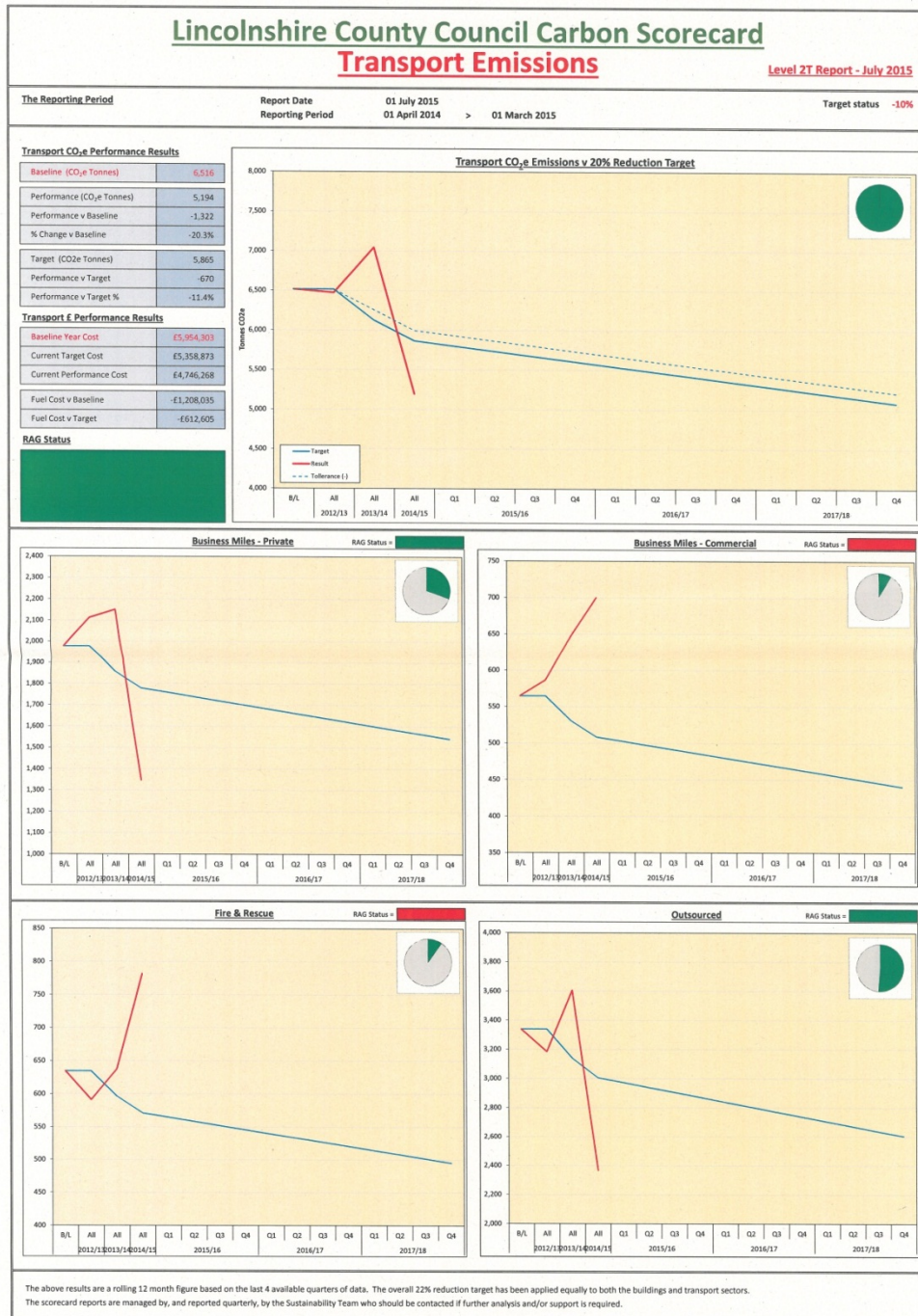


4. Detailed analysis











## 6. Identified Carbon management Plan Targets

Table 2 below details the completed projects identified in the Carbon Management Plan.

Description of Project	Project Start Year	Capital Cost	Annual Savings (Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual Savings (£)	Lead
Salix School Projects	2011	£ 146,455	165	£26,704	Environmental Services Sustainability
SCORE - Boiler Optimisation & Boiler Room Insulation	2013	£ 2,000,000	2,814	£455,815	Environmental Services Sustainability
Traffic Signals	2013	£ 295,000	245	£43,725	Traffic Signs and Signals
Street Lighting - Salix Projects	2013	£ 180,100	152	£27,216	Street Lighting
Save it - Communications Strategy and Campaigns	2013	£ 15,000	265	£46,476	Environmental Services Sustainability
Louth Waste Transfer Stations Solar PV	2013	£ 130,000	14	£2,558	Environmental Services Sustainability
Waste Transfer Stations Solar PV	2013	£ 195,000	43	£7,703	Environmental Services Sustainability
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£2,961,555</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>£610,197</b>	

Table 2 – Completed projects identified in the Carbon Management Plan

Description of Project	Project Start Year	Capital Cost	Annual Savings (Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual Savings (£)	Lead
SCORE - Behavioural and quick wins	2012	£100,000 annually	3,113	£549,600	Environmental Services Sustainability
SCORE - Action Plan Implementation	2013	£ 1,200,000	5,581	£984,988	Environmental Services Sustainability
LCC Property - Boiler Optimisation	2013	£ 170,000	222	£36,000	Strategic Property
LCC Property - Boiler Room Insulation	2013	£ 55,000	72	£11,640	Strategic Property
LCC Property - Lighting Upgrades	2013	£ 530,000	520	£93,000	Strategic Property
Travel Plan and Business Miles	2013	£ 12,000	55	£67,500	Smarter Choices
ICT – Power Management	2013	£ 12,500	58	£10,416	ICT
Love Every Drop	2013	£ 20,000	13	£27,300	Environmental Services Sustainability
Data Centre	2014	£ 5,000,000	331	£59,241	ICT
Lincoln Area Property Review	2015	£ 600,000	41	£6,600	Strategic Property
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£7599,500</b>	<b>10,006</b>	<b>£1,846,285</b>	

Table 3 – On going or not started projects identified in the Carbon Management Plan

Projects in Tables 2 & 3 above have been coloured to identify the following:

- Green** – Project has been completed and is realising financial and carbon savings.
- Amber** – Project is either part the way through and realising financial and carbon savings or is about to commence.
- Red** – Project has not started.

As can be seen from Table 3 above significant carbon and financial saving opportunities still exist especially within LCC's property portfolio.

## 7. Lincs2Work

The council has an active Travel Plan and on-going branded campaigns/actions under Lincs2Work. The Plan is regularly reviewed and forms the key document for this strand of action. Amongst the actions that have and continue to be successful are:

- Installation of new and improved cycle storage across Council sites
- Campaigns (linked in to Carbon Management communications strategy) including Manager and SAGE (staff volunteer) briefings and new podcast (in partnership with the Sustainability team)
- Continued promotion of Car sharing scheme, bus ticket subsidy
- Promotion of National initiatives including; Cycle to Work day, World Environment day, Car free day, Walk to Work week, Bike week
- Increased number of pool bikes
- Personal Travel Planning available to all staff
- 19 hirebike stations and 90 bikes for staff commuter use
- Free hirebike use for all staff for business travel
- Free Adult cycle training funded through Icount
- Free cycle maintenance sessions
- Lincs Cycle Challenge – cycle competition

Staff have benefitted from the £4.9million LSTF funding for the years 2013- March 2015. The LSTF funding centred around LN6 and Lincoln but all staff residing or commuting through these areas had access to initiatives including;

- improvements to rail stations at Lincoln and Hykeham.
- Increased bus services
- Increased rail services
- Improved infrastructure for cyclists

Since 2013 evidence shows that cycling in Lincoln has doubled and train patronage from Hykeham station has increased by 50%

All national and local initiatives will continue to be promoted through the smarter choices team and the bi-annual travel survey will be conducted in 2015.

## 8. Investment

Table 4 below shows the Salix loans in financial year 2014/15.

Applicant	Project	Loan Amount	Annual Saving (CO2)	Annual Savings (£)	Payback
Allington & Sedgebrook Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	9,396.00	8.72	1,838.96	5.1
Alford Primary School	T5 lighting including changing the fitting	8,000.00	7.46	1,619.10	4.9
Linchfield Community Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	23,400.00	18.76	3,490.74	6.7
Street Lighting	Replace controls including electronic ballasts	34,348.00	30.72	6,874.60	5
Sturton-by-Stow Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	19,433.00	17.9	2,591.26	7.5
Cherry Willingham Community School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	74,775.00	84.86	15,787.80	4.7
All Saint's CE Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	17,658.00	17.36	3,390.87	5.2
Deeping St James Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	16,160.00	18.4	3,423.20	
Barkston and Syston CE Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	10,778.00	10.75	1,999.40	5.4
St Faith's Infant School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	9,300.00	7.67	1,426.10	6.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>223,248.00</b>	<b>222.60</b>	<b>42,442.03</b>	<b>51.00</b>

*Table 4 – Projects funded through LCC's Salix revolving Fund during 2014/15*

The SCoRE boiler room improvements rollout was increased leading to the project being completed a year ahead of schedule. The total spend for each technology is detailed below:

- Boiler optimisation
  - 931 units - £1,606,906
- Valve & Flange Insulation
  - 22,922 units - £323,213

The sustainability team has again worked with William Farr secondary school in looking at energy saving opportunities able to be installed and this is leading to an increase in its 50kWp Solar PV system by a further 185kWp to 235kWp. This is being done at no cost to the school and they will see all the benefits; free electricity, Feed in Tariff (FIT) and export payments. The system will be funded through an operating lease which will mean the school is cash positive by at least £8,000 in year 1 rising to £45,000. Over the 20 year period that the Government pays the FIT the school will make approx. £750,000 through the system. The system when installed is likely to be one of the largest roof mounted PV systems on a school in the UK. The PV system along with the LED lighting upgrade the Sustainability Team helped William Farr fund in February 2014 will mean that in the peak PV production of July the school may well consume no electricity from the grid even when occupied during term time.

## 9. Case studies

Below are detailed two case studies on technologies that are being trialled at Tealby and Rauceby Primary Schools.

### Case Study 1 - Airius Destratification Fans at Tealby Primary School

LCC's Sustainability Team has been working closely with Tealby Primary School.

#### Background

The original school was built in 1843 and the hall has been split into 2 classrooms. The beautiful ceiling is modelled on Westminster Hall and was used for filming of Nanny.

#### Issue

Due to the height of the ceiling both classrooms suffer from heat stratification (heated air rises to the top of the room) meaning higher fuel bills as more and more energy is required to heat the lower space.

#### Solution

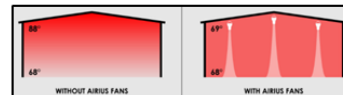
LCC Sustainability Team has been monitoring the temperature gradients within the hall over the summer and will continue into the heating season.



We will then install 2 Airius destratification units during October half term and continue to monitor the stratification effect.

The trial will end in December where the collected data will be analysed along with the feedback from the teaching staff and the children on the effects of the units.

If the trial is deemed successful and the data shows a significant reduction in stratification then the technology will be considered for other sites where stratification occurs and causes excessive heating demand.



### Case Study 2 – Far Infrared Heating Panels at Rauceby Primary School

LCC's Sustainability Team has been working closely with Rauceby Primary School.

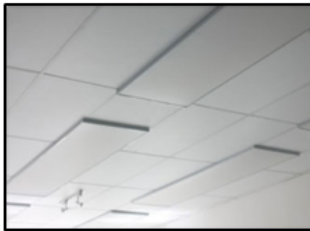
#### Background

The original part of Rauceby primary school is Victorian (1842) and the whole school is fuelled by electricity including the heating demand. The newer parts of the school have underfloor heating powered through ground source heat pumps. The hall is heated via a warm air unit and the 4 older classrooms each have gaining storage heaters installed.

#### Issue

The school has a high electricity bill. Lighting has been upgraded to LED and has helped, but heating remains the main issue. The classrooms with the storage heaters are difficult to manage as the controls are limited and the stored heat can often run out part way through the day.

#### Solution



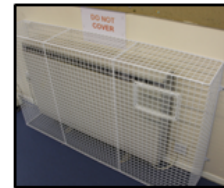
The panels are being installed over the summer break and will be used throughout the autumn term up until Christmas.

The LCC Sustainability Team is dis-connecting the storage heaters and installing far-infrared heating panels into the 4 classrooms.

The heating panels will be suspended from the ceilings and work in much the same way as the radiant heat from the sun (heating the objects within its range rather than the air itself). Full control units will be installed in each classroom giving the teacher the ability to increase or decrease heating instantly.

The panels have been used in many office, school and NHS locations and the feedback seen is very positive from both the usability and efficiency perspectives.

The panels are being installed over the summer break and will be used throughout the autumn term up until Christmas.



## 10. Future Reporting

It is the intention that future reporting will show LCC's overall performance through a dashboard as shown in Figures 1, 2 & 3 above. This reporting will be part of corporate reporting on the Council's Business Plan.



## SERCO contract

### Extract from Schedule 2: Part 1

#### Information Management & Technology Specification

##### 22.2. Facilities Management

- a. The Service Provider shall ensure that the environmental monitoring of all IT environments is undertaken
- b. Annual reviews will be undertaken by the Service Provider to review energy usage and set/agree targets and action plan for energy reduction which the Service Provider shall then implement subject to an agreed Business Case as part of a New Project or through Change Management (see section 27 of Part Two)

##### 22.3. Carbon Footprint

- a. The Service Provider shall ensure that accurate, regular measurement and reporting of energy consumption of all aspects of ICT Service delivery both on-site and off-site is undertaken and to include all end-user and infrastructure
- b. The Service Provider shall effectively contribute to reducing the reduction of power consumption throughout the lifecycle of assets (procurement and management)
- c. The Service Provider shall ensure management of power management across the IT estate
- d. The Service Provider shall provide analytics in regards to usage to support awareness campaigns and influence strategic direction
- e. The Service Provider shall minimise and manage waste aspects of ICT (including re-use, disposal etc.)

### Extract from Part Three – Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Performance Measure Description	Target Service Level	Minimum Service Level
IMT_PI_18	% Annual reduction in energy usage across the estate subject to an agreed scope and service improvement plan	5%	2%

## VinciMouchel contract

### Extract from Energy, Water and Environmental Management

#### 8.1 Monitoring and Reduction of Energy and Water Consumption in Buildings

- (1) The *Contractor* is required to input all existing energy and water data for the Affected Property within an energy management module of the computer aided facilities management system. The data set includes:
  - a) meter supply points;
  - b) energy billed data from utility service providers;
  - c) water billed data from utility service providers;
  - d) automatic meters;
  - e) energy and water technologies installed.
- (2) Once all data has been transferred onto the energy management module of the computer aided facilities management system the *Contractor* is required to maintain and manage the accuracy, and all future data input from utility bills meters and sub-meters ensuring integration and compatibility of automatic meter reading information with TEAM Sigma electronic systems. This requirement extends to the input of all utility bills issued by the *Employer's* finance department for verification of their accuracy and data contained in the bill.
- (3) The *Contractor* maintains an accurate record of energy and water consumption to ensure that bills submitted by utility companies can be easily and accurately approved or queried by the *Employer* and / or the *Contractor* as necessary. On a monthly basis the *Contractor* records energy and water consumption and enters this into the computer aided facilities management system database.
- (4) The *Contractor* in consultation with the *Service Manager* sets and monitors energy and water reduction targets and provides all necessary advice to achieve overall reduction of energy and water consumption.
- (5) The *Contractor* produces monthly reports clearly showing actual consumption against targets and corrective action taken to deal with exceptions.
- (6) The *Contractor* is required to produce a Greenhouse Gas Emissions draft annual report using DECC / DEFRA guidance by the end of June every year for approval by the *Employer*.
- (7) The *Contractor* inputs the Greenhouse Gas Emission report onto the appropriate module of the computer aided facilities management system.

## **8.2 Display Energy Certificates and Advisory Reports and Energy Performance Certificates**

- (1) Where not already provided, the *Contractor* provides all Affected Property over 500m<sup>2</sup> with a display energy certificate and advisory report.
- (2) The *Contractor* provides and agrees a programme for the annual renewal of the display energy certificates for the Affected Property.
- (3) The *Contractor* provides and agrees a programme for undertaking annual surveys at Affected Property over 500m<sup>2</sup> to ensure compliance with the appropriate accreditation body and to update the advisory reports where required.
- (4) The *Contractor* inputs and maintains all data relating to display energy certificates and advisory reports at the Affected Property onto the appropriate module of the computer aided facilities management system.
- (5) The *Contractor* provides monthly progress reports detailing:
  - a) the number of display energy certificates and advisory reports produced to the agreed programme;
  - b) the number of surveys undertaken to the agreed programme.
- (6) Energy performance certificates are required when the *Employer* sells / leases out Affected Property. The *Employer* issues Task Orders for the preparation of energy performance certificates.

## **8.3 Identify and Implement Schemes to Reduce Energy and Water Consumption**

- (1) The *Contractor* reviews designs for capital new build and refurbishment projects, capital maintenance projects, minor works projects and maintenance activities to verify compliance with Building Regulations as demonstrated via Simplified Building Energy Model or other approved calculations.
- (2) The *Contractor* works with and supports the *Employer* to identify the worst performing sites of the Affected Property and undertakes site surveys to highlight inefficient energy and water consumption.
- (3) The *Contractor* works with and supports the *Employer* in identifying improvements in practice and proposes and appraises individual energy schemes for the Affected Property to identify cost savings with quantifiable reductions in energy and water consumption and related carbon dioxide emissions, and Feed-In Tariff and Renewable Heat Incentive income.
- (4) Where schemes are approved the *Service Manager* will issue Task Orders as necessary to project manage and implement the schemes.
- (5) The *Contractor* assists the *Employer* to identify and bid for relevant grant aid wherever available to assist scheme implementation.

#### **8.4 Maximise Cost Benefits of Energy and Water Contracts**

- (1) The *Contractor* inputs and maintains all energy and water contract data on the appropriate module of the computer aided facilities management system.
- (2) The *Contractor* provides all data associated with energy and water contracts for the Affected Property in sufficient detail to the *Employer's* Procurement Team and Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation.
- (3) The *Contractor* supports the Employer's Procurement Team and Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation in evaluating contracts and reports on their financial benefits.
- (4) The Contractor manages and responds to day-to-day contract enquiries from occupiers at the Affected Property. The Contractor arbitrates and provides technical assistance for occupiers to allow the *Service Manager* and Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation to resolve disputes with energy and water suppliers.
- (5) The *Contractor* monitors tariffs for energy and water costs and identifies to the *Service Manager* Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation where changes in tariffs would be financially advantageous. Where tariffs are changed the *Contractor* advises the occupiers for the Affected Property of the implications of the tariff change.
- (6) The *Contractor* provides detailed advice to occupiers where changes in operational practices can have a significant effect on energy and water costs.

#### **8.5 Increase Awareness for Energy, Water and Environmental Matters**

- (1) The *Contractor* works together with the *Employer* to improve the energy, water and environmental performance of the Affected Property by increasing knowledge and awareness of the *Employer's* staff.

**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills - Executive Director for Environment and Economy**

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>04 September 2015</b>
Subject:	<b>Implementing the Natural Environment Strategy</b>

**Summary:**

This report outlines progress in implementing the Council's Natural Environment Strategy. Current initiatives are presented along with potential future projects and challenges. There are significant opportunities for progress through working with new partnerships, and for promoting co-operation between sectors. Members' views are sought on progress to date and on the overall direction of travel in realising the objectives originally set out in the Council's Strategy.

**Actions Required:**

To consider and comment on progress achieved in implementing the Council's Natural Environment Strategy, and on the approach being taken to progress implementation for the future.

## **1. Background**

Lincolnshire County Council approved its first Natural Environment Strategy in December 2012. This was part of a broader initiative to provide a coherent strategic framework linking the Council's activities across Environmental Services. The Natural Environment Strategy was set for the period 2012-18. Halfway through that period, and with a new commissioning approach to managing Council business in development, it is now an opportune moment to review progress since the beginning of 2013 and consider potential approaches for implementing the Strategy over 2015-18.

### **Strategic Outcomes**

The Natural Environment Strategy established six strategic objectives to focus the Council's contribution in this area. These are

- Lincolnshire's countryside, coastline and towns are much richer in biodiversity by 2018

- The natural environment is better understood and is valued by residents, visitors and businesses for its intrinsic value and for its contribution to the local and regional economy and the health and amenity of local communities
- Effective promotion of Lincolnshire's natural environment, increases the county's profile as a tourist destination, contributing to increasing visitor numbers and the amount of time they spend within the area
- The natural environment of Lincolnshire is more resilient to climate change, the impacts of which are better understood
- The Council's approach to the natural environment is integrated across its different service areas and with that of its partners and local communities, making the most of existing resources and exploring to the full opportunities for attracting additional external resources and greater joint working between partner organisations.
- Planning policy balances promotion of sustainable growth and economic regeneration with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. This will be achieved by liaison with Local Planning Authorities and through the Council's Minerals and Waste and Local Transport Planning Policy functions

In order to provide definition around these broad outcomes, the Strategy set out a range of activities that would help to achieve the strategic outcomes. This report summarises progress in delivering the Strategy against these activities.

- 1 *Establish a method of demonstrating the value of Lincolnshire's natural environment to the economy, education, health and well-being of local communities, businesses and visitors to the county.*
- 2 *Provide a clear long-term direction and business case for the Council's involvement and investment in improvement and management of the natural environment. This supports key partner strategies locally and nationally, maximises the resources available locally and brought in externally, and ensures Council resources are used to the greatest effect in combination with those of partners.*

The Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership delivered a strategic outline of these benefits to influence the development of the GLLEP's Strategic Economic Plan early in 2012. In 2013, detailed research findings prepared by LCC officers was submitted to this Committee demonstrating the direct and indirect benefits to local communities, the Council and the county's economy of investment in the natural environment.

This research has been used in planning the Council's response to ongoing budgetary pressures, and is being used currently to support development of the Council's commissioning strategies. Further to this work, the GLNP has now commissioned a comprehensive piece of research to quantify the value of nature

tourism to the Lincolnshire visitor economy overall. It is anticipated that this will strengthen existing and future initiatives by increasing their ability to access European funding streams through the GLLEP. It should be noted, however, that maintaining the high quality environment that supports the tourism offer will require continued investment over and above grant funding. This presents a significant challenge in the current financial climate.

The completion of the Natural Environment Strategy, Climate Local and the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy, linked through an overarching strategic programme for environmental services has formed the basis of the priorities for these areas that now form part of the Council's suite of Commissioning Strategies. At a strategic level, investment in the natural environment is therefore recognised as an integral part of achieving the objectives of the Council, not least because of its capacity to contribute to key policy areas such as achieving economic growth in the county.

- 3 *Use LCC's resources and responsibilities to achieve a strategic approach to managing the natural environment, (a 'landscape-scale' approach). This means a focus on key strategic sites and areas, respecting international, national and local protection. It also makes best use of the opportunities provided by existing landscape and historic landscape character areas and assessments, and maximises community and economic benefit.*
- 4 *Support initiatives that add to the biodiversity and amenity value of existing areas and sites by creating links between them or extending them where appropriate.*

The Council continues to support a number of long-standing landscape-scale initiatives, such as the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, the Lincolnshire Grazing Marshes project (which is ongoing following completion of the funded element) and the Coastal Country Park, and since 2014 has helped to facilitate further projects that build on this approach to build on existing strengths and promote a more joined-up approach.

Developing the Wild Coast programme is a key element in this. The Council is working closely with a range of partners to link significant sites and areas along the coast, opening up a more varied and enjoyable visitor experience from Donna Nook in the north, through the Coastal Country Park to Gibraltar Point and Frieston Shore.

The Council's current capacity to draw down external funds has greatly assisted with the winning of Coastal Community Funds to promote visitor access in the north of the coastal area. Additional funds have been made available on the basis of the Council's financial and in-kind support for progressing the coastal observatory at Chapel Point and the reinstatement of the Gibraltar Point visitor centre following the damage incurred during the coastal surge of December 2013.

- 5 *Promote use of ecological expertise and best available evidence, to support policy, decision-making and monitoring of Council services, particularly the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, The Lincolnshire Local Wildlife Site*

*System and the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre which are endorsed and managed through the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.*

- 6 *Identify opportunities for initiatives to improve the quality and functioning of ecosystem services. This will include joint working between service areas and partner organisations through green infrastructure, historic environment and protected landscape projects.*

The Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnerships hosts the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre, a major resource of environmental data used for planning purposes, development and a range of other bespoke projects. The Record Centre's funding model is self-supporting in the sense that it is based on service provision rather than grants. However, services are provided at cost on a not-for-profit basis, and are clearly vulnerable to pressures on spending for its services.

As the only provider of these data services in the county, the Records Centre supports high quality decision making, with the corresponding challenge that lower take-up of its services risks less well informed decision-making and slower processes, impacting on the pace of economic growth. Equally, as the Records Centre develops its data holdings it is able to offer an increasingly comprehensive service, and this has underpinned partnership research initiatives in support of the GLLEP, as well as for individual partner organisations.

An example of this is the provision of data to assist in the development of proposals for managing and improving green infrastructure networks in Local Planning Authorities' emerging Local Plans. Council officers have played an active role in working with planning colleagues to develop comprehensive proposals for networks of green infrastructure to promote increased linkage between sites and improved access to a high quality environment for all.

A principal example of this includes the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, although the influence of promoting walking and access routes in the AONB and the Coastal Country Park area can also be seen in East Lindsey's emerging draft Local Plan. Equally, the county's Minerals and Waste Plan has benefitted from substantial input from the Lincolnshire Geodiversity Action Plan.

- 7 *Strengthen strategic partnership working with individual partner organisations and support the successful development of the newly-established Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.*
- 8 *Develop a consistent approach to working with local communities, businesses, landowners, farmers and voluntary organisations, helping local communities manage and promote their own environmental assets and providing partner organisations with clarity about the Council's priorities for, and commitment to, the natural environment.*

The County Council works closely with individual partner organisation, such as the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, which manages important sites on LCC's behalf, notably Council-owned assets such as Gibraltar Point and Snipe Dales Nature Reserve.



This extends to extensive co-operation on strategic programmes including the Coastal Country park and now the Wild Coast initiative.

The Council has also actively supported the development of the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership since its foundation in 2012, contributing a vice-chairman, facilitating links with the GLLEP, and ensuring that partners' work programmes are well-aligned.

Improved alignment of programmes has enabled a more consistent approach between partners towards engaging with people benefitting from Lincolnshire's environment, ranging from the annual Wolds Walking Festival, through the bespoke consultation exercises undertaken to develop the Wild Coast initiative, to the ongoing activities of local volunteers managing the county's local sites system, including well-used sites such as South Thoresby Warren and Cross O'Cliff Orchard, among others.

Recruitment and training of local volunteers has been a particularly important aspect of the Chalk Streams project, where a successful bid for £250,000 WREN funding over three years has enabled a significant expansion of the volunteer programme, encouraging more people to understand and contribute to the management of this rare habitat. It will be appreciated that maintaining this programme will depend upon sustaining efforts to continue seeking external grant funding.

9 *Develop a programme of educational activities to inform and involve young people and the wider community.*

The extension of the Chalk Streams project mentioned above has enabled a substantial programme of engagement with schools in the local area to be developed and implemented, within a broader framework of educational objectives established in the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan.

Such levels of engagement and public involvement will be an important factor in the development of the Wild Coast and the South Lincolnshire Fens programmes, while an ongoing programme of events is being maintained in the Lincolnshire Limewoods following successful completion of the original five-year project to publicise and enhance this area.

It should be recognised that sustaining this activity is dependent on continuing to secure new grant funding in the future, and on maintaining sufficient resource to identify and pursue appropriate funding opportunities.

10 *Ensure that access for all is maintained and enhanced by existing and new environmental initiatives.*

It will be noted that ensuring access for all is a key component of the initiatives mentioned above. It is a guiding principle in the Council's Natural Environment Strategy, and is supported by our partners and the partnerships to which the Council contributes. As a significant contributor to health and social amenity,

maintaining and promoting access will continue to be a priority in the initiatives supported by the Council.

### **New and emerging initiatives**

A number of emerging initiatives have been mentioned throughout this report.

In the coastal areas of the county the Wild Coast represents the principal strategic initiative, seeking to draw together the benefits of existing sites and programmes into a comprehensive visitor experience within the broad framework of the GLLEP's ambitions for sustaining and growing coastal communities and the coastal economy. A feasibility report setting out proposals for progressing the initiative has recently been completed, and it is anticipated that the Wild Coast will be a significant strategic focus for the Council and its partners during 2015-17.

In supporting the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, the Council has opportunities to develop its commissioning approach through facilitating bespoke research to inform and promote a co-ordinated approach to the environment as an important factor in enabling economic growth in the county.

In the near future the Wolds AONB Management, for which the Council shares statutory responsibility with East Lindsey District, West Lindsey District and North East Lincolnshire Councils, will require review and renewal in 2017-18, while there is also an opportunity to review and refine activities commissioned directly from our partners on our behalf.

## **2. Conclusion**

### **Challenges – and how to meet them**

It is undeniable that there will be significant challenges in the near future, not least because of ongoing – and increasing – pressure on public finances.

It will have been noted that a theme running through all of the initiatives and partnership arrangements outlined above is that of improving co-ordination and more efficient use of resources between partner organisations.

While improved access to European funding streams through the GLLEP may offer some assistance, the only way in which effective contribution to the environmental sector will be maintained is by increased facilitation of resources available through other partners, and a greater focus on sharing resources in kind, as well as financial.

As the Council moves to a commissioning model of service provision it is likely that co-ordination and facilitation activities will become prevalent over direct delivery in the way in which it deploys its resources. In this respect a key challenge is widening recognition of the environment as a fundamental area underpinning the tourism economy, health, well-being and place-making in the interest of supporting and creating employment. Central to this will be increasing recognition that the

initial investment in such services is small compared to potential longer term costs incurred through poor health, lower employment and antisocial behaviour.

Members' views are sought on the range and scope of new and emerging initiatives for the next few years as vehicles for delivering the Council's Natural Environment Strategy up to 2018

### 3. Consultation

#### a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

### 4. Background Papers

The following background papers as defined in the Local Government Act 1972 were relied upon in the writing of this report.

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Lincolnshire County Council Natural Environment Strategy	<a href="http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk">www.lincolnshire.gov.uk</a>

This report was written by David Hickman, who can be contacted on 01522 554809 or [david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

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**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills, Director responsible for Democratic Services**

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>04 September 2015</b>
Subject:	<b>Establishment of Waste Working Group</b>

**Summary:**

At the meeting of the Committee on 12 June 2015, it was agreed in principle to establish a Working Group of the Committee to consider issues relating to waste.

This report seeks the formal approval of the Committee to establish a Waste Working Group and to appoint a number of members to that Group.

**Actions Required:**

- i) To approve the establishment of a Waste Working Group; and
- ii) To appoint members of the Committee to the Working Group.

## **1. Background**

At the meeting of the Committee held on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2015, the Committee agreed in principle to establish a Working Group to consider waste issues.

The purpose of the Working Group would be to work with officers to consider in-depth waste issues across the County including waste collection and the impact on other areas such as recycling levels and fly tipping.

The Committee is now asked to agree to the establishment of a Working Group and appoint members of the Committee to the Group.

## **2. Conclusion**

The establishment of a Waste Working Group will enable members to consider in-depth various issues about waste.

### **3. Consultation**

#### **a) Policy Proofing Actions Required**

N/A

### **4. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Louise Tyers, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or [louise.tyers@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:louise.tyers@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills, Executive Director for Environment and Economy**

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>4 September 2015</b>
Subject:	<b>Council Business Plan 2015 - 2016 Performance Report, Quarter One</b>

**Summary:**

To present Q1 data in a new style performance report against the Council Business Plan.

**Actions Required:**

The Committee is invited to review, scrutinise and comment on Quarter 1 performance.

## **1. Background**

### **Council Business Plan 2015/2016**

In October 2014, Corporate Management Board supported a new Performance Management Framework for the Council which included a proposal to use infographics for performance reporting against the Council Business Plan. The Council Business Plan 2015/16 was approved by Council in February 2015 and has been organised around the 17 commissioning strategies. Appendix A lists the measures in the Council Business Plan that are within the remit of this scrutiny committee.

### **New style performance reporting**

The Council Business Plan 2015/2016 was developed as a simple, easy to read document with a view to using infographics to 'bring the plan to life' as part of a new style performance report. During July feedback was received on proposals for infographics from Corporate Management Board, Informal Executive and a workshop for Elected Members. This feedback has informed the infographics used to display Q1. The infographics are designed to aid effective review and scrutiny of performance and inform decision making.

## **Feedback from Elected Members on a new style of performance reporting**

Feedback has been positive. Members at the workshop specifically liked that:-

- The infographics show trends in performance;
- What is and is not being achieved is identified easily;
- The infographics provide a better balance with the big picture and detail between the commissioning strategies, targets and how we have performed.

### **Quarter One**

The purpose of reporting Q1 data, where it is available, to scrutiny committee is to allow committee to review and scrutinise performance using infographics. The aim is for all of the information in the infographics to be self-explanatory so that whatever is presented to committee should not need explaining. This way of reporting is new and still in development so please do bear this in mind when reviewing and scrutinising Q1 performance.

### **Performance for Environmental Scrutiny Committee**

Performance is detailed in Appendix B and a presentation will be provided at the meeting to aid discussion of performance. One commissioning strategy sits within the remit of this committee: Protecting and sustaining the environment.

### **Further information to improve the infographics**

In order to further improve the infographics the Commissioning Lead will provide information in Q2 about the:-

- Rationale for the target, target range, benchmarking and historical data for the waste measures;
- Historical data for flood incidents.

### **Benchmarking**

Benchmarking data allows comparisons to be made with other councils. As benchmarking uses published data, historical data is used to show comparisons of performance with others.

We will work with the sustainability team to present benchmarking data in Q2 for Lincolnshire CO2 reductions and identify with the Environmental Services team what, if any, benchmarking data is available for the waste measures.

### **Web based reporting and paper reports**

Although ideally we would want to reduce the amount of paper used to present performance information and encourage Elected Members to use technology to view the infographics we have produced paper based reports for Q1 as we develop web based technology to present performance information.



## **Customer Satisfaction Information**

Appendix C provides a breakdown of the Q1 customer satisfaction information for the services which come under the remit of this Committee.

### **2. Conclusion**

Q1 performance for the commissioning strategy within the remit of this Committee has been presented in a new style performance report with the aim to assist effective review and scrutiny of performance.

### **3. Consultation**

#### **a) Policy Proofing Actions Required**

n/a

### **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	Business Plan measures within the remit of the Committee
Appendix 2	Q1 Performance
Appendix 3	Q1 Customer Satisfaction Information

### **5. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Jasmine Sodhi, who can be contacted on 01522 552124 or [jasmine.sodhi@lincolnshire.co.uk](mailto:jasmine.sodhi@lincolnshire.co.uk).

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**Businesses are supported to grow and want to invest in the county; people have the skills and training to access local jobs supported by the right infrastructure and environment**

<b>Commissioning Strategy</b>	<b>Outcomes</b> Outcomes are the results or benefits for individuals, families, groups, communities, organisations or systems. Outcomes reflect priorities and resources are allocated to achieve stated outcomes.	<b>Measures</b> Measures are how we will monitor and report progress in achieving the outcome.
<b>Protecting and sustaining the environment</b> The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.	Reduce the risk of flooding	Number of flood incidents Number of flood prevention schemes implemented by the Council (Annual measure)
	Reduced carbon emissions	CO2 emissions from county council activity (Carbon management plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Business mileage</li> <li>• Fleet mileage</li> </ul> Community greenhouse gas emission levels for Lincolnshire
	Increase recycling	Waste landfilled (ENVO1) Household waste recycled and composted (NI 192) 2015/2016 target to be revised in new Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Composted waste (Green waste) (BV82b)

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## Businesses Are Supported to Grow



### Businesses are supported to grow

### Protecting and sustaining the environment

The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.

### Outcome

### Reduce the risk of flooding

### Measure

### Flooding incidents within a property

This measure is reported quarterly retrospectively and is calculated on the basis of the number of formal investigations undertaken by the County Council under section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 where the incident involves flooding within a property from any source, although under the Act the County Council only has a responsibility for local flood risk i.e. from surface water, groundwater or ordinary watercourses. Lincolnshire County Council has interpreted a flooding incident to be any in which one or more domestic properties are flooded internally.



Both of these incidents relate to surcharging surface water sewers, and Lincolnshire County Council are working with the water company to reach remedies.



About the target

This measure is reported to provide context to the outcome reduce the risk of flooding. It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

About the target range

N/A as contextual measure

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire as each Local Flood Authority (Unitary and County Councils) defines a flood incident as they consider appropriate.



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#### Protecting and sustaining the environment

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#### Outcome

#### Reduce the risk of flooding

#### Measure

### Flood alleviation schemes supported by the County Council

Flood alleviation schemes completed by the County Council or in partnership with others to manage local flood risk.



Reported Annually in Q4.



#### About the target

The target for 2015/16 is 24 schemes. It is estimated that there are around 30,000 properties in Lincolnshire at risk from surface water flooding. The current Capital Programme aims to reduce the risk to about 750 of those properties over the next two years.

#### About the target range

The target range is +/- 5 schemes. The number of schemes will depend on factors such as:- future flooding events which could alter priorities; the progression of schemes towards obtaining Flood Defence Grant in Aid from the Environment Agency; and the revenue budget available to support schemes undertaken in partnership with other Risk Management Authorities.

#### About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.





## Businesses Are Supported to Grow



### Businesses are supported to grow Protecting and sustaining the environment

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#### Outcome

#### Increase recycling

#### Measure

#### Waste sent to landfill

The tonnage of waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was sent to landfill.



This is an estimate until final figures have been verified by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (due in November).

Thanks to our Energy from Waste facility, we have landfilled less than 3% of our non-recycled waste.

About the target

About the target range

About benchmarking





## Businesses Are Supported to Grow



### Businesses are supported to grow

### Protecting and sustaining the environment

The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.

### Outcome

### Reduced carbon emissions

### Measure

### Lincolnshire CO<sub>2</sub> reductions

This is a nationally collected (by the Department for Communities and Local Government) set of data that shows the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) from all sectors within the UK. This data is broken down to National, Regional, County and District Levels.

The dataset is made up of 4 key sectors:-

- \* Industry and Commercial
- \* Domestic
- \* Transport
- \* Land Use/change and Forestry

The emissions for Lincolnshire are expressed as the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per person (capita).

The dataset can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>



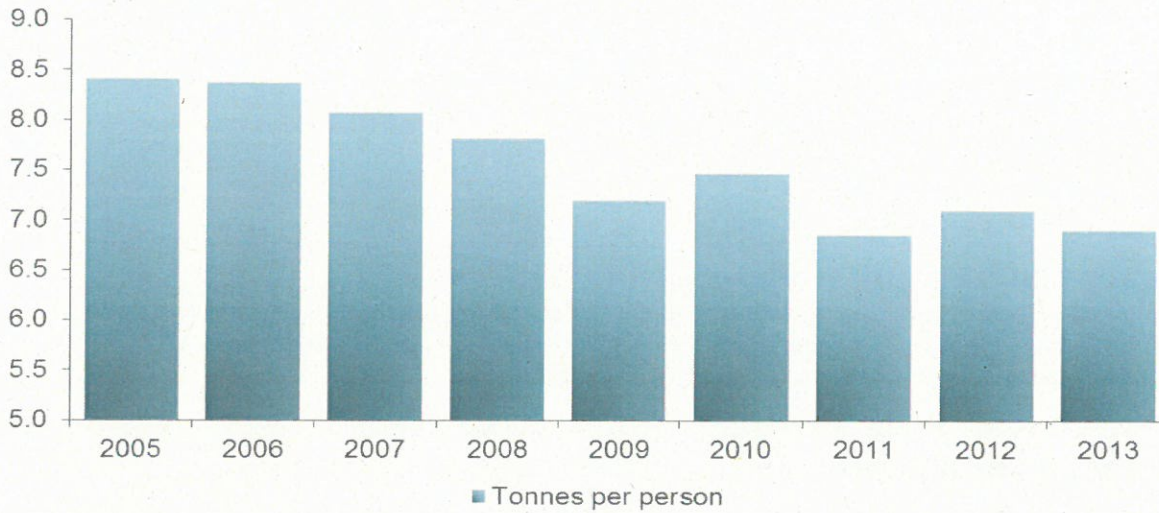
Reported Annually

### About benchmarking

The Lincolnshire data set can be benchmarked against other local authorities, the East Midlands, England and the UK as a whole.

### Further Details

**Per Capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for Lincolnshire**



Measure Name	Lincolnshire CO <sub>2</sub> reductions								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tonnes per person	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.1	6.9





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### Protecting and sustaining the environment

The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.

### Outcome

### Reduced carbon emissions

### Measure

### CO<sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activity

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a greenhouse gas which contributes, along with other gasses, to global warming and the resulting climate change.

The County Council is no different to any other organisation in that it's activities use energy and emit significant amounts of these gasses.

The main activities involved (both Council and their long term partners) that generate these emissions are:-

- \* Use of buildings (heating & lighting)
- \* Use of vehicles (fuel)
- \* Street lighting (electricity)

County Council annual carbon dioxide emissions were calculated in 2011/12 and the baseline figure was reported as 83,006 tonnes.

The Council has adopted a target reduction of 22% over a 6 year period, reducing the emission down by 18,261 tonnes to 64,745 tonnes by 31st March 2018.



Reported with a 3 month (1 quarter) lag. Data for April - June 2015 will be reported in Q2.



**About the target**

County Council annual carbon dioxide emissions were calculated in 2011/12 and the baseline figure was reported as 83,006 tonnes. The Council have adopted a target reduction of 22% over a 6 year period, reducing the emission down by 18,261 tonnes to 64,745 tonnes by 31st March 2018.

**About the target range**

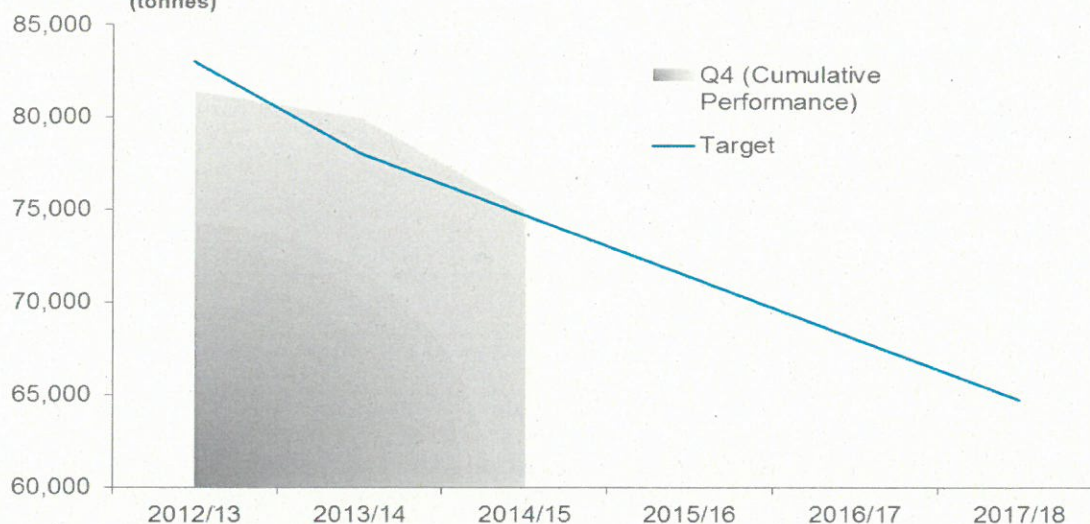
There is no target range for this measure as the target is based on a reduction of 22% over a 6 year period.

**About benchmarking**

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

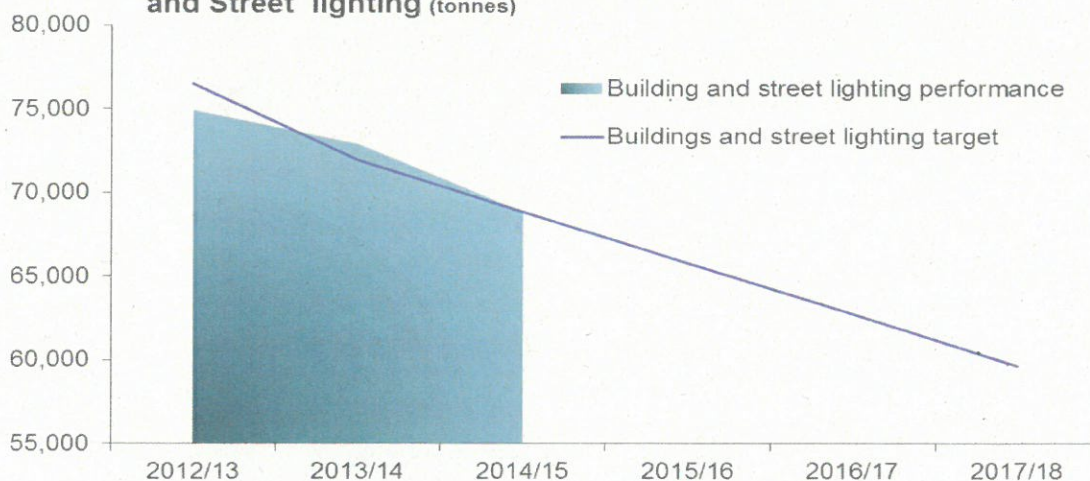
**Further Details**

**CO<sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activities - all activities**  
(tonnes)



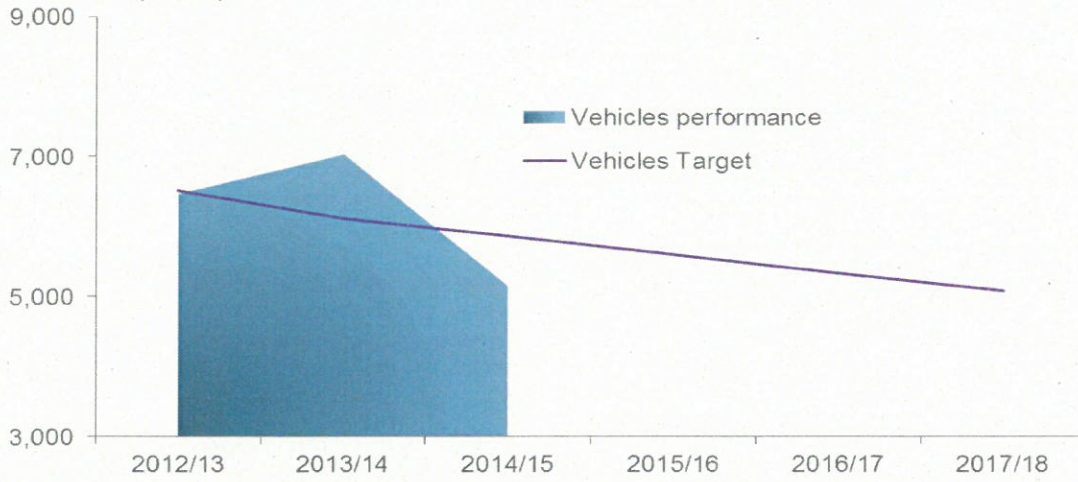
Measure Name	CO <sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activity					
Total	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Q4 (Cumulative Performance)	81,382	79,924	74,989			
Target	83,006	78,026	74,705	71,385	68,065	64,745

**CO<sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activities - buildings and Street lighting** (tonnes)



Measure Name	CO <sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activity					
Buildings	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Q4 (Cumulative Performance)	74,908	72,883	68,829			
Target	76,490	71,900	68,841	65,781	62,722	59,662

**CO<sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activities - Vehicles**  
(tonnes)



Measure Name	CO <sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activity					
Vehicles	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Q4 (Cumulative Performance)	6,474	7,042	5,160			
Target	6,516	6,125	5,865	5,604	5,343	5,083









## Businesses Are Supported to Grow



### Businesses are supported to grow

#### Protecting and sustaining the environment

The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.

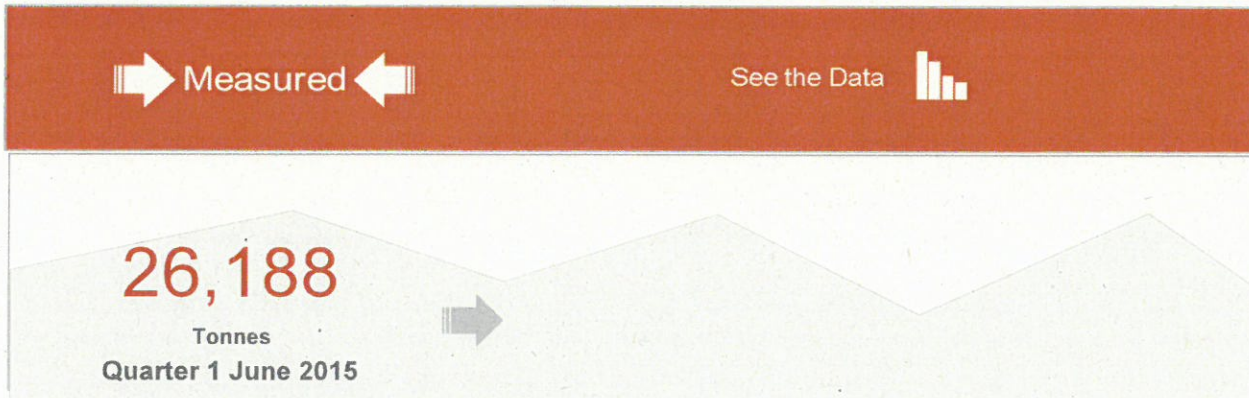
#### Outcome

#### Increase recycling

#### Measure

#### Green waste composted

The tonnage of green waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was sent for composting.



This is an estimate until final figures have been verified by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (due in November).

Less green waste was collected than in the same period in 2014. However, the 2014 figure was unusually high due to good growing conditions in early Spring.

About the target

About the target range

About benchmarking





## Businesses Are Supported to Grow



### Businesses are supported to grow Protecting and sustaining the environment

The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.

#### Outcome


#### Increase recycling

#### Measure

#### Green waste composted

The tonnage of green waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was sent for composting.

Measured

See the Data 

26,188

Tonnes  
Quarter 1 June 2015

This is an estimate until final figures have been verified by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (due in November).

Less green waste was collected than in the same period in 2014. However, the 2014 figure was unusually high due to good growing conditions in early Spring.

About the target

About the target range

About benchmarking





## Businesses Are Supported to Grow



### Businesses are supported to grow

#### Protecting and sustaining the environment

The purpose of this commissioning strategy is an environment that supports economic growth. We think this can be best achieved when the environmental opportunities for investment are emphasised whilst still making sure that the natural environment is protected.

#### Outcome

#### Increase recycling

#### Measure

#### Household waste recycled

The percentage of waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was reused, recycled or composted.



This is an estimate until final figures have been verified by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (due in November).

The 1st Quarter target is higher than that for the year as a whole due to expected high composting at this time of year. However, we have received less waste for composting than in 2014. Also, whilst we are still collecting large amounts of recyclables, we have seen an increase in the quantity rejected as contamination, possibly due to a change in the legislation on how this is reported.

About the target

About the target range

About benchmarking

## Customer Satisfaction Information – Scrutiny Committees

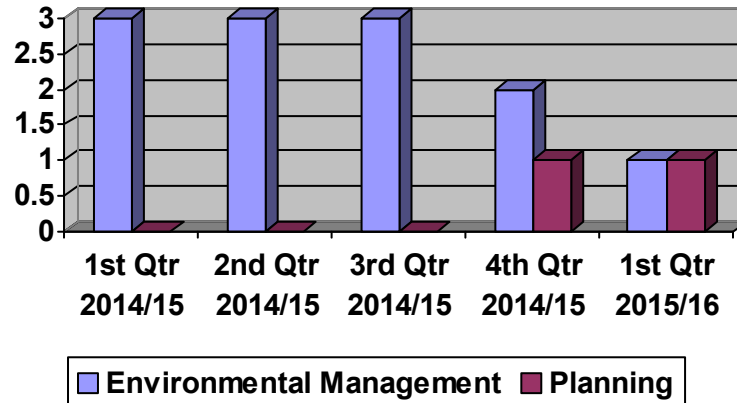
<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Date Range for Report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2015 (1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015)	
<b>Total number of complaints received across all LCC service area.</b>	105 (122) * individual school complaints not included.	
<b>Total number of complaints relating to <u>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</u></b>	2 (3)	
<b>Total number of compliments relating to <u>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</u></b>	1 (4)	
<b>Total Service Area Complaints</b>	Environmental Management	1 (2)
	Planning	1 (1)
<b>Service Area Environmental Management Complaint Reasons</b>	Breach of Confidence	0 (0)
	Conduct/Attitude/Rudeness of staff	1 (1)
	Disability	0 (0)
	Disagree with Policy	0 (0)
	Disagree with Procedure	0 (0)
	Insufficient Information Provided	0 (0)
	Other	0 (0)
	Policy of LCC not to Provide Service (L)	0 (0)
	Procedural - other	0 (0)
	Procedure not followed	0 (1)
	Race	0 (0)
<b>Service Area Planning Complaint Reasons</b>	Breach of Confidence	0 (0)
	Conduct/Attitude/Rudeness of staff	0 (0)
	Disability	0 (0)
	Disagree with Policy	0 (0)
	Disagree with Procedure	1 (1)
	Insufficient Information Provided	0 (0)
	Lack of Choice	0 (0)
	Other	0 (0)
<b>Service Area Compliments</b>	Environmental Management	1 (4)
	Planning	0 (0)
<b>How many LCC Corporate complaints have not been resolved within service standard</b>	8 (10)	



Number of complaints referred to Ombudsman

7 (6)

Total Complaint Receipts by Quarter



Summary

LCC Overview of Complaints

The total number of LCC complaints received for this Quarter (Q1) shows a 14% decrease on the previous Quarter (Q4). When comparing this Quarter with Q1 2014/15, there is a 33% decrease, when 157 complaints were received.

Overall Environmental Management & Planning Complaints

The overall complaints received for Environmental Management & Planning this Quarter has decreased by 1 complaint compared to the previous Quarter (Q4), when 3 were received. When comparing this with Quarter 1 2014/15, there is a decrease of 1 complaint when 3 were received.

Environmental Management Complaints

This Quarter Environmental Management has received 1 complaint which is a decrease of 1 from last Quarter when 2 were received.

The complaint was regarding the attitude of an officer during a meeting to discuss a Public Right of Way. The complaint was recorded as not substantiated.

Planning Complaints

This Quarter Planning received 1 complaint which is the same as last Quarter. The complaint was regarding a planning application for a school extension. The complaint was recorded as not substantiated.

Overall Compliments

The overall compliments received for Environmental Management and Planning has decreased by 3 compliments this Quarter when they received 1. Last Quarter 4 compliments were received.



Environmental Management Compliments

Environmental Management received 1 compliment this Quarter. The compliment was regarding excellent service received at Skegness household waste recycling centre.

Planning Compliments

Planning received no compliments this Quarter.

Ombudsman Complaints

In Quarter 1 of 2015/16, 7 LCC complaints were registered with the ombudsman. Environmental Management & Planning received no complaints that were considered by the ombudsman.

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**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills, Director responsible for Democratic Services**

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>4 September 2015</b>
Subject:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme</b>

**Summary:**

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year.

**Actions Required:**

To consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A to this report.

## 1. Background

The Committee's work programme for the coming year is attached at Appendix A to this report. The Committee is invited to consider and comment on the content of the work programme.

### Work Programme Definitions

Set out below are the definitions used to describe the types of scrutiny, relating to the items on the Work Programme:

Budget Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising the previous year's budget, or the current year's budget or proposals for the future year's budget.

Pre-Decision Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising a proposal, prior to a decision on the proposal by the Executive, the Executive Councillor or a senior officer.

Performance Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising periodic performance, issue specific performance or external inspection reports.

Policy Development - The Committee is involved in the development of policy, usually at an early stage, where a range of options are being considered.

Consultation - The Committee is responding to (or making arrangements to) respond to a consultation, either formally or informally. This includes pre-consultation engagement.

Status Report - The Committee is considering a topic for the first time where a specific issue has been raised or members wish to gain a greater understanding.

Update Report - The Committee is scrutinising an item following earlier consideration.

Scrutiny Review Activity - This includes discussion on possible scrutiny review items; finalising the scoping for the review; monitoring or interim reports; approval of the final report; and the response to the report.

## **2. Conclusion**

To consider and comment on the Work Programme.

## **3. Consultation**

### **a) Policy Proofing Actions Required**

This report does not require policy proofing.

## **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

## **5. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Louise Tyers, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or [louise.tyers@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:louise.tyers@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Councillor Lewis Strange

Vice Chairman: Councillor Victoria Ayling

<b>4 September 2015, 10.00am</b>		
<b><i>Flood and Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Growth and the Impact on Infrastructure	Alan Simpson, Anglian Water	Status Report
Louth and Horncastle Flood Alleviation Schemes Update	Deborah Campbell, Environment Agency	Update Report
Black Sluice Pumping Station Catchment Works	Deborah Campbell, Environment Agency	Update Report
Greater Lincolnshire LEP: Water Management Plan and Lincolnshire Coastal Vision	David Hickman, Environmental Services Team Leader	Status Report
Investigations held under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Mark Welsh, Flood Risk and Development Manager	Update Report

<b>4 September 2015, 1.30pm</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Affordable Warmth Update	Doug Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader and Sean Johnson, Senior Programme Officer – Planning and Environmental Public Health	Update Report
Carbon Management Plan Annual Report	Doug Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader	Update Report
Implementing the Natural Environment Strategy	David Hickman, Environmental Services Team Leader	Update Report
Quarter 1 Performance – 1 April to 30 June 2015	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Performance Scrutiny

<b>23 October 2015, 10.00am</b>		
<b><i>(Meeting possibly to be held at Canebuzo, Long Sutton)</i></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Raising Sea Banks – Wash Frontagers' Group	Stafford Proctor, Wash Frontagers' Group	Status Report

Draft Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Consultation	Brendan Gallagher	Consultation
Planning Training – Role of LCC in Planning Applications and as the Highways Authority	Andy Gutherson, County Commissioner	Status Report
Planning Enforcement and Monitoring Processes	Andy Gutherson, County Commissioner	Status Report

<b>4 December 2015, 10.00am</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Quarter 2 Performance – 1 July to 30 September 2015	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Performance Scrutiny
Low Carbon Heating Network – Progress Report	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Update Report
Flytipping	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Update Report

<b>11 December 2015, 10.00am</b>		
<b>Flood and Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Louth and Horncastle Flood Alleviation Schemes Update	Deborah Campbell, Environment Agency	Update Report
Boston Barrier	Deborah Campbell, Environment Agency	Update Report
Investigations held under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Mark Welsh, Flood Risk and Development Manager	Update Report

**For more information about the work of this Committee please contact Louise Tyers, Scrutiny Officer, on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at [louise.tyers@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:louise.tyers@lincolnshire.gov.uk)**