



County Offices  
Newland  
Lincoln  
LN1 1YL

6 October 2016

**Environmental Scrutiny Committee**

A meeting of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Friday, 14 October 2016 at 10.30 am at EfW Lincolnshire, Paving Way, off Whisby Road, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 3QW** 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, 14 OCTOBER 2016**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Pages</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Declarations of Members' Interests</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Minutes of the meeting held on 10 June 2016</b>	5 - 14
<b>4</b>	<b>Announcements by Executive Councillors and Senior Officers</b>	Verbal Report
<b>5</b>	<b>Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations Document (Pre-Submission Draft)</b> <i>(To receive a report by Neil McBride, Planning Manager, which provides the Committee with an opportunity to consider the Pre-Submission Draft version of the Site Locations Document which is intended for submission to the Secretary of State for examination in Spring 2017)</i>	15 - 128
<b>6</b>	<b>Harvesting Verge Biomass</b> <i>(To receive a report from Doug Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader, which invites the Committee to consider the progress of a pilot project taking place to harvest verge biomass and use it as feedstock in an anaerobic digestion plant producing energy and digestate (fertiliser))</i>	129 - 132
<b>7</b>	<b>Carbon Management Plan 2015 - 16 progress report</b> <i>(To receive a report from Doug Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader, which details progress on the Carbon Management Plan to cover the period from 2013 – 2018)</i>	133 - 144
<b>8</b>	<b>Environmental Services Property Review</b> <i>(To receive a report from Chris Miller, Team Leader Countryside Services, which highlights the potential opportunities and constraints regarding future management of the Environmental Services property portfolio (excluding operational Waste Services sites))</i>	145 - 154
<b>9</b>	<b>Quarter 1 Performance - 1 April to 30 June 2016</b> <i>(To receive a report from Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services, which provides key performance information that is relevant to the work of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee)</i>	155 - 178
<b>10</b>	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme</b> <i>(To receive a report by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, which provides the Committee with an opportunity to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year)</i>	179 - 184

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

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**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY  
COMMITTEE  
10 JUNE 2016**

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

Councillors Mrs V C Ayling (Vice-Chairman), C J T H Brewis, M Brookes, J R Marriott, C R Oxby, R A Renshaw, J W Beaver, Mrs M J Overton MBE and Mrs J M Renshaw

Councillors: C J Davie, R G Fairman, A H Turner MBE JP and W S Webb attended the meeting as observers

Officers in attendance:-

David Hickman (Environment Commissioner), Brian Kane (Anglian Water), Sean Kent (Group Manager, Environment Services), Jasmine Sodhi (Performance and Equalities Manager), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

**1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors A M Austin, A Bridges, N M Murray and C Pain.

It was noted that the Chief Executive having received notice under Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990, had appointed Councillors J Beaver, Mrs M J Overton MBE and Mrs J Renshaw as replacement members of the Committee in place of Councillors C Pain, A M Austin and N M Murray respectively, for this meeting only.

**2 DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

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

**3 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 11 MARCH 2016**

**RESOLVED**

That the minutes of the meeting held on 11 March 2016 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

**4 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS**

The Executive Councillor for Development made the following announcements to the Committee:

- A meeting of the Coastal Development Forum had taken place as planned on Friday 3 June 2016. It was reported that it had been a very good session, and officers were collecting feedback and preparing an action plan. A report would be brought back to this Committee at a later date.
- The official opening of the new Gibraltar Point Visitor Centre would take place on 7 October 2016. Feedback so far was very good, and the Centre had been so busy that the café had already employed a further two full time staff.
- The Stamp End improvement scheme in Lincoln was progressing. This was an important scheme and was taking place in partnership Anglian Water and the City of Lincoln Council.

Members were informed that Stamp End was one of the main areas hit in the floods of 2007, and 200 people had been evacuated during the event. However, it was a complex scheme as there were numerous sub surface systems which had taken significant investigation to determine what the issues were.

The scheme would cost approximately £800,000, half of the cost was being met by Defra and the remainder was being funded by the Council, Anglian water and the Witham First Internal Drainage Board. There would be a number of landscape features and improvements to flood barriers in combination with pumping station improvements. It was noted that this was a complex water system, but it was essential that time was taken to design the right scheme. Work was already underway and it was expected to be completed within this financial year.

Members were advised that the Executive Councillor for waste and recycling had agreed to progress the building of a County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centre at Boston. It was hoped that this facility would be open by April 2017. In relation to the facility at Kirkby on Bain, it was reported that it had been agreed to let a contract for a 1+1 period to allow time to investigate other options and put plans in place. It was reported that the cost of the Boston HWRC project would be £1.5m, however, this should be paid back in 5.3 years. It was an invest to save project. It was requested that a paper be brought back to the Committee in October on this project.

One member highlighted that Stamp End was a great area with potential for future leisure and recreation activities. It was requested that any schemes going forward should be considered for this area. The Executive Councillor for Development agreed to make a note of this for the future.

5      WATER RECYCLING CENTRES UPDATE

Consideration was given to a report which provided a summary of the situation regarding odours from the Ingoldmells, Spalding and Fishtoft Water Recycling Centres (previously Sewage Treatment Works). This report also provided an update on the Boston water Recycling Centre and an update of all Water Recycling Centres that recorded more than five odour complaints in 2015-16.

The Committee was guided through the report, and provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was queried whether officers would be having a closer look at Glentworth, as there had been 7 complaints received. Members were advised that all complaints had been received from one customer. The customer that was reporting the odours was not the closest property to the water recycling centre. Officers had spoken with neighbours who did not perceive any issue. This was a difficult situation, as odour loggers had been placed in the property, but the source of the odours could not be found. Anglian Water continued to work with this customer.
- It was queried whether the 30 minutes curfew where tankers were not allowed to enter Fishtoft in the morning and afternoon was enough time. It was reported that these times (around school drop off and collection times) had been agreed at a parish council meeting. However, it could be time to review these times.
- Members were pleased that there was a commitment to long term investment in Spalding.
- It was commented that rotting pipes made the septicity worse, and it was queried whether septicity damaging the pipes continued to be a problem. Members were advised that it was unclear if the pipes were still a problem as it was hoped to prevent septicity by dosing the water with nitrate. To replace the infrastructure would be very expensive.
- Odour suppression units were still used.
- Through the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, there were plans for 34,000 houses over the next 20 years, and it was queried whether Anglian Water would be ensuring that its infrastructure would be able to cope with the increase in sewage. Members were assured that there was a department which focussed on building and development and Anglian Water were aware of where new growth was planned.
- The Executive Councillor for Development advised that he was on Anglian Water's Customer Engagement Forum, and the County Council's relationship with Anglian water was very good, and they were one of the few water companies who engaged with the public sector.
- There was a massive agenda for growing the local economy on the coast, and there would be a need to plan this growth with Anglian Water for the coastal areas.
- In terms of growth, the cost of infrastructure was a big issue, and it was queried whether any of the £15m which was proposed for greater Lincolnshire

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**10 JUNE 2016**

through the devolution deal would go towards funding this new growth. There would still be a need for further negotiations with government.

- There were infrastructure pressures and demands, as there was a target for the number of new houses to be built in Lincolnshire. There would also be demands from companies across the UK looking to establish themselves in Lincolnshire, and it was noted that there should be announcements later in the year. There was also confidence that Lincolnshire would remain a centre for the RAF. It was also noted that the growth agenda would continue in Lincolnshire regardless of the outcome of the EU referendum.

**RESOLVED**

That the contents of the report presented and the comments made be noted.

**6**      **COUNCIL BUSINESS PLAN 2015 -2016 PERFORMANCE REPORT,**  
**QUARTER FOUR**

Consideration was given to a report which provided key performance information which was relevant to the work of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee. The Council's Performance and Equalities Manager provided an online demonstration to the Committee of how members would be able to view the new style of reporting in a secure area on the Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) website. Members were advised that following approval from the Executive, this information would be made available to the public.

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

- It was queried whether a monthly reminder could be sent to all councillors on how to access the system.
- A significant amount of waste had been diverted from landfill, and the capacity of the Energy from Waste (EfW) facility had been increased to 170,000 tonnes. It was noted that there was a planned outage scheduled for a couple of weeks' time.
- In terms of performance, waste would continue to be collected, but the data was always four months behind, which made it difficult to forecast.
- In terms of the amount of household waste recycled, members were informed that the target listed was an aspirational one set by government in 2008.
- In terms of green waste composting, it was reported that this was very seasonal, and that there also tended to be a reduction when district councils started to charge for collection.
- It was reported that there had been a lot of compliments about the HWRC service.
- It was commented that the new system of viewing performance was easier to follow, and members thanks the Council's Performance and Equalities Manager.
- Concerns had been raised at North Kesteven District Council about the levels of contamination in the mixed recycling, and it was queried what happened to



the material which was contaminated. Members were advised that Mid UK took 70,000 tonnes of recyclables for processing, but there was a charge to the County Council for non-accepted material, which would then be compressed into SRF to form fuel pellets.

- There was an Officer Working Group, made up of representatives from the district councils, which was working on how to address the contamination.
- It was commented that it had previously been explained that the quarter 2 performance of the waste sent to landfill, had been due to planned maintenance at the EfW, but it was queried what the costs associated with that had been.
- In terms of the recyclables contract, each of the 7 districts specified what recyclables they would collect.
- It was commented that the market for recyclables was cyclical, and was dependent on demand. The big problem was that companies were able to dictate what they would accept according to what the market value of the materials was.
- It was confirmed that districts were concerned about the increase in rejected recyclable materials since the new contract had been in place, particularly when rejected material was converted to pellets for fuel as it was felt that there was an incentive for more material to be rejected.
- Members were advised that the better the quality of the product that was collected, the better the quality of the product produced. It was also noted that the county council had concerns regarding the contract as it had to pay for the rejected material. It was also reported that an audit of the Lincolnshire waste Partnership was being carried out, and once that had been undertaken the report would be brought back to this Committee.
- In terms of CO<sub>2</sub> reductions from County Council activity, it was queried how much of the reduction was due to not having as many building, and schools becoming academies. Members were advised that all schools were still included regardless of whether they were academies. As the portfolio reduced, then so did the emissions, but this was part of the Carbon Management Plan.
- It was reported that the flooding incidents measure.
- was a context measure, and reflected how often and how much rain had fallen during the year, which was out of the control of the County Council, but it gave an indication of how much resource had had to be diverted to this issue.
- In terms of flood alleviation schemes, the authority was part of the flood alleviation consortium, and undertook a range of flood alleviation activities with a range of partners, so that resources could be planned better. However, flood risk schemes were often fairly complex.
- There were a number of schemes which had been commenced within the year, but had not yet been completed such as the Stamp End scheme.
- It was reported that all of the resources which had been allocated had been used appropriately. It was suggested that maybe the whole programme should be measured over 6 years, as this could give a more accurate picture.
- In terms of the Stamp End project, the County Council was the lead authority, but was also one of several partners, and successful completion was dependent on other authorities. All of the 24 schemes were still on

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programme, but the Stamp End project had taken up a significant proportion of this year's resources.

- It was suggested that there was a need to make the measure more meaningful, and it was more interesting to know how many properties had been protected by the schemes.
- It was queried whether where there were single properties were at risk, could the owners be spoken to about how they could help themselves.
- It was commented that in this country, we were not very good at embracing better designed properties and building properties that were flood resistant. There was a need to plan for better design and better quality housing.
- Members were advised that in relation to changing to a more meaningful measure, this was an internal measure which was put into the business plan the previous year. If a more appropriate measure could be suggested, this could be taken to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee for inclusion from Quarter 1.
- It was noted that 6 complaints had been received this quarter, and 2 of them related to the removal of green waste services in Mablethorpe.

**RESOLVED**

That the comments made in relation to the performance information presented be noted.

**7**      **UPDATE ON SCORE PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report which updated members on the SCoRE (Schools Collaboration on Resource Efficiency) programme as it drew to a close, specifically on the success of the investment in boiler room improvements and behaviour change programmes.

The Committee was shown a video clip which was produced by some of the schools which took part in the programme and showed how some of the aspects of the programme had been implemented.

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

- It was commented that this was a good news story, and suggested that a way should be found for this to be continued, as the savings that schools would be able to make would be significant.
- It was positive that children were becoming conscious of how they could save energy.
- It was commented that there was enthusiasm for this project from both children and teachers.
- It was suggested that the Committee support Doug Robinson and his team to continue this project.
- One member commented that they had attended a schools energy event near Spalding, and the enthusiasm from all schools that took part was high.

Some of the figures from the programme highlighted to the Committee included the following:

- 230 out of 360 schools in Lincolnshire took part
- 763 children were now Carbon Ambassadors
- Schools that had been through the SCoRE programme saw a 12% reduction in their electricity bills, compared to non-SCoRE schools who had a 15% increase in electricity bills
- SCoRE schools had a 34% reduction in gas used, compared with only a 20% reduction in non-SCoRE schools
- Additional investment triggered by the programme was valued at £2.2m
- The programme would save about £1m per year
- This programme would be going forward as part of the Schools Offer so schools would have the opportunity to buy in this service if they were an academy. However, it would be free to maintained schools.

It was suggested that officers write a letter to government, on behalf of the Committee, highlighting the important of programmes such as this..

#### RESOLVED

That the significant benefits and savings achieved by the SCoRE programme be noted.

#### 8 DISTRICT HEATING - PROGRESS REPORT

The Committee received a report which provided an update on the District Heating project, the purpose of which was to utilise heat which was produced by the Energy from Waste (EfW) facility in North Hykeham.

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

- It was commented that in order to put the correct infrastructure in place, there was a need to know what type of business would be using it.
- Discussions were held in the planning stages of the EfW with Siemens, but the project was 6 months behind what Siemens needed at that time. However, further work with them in the future had not been discounted.
- Teal Park had been promoted as an industrial estate for small scale retail, which was not the best kind of business for this product.
- North Kesteven District Council and City of Lincoln Council were part of this process.
- One issue with Siemens was that they did not need the heat which was produced 24/7.
- The main purpose of the EfW was to divert waste from landfill, the production of heat and electricity which could be sold were a bonus.
- It was commented that the cheap heat which was available should be a massive selling point for attracting industry.

- There was a need for something massive to take the heat being produced.
- There were exciting projects being carried out in Sheffield and Southampton where there were similar EfW facilities. It was also noted that heat from Nottingham's EfW was being used by Nottingham Arena
- It was commented that Lincoln's EfW was quite detached from the city, and not ideally situated for the heat to be taken up by other businesses.
- Members were advised that there were still some real opportunities, the growth agenda was still happening.
- It was suggested that the Committee look at this again in a few months to see if any progress has been made.

**RESOLVED**

That the comments made in relation to the District Heating project update be noted.

**9 CLIMATE LOCAL ANNUAL REVIEW 2015**

Consideration was given to the 2015 annual review of the Action Plan required following the signing of the Climate Local commitment in August 2012. The Climate Local Action Plan demonstrates Lincolnshire County Council's continuing commitment to both reducing its carbon footprint and adapting to the effects of climate change.

It was reported that actions had progressed under all six overarching themes:

- Increasing local resilience to climate change
- Building a low-carbon sector and supporting green jobs
- Creating an accessible Lincolnshire with low carbon transport system
- Reducing energy consumption in our own activities
- Promote energy and resource efficiency and alleviate fuel poverty
- Reducing waste to landfill

Members were advised that the report highlighted progress in 2015 and added planned future action.

The Committee was pleased with the contents of the report and requested that officer keep up the good work.

**RESOLVED**

That the Climate Local Annual Review 2015 be noted.

**10 UPDATE ON LINCOLNSHIRE ENERGY SWITCHING SCHEME (LESS)**

It was reported that the Lincolnshire Energy Switching Scheme (LESS) was a joint exercise by Lincolnshire County Council and District Councils to promote and facilitate collective switching, potentially reducing households' energy bills.

Members were advised that to date there had been 7 completed rounds; the current round acceptance phase was open until 28 June 2016, and the report detailed the numbers involved and the savings made.

The Local Government Association Framework under which the scheme was run had now expired. HELP had signed an agreement with Peterborough City Council to continue the scheme.

Members were informed that 11,000 residents had signed up to the scheme and had offers made to them, however, only 3,000 had taken up the offers. Those people that had switched had saved a significant amount of money.

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

- It was confirmed that the Council would not be liable for any financial issues with the energy companies, and the Council's role was to facilitate the process. It was easier to get better deals if people got together in large numbers.
- It was commented that small private companies would always give better service to loyal customers.

#### RESOLVED

1. That comments made in relation to the report be noted.
2. That the Environmental Scrutiny Committee support the continuation of the Lincolnshire Energy Switching Scheme.

#### 11 ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report which enabled the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity was focused where it could be of greatest benefit. Members were encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

It was suggested that the September meeting should be cancelled and the agenda items moved to the October meeting. It was also confirmed that the October meeting would be held at the Energy from Waste facility.

Members were also reminded that the next scheduled meeting of the Committee on 29 July 2016 would be joint site visit with the Flood and Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee. The Committees would be visiting a number of sites in the south of the county including:

- CaNeBuZo
- The North Level District Internal Drainage Board Pumping Station at Tydd Gote
- Cross Keys Marina

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It was suggested that a minibus be booked to leave County Offices at 9.30am, a full itinerary would be circulated to members shortly.

Other items to be added to the work programme for future meetings included the following:

- A further update from Anglian Water in 6 months' time on the Water Recycling Centres
- Update on the Boston Household Waste Recycling Centre
- Update on continued investment in street lighting, including the use of new technologies.

**RESOLVED**

1. That the work programme as set out in Appendix A of the report be noted.
2. That the additional items highlighted to be added to the work programme for future meetings.

The meeting closed at 12.55 pm

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

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>14 October 2016</b>
Subject:	<b>Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations Document (Pre-Submission Draft)</b>

**Summary:**

The County Council is producing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan that will form the key to the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development in the County up to the year 2031. This is being prepared in two parts. The first part, the "Core Strategy and Development Management Policies", is now complete and was formally adopted by the County Council on 1 June 2016.

The second part of the plan, "the Site Locations Document", is at an advanced stage in its preparation and sets out specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for minerals and waste development.

This report relates to the Pre-Submission Draft version of the Site Locations Document (Appendix A), which is the version intended for submission to the Secretary of State for examination. This document has taken into account representations received on an earlier version of the plan, which was subject to public consultation between 4 December 2015 and 29 January 2016.

The Executive's approval will be sought on 1 November 2016 to publish this plan and undertake a further period of consultation in November/December 2016. The Executive will also be asked to authorise the Planning Manager, in consultation with the Executive Councillor (Development), to prepare any necessary modifications to the plan to address issues arising from that consultation exercise. It is then proposed that the County Council's approval will be sought in February 2017 to submit the document together with any recommended modifications to the Secretary of State for examination.

It is anticipated that submission to the Secretary of State for examination will take place in spring 2017 and that, following the examination, the document will be ready for adoption in Winter 2017-2018.

**Actions Required:**

That the Environmental Scrutiny Committee:

- consider and endorse the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document for public consultation for a six week period commencing on 7 November 2016;
- authorise the Planning Manager in consultation with the Chairman of this

Committee to make changes to the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document prior to consideration by the Executive where these are necessary to amend any minor errors;

- consider and endorse the proposal that authorisation be sought from the Executive for the Planning Manager in consultation with the Executive Councillor (Development) to recommend to the County Council any modifications necessary to address issues that arise through the consultation exercise;
- recommend that the County Council approve the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) for submission to the Secretary of State for examination together with any recommended modifications referred to above; and
- consider and endorse the revised programme set out in this report for the completion of the Site Locations document through to adoption.

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 As the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the County, Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory responsibility for producing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP). This is being prepared in two parts and covers the period up to 2031.
- 1.2 The first part of the MWLP, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) document, is now complete and was formally adopted by the County Council on 1 June 2016 following a public examination. This document sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County, together with the criteria against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered. It replaces the former Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan (1991) and most of the policies in the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan, except Policies WLP2, WLP6, and WLP 12 of that document. These policies are saved until the second part of the plan has been adopted.
- 1.3 This report relates to the second part of the MWLP, the Site Locations document, which is at an advanced stage of preparation and includes the specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for minerals and waste development in line with the strategic policies of the CSDMP.
- 1.4 The MWLP must take into account European and National policy and legislation. It is a key part of meeting the planning requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive and the need to identify where future waste will be managed including the identification of specific sites and areas. It must also meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Policy for Waste.
- 1.5 Development of the Site Locations document began in 2008. A consultation exercise was carried out in 2009, which invited the mineral and waste industries to submit details of sites or areas for consideration for future mineral and waste development. The findings of this exercise were subject to consultation in 2010 although further work was delayed due to resources



being concentrated on delivering the CSDMP. However, in 2014 work resumed, which resulted in the preparation of the Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) in 2015.

- 1.6 On 31 July 2015 the Environmental Scrutiny Committee endorsed the preferred mineral and waste sites/areas set out in the Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas). This document, subject to minor amendments, was then approved by the Executive on 1 September 2015 for consultation, which took place between 4 December 2015 and 29 January 2016. A total of 97 respondents made 368 representations on this document. Respondents included statutory bodies, local authorities, parish councils, proponents of sites and individuals. A large number of the preferred sites and areas attracted comments from bodies with nature conservation and heritage interests, highlighting the need to protect these assets, providing further information about them, or stating that further information should be provided, and seeking reassurance that they would be protected. Concerns were also raised that the accompanying documents (Sustainability Appraisal, Sequential Test and Habitats Regulations Assessment were flawed). Only one site received significant public opposition, a site put forward for the extraction of sand and gravel at Urn Farm in Greatford which is discussed later in this report.
- 1.7 Having taken into account the results of the above consultation exercise, an up-dated Site Locations document has been produced known as the "Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft)" (Appendix A). This is the version intended for submission to the Secretary of State for examination. The associated Sustainability Appraisal, Sequential Test and Habitats Regulations Assessment are also being updated to take into account the representations made during the consultation exercise.

### **Policy framework for the Site Locations Document**

- 1.8 The CSDMP sets out the strategic framework for identifying the preferred locations for new minerals and waste development in the County for the plan period up to 2031. It is therefore the starting point for assessing the selection of sites and areas for the Site Locations Document.
- 1.9 The earlier version of the Site Locations Document, the "Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas)" was prepared prior to the completion of the examination into the CSDMP, and was therefore based on the earlier Pre-Submission Draft of that plan. The examination, however, led to a number of modifications to the CSDMP in order to make it sound and legally compliant. As a result, these modifications have been taken into account in the preparation of the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document. The most significant of these modifications relates to the reduction in the amount of sand and gravel that needs to be allocated during the plan period (as discussed later in this report).
- 1.10 In relation to waste the focus is for new waste management facilities to be located in and around Lincoln; Boston; Grantham; Spalding; Bourne; Gainsborough; Louth; Skegness; Sleaford; and Stamford. The Lincolnshire

Waste Need Assessment 2014 (which was subject to Addenda in May 2015 and October 2015) identifies the waste management requirements of the County during the plan period. This is reflected in the CSDMP and Table 1 below shows the facilities required. This sets out the need for built waste management facilities for recycling and an energy from waste facility which is mainly for the management of commercial, industrial, construction and demolition waste. There is no requirement for any further landfill facilities. The need for specialised thermal treatment and hazardous landfill will continue to be met by national facilities outside of the County.

**Table 1: Predicated Requirements for Waste Facilities 2014-2031**

Facility type	Annual capacity	New facilities needed			
		Short term	By 2020	By 2025	By 2031
Mixed LACW & C&I waste recycling	75,000	1	1		1
Energy recovery from LACW & C&I	200,000	1			
Specialised thermal treatment	25,000	1			
CD&E and aggregates recycling	50,000			1	2
Hazardous waste landfill	25,000	1			

- 1.11 For minerals, the CSDMP has only identified a need to provide additional resources to maintain an adequate supply of sand and gravel to the County during the plan period. Allocations will therefore be restricted to this mineral.
- 1.12 The CSDMP also proposes that the County continues to be divided into three Production Areas (Lincoln Trent Valley; Central Lincolnshire and South Lincolnshire). It was previously proposed to make provision for an overall requirement of 68.88 million tonnes of sand and gravel during the plan period (2010-2031) split between the three Production Areas. However, a modification to the CSDMP has updated and reduced this figure to 42.66 million tonnes for the period 2014-2031, to more appropriately reflect recent production data.
- 1.13 Priority is to be given to extensions to existing active mineral sites and to only allocate new quarries where they are required to replace existing mineral sites that will become exhausted during the plan period. If new sites are required these are to be located in the Areas of Search for Sand and Gravel as set out in the key diagram of the CSDMP.
- 1.14 Table 2 below provides information on the sand and gravel requirements by Production Area to be met through allocations in the Site Locations document. This is derived from the CSDMP, but has been updated to take into account additional reserves that have been, or will be, released following the determination of recent planning applications

**Table 2: Sand and Gravel Requirements 2014-2031**

	<b>Lincoln/Trent Valley</b>	<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	<b>South Lincolnshire</b>
<b>Required Provision for the period 2014-2031 (from Policy M2)</b>	<b>18.00mt</b>	<b>9.00mt</b>	<b>15.66mt</b>
<b>Permitted Reserves @ 31 December 2013</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>4.23mt</b>	<b>7.43mt</b>
Applications granted planning permissions since 1 January 2014 or with a resolution* to grant permission:			
Whisby Quarry	2.2mt		
Kirkby on Bain Quarry (S73 application)		0.06mt	
Kirkby on Bain Quarry		3.5mt	
Baston No 2 Quarry			2.25mt
Fox's Land, Manor Pit Quarry (Baston)			0.63mt
<b>Total reserves from the above applications.</b>	<b>2.2mt</b>	<b>3.56mt</b>	<b>2.88mt</b>
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>4.56mt</b>	<b>1.21mt</b>	<b>5.35mt</b>

\* Pending the completion of S106 Planning Obligations

### **Proposed Allocation of Sites/Areas for Waste Development**

1.15 The Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) made provision to meet the requirement for waste facilities though:

- specific sites put forward by the waste industry; and
- areas (industrial estates) where waste uses are considered acceptable alongside other industrial and employment areas and which provide flexibility and choice.

That plan identified 2 sites and 17 areas for potential allocation for waste development. A further 16 sites and 13 areas were discounted.

1.16 The Pre-Submission Draft version of the plan makes the following amendments:

- A site at Caythorpe (WS14-SK) has been removed from the proposed allocations because it has subsequently been granted planning permission for waste management and therefore no longer needs to be allocated.
- The Wragby Industrial Estate (WA12-EL), previously proposed for allocation, has been discounted because the District Council has

subsequently granted planning permission on the area for mixed residential/industrial use.

The revised sites and area are shown in table 3.

**Table 3: Proposed allocations for waste development**

<b>Site Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Area</b>
WS17-SK	Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor	Grantham	2.4 ha

<b>Area Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Area</b>
WA01-WL	Heapham Road	Gainsborough	34 ha
WA02-CL	West of Outer Circle Road	Lincoln	31.3 ha
WA03-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)	Lincoln	14.8 ha
WA04-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)	Lincoln	24.8 ha
WA05-CL	Great Northern Terrace	Lincoln	31.1 ha
WA09-NK	Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate	Sleaford	18.9 ha
WA11-EL	A16 Grimsby Road	Louth	88.5 ha
WA14-EL	Holmes Way	Horncastle	28 ha
WA16-SK	North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drove	Bourne	16 ha
WA22-BO	Riverside Industrial Estate	Boston	119 ha
WA25-SH	Wardentree Lane / Enterprise Park	Spalding	195.6 ha
WA26-SH	Clay Lake Industrial Estate	Spalding	25 ha
WS03-WL	Gallamore Lane	Market Rasen	10.2 ha
WS08-NK	Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park	Sleaford	14.6 ha
WS09-NK	Bonemill Lane	Sleaford	9.3 ha
WS12-EL	A158 Burgh Road West	Skegness	9.6 ha

### **Proposed Allocation of Sites for the Winning and Working of Sand & Gravel**

- 1.17 As stated previously in this report, since the previous Draft Sites and Areas Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) was prepared, the amount of sand and gravel for which the County Council must make provision in the Site

Locations document has been reduced. This therefore gives the County Council some flexibility to reduce the number of sites previously proposed for allocation.

1.18 The Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) proposed to allocate 13 sites for the winning and working of sand and gravel; a further 17 sites were discounted. The Pre-Submission Draft version of the plan makes the following amendments:

- Lea Marsh, near Gainsborough (MS01-LT) was previously allocated as a replacement for the Whisby Quarry. This site, however, is adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest and the proponent has failed to demonstrate that it could be worked without having a detrimental impact on that SSSI. As the site is no longer required to meet the significantly reduced level of provision required for the Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area, it has been discounted.
- Kirkby on Bain (Phase 1) (MS13-CL) was previously allocated as an extension to the Kirkby on Bain Quarry. An application for that development has since been approved subject to the completion of a S106 Planning Agreement. The allocation is therefore no longer required and has been removed.
- Red Barn, Castle Bytham (MS17-SL) was previously allocated as an extension to the Red Barn Quarry, but the proponent has subsequently withdrawn the site.
- Urn Farm, Greatford (MS26a-SL) was previously allocated as a new quarry, which could have replaced the Baston No 1 Quarry that is nearing exhaustion. This site has been subject to considerable public opposition mainly due to its proximity to Baston and the River Glen, the potential impacts from quarry traffic and its potential effect on two public rights of way. It has now been discounted in favour of Manor Farm (MS25-SL) (see below).
- Manor Farm, Baston (MS25-SL) was previously discounted due to the lack of information supplied and doubts over whether it would be worked during the plan period. Since then, the proponent has provided more information about the site, including details of the mineral deposit. A major operator has also indicated an interest in working the site. This site has several benefits over the Urn Farm site: firstly, it is located further away from Baston; secondly, it does not affect public rights of way; and thirdly, unlike Urn Farm, it is not crossed by a power line and associated pylons. It is also further away from the River Glen than Urn Farm and lies in an area that is in general less susceptible to flooding.
- Baston No 2, Langtoft (Phase 3) was previously allocated as an extension to the Baston No 2 Quarry. However, given the reduced level of provision for this Production Area, it is now considered that it is unlikely to be worked during the plan period. It has therefore been discounted.

1.19 Two other issues have arisen since the previous Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) was prepared. Firstly, an additional site was put forward at Langtoft Fen (MS30-SL). This site has been assessed but, due to the lack of information provided on the mineral deposit and on how the site would be worked, has been discounted. The second issue relates to the "Swinderby Supersite" (MS03-LT) that was discounted in the previous draft plan. The proponent for that site has subsequently requested that part of the southern area, known as "Newton's Farm" (MS03b-LT), is assessed separately as a replacement for the nearby Whisby Quarry (which they purport is nearing exhaustion). This assessment has now been carried out, but it is proposed that it should be discounted for the following reasons:

- (a) The proponent's assertion that the Whisby Quarry is nearing exhaustion is incorrect. An application at that quarry has relatively recently been approved subject to the completion of a S106 Agreement. Once the planning permission is granted, the quarry will have significant reserves. Therefore, in practice, Newton's Farm would represent an additional quarry unit (in an area already subject to extensive quarrying) rather than a replacement site. This proliferation of sites would be contrary to the objectives of the CSDMP.
- (b) The site is not needed to meet the required level of provision for this Production Area.

1.20 The Committee should note that the sites proposed for allocation in the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document have been put forward by mineral operators and landowners and cover the areas where they intend to make applications for planning permission at some time before the end of the plan period. In some cases, sites will not be required until well into the plan period and as a result only part of the reserve would be worked out within that period. In these cases it is not proposed to split the sites and to restrict the allocations to those parts that would be worked by 2031. Such an approach may be unviable for the operators concerned and could limit the restoration options. Instead, for each site selected for allocation it is proposed to allocate the entire area, but subject to a proviso that only the reserves estimated to be worked during the plan period would contribute towards meeting the required level of provision (i.e. to ensure that it is deliverable). This approach will allow some flexibility if demand for sand and gravel exceeds the forecast levels.

1.21 The proposed allocations are set out in table 4. All of the sites are extensions to existing quarries, except Manor Farm. This would be a new quarry to replace the Baston No 1 Quarry which is nearing exhaustion, and is needed to make up the required level of provision. The minimum estimated contribution that each site would make to the shortfall is also shown in the table. For the quarry extensions, the estimates have, where possible, taken into account the existing level of permitted reserves and the anticipated annual production rates (supplied by the operators). In practice those production rates have been based on levels of production achieved prior to 2008 when sales were significantly higher. The estimated contributions within each Production Area have therefore been adjusted so that they accord with the overall shortfall.

**Table 4: Proposed allocations for the winning and working of sand and gravel**

**Table Y: Estimated minimum contribution of allocated sites to the shortfall in the provision of sand & gravel 2014-2031**

<b>Production area (and shortfall)</b>	<b>Site reference</b>	<b>Site name</b>	<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>Minimum contribution to the shortfall</b>
Lincoln/Trent Valley <b>(shortfall 4.56 mt)</b>	MS04-LT	Swinderby Airfield	7.0mt	2.25mt
	MS05-LT	Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford	6.8mt	2.31mt
<b>Total</b>			<b>13.8mt</b>	<b>4.56mt</b>
Central Lincolnshire <b>(shortfall 1.21mt)</b>	MS07/08-CL	Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	3.25mt	0.86mt
	MS09-CL	North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor	0.15mt	0.13mt
	MS15-CL	Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)	3.1mt	0.22mt
<b>Total</b>			<b>6.5mt</b>	<b>1.21mt</b>
South Lincolnshire <b>(shortfall 5.35mt)</b>	MS25-SL	Manor Farm, Baston	3.0mt	2.79mt
	MS27-SL	Baston No 2 Quarry, Langtoft	2.5mt	1.40mt
	MS29-SL	West Deeping	2.2mt	1.16mt
<b>Total</b>			<b>7.7mt</b>	<b>5.35mt</b>

### **Next steps**

1.22 On 1 November 2016 the Executive will be advised of the comments of the Scrutiny Committee and recommended to endorse the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document for public consultation for a period of six weeks commencing on 7 November 2016. This consultation will also cover the supporting documents that assess the plan and provide its evidence base, including:

- the Sites and Areas Report – documenting the site assessment methodology and site selection process;
  - the Sustainability Appraisal;
  - the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report;
  - the Sequential Test; and
  - the Consultation outcomes report for previous rounds of consultation.
- 1.23 To address any issues arising from that consultation exercise, the authorisation of the Executive will be sought to allow the Planning Manager, in consultation with the Executive Councillor (Development), to prepare any modifications for the consideration of the County Council. The Executive will also be recommended to endorse the programme for the progression of the document through to adoption.
- 1.24 It is proposed that the approval of the County Council will be sought in February 2017 for the submission of the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document to the Secretary of State for examination, together with any recommended modifications.
- 1.25 It is anticipated that on completion of the examination, the Site Locations document would be ready for adoption by the County Council during the winter of 2017/18.

## **2. Conclusion**

- 2.1 It is important that the County Council has in place an up-to-date Minerals and Waste Local Plan to help ensure that both mineral extraction and waste management in the County accord with the principles of sustainable development. This will be achieved through the timely progression and adoption of the Site Locations document which will complete the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 2.2 Accordingly it is recommended that Members:
- consider and endorse the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document for public consultation for a six week period commencing on 7 November 2016;
  - authorise the Planning Manager in consultation with the Chairman of this Committee to make changes to the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document prior to consideration by the Executive where these are necessary to amend any minor errors;
  - consider and endorse the proposal that authorisation be sought from the Executive for the Planning Manager in consultation with the Executive Councillor (Development) to recommend to the County Council any modifications necessary to address issues that arise through the consultation exercise;
  - recommend that the County Council approve the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) for submission to the Secretary of State for



examination together with any recommended modifications referred to above; and

- consider and endorse the revised programme set out in this report for the completion of the Site Locations document through to adoption.

### 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	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) (NOTE: due to the size of the document Appendix A has not been printed and is available electronically at <a href="http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CIId=127&amp;Year=0">http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CIId=127&amp;Year=0</a> )

### 5. 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 Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016)	Lincolnshire County Council website <a href="http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk">www.lincolnshire.gov.uk</a>
Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) December 2015	

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# Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft)

November 2016



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# 1. Introduction

## Purpose of the Document

- 1.1. Lincolnshire County Council is responsible for minerals and waste planning in the County and has prepared the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan in two parts:
  - A **Core Strategy and Development Management Policies** document, adopted on 1 June 2016, which sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County up to 2031. It also sets out the development management policies against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered.
  - A **Site Locations** document (this document) which includes specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for mineral and waste development.
- 1.2. The adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document replaces the Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan (1991) and the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006), with the exception of Policies WLP2, WLP6 and WLP12 of the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006). These policies are saved until the second part of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the Site Locations document, has been adopted.
- 1.3. Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory responsibility to identify potential sites and areas suitable for minerals and waste development within the county. This document is the Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document and it follows the principles set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, identifying allocations for minerals and waste development based on a comprehensive process of site assessment and selection.
- 1.4. This Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document has been prepared as part of the requirements of Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It provides an opportunity for stakeholders and communities to comment on the soundness and legal compliance of the document prior to its submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for independent examination. The Pre-Submission Draft document follows extensive consultation carried out in accordance with Regulation 18 of the

above regulations, and brings together the findings of consultation exercises and evidence gathering that has been underway since 2008.

### **Work undertaken so far**

- 1.5. The following work has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Site Locations document:
- An Issues and Options paper was published in 2008, which set out a range of key “Issues and Options” that the County Council considered are likely to influence the future strategy for minerals and waste planning in Lincolnshire.
  - A revised Issues and Options paper was published in 2009 setting out the spatial options for minerals and waste development in more detail. A ‘call for sites’ exercise was carried out in conjunction with this paper.
  - In June 2010, the Council’s Preferred Strategy for future minerals and waste development was published for consultation. Alongside this, a separate consultation was carried out on the minerals and waste sites submitted during the call for sites, together with a proposed site assessment methodology.
  - Work on the Site Locations was subsequently put on hold until Spring 2014 in order to focus resources on the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. At this point a review was undertaken of the information received during the original ‘call for sites’ exercise and ‘submitted sites’ consultation in 2009/2010, and a second call for sites ‘refresh’ exercise was undertaken in order to update the list of sites to be considered for allocation.
  - In December 2015, a Draft Site Locations document (Preferred Sites and Areas) was published for consultation. The outcome of this consultation has subsequently informed the final list of allocated sites and areas in this Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document.
- 1.6. Further information in relation to the above stages is available in the Duty to Co-operate Statement and the Consultation Outcomes Statement which accompany this document.

### **Supporting Documents**

- 1.7. A number of supporting documents provide the evidence base, assessments and methodology behind the Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document, including those below. These are available to download from : [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste)

- **Sustainability Appraisal**

The production of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is mandatory under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The purpose of an SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents. It also fulfils the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. This document has been subject to sustainability appraisal at each stage of preparation. This has been an iterative process.

- **Habitat Regulations Assessment**

Appropriate Assessment/Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is required under the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive'). HRA provides for the protection of 'European Sites' (also known as 'Natura 2000' or 'N2K' sites), these are sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community.

- **Flood Risk Sequential Test**

The National Planning Policy Framework states that when preparing development plans local planning authorities should adopt a sequential, risk based approach to the location of new development to avoid possible flood risk. A Sequential Test should be applied to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. The sites and areas allocated in this document have been subject to a Flood Risk Sequential Test to inform their suitability.

- **Duty to Co-operate**

Under Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as inserted by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011, the Council is required to formally co-operate with other local planning authorities and bodies prescribed in regulation 4(1) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This is to maximise the effectiveness of the preparation of the Local Plan and supporting activities so far as it relates to strategic matters. The Council and others are required to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis.

- **Sites and Areas Report**

This Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document is supported by a Sites and Areas Report. The site assessment methodology and site assessment pro-formas used for assessing the sites are set out in the

Sites and Areas Report. This considers those sites proposed for allocation and those sites which have been discounted, together with the justification for the decisions taken.

### **What happens next?**

- 1.8. This document is being published in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Formal representations are invited on this Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document between 7 November 2016 and 5pm on 19 December 2016 with respect to the following matters:
  - Has the document been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate?
  - Is the document legally compliant?
  - Is the document sound, that is:
    - has the document been positively prepared?
    - is the document justified?
    - is the document effective?
    - is the document consistent with national policy?
- 1.9. You can comment on this document using the representation form which is available to download at: [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste) and by sending your comments to:
  - [mineralsandwaste@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:mineralsandwaste@lincolnshire.gov.uk) ; or
  - Planning Services,  
Unit 4, Witham Park House,  
Waterside South  
Lincoln  
LN5 7JN
- 1.10. Following this period of consultation, each representation will be considered and if necessary, modifications can be proposed to the Pre-Submission Draft document, to be submitted to the Secretary of State.
- 1.11. Once the Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document and any proposed amendments have been submitted an Independent Inspector will be appointed to examine whether the plan meets the required legal and soundness tests including duty to co-operate and procedural requirements. The Inspector will make an initial assessment of the Plan submitted and if there are no significant issues identified hearing sessions into the Plan will be convened. Those who make representations seeking a change to the Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document will be given the opportunity to attend the hearing sessions.
- 1.12. Following the end of the examination process, if the Inspector finds the Plan to be sound and legally compliant, the Council can proceed to adopt



the Site Locations document. It will then form part of the statutory development plan for the area.

## **2. Legislative and Planning Policy Context**

- 2.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Plans whilst European and National policies and strategies provide guidance on their content. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan must be consistent with European and National policies.
- 2.2. This Pre-Submission Draft Site Locations document has been produced within the broad context of relevant Plans, Programmes and Directives which have also been instrumental in shaping the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. Details of these documents and plans are set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

### **Minerals Context**

- 2.3. Lincolnshire contains a wide variety of mineral resources. Minerals are extracted within the County for aggregate, non-aggregate and energy purposes. Aggregates are materials derived from sand and gravel, limestone and chalk which are used in the construction industry for building purposes, including asphalt, concrete and mortar. Non-aggregate minerals in Lincolnshire currently include the extraction of building stone. Oil and gas resources are also exploited in the County for energy purposes. There are reserves of ironstone, silica sand, coal and clay within the county, although these are not exploited at present. The most significant minerals produced in the county are sand and gravel, limestone and oil and gas.
- 2.4. The Site Locations document only allocates sites for sand and gravel extraction. There are sufficient permitted reserves of limestone aggregate to meet the annual requirement for crushed rock over the Plan period. The County Council considers that there are sufficient reserves of chalk to meet the low demand in the area. Building stone proposals will be assessed in terms of quality and the likely end market and as such the County Council does not propose to restrict new building stone quarries geographically. In terms of oil and gas, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out a criteria-based approach to be adhered to.

### **Sand and Gravel**

- 2.5. Sand and gravel resources are the most important of the County's aggregate minerals. As set out in the Core Strategy and Development

Management Policies document, over the ten year period from 2004 to 2013, sales from Lincolnshire averaged 2.37 million tonnes (Mt) per annum. This represented 31.1% of sand and gravel sales within the East Midlands. The resources are used primarily in the construction industry as building sand or in the manufacture of concrete and tend to serve local markets.

- 2.6. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document identifies the total requirement for sand and gravel over the plan period and that there is a shortfall in provision from 2014 to 2031 of 19.76 million tonnes (see table 1).

**Table 1: Calculation of Sand and Gravel Provision 2014 – 2031 (inclusive)**

<b>A</b>	Annual Requirement	<b>2.37Mt</b>
<b>B</b>	Total Requirement 2014 – 2031	<b>42.66Mt</b>
	<b>Reserves</b>	
<b>C</b>	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/2013	<b>22.90Mt</b>
	<b>Shortfall</b>	
<b>D(B-C)</b>	Shortfall 2014 – 2031	<b>19.76Mt</b>

- 2.7. As set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, this requirement for sand and gravel is divided into three production areas, as illustrated in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Calculation of sand and gravel provision for 2014 – 2031 by Production Area (million tonnes)**

	<b>Lincoln/Trent Valley</b>	<b>Central Lincs.</b>	<b>South Lincs.</b>
Annual provision	1.00Mt	0.50Mt	0.87Mt
Required provision 2014-2031 (18yr period)	18Mt	9Mt	15.66Mt
Permitted Reserves @ 31/12/13	11.24Mt	4.23Mt	7.43Mt
Shortfall	6.76Mt	4.77Mt	8.23Mt

2.8. As stated above, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out the requirement for sand and gravel provision from 2014 to 2031 (inclusive). Table 3 below updates the situation between 1 January 2014 (which was the base date for the figures used in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document) and 1 September 2016, in relation to planning permissions which have been granted and those applications which have a Committee resolution to grant planning permission but are awaiting completion of a s.106 Planning Obligation. The sites in Table 3 are extensions to existing sand and gravel quarries and have not been included as new allocations within policy SL1, however, the provision made by these sites for sand and gravel is taken into account in the remaining shortfall to be provided through the allocation of sites within policy SL1.

**Table 3: Planning permissions granted or with a Committee resolution to grant subject to a s.106 Planning Obligation between 01/01/14 and 01/09/16**

	<b>Lincoln/Trent Valley</b>	<b>Central Lincs.</b>	<b>South Lincs.</b>
Baston No.2 Quarry			2.25Mt
Fox's Land, Manor Pit Quarry			0.63Mt
Whisby Quarry	2.2Mt		
Kirkby on Bain Quarry		3.5Mt	
Kirkby on Bain Quarry (s.73)		0.06Mt	
Total	2.2Mt	3.56Mt	2.88Mt
Updated Shortfall	4.56Mt	1.21Mt	5.35Mt

2.9. In allocating sites for sand and gravel the Site Locations document adheres to the policy framework set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, including giving priority to extensions to Active Mining Sites wherever possible. Where new sites are required to replace existing Active Mining Sites that will become exhausted during the plan period, preference is given to sites located within the Areas of Search as shown on the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Key Diagram.

## Waste Context

- 2.10. The anticipated future need for waste management capacity is set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document which was based on the Waste Needs Assessment 2014 and subsequent Addendums dated May 2015 and October 2015.

## Capacity Gap and Future Requirements

- 2.11. Table 4 summarises the predicted capacity gaps at three intervals corresponding to key points in achieving the assumed recycling and landfill diversion performance rates. The waste types referred to in Table 4 are defined in the glossary in Appendix 2. Negative figures identify capacity surpluses.

**Table 4: Forecast Capacity Gaps by Facility Type 2014, 2020, 2025 and 2031**

Function	Wastes	Gap 2014	Gap 2020	Gap 2025	Gap 2031
Mixed waste recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	74,743	117,752	144,411	172,273
Specialised recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-334,205	-333,447	-332,796	-332,126
Composting	LACW / C&I	-412,290	-439,901	-435,565	-431,033
Treatment plant	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-123,727	-158,190	-175,059	-193,329
Energy recovery	LACW / C&I	37,988	131,663	158,256	186,153
Specialised incineration	Mainly Haz. / Agric.	22,682	23,296	23,823	24,364
Aggregates recycling	CD&E	-411,410	144,242	-20,974	157,099

Non-hazardous landfill	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-36,452	-66,990	-90,724	-115,860
Inert landfill	Mainly CD&E but other non-haz.	-11,938	50,875	137,635	148,557
Hazardous landfill	Hazardous	21,685	22,477	23,127	23,796

[All figures in tonnes (rounded)]. Information taken from the Needs Assessment Model 2014 and update 2015

2.12. Table 5 shows a summary of the number of new waste management facilities that would be needed by type to fill the identified capacity gaps and indicates the average annual capacity that has been assumed in each case. Waste functions for which there is already a surplus are not included.

**Table 5: Predicted Requirements for New Facilities**

Facility type	Annual capacity	New facilities needed			
		Short term	By 2020	By 2025	By 2031
Mixed LACW & C&I waste recycling	75,000	1	1		1
Energy recovery from LACW & C&I	200,000	1			
Specialised thermal treatment	25,000	1			
CD&E and aggregates recycling	50,000			1	2
Hazardous waste landfill	25,000	1			

[Annual capacity in tonnes]

2.13. No provision is made for inert landfill notwithstanding the fact that there is an identified capacity gap from 2019. The County Council maintains the position of not allocating additional sites for new landfill based on the following factors:

- there is a recognised surplus in non-hazardous landfill throughout the Plan period;
- a number of existing inert waste landfill sites have end dates extending beyond the Plan period with no planning restrictions on the rate of infilling, the rates could therefore be increased to meet demand and reduce the identified capacity gap; and
- there is the potential for C&D recycling rates to increase over the Plan period beyond those planned for in the Waste Needs Assessment, and in such circumstances this would lead to an associated reduction in inert waste landfill requirements.

2.14. In allocating sites and areas to accommodate the identified waste capacity requirements the Site Locations document adheres to the policy framework set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. The spatial strategy for waste set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document focuses new and extended waste sites in and around the main urban areas of:

- Lincoln;
- Boston;
- Grantham;
- Spalding;
- Bourne;
- Gainsborough;
- Louth;
- Skegness;
- Sleaford; and
- Stamford.

In addition, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out locational criteria to govern where such development should be located.

### **3. Site Selection Process**

- 3.1. All of the sites and areas considered through the site selection process were identified through two separate call for sites exercises and a desk-top exercise in conjunction with officers at the District, Borough and City Councils.
- 3.2. The sites and areas which have been proposed for potential allocation at all stages have been assessed. This was carried out on the basis of desk-based opportunities and constraints assessments; information provided by consultees, stakeholders and third parties; site visits; and the outcomes of formal and informal consultations.
- 3.3. A 'site' is an individual plot of land whereas an 'area' is a number of individual plots of land combined within a wider area, for example, an industrial estate or employment area.
- 3.4. The methodology for site/area assessment and selection has developed during the preparation of the document and has been informed and refined through each stage of consultation on the Site Locations document. A detailed description of the site/area selection process and methodology is set out in the Sites and Areas Report.
- 3.5. In summary, an approach was developed to allow all the relevant information about a site/area to be presented so that a professional judgement could be made over its level of compliance with the policies of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. This involved the development of two site assessment forms, one for minerals and one for waste. These forms vary slightly to take into account the different considerations that apply.
- 3.6. Both site assessment forms list a wide range of criteria that need to be taken into account, and which are grouped into categories. The first of these are the "Level 1 Constraints". These apply when a site/area is within, contains or is adjacent to an area/asset with a national designation, these being the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), heritage assets (Scheduled Monument / listed building) or sites of nature conservation importance (Sites of Special Scientific Interest / Ancient Woodland). The Level 1 Constraints also apply when a site/area is within or adjacent to an internationally designated site or is likely to impact on an internationally designated site. Sites/areas that fell within the Level 1 Constraints were not considered further, unless there was evidence that the development of the site/area



would not have an adverse impact on the protected area/asset (including, where appropriate, its setting).

3.7. All sites/areas that passed the Level 1 Constraints were then assessed under three further categories, starting with other constraints ("Level 2 Constraints"). These assessed the potential impacts on:

- communities;
- water resources and flood risk;
- land instability;
- landscape/visual intrusion;
- nature conservation;
- historic environment and built heritage;
- traffic and access;
- air emissions, including dust;
- noise and vibration;
- other disruptions to amenity (waste sites/areas only)
- aircraft hazard; and
- agricultural land.

3.8. The next category considered the opportunities that might arise from each site/area in relation to:

- accessibility and sustainable transport;
- flood alleviation and water management (mineral sites only);
- co-location and compatible land uses; and
- restoration (mineral sites only).

3.9. Issues relating to deliverability, were then considered, namely:

- land ownership (mineral sites only);
- operator interest (mineral sites only);
- borehole information (mineral sites only);
- planning history; and
- conformity with strategic policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

3.10. The site assessment forms also considered the results of the supporting assessments (that is, the Sustainability Appraisal, the Habitats Regulations Assessment and the Flood Risk Sequential Test) to inform the final conclusion.

3.11. Each site/area was then banded into one of four categories to aid the selection process, ranging from Band A (sites/areas with no significant planning issues) to Band D (sites/areas that have significant constraints and where insufficient information had been provided to demonstrate that these could be overcome).

- 3.12. For waste sites/areas considered suitable for allocation, the waste assessment form identified the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriate.
- 3.13. This Site Locations document is the culmination of the above process. It allocates sites for future minerals development and safeguards these against other forms of development. These are locations known to be available and which are, in principle, suitable for minerals development. It also allocates a site and areas for future waste development. This site is safeguarded for waste use through Policy W8 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. However, with respect to the areas allocated, waste use will be considered alongside other employment uses and therefore the allocations are not safeguarded solely for waste use.

## 4. Minerals Sites

- 4.1. Policy SL1 identifies sufficient sites to meet the requirements for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel provision in accordance with Policy M2 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. This gives priority to extensions to existing Active Mining Sites followed by replacement sites for existing Active Mining Sites which will be depleted during the plan period and which are located within the Areas of Search.
- 4.2. The indicative location of each site allocated in policy SL1 is shown on the Site Locations Policies Map at Figure 1 with further detail provided within the Development Briefs in Appendix 1.
- 4.3. In summary, the requirements for the Production Areas are met through the remaining permitted reserves in existing sites, by the provision of sand and gravel from extensions to existing sites that have a Committee resolution to grant planning permission subject to the completion of S106 Planning Obligations, and through the following allocations:
  - Lincoln Trent Valley: Extensions to Swinderby Airfield and Norton Bottoms quarries.
  - Central Lincolnshire: Extensions to North Kelsey Road; Kettleby and Kirkby on Bain quarries.
  - South Lincolnshire: Extensions to West Deeping and Baston Number 2 quarries. A new production unit is also required in this Production Area to meet the required level of provision and is allocated at Manor Farm.
- 4.4. The above sites cover the areas for which the proponents intend to make planning applications during the Plan period. Some of these sites, however, will not be required until well into the plan period and, as a result, will only be partially worked during this period. In these cases the sites have not been subdivided to restrict the allocations to the areas to be worked in the Plan period. Such an approach could make future applications unviable or restrict the restoration options. As a result the overall allocation in each Production Area exceeds the requirements of Policy M2.
- 4.5. As the sites will not be fully worked during the Plan period, Table 6 indicates how the requirement for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel would be met from the allocated sites. This takes into account the existing permitted reserves at each quarry and, where known, the proposed annual production level. As the production levels proposed by

the proponents are higher than recent production levels which were used for calculating the shortfall, the contributions from the sites have been adjusted proportionately so that they sum to the shortfall for the relevant Production Area. While this approach is only indicative, the higher overall allocations allow some flexibility should demand exceed the forecast levels.

**Table 6: Estimated contribution of allocated sites to the shortfall in the provision of sand & gravel 2014-2031**

<b>Production area (and shortfall)</b>	<b>Site reference</b>	<b>Site name</b>	<b>Total reserves</b>	<b>Estimated Contribution to the Shortfall</b>
Lincoln/Trent Valley <b>(shortfall 4.56 mt)</b>	MS04-LT	Swinderby Airfield	7.0mt	2.25mt
	MS05-LT	Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford	6.8mt	2.31mt
<b>Total</b>			<b>13.8mt</b>	<b>4.56mt</b>
Central Lincolnshire <b>(shortfall 1.21mt)</b>	MS07/08-CL	Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	3.25mt	0.86mt
	MS09-CL	North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor	0.15mt	0.13mt
	MS15-CL	Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)	3.1mt	0.22mt
<b>Total</b>			<b>6.5mt</b>	<b>1.21mt</b>
South Lincolnshire <b>(shortfall 5.35mt)</b>	MS25-SL	Manor Farm, Baston	3.0mt	2.79mt
	MS27-SL	Baston No 2 Quarry, Langtoft	2.5mt	1.40mt
	MS29-SL	West Deeping	2.2mt	1.16mt
<b>Total</b>			<b>7.7mt</b>	<b>5.35mt</b>

## **Policy SL1: Mineral Site Allocations**

**A steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes, in accordance with Policy M2 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, will be provided through:**

- **the continued provision of sand and gravel from the remaining permitted reserves at the following sites:**
  - **Baston No 1 Quarry;**
  - **Baston No 2 Quarry;**
  - **Baston Manor Pit Quarry;**
  - **Kettleby Quarry;**
  - **King Street Quarry;**
  - **Kirkby on Bain Quarry;**
  - **North Kelsey Road Quarry;**
  - **Norton Bottoms Quarry;**
  - **Norton Disney Quarry;**
  - **Red Barn Pit Quarry;**
  - **Swinderby Airfield Quarry;**
  - **Tattershall (Park Farm) Quarry;**
  - **West Deeping Quarry; and**
  - **Whisby Quarry**
  
- **the provision of sand and gravel from extensions to the following sites which have a resolution to grant planning permission subject to a s.106 Planning Obligation:**
  - **Whisby Quarry; and**
  - **Kirkby on Bain Quarry**

**and**

- **the granting of planning permission for sand and gravel working from the following allocated sites where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:**

<b>Site Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Production Area</b>	<b>Total Reserve (minimum quantity to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Type</b>
<b>MS04-LT</b>	<b>Swinderby Airfield Quarry</b>	<b>Lincoln Trent Valley</b>	<b>7.0mt (of which 2.25mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
<b>MS05-LT</b>	<b>Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford</b>	<b>Lincoln Trent Valley</b>	<b>6.8mt (of which 2.31mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
<b>MS07/08-CL</b>	<b>Kettleby Quarry, Bigby</b>	<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	<b>3.25mt (of which 0.86mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
<b>MS09-CL</b>	<b>North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor</b>	<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	<b>0.15mt (of which 0.13mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
<b>MS15-CL</b>	<b>Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)</b>	<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	<b>3.1mt (of which 0.22mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
<b>MS25-SL</b>	<b>Manor Farm, Greatford</b>	<b>South Lincolnshire</b>	<b>3mt (of which 2.79mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>New replacement site</b>
<b>MS27-SL</b>	<b>Baston No.2 Quarry, Langtoft (Phase 2)</b>	<b>South Lincolnshire</b>	<b>2.5mt (of which 1.40mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
<b>MS29-SL</b>	<b>West Deeping</b>	<b>South Lincolnshire</b>	<b>2.2mt (of which 1.16mt to be worked during plan period)</b>	<b>Extension</b>

**The allocated sites shall be developed in accordance with the Development Briefs in Appendix 1 of this plan.**

- 4.6. Policy M12 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document safeguards existing minerals sites and the associated minerals infrastructure. Policy SL2 builds on this to ensure that all of the sites allocated in Policy SL1 as extensions to existing quarries or new sand and gravel quarries will be safeguarded in order to meet the requirement for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel provision. It seeks not only to protect the allocated sites against detrimental impacts of non-minerals development on the sites themselves, but also protects the allocations through consideration of non-minerals development proposals within an area of 250 metres surrounding the site to ensure that the future minerals development of the site is not constrained, for example, if sensitive developments such as housing are permitted nearby.
- 4.7. The Site Specific Minerals Safeguarding Areas of 250 metres around minerals sites, as shown in Figure 3 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, have been extended to include all of the sites allocated in Policy SL1 and are shown in relation to each allocation in the Development Briefs in Appendix 1.

## **Policy SL2: Safeguarding Mineral Allocations**

**Allocated sites, as set out in Policy SL1, including an area of 250 metres surrounding each site, will be safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the sites or prejudice or jeopardise their use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.**

### **Exemptions**

***This policy does not apply to the following:***

- ***Applications for householder development***
- ***Applications for alterations to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site***
- ***Applications for Advertisement Consent***
- ***Applications for Listed Building Consent***
- ***Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted***
- ***Prior Notifications (telecommunications; forestry; agriculture; demolition)***
- ***Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing or Proposed Use or Development (CLUEDS and CLOPUDs)***
- ***Applications for Tree Works***

## 5. Waste Sites and Areas

- 5.1. Policy SL3 allocates sufficient sites and areas for waste management facilities to meet identified capacity gaps, in accordance with Policy W1 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. These sites and areas are based on the locational criteria of Policies W3 and W4.
- 5.2. The one site identified for waste use in Policy SL3 is safeguarded for this purpose by Policy W8 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- 5.3. Areas allocated in Policy SL3 as suitable for waste management facilities are not safeguarded solely for this use because they are likely to be suitable for a range of industrial or employment uses and therefore these alternative uses should not be prejudiced.

### **Policy SL3: Waste Site and Area Allocations**

**Future requirements for new waste facilities in order to meet capacity gaps, in accordance with Policy W1 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, will be provided through:**

- **the granting of planning permission for waste uses at the following site where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:**

<b>Site Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Area</b>
<b>WS17-SK</b>	<b>Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor</b>	<b>Grantham</b>	<b>2.4 ha</b>

**and**

- **the granting of planning permission for waste uses within the following areas where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:**



<b>Site Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Area</b>
<b>WA01-WL</b>	<b>Heapham Road</b>	<b>Gainsborough</b>	<b>34 ha</b>
<b>WA02-CL</b>	<b>West of Outer Circle Road</b>	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>31.3 ha</b>
<b>WA03-CL</b>	<b>Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)</b>	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>14.8 ha</b>
<b>WA04-CL</b>	<b>Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)</b>	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>24.8 ha</b>
<b>WA05-CL</b>	<b>Great Northern Terrace</b>	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>31.1 ha</b>
<b>WA09-NK</b>	<b>Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate</b>	<b>Sleaford</b>	<b>18.9 ha</b>
<b>WA11-EL</b>	<b>A16 Grimsby Road</b>	<b>Louth</b>	<b>88.5 ha</b>
<b>WA14-EL</b>	<b>Holmes Way</b>	<b>Horncastle</b>	<b>28 ha</b>
<b>WA16-SK</b>	<b>North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drove</b>	<b>Bourne</b>	<b>16 ha</b>
<b>WA22-BO</b>	<b>Riverside Industrial Estate</b>	<b>Boston</b>	<b>119 ha</b>
<b>WA25-SH</b>	<b>Wardentree Lane / Enterprise Park</b>	<b>Spalding</b>	<b>195.6 ha</b>
<b>WA26-SH</b>	<b>Clay Lake Industrial Estate</b>	<b>Spalding</b>	<b>25 ha</b>
<b>WS03-WL</b>	<b>Gallamore Lane</b>	<b>Market Rasen</b>	<b>10.2 ha</b>
<b>WS08-NK</b>	<b>Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park</b>	<b>Sleaford</b>	<b>14.6 ha</b>
<b>WS09-NK</b>	<b>Bonemill Lane</b>	<b>Sleaford</b>	<b>9.3 ha</b>
<b>WS12-EL</b>	<b>A158 Burgh Road West</b>	<b>Skegness</b>	<b>9.6 ha</b>

**The allocated site and areas shall be developed in accordance with the Development Briefs in Appendix 1 of this plan.**

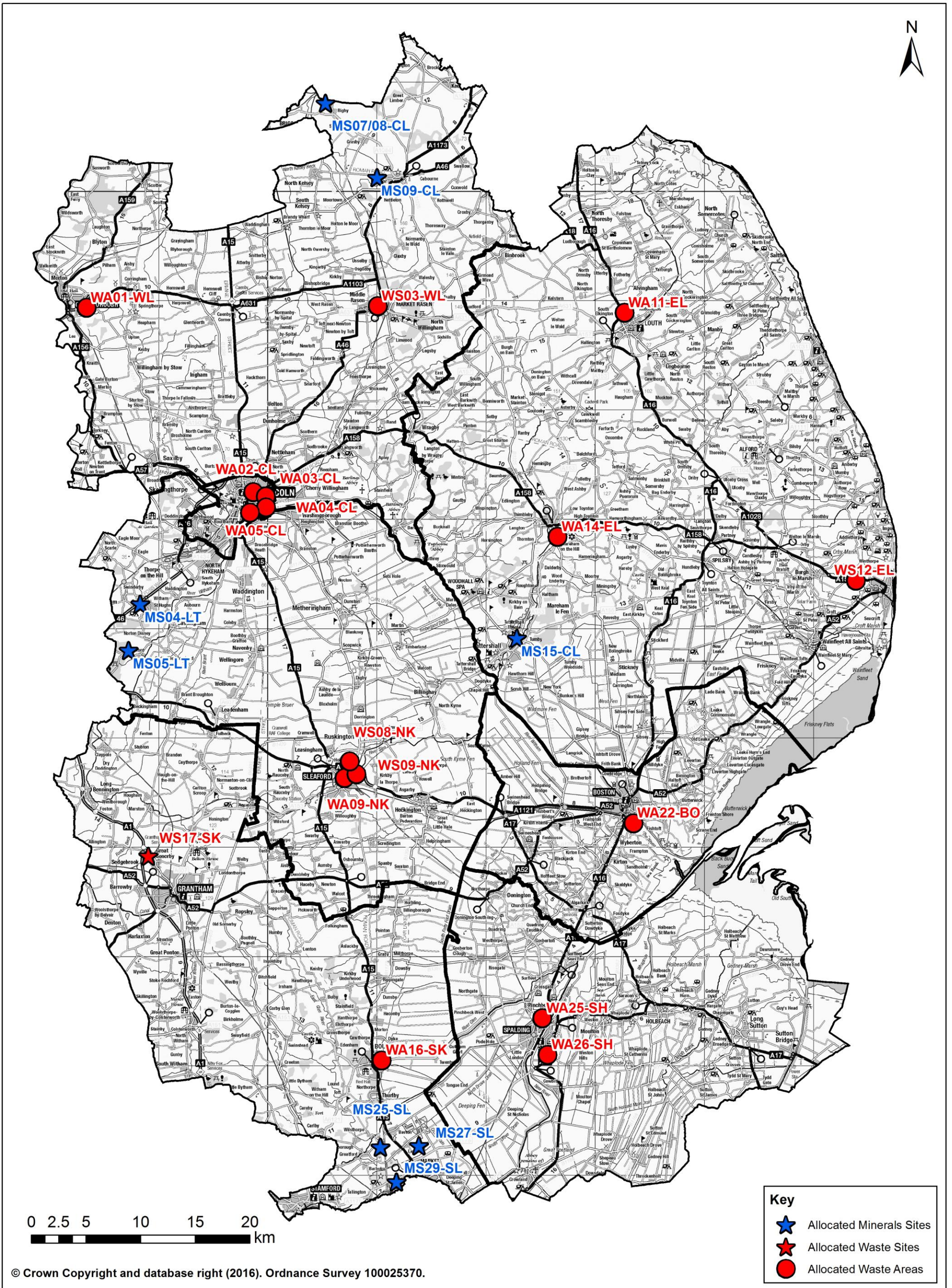
## **6. Implementation and Monitoring**

- 6.1. The preparation of the Site Locations document has been informed by a supporting evidence base. The sites and areas must be monitored and reviewed to ensure that the document responds to changing circumstances; and any other factors affecting the deliverability of the sites contained within it. Chapter 9 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out the County Council's commitment to delivering a 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to implementing, monitoring and reviewing proposals for minerals and waste development in Lincolnshire. In line with this, the Council has prepared a monitoring framework for this Plan that should be used in conjunction with the monitoring frameworks outlined in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- 6.2. The monitoring framework prepared by the Council comprises a short set of indicators and targets. These are consistent with statutory indicators, those included in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and the Sustainability Assessment/Strategic Environmental Assessment framework, which support the overall Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 6.3. The information on monitoring of the site allocations will be reported in the Council's AMRs.
- 6.4. Monitoring indicators related to site allocations are set out in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Policy Related Indicators and Targets**

<b>Core Strategy Objective</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
b.	8, 13	SL1: Mineral Site Allocations	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy SL1.	100%
f.	11	SL2: Safeguarding Mineral Allocations	Number of planning applications that are granted planning permission where the County Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy SL2.	Zero
e.	8, 9, 12	SL3: Waste Site and Area Allocations	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy SL3.	100%

Figure 1: Site Locations Policies Map



Maps of each allocated Site and Area are provided within the Site Development Briefs

## **Appendix 1: Development Briefs**

This Appendix contains Development Briefs for each of the allocated minerals and waste sites and areas. These Development Briefs set out the key site specific information relating to potential constraints, opportunities and issues which need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The information in the Development Briefs should not be treated as exhaustive. The Development Briefs are based on an assessment of the sites at the time this plan was written and therefore if circumstances change or new information becomes available prior to sites coming forward through a planning application, this will also need to be taken into account.

As a result of the issues set out in the Development Briefs, and depending on the precise nature of the development proposed, mitigation measures may be required in order to prevent adverse impacts occurring or, if adverse impacts are unavoidable and it is considered that they are an acceptable part of the development, compensation measures may be required to address the harm caused. Mitigation and compensation measures will form part of the discussions with applicants, which it is recommended take place at the pre-application stage.

### **Minerals Sites**

The Development Briefs for the minerals sites set out the matters to be taken into account in relation to each site and the restoration objectives and priorities for each site. In addition to the site specific information referred to in the Development Briefs, in relation to all of the allocated minerals sites, the following information will be required to be submitted with any planning application, together with the information necessary to meet the statutory national requirements:

- Air Quality Assessment;
- Ecological Survey;
- Flood Risk Assessment;
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
- Noise Assessment;
- Transport Statement; and
- Tree Survey.

It is strongly recommended that prior to the submission of any planning application for the allocated minerals sites, the applicant enters into discussions with the County Council and that an Environmental Impact Assessment screening opinion is requested from the County Council. This will assess whether the proposed development falls within the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 as development which must be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. If the proposed development is determined to require an Environmental

Statement, it is recommended that prior to submission of the application a scoping opinion is requested from the County Council. This will establish what issues need to be addressed in any Environmental Statement and develop the issues cited in the Development Briefs, taking into account any further information which becomes available between the adoption of this plan and the planning application being submitted.

All of the allocated minerals sites are for sand and gravel operations and Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Policy R3: Restoration of Sand and Gravel Operations within Areas of Search is of particular relevance. All applications for planning permission for these sites must comply with Core Strategy and Development Management Policies R1: Restoration and Aftercare, Policy R2: Afteruse and Policy R3: Restoration of Sand and Gravel Operations within Areas of Search, in addition to all relevant development management policies.

A landscape-scale approach to restoration should be adopted for all minerals sites, taking into account the existing natural, built, historic and cultural landscape character; and existing or proposed restoration of minerals sites adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the allocation. All restoration schemes must be designed to best meet the particular characteristics and future aspirations of the wider landscape. These may include opportunities for natural flood risk mitigation, river restoration, tourism or other multi-functional uses. Restoration schemes utilising imported waste will not be acceptable, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated.

The requirements of Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Policy DM11: Soils and Policy DM12: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land must be adhered to and applications must demonstrate how the proposals comply with these policies. As acknowledged within Chapter 8 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, whilst best and most versatile agricultural land should be safeguarded, this will not necessarily require sites to be restored to agriculture. Other uses, or a combination of agriculture and other uses, could be considered to provide for a net-gain in biodiversity. Net gains in biodiversity will be sought in relation to the restoration of every minerals site. Where specific priority habitats have been identified for creation or expansion through the restoration of minerals sites, they are set out in the Development Briefs. The priority habitats listed are those as described in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitats Descriptions (2011) and the relevant local Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping studies. Restoration schemes should maximise the extent of priority habitats as set out in the Development Briefs. Care should, however, be taken in the design of the scheme to ensure habitat packing is avoided, that is, where small areas of lots of habitats are packed into a site.

## Lincoln / Trent Valley

Allocations within the Lincoln / Trent Valley production area fall within the Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study (2013). This identifies the area within which the sites lie as having opportunities to create and restore a mosaic of habitats. This area is characterised by a low lying landscape with little woodland cover. Development within this area should take into account the strategy of the Witham Valley Country Park, promoting the linking of green infrastructure, biodiversity enhancements and footpath links; and halt the decline of wetlands in the Trent Valley. Restoration schemes focusing on nature conservation should prioritise wetland and other open habitats.

## Central Lincolnshire

The Central Lincolnshire area is characterised by an agricultural landscape. Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust's Living Landscape project in the Kirkby Moor and Bain Valley area aims to create an extensive area of new wildlife habitats to expand, buffer and link existing habitats of national importance. Priority should be given to open habitats with a proportion of wet woodland in nature conservation restoration schemes.

## South Lincolnshire

The South Lincolnshire production area is characterised by an expansive, flat, open, low-lying fenland landscape with negligible woodland cover. The South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership area incorporates these sites and seeks to re-create sustainable wetland areas. In order to meet the aims and objectives of the South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership and the Lincolnshire BAP, priority should be given to wetland and other open habitats rather than woodland in nature conservation restoration schemes.

## **Waste Sites and Areas**

The Development Briefs for the waste site and area allocations set out the range of potential waste uses for each site or area. These are the waste uses which have been deemed acceptable following careful assessment of each site and area. The nature of the use proposed at planning application stage will determine what information will be necessary to accompany any planning application and whether the application will fall under the provisions of requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment. It will also determine under which policy or policies of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies the application will be assessed. It is strongly recommended that prior to the submission of any planning application for the allocated waste site or areas the applicant enters discussions with the Council to establish what information it will be necessary to provide with such an application.

## **Other Issues**

Where constraints are identified, either in the Development Brief, or as part of the planning application process, permits or licences may be required from other regulatory bodies.



## MS04-LT Swinderby Airfield, Witham St Hughs Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E488676 N362505

**District:** North Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Witham St Hughs

**Production Area:** Lincoln/Trent Valley

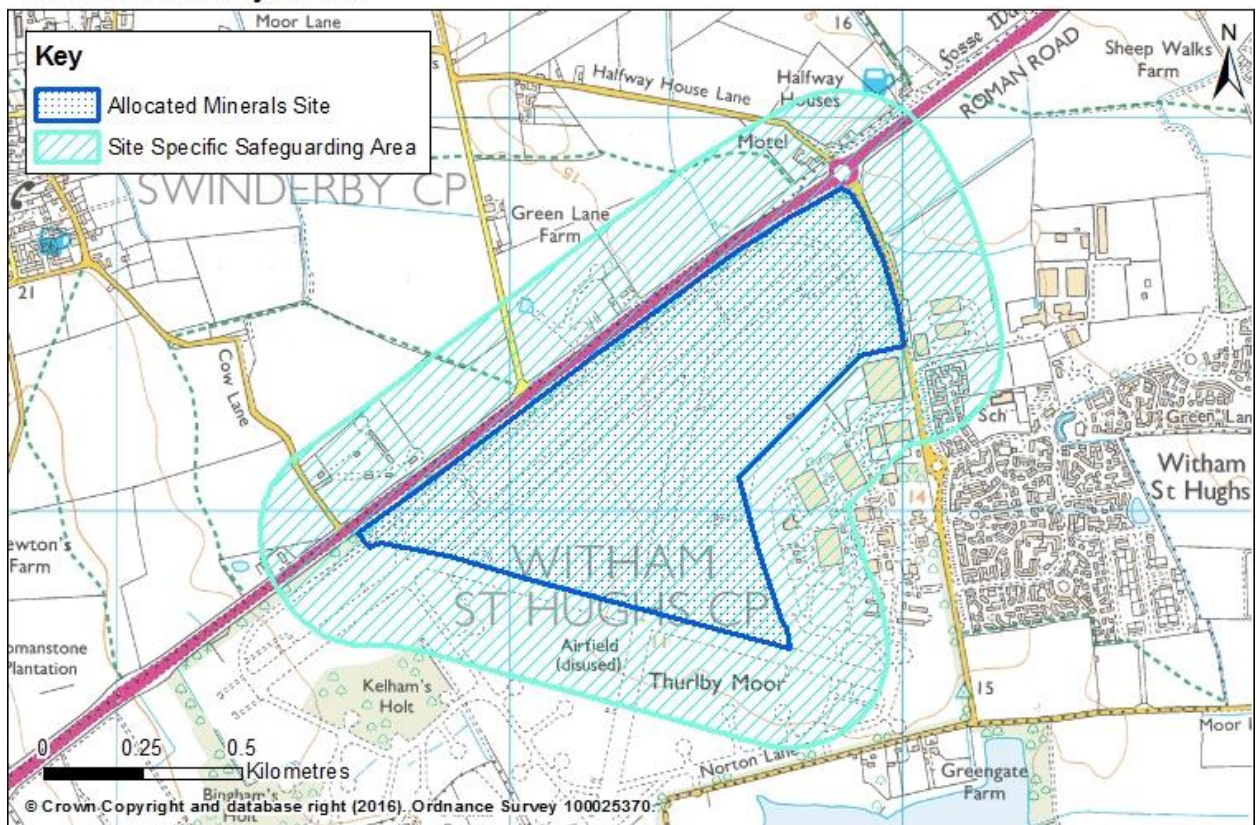
**Area of Site:** 68.3 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 7.0mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2025 – extension of existing Swinderby Airfield Quarry

MS04-LT Swinderby Airfield



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- The existing boundary hedge alongside the A46 should be retained.
- Within Witham Valley Country Park.

### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology within area and evidence of a possible Roman Road, crop marks and possible historic parkland nearby.
- Half Way House (Grade II listed) lies approximately 80 metres north of the north east corner of the site on the roundabout of the A46.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits.
- Requirement to ensure works do not impact on Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board maintained drain to the north of the A46.
- Some areas of the site are at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm, existing adjacent site subject to a water management plan.

### **Transport and Access**

- A Transport Assessment will be required to enable trip generation to be considered.
- Improved access to the site from Camp Road has already taken place.

### **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

### **Other**

- A school lies 225 metres west.
- Site lies within RAF Waddington Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Requirement to assess land stability issues in relation to adjacent industrial units.

### **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to approved restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which includes lakes, wet woodland, grassland and associated habitats with a nature conservation end use.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
  - Broadleaved woodland;
  - Heathland;
  - Acid Grassland;
  - Wetland.

- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Waddington and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.
- Role within the Witham Valley Country Park – including improved public access and links to green infrastructure.

## MS05-LT Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E487697 N357677

**District:** North Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Stapleford

**Production Area:** Lincoln/Trent Valley

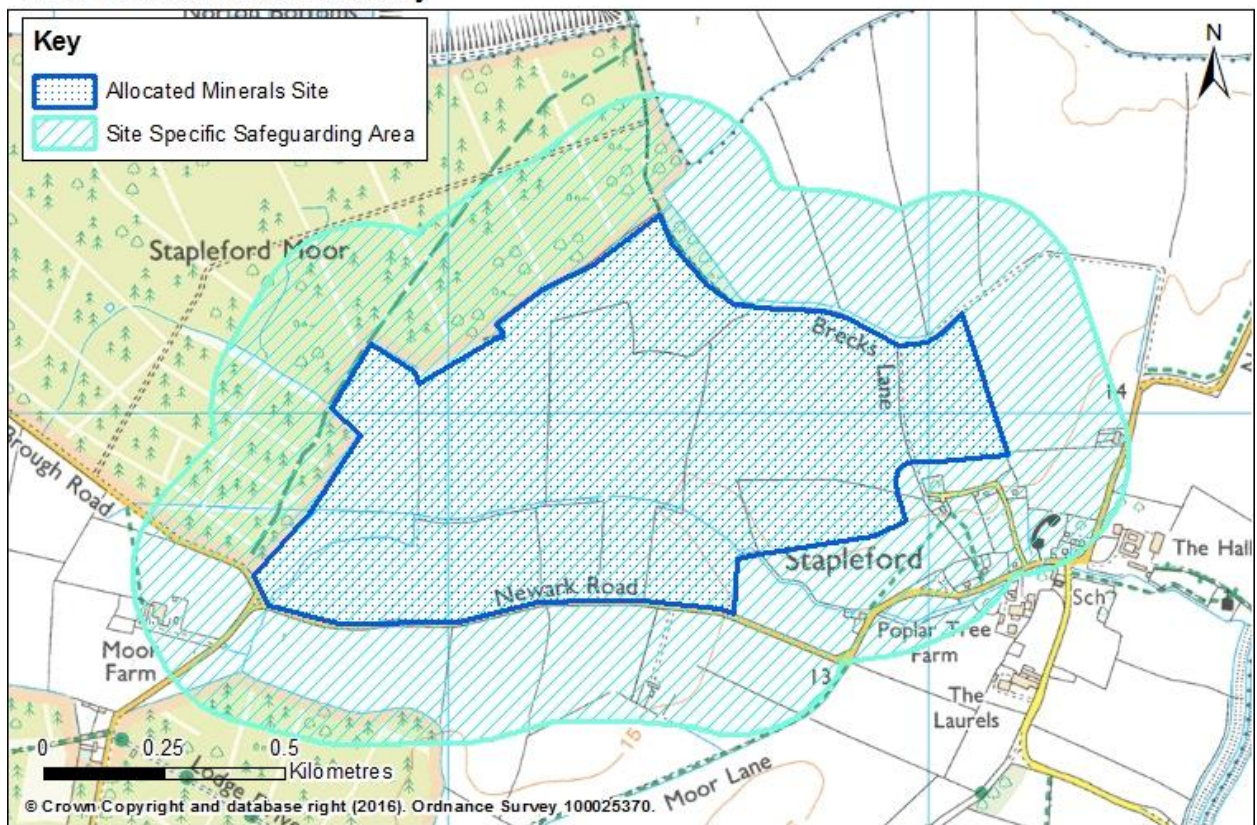
**Area of Site:** 76.4 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 6.8mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2020 – extension of existing Norton Bottoms Quarry

MS05-LT Norton Bottoms Quarry



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies adjacent to Stapleford Moor Local Wildlife Site.
- Site is approximately 150 metres from Stapleford Wood Local Wildlife Site which is designated as a plantation on an ancient woodland site with some small areas of ancient semi-natural woodland.
- Within Witham Valley Country Park.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology.
- Site is bounded by Stapleford Hall parkland and settlement.
- The settlement of Stapleford has a number of listed buildings.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located in Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is adjacent to an ordinary watercourse which has a floodplain that extends into the site.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and a brook runs west to east across the south of the site.

## **Transport and Access**

- A Transport Assessment will be required to enable trip generation to be considered.
- Access to be provided via an existing dedicated private haul road from the A46.
- Breck's Lane (track) crosses the eastern part of the site.
- The conveyor system to the plant site would cross a PRoW.

## **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration, particularly in relation to the residents of Stapleford.
- A number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) lie adjacent or close to the site – Stap/2/1 lies adjacent to part of the north west boundary; Stap/3/1 lies to the north east boundary; Stap/6/1 lies close to the south east boundary.

## **Other**

- Site lies within RAF Waddington Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

## **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture.
- Potential for flood storage capacity and for slowing the flows of the River Witham.
- Opportunity to restore habitat links to the adjacent Stapleford Moor Woodland Local Wildlife Site.
- Priority habitats could include:
  - Broadleaved woodland (including Ancient Woodland buffer zones);
  - Heathland;
  - Acid grassland;
  - Wetland.
- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Waddington and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.
- Role within the Witham Valley Country Park – including improved public access and links to green infrastructure.

## MS07/08-CL Kettleby Quarry, Bigby Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E504528 N408440

**District:** West Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Bigby

**Production Area:** Central Lincolnshire

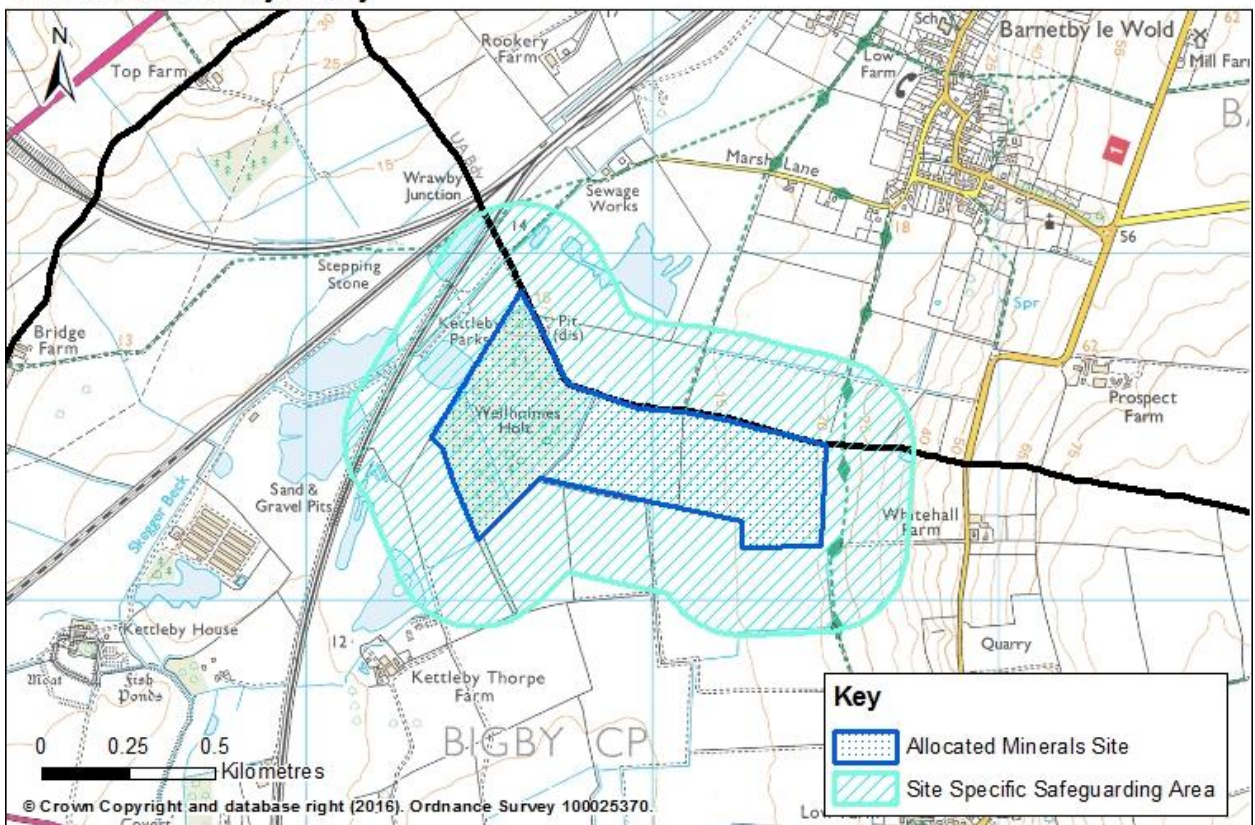
**Area of Site:** 38.3 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 3.25mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2022 – extension to existing Kettleby Quarry

MS07/08-CL Kettleby Quarry



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Require ecological survey as part of site is within an existing woodland site, Wellholmes Holt.
- Kettleby House Farm Local Geological Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Barnetby Road Verges Local Wildlife Site lies 350 metres east and Bigby Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest lies 500 metres south east.

- Views from the upland edge to the east, including Bigby and Barnetby and from the Viking Way Long Distance Footpath need to be considered.

### **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Site has remains of a prehistoric settlement on it, is close to a medieval moated site and the shrunken medieval settlement of Bigby and close to a historic Deer Park.
- The settlements of Barnetby le Wold (to the north) and Bigby (to the south) have several listed buildings including the Grade I listed St Mary's Church and All Saints Church.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Parts of the site are within Flood Zone 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is adjacent to an ordinary watercourse which has a floodplain that extends into the site.
- A Principle Aquifer lies within the bedrock approximately 200 metres east, the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and drainage ditches are present on site – require assessment of impacts.
- Risk of flooding from surface water in a 1 in 1000 year storm.

### **Transport and Access**

- Require assessment of impacts of HGV movements on local villages and towns.
- Existing access to Kettleby Quarry acceptable.
- A Transport Assessment would be required to determine the increase in vehicular trips.

### **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

### **Other**

- Site lies within Humberside Airport Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.



- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Overhead telephone lines cross roads in the vicinity of the site.
- Power line crosses the access road.

### **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture and nature conservation.
- Potential for flood storage capacity and for slowing the flows of the River Ancholme.

## MS09-CL North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E510038 N401312

**District:** West Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Caistor

**Production Area:** Central Lincolnshire

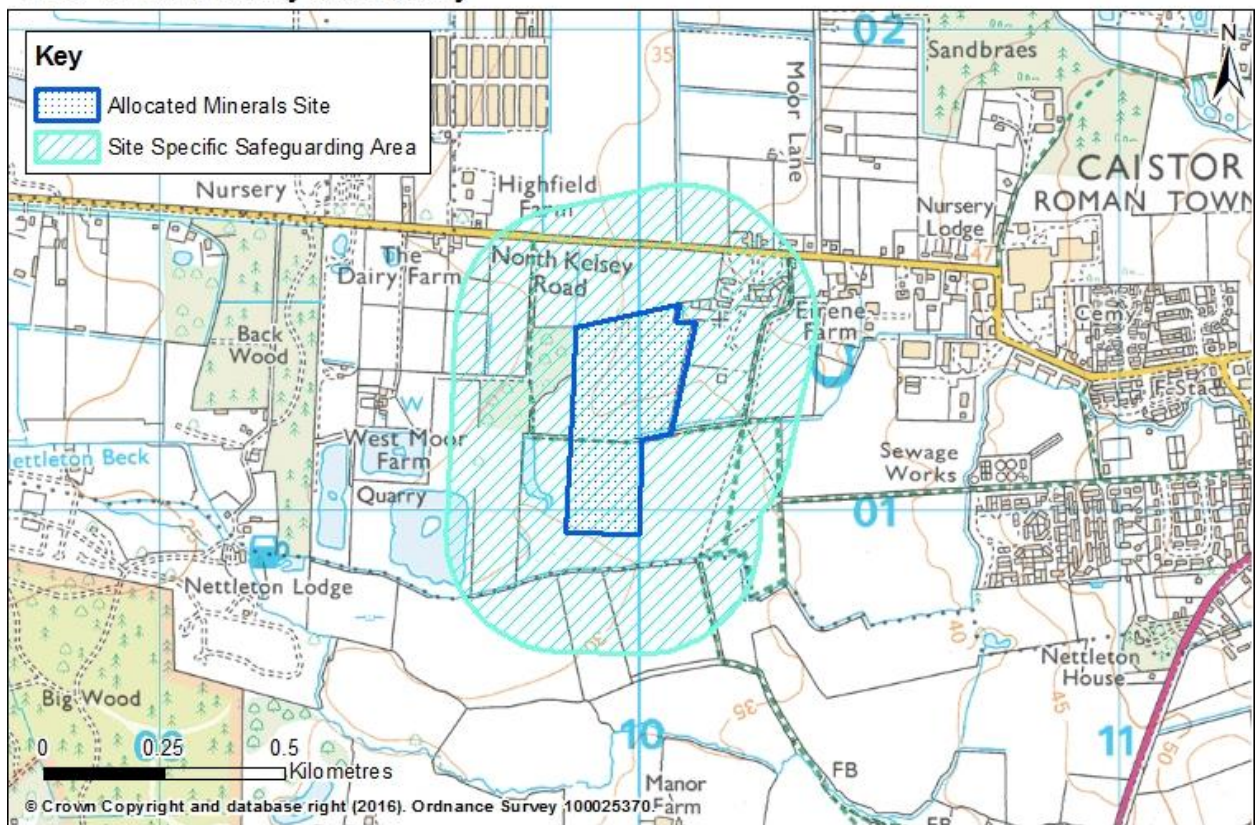
**Area of Site:** 8.7 ha

**Mineral Type:** Building Sand

**Total Mineral Resource:** 0.15mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2019 – extension of existing North Kelsey Road Quarry

MS09-CL North Kelsey Road Quarry



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Fonaby Sand Pit Local Geological Site lies adjacent to the south west.
- Woodland lies adjacent to the northern part of the western boundary.

### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology, adjacent to a purported Roman Road, contains evidence of Mesolithic to late Bronze Age, as well as undated, cropmarks and extensive evidence of Late Iron Age / Roman settlement / farmstead.
- Lies to the west of the Roman Town of Caistor which forms an extensive scheduled monument.
- Extensive Caistor Conservation Area.
- Caistor has numerous listed buildings including a Grade I Roman Wall and Grade I Church of St Peter and St Paul.
- To the east of the site is a further scheduled monument, medieval fishponds and a listed building.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and a drainage ditch runs south from the centre eastern boundary – require assessment of impacts.
- Risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 100 year storm.

### **Transport and Access**

- Require assessment of impacts of HGV movements on Caistor.
- Public Right of Way Caistor/40/1 runs through the middle of the site (east-west) then along the northern part of the western boundary.
- Existing access acceptable.

### **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

### **Other**

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

### **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture with a lake.
- East Midlands Airport previously raised concerns regarding impacts of bird strike from the proposed restoration waterbody so need to take cumulative impacts into account.

## MS15-CL Kirkby on Bain Phase 2, Tattershall Thorpe Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E522884 N359379

**District:** East Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Tattershall

**Production Area:** Central Lincolnshire

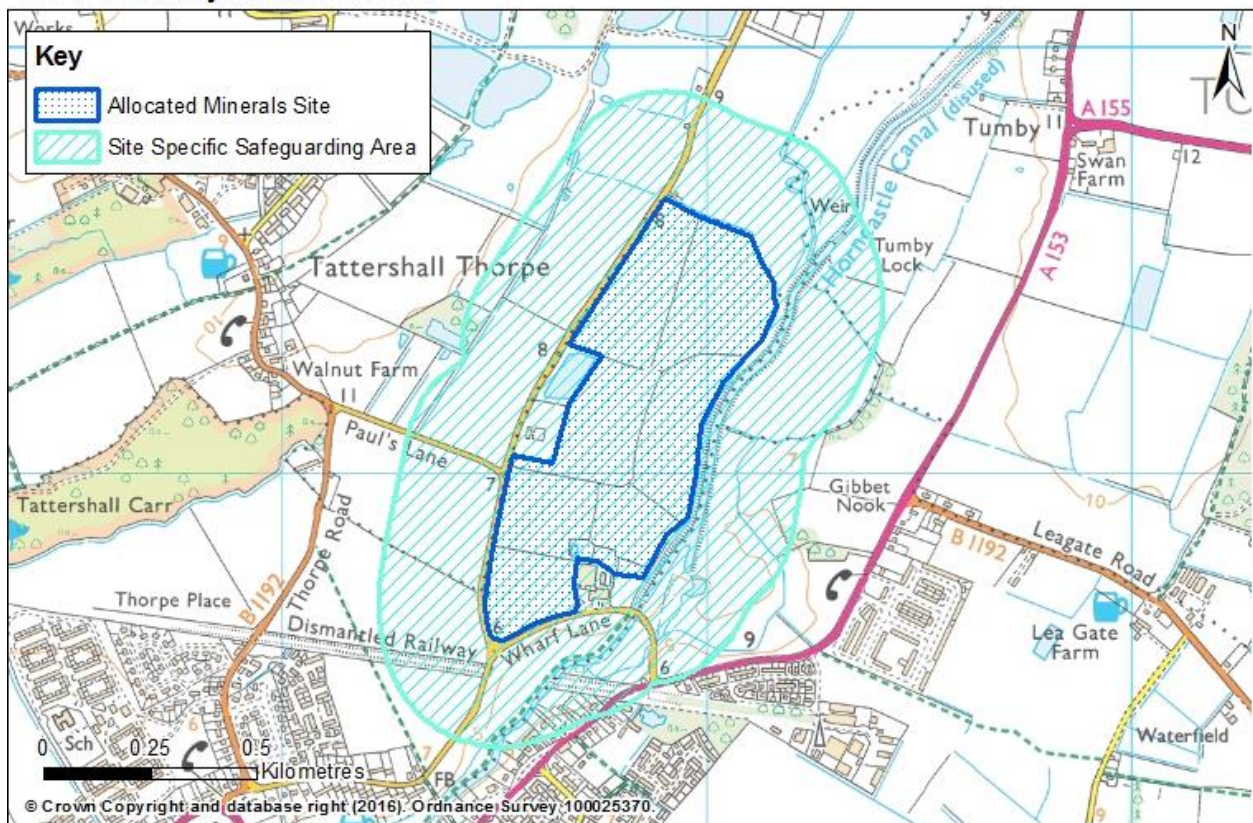
**Area of Site:** 33.8 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 3.1mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2030 – extension to existing Kirkby on Bain Quarry

### MS15-CL Kirkby on Bain Phase 2



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Located approximately 600 metres from Tattershall Carrs Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is comprised of two sites designated as the most extensive examples of ancient woodland on fen edge sand and gravels dominated by alder in Lincolnshire – potential impacts of lowering of the water table on this SSSI need to be assessed and hydrological and hydrogeological issues must be considered.

- Site within 2km of Kirkby Moor SSSI, designated as an extensive area of heathland over fen-edge sands and gravels; Fulsby Wood SSSI, designated as the largest example of ancient acidic oak woodland in the county; and Troy Wood SSSI, designated as an extensive oak woodland.
- Pingle Site of Nature Conservation Importance lies 230 metres southeast of the site and Coningsby Meadow Site of Nature Conservation Importance lies 230 metres east of the site.
- Requirement to protect a significant area of Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat.
- There is woodland in the vicinity of the site.

### **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- A scheduled monument lies 500 metres west of the site.
- High potential for archaeology.
- Cumulative impacts on the setting of Tattershall Castle need to be taken into account.
- A number of listed buildings in the surrounding area.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located in Flood Zone 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is adjacent to Horncastle Canal Main River which has a floodplain that extends into the site.
- Some areas at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm.
- An easement of 30 metres from the top of the bank of the river to any mineral excavation should be allowed for to protect the stability of the river bank and ensure that excavation doesn't increase flood risk.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, Horncastle Canal / River Bain are adjacent to the east of the site and a lake lies adjacent to the west of the site – require assessment of impacts.

### **Transport and Access**

- Require assessment of impacts of HGV movements on Tattershall Thorpe, Coningsby, Kirkby on Bain and Woodhall Spa. Routeing agreement will be required.
- Additional land required to facilitate internal access to the site.

## **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

## **Other**

- Site lies within RAF Coningsby Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Scholey Park (mixed farmland used for outdoor events) lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Overhead telephone lines run north to south down centre of the site.
- Water mains pipes within site.

## **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture, waterbodies and nature conservation.
- Potential for flood storage capacity to reduce risk to third parties and to reduce maintenance of the river banks.
- Opportunities for linking Tattershall Carrs SSSI and Kirkby Moor SSSI habitats to minerals sites, providing greater ecological and hydrological connectivity.
- Restoration of the site in the flood plain of the Lower Bain Valley provides opportunities to reconnect the river with its flood plain and / or create or enhance connected back channel habitat.
- Priority habitats could include:
  - Heathland;
  - Acid grassland;
  - Wet grassland (floodplain grazing marsh / meadow);
  - Wet woodland.
- Other habitats which may be appropriate include:
  - Reedbed;
  - Ponds;
  - Lowland neutral grassland;
  - Marsh and swamp
- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Coningsby and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.

## MS25-SL Manor Farm, Greatford Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E510463 N312441

**District:** South Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Greatford

**Production Area:** South Lincolnshire

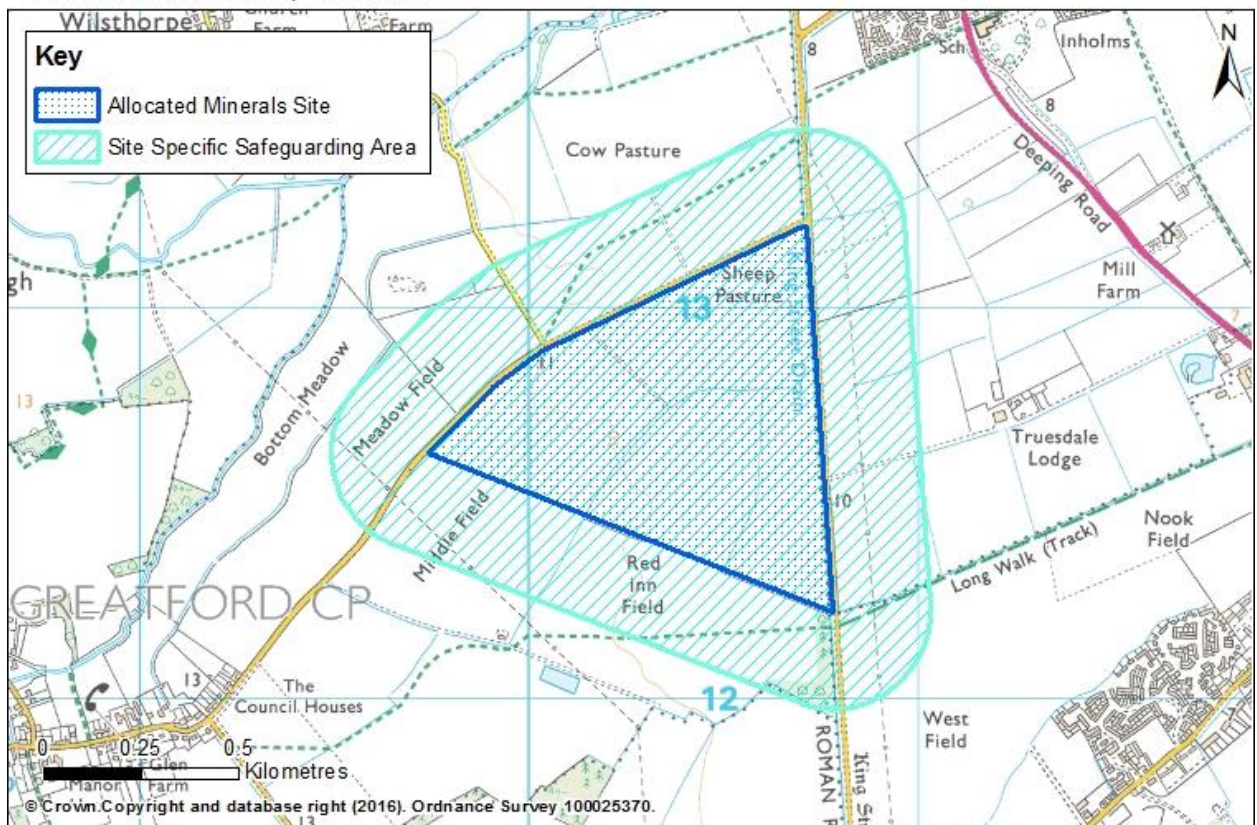
**Area of Site:** 50.1 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 3mt

**Timing of Delivery:** Anticipated within the next five years

### MS25-SL Manor Farm, Greatford



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site is within 4km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC, particularly in relation to water quantity, water quality and flows of water as a result of dewatering and drainage. Any restoration of this site must take into

account the potential adverse impacts of tree and woodland planting on the SAC.

- Site is within 2.5km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this minerals site allocation include tree/woodland planting, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of dykes, drains, ponds, marshes or pits, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, changing water levels and tables and water utilisation, extraction of minerals and undertaking engineering operations. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- Site is within 1km of Langtoft Gravel Pits SSSI which comprises a complex of flooded sand and gravel pits supporting plant communities characteristic of calcareous, eutrophic water.
- Greatford Road Verges, North Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Scheduled monument located within 400m south west of the site. This is the remains of a Roman villa complex and was a high status building with associated field systems comprising enclosures and boundaries.
- High potential for archaeology and site is immediately adjacent to prehistoric / Iron Age / Roman / medieval archaeology.
- Potential impacts on historic landscape, including the wider field systems associated with the scheduled monument.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Small area of the northern part of the site within Flood Zones 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, several drainage ditches flow across the site – require assessment of impacts.
- Impacts on groundwater need to be assessed.



## **Transport and Access**

- A Transport Assessment would be required and HGV routeing arrangements.
- A deep ditch runs along King Street so a culvert would be required to enable access to the site from King Street.

## **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

## **Other**

- Site within RAF Wittering Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Potential impacts on setting of Public Right of Way Grea/8/1.

## **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Given the proximity to a number of existing quarries, should complement existing and proposed restoration schemes.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
  - Wet grassland;
  - Reedbed;
  - Lowland fens;
  - Ponds;
  - Lowland neutral grassland;
  - Marsh and swamp;
  - Shallow open water;
  - Wet woodland.
- The potential creation of any waterbodies need to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Wittering and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.

## MS27-SL Baston No.2 Quarry Phase 2, Langtoft Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E513275 N312666

**District:** South Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Langtoft

**Production Area:** South Lincolnshire

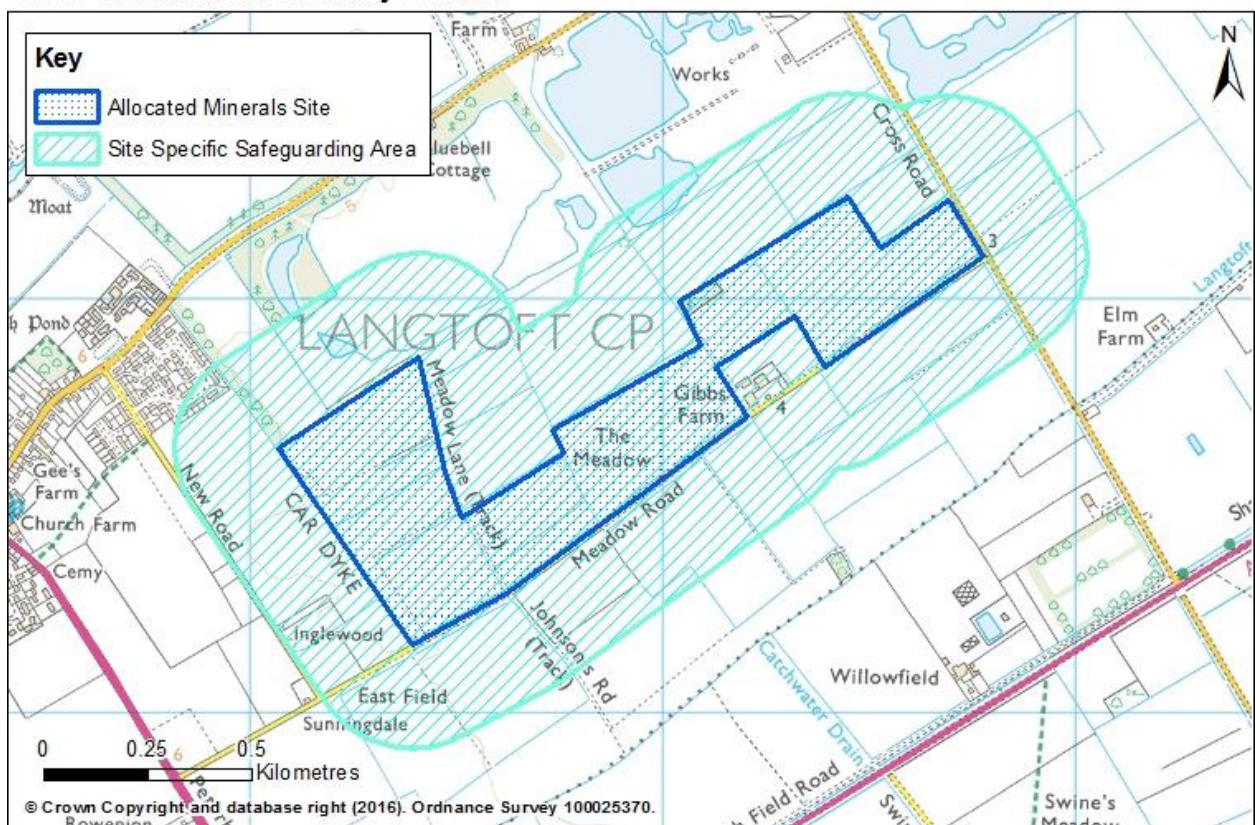
**Area of Site:** 37 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 2.5mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2025 – extension of existing Baston No.2 Quarry

### MS27-SL Baston No. 2 Quarry Phase 2



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site is within 4 km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC, particularly in relation to water quantity, water quality and flows of water as a result of dewatering and drainage. This is particularly important as Gravel Drain, which feeds into the SAC, runs through this site. Any restoration of this

site must take into account the potential adverse impacts of tree and woodland planting on the SAC.

- Site is within 3.7km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this minerals site allocation include tree/woodland planting, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of dykes, drains, ponds, marshes or pits, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, changing water levels and tables and water utilisation, extraction of minerals and undertaking engineering operations. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- Site is within 1.4km of Cross Drain SSSI which represents one of the best remaining areas of open water typical of fenland in an area where no fenland remains and is notable for an exceptional beetle fauna and diverse aquatic flora.
- Site is within 2km of Langtoft Gravel Pits SSSI which comprises a complex of flooded sand and gravel pits supporting plant communities characteristic of calcareous, eutrophic water.

### **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and a number of drains cross the site – require assessment of impacts.
- Impacts on groundwater need to be assessed.

### **Transport and Access**

- Suitability of Langtoft Outgang Road and Cross Road needs to be assessed.
- Routeing of HGVs to avoid impacts on Baston and Langtoft would be necessary.

## **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

## **Other**

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

## **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which includes lakes and nature conservation end use.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
  - Wet grassland;
  - Reedbed;
  - Lowland fens;
  - Ponds;
  - Lowland neutral grassland;
  - Marsh and swamp;
  - Shallow open water;
  - Wet woodland.

## MS29-SL West Deeping Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E512128 N309541

**District:** South Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** West Deeping

**Production Area:** South Lincolnshire

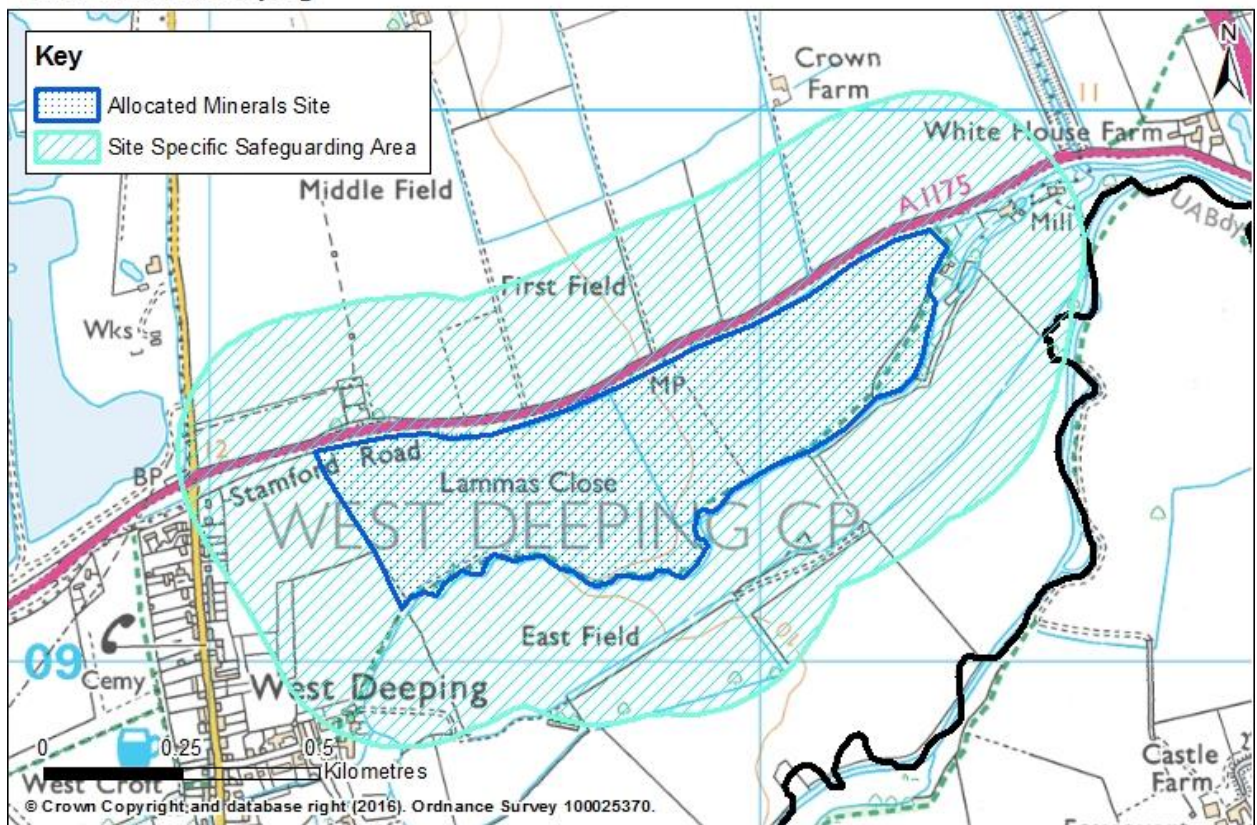
**Area of Site:** 36.1 ha

**Mineral Type:** Sand and Gravel

**Total Mineral Resource:** 2.2mt

**Timing of Delivery:** 2027 – extension of existing King Street Quarry

MS29-SL West Deeping



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site is within 7 km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC, particularly in relation to water quantity, water quality and flows of water as a result of dewatering and drainage. Any restoration of this site must take into

account the potential adverse impacts of tree and woodland planting on the SAC.

- Site is within 6.5 km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this minerals site allocation include tree/woodland planting, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of dykes, drains, ponds, marshes or pits, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, changing water levels and tables and water utilisation, extraction of minerals and undertaking engineering operations. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- Site is within the Catchment Risk Zone of Cross Drain SSSI, a SSSI which represents one of the best remaining areas of open water typical of fenland in an area where no fenland remains and is notable for an exceptional beetle fauna and diverse aquatic flora.
- Site is within 1.3 km of Langtoft Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest which comprises a complex of flooded sand and gravel pits supporting plant communities characteristic of calcareous, eutrophic water.
- Tallington Lakes Site of Nature Conservation Interest and candidate Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 240 metres west.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology, site contains Bronze Age material.
- West Deeping Conservation Area.
- Site is immediately adjacent to Grade II\* Molecey's Mill and Granary and a Grade II Milepost opposite the lane to Rectory Farmhouse.
- Settlement of West Deeping has numerous listed buildings including the Grade I Church of St Andrew and Grade II\* Manor House.
- Site in close proximity to the scheduled Maxey Castle and Maxey Conservation Area (both located within Cambridgeshire)

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is not situated in the floodplain but is adjacent to a Main River.

- An easement of 30 metres from the top of the bank of the river to any mineral excavation should be allowed for to protect the stability of the river bank and ensure that excavation doesn't increase flood risk.
- Site underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, the south east of the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within bedrock and the River Welland runs adjacent to the southern boundary of the site – require assessment of impacts and mitigation measures are likely to be required.

### **Transport and Access**

- As the site is to be an extension, needs to use existing King Street access for transportation of mineral off-site.
- Provision required to transport material to the existing King Street Quarry for processing via a conveyor over or under the A1175.

### **Amenity**

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.
- A Public Right of Way runs along the southern boundary.

### **Other**

- To use King Street Quarry plant site for the processing of all mineral.
- Site within RAF Wittering Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Overhead telephone lines over the east end of the site.
- Sewer pipes within site.

### **Restoration Objectives and Priorities**

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which includes agriculture.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
  - Wet grassland;
  - Reedbed;
  - Lowland fens;
  - Ponds;
  - Lowland neutral grassland;
  - Marsh and swamp;
  - Shallow open water;
  - Wet woodland.

- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Wittering and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.



## WA01-WL Heapham Road, Gainsborough Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 483243 N 389432

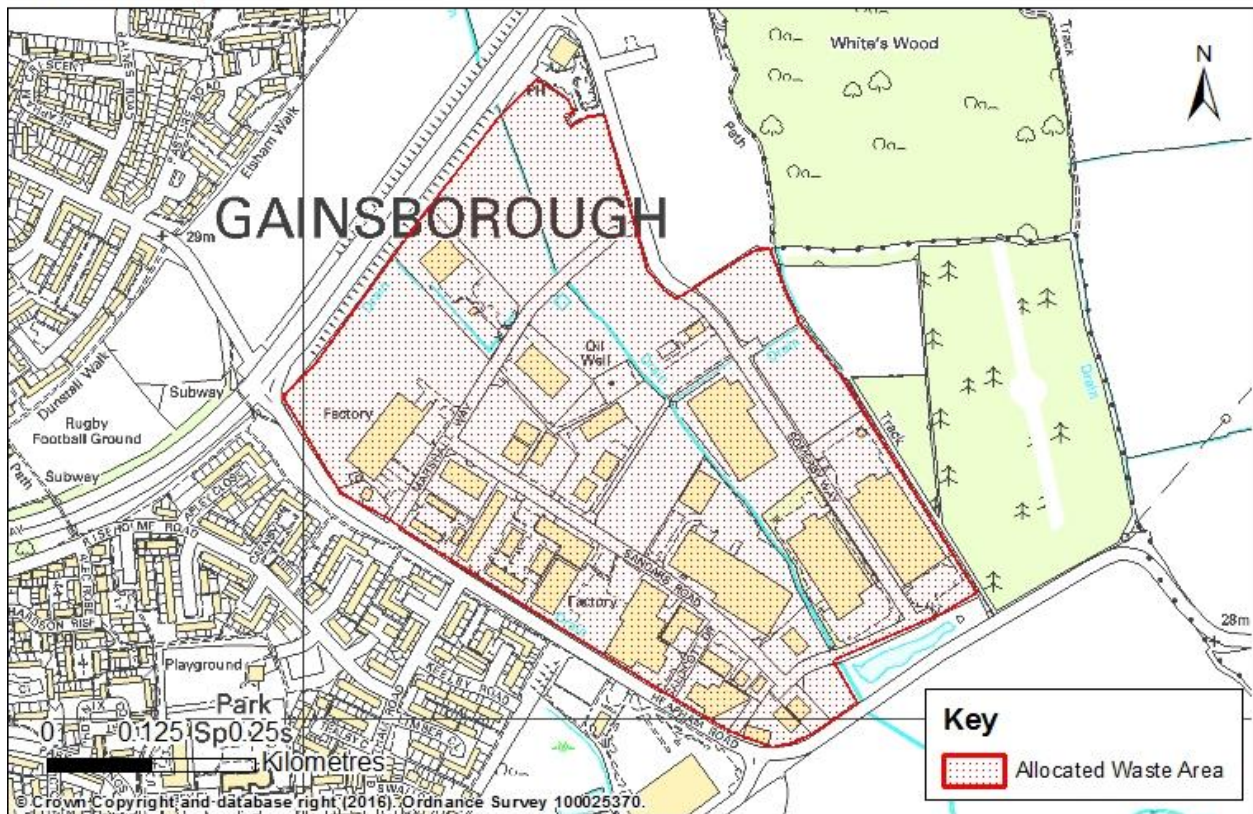
**District:** West Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Gainsborough

**Area of Site:** 34 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility, Energy Recovery

### WA01-WL Heapham Road



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to White's Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest which is on Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory.
- Theaker Avenue Urban Wildlife Area lies approximately 250 metres north of site.

### Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.

- Site is underlain by a Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer within the superficial and bedrock deposits.
- A number of drainage ditches run across the site.
- Some risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

### **Transport and Access**

- Routeing agreement to prevent vehicles accessing the site via Heapham Road will be required, prioritising access from the A631.
- Any use generating large volumes of traffic must be located to the north end of the site to reduce potential traffic impacts.
- Public Right of Way Gain/22/1 adjoins part of eastern boundary.
- Existing industrial estate with good access.

### **Amenity**

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- The area lies within Finningley Airport and Robin Hood Airport safeguarding zones.
- A playground and school lie 210 metres west of the site.

## WA02-CL West of Outer Circle Road, Lincoln Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 499423 N 372245

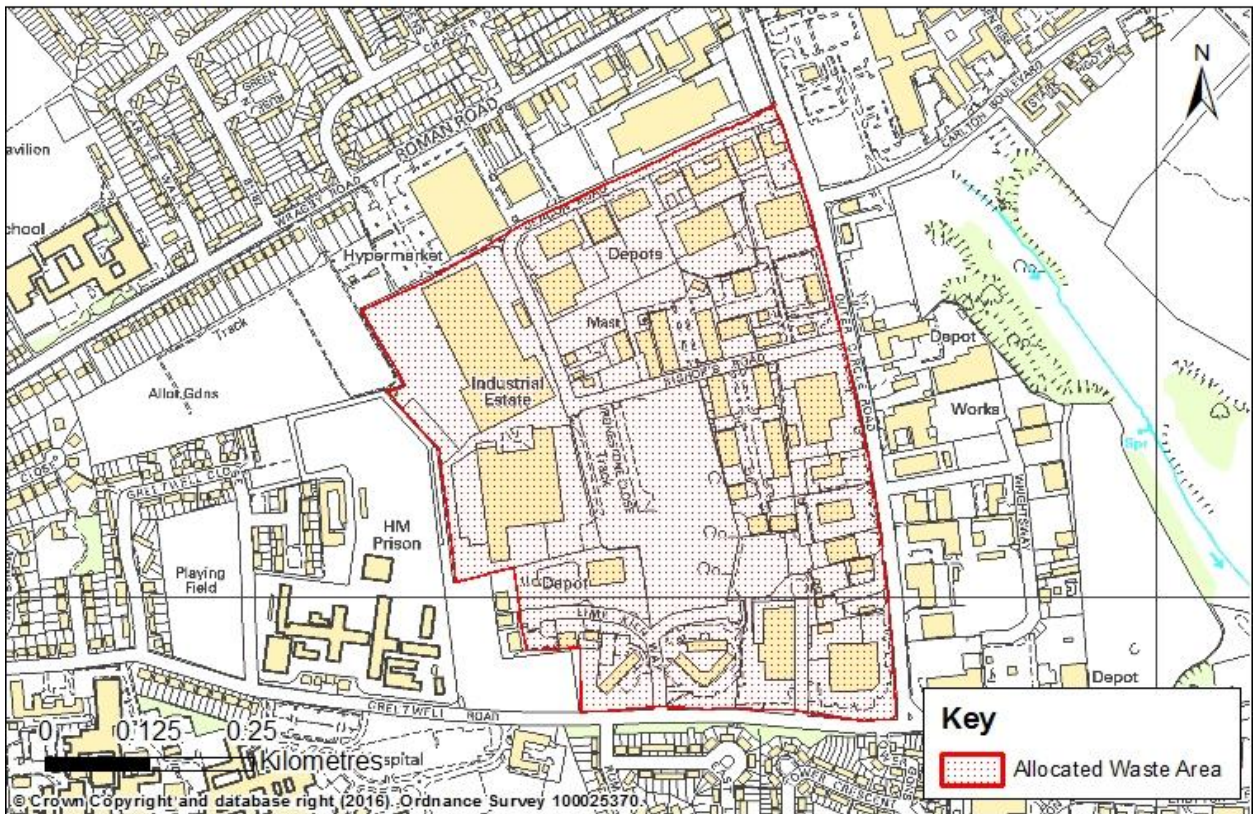
**District:** City of Lincoln Council

**Parish:** Lincoln

**Area of Site:** 31.3 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility

### WA02-CL West of Outer Circle Road



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Bishops Road North Local Wildlife Site and Bishops Road South Local Wildlife Site lie within the site.
- Greetwell Hollow Quarry Local Wildlife Site lies 100 metres east of the site.

### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Entrance Building and Walls lie 30 metres west of the site.
- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Cell Blocks lie 130 metres west of the site.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site overlies a Source Protection Zone 2 and a Principal Aquifer lies within the bedrock.
- Small risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

### **Transport and Access**

- Existing industrial estate.
- A Transport Assessment is required to determine whether or not there will be an increase in vehicular movements from the site as a result of the proposal.
- There are existing capacity issues in the area. Improvement works or Section 106 contributions may be required to mitigate any increase in traffic.

### **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- A prison lies 15 metres west, a hospital is on the opposite side of the road to the south west and a nursery is in close proximity.
- The area lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.

## WA03-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (North), Lincoln Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 499845 N 372150

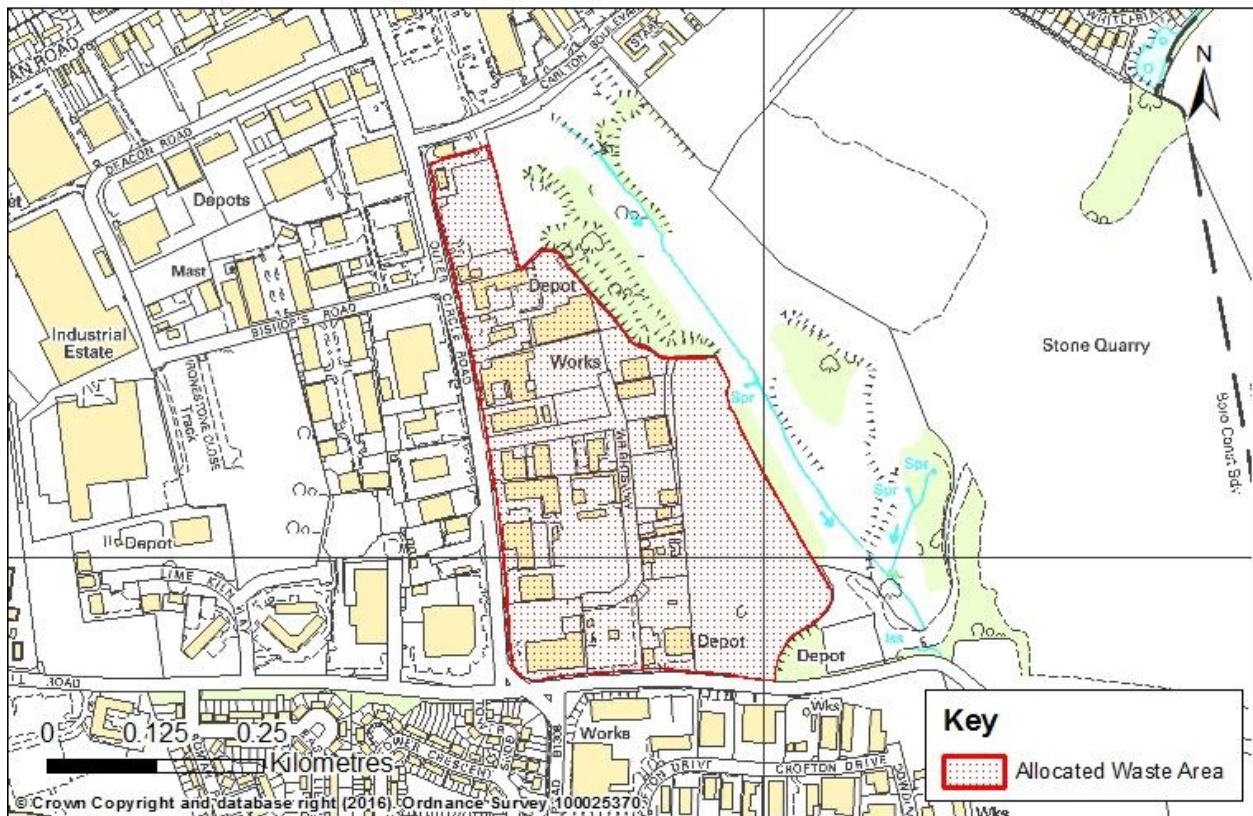
**District:** City of Lincoln Council

**Parish:** Lincoln

**Area of Site:** 14.8 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

### WA03-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Local Wildlife Site and Local Geological Site.
- Bishops Road North Local Wildlife Site and Bishops Road South Local Wildlife Site lie approximately 190 metres and 200 metres, respectively, to the west.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Entrance Building and Walls and Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Cell Blocks lie to west of the site.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site overlies a Source Protection Zone 2 and a Secondary A Aquifer lies within the bedrock.
- Some areas at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

## **Transport and Access**

- Existing industrial estate.
- A Transport Assessment is required to determine whether or not there will be an increase in vehicular movements from the site as a result of the proposal.
- There are existing capacity issues in the area. Improvement works or Section 106 contributions may be required to mitigate any increase in traffic.

## **Amenity**

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- Whilst suitable for metal recycling or aggregates reprocessing these facilities must be located within the built area of the estate where their visual intrusion would be limited.
- The area lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.
- Part of area potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

## WA04-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (South), Lincoln Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 499960 N 371644

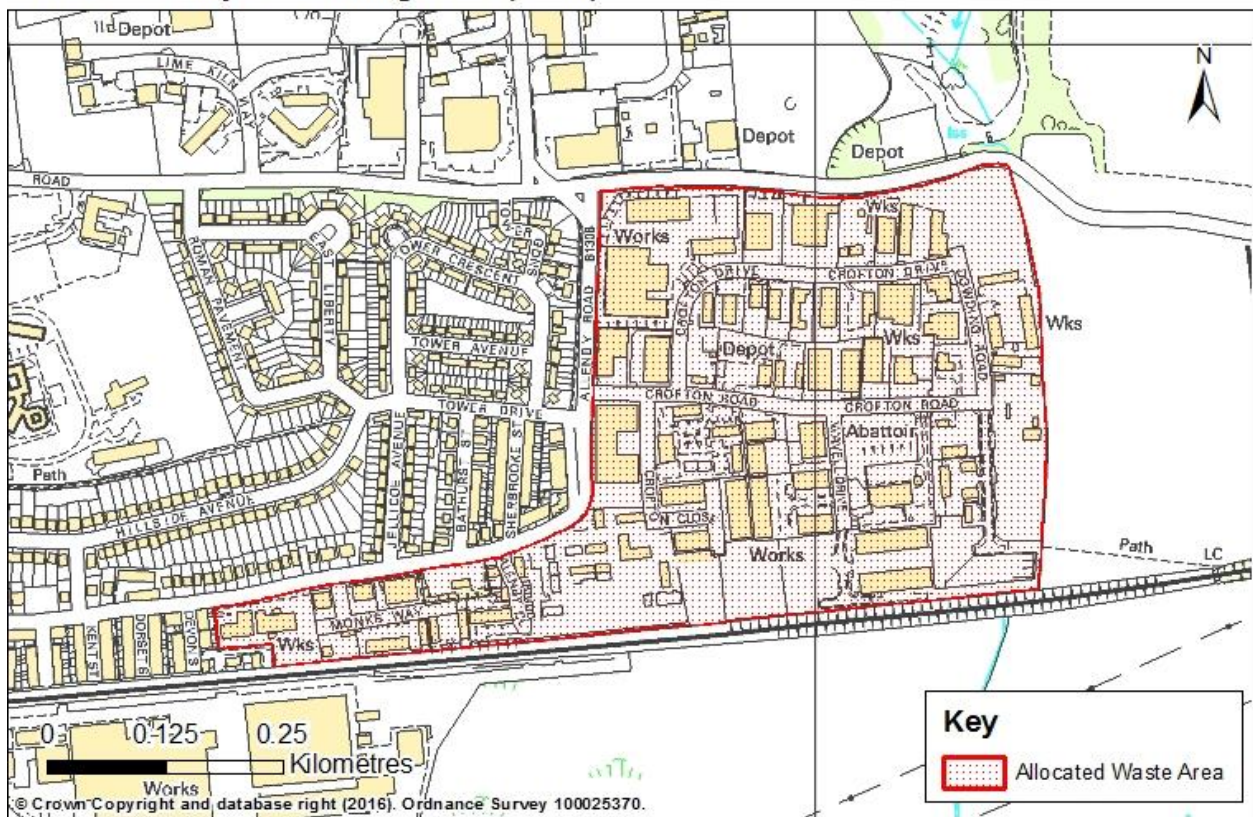
**District:** City of Lincoln Council

**Parish:** Lincoln

**Area of Site:** 24.8 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

### WA04-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Local Wildlife Site and Local Geological Site.
- Willingham Fen West Local Wildlife Site lies 20 metres south.
- Bishops Road South Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 315 metres north west.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Entrance Building and Walls and Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Cell Blocks lie to the north west of the site.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Northern half of site overlies a Source Protection Zone 2 and a Secondary A Aquifer lies within the bedrock.
- Some areas at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

## **Transport and Access**

- Public Rights of Way Linc/58/1 and Linc/59/2 run through this site.
- Existing industrial estate.
- Existing access from Monks Road already has a right turning facility.
- Transport Statement required as there are existing capacity issues in the vicinity. However, this proposal is unlikely to have a severe impact.

## **Amenity**

- Waste facility should be enclosed with only modest amounts of external storage.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- The site lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.
- South and east parts of the site are potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- A hospital lies 200 metres west of the site.
- An electricity sub-station lies within this site.



## WA05-CL Great Northern Terrace, Lincoln Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 498533 N 370751

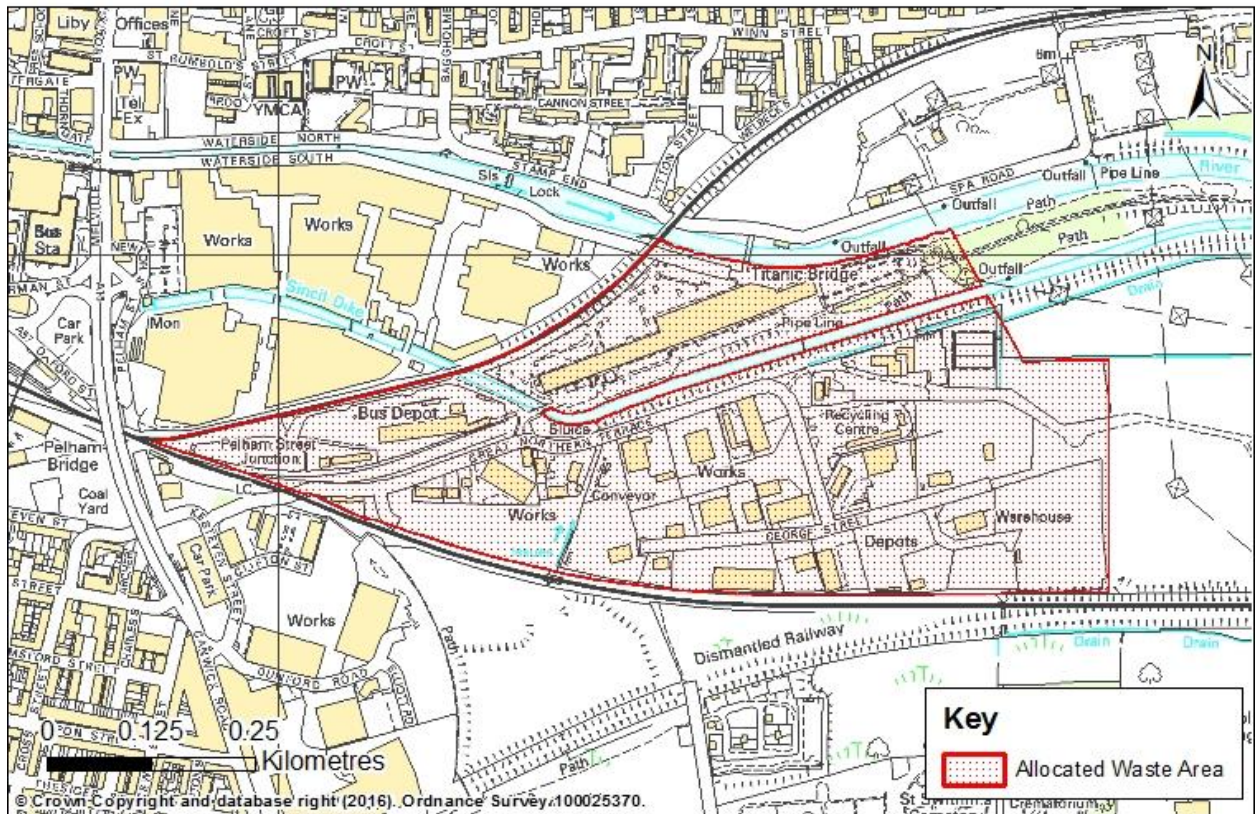
**District:** City of Lincoln Council

**Parish:** Lincoln

**Area of Site:** 31.1 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, HWRC, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

### WA05-CL Great Northern Terrace



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to and includes part of Witham Corridor, East of City Centre Local Wildlife Site.
- Cow Paddle Local Wildlife Site lies 20 metres south of the site.
- Cow Paddle Railway Embankment East Local Wildlife Site lies 20 metres south of the site.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Monk's Abbey Scheduled Monument lies approximately 250 metres north of the site.
- Grade II listed Stamp End Bridge lies adjacent to the central north of the site and other Grade II listed buildings in vicinity.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- The area north of Sincil Dike and directly south lies within Flood Zone 3 and the south eastern part of the site lies within Flood Zone 2 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Sincil Dike runs through the centre of the site.
- River Witham runs immediately to north of site.
- Some small areas of the site are at risk of flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

## **Transport and Access**

- Land 20 metres south of area designated under CROW Act s.15 giving rights of public access.
- Railway lines adjacent to north west and southern boundaries.
- Good connections to the East West Link Road, so there are unlikely to be any capacity issues.

## **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- The site lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.
- Two railway lines run adjacent to the north and south of the site.

## WA09-NK Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 507532 N 346517

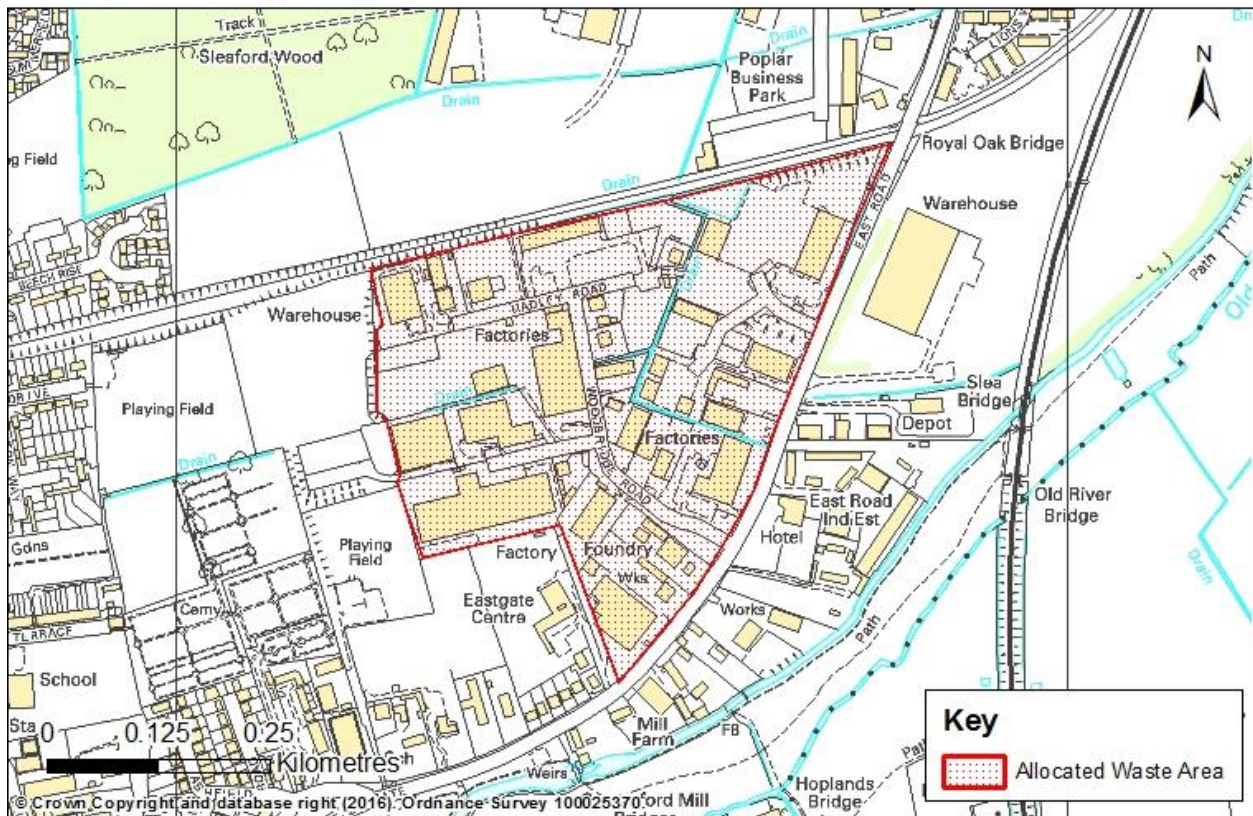
**District:** North Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Sleaford

**Area of Site:** 18.9 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

### WA09-NK Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lolly Cocks Local Wildlife Site and Local Nature Reserve lie approximately 200 metres south of the site.

### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within the surrounding area, including the Entrance to the Gas Works, 20 metres south of the site.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- Site underlain by a Source Protection Zone 2 with the north west corner underlain by Zone 3.
- Site underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the bedrock.

### **Transport and Access**

- Access to the site requires crossing a train line at a crossing point.
- Railway line adjacent to northern boundary.

### **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- The area lies within RAF Cranwell safeguarding zone.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Site is crossed by Intermediate Pressure Gas Pipelines.
- Sewer pipes within site.

## WA11-EL A16 Grimsby Road, Louth Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 532555 N 388883

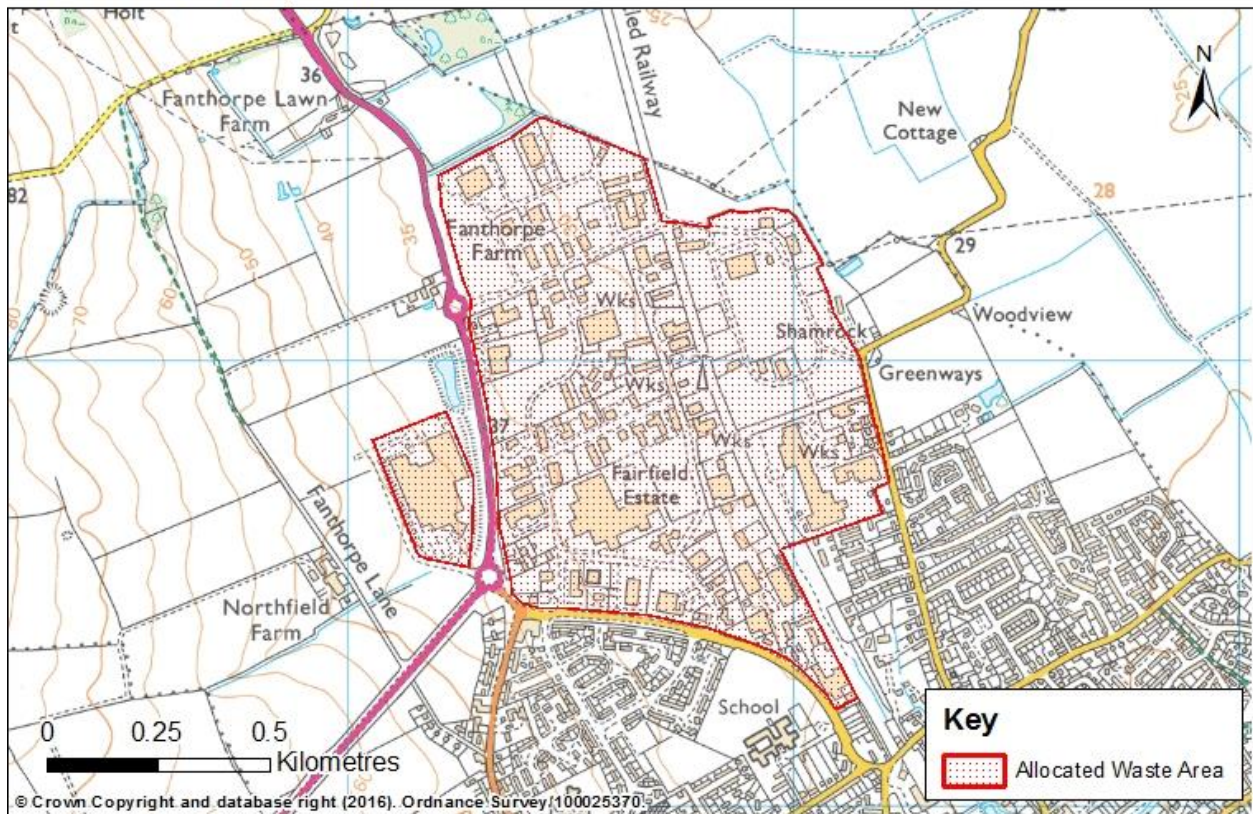
**District:** East Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Louth

**Area of Site:** 88.5 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Energy Recovery

### WA11-EL A16 Grimsby Road



### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are Grade II listed buildings within the surrounding area, including the Signal Box at Louth North, 130 metres south of the site.

### Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- Site underlain by a Principal Aquifer within the bedrock.

- Some areas are at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

### **Transport and Access**

- Good access.
- Existing industrial site that links straight onto A16
- Transport Statement required, although unlikely to have a detrimental effect on traffic capacity.

### **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- Waste development should be located in the north and east of the site, as this is where a number of existing waste sites are located and would discourage traffic accessing the estate through the two roads at the south.
- A school lies adjacent to the south of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- An abandoned railway line, used as a footpath, runs through the site which prevents movement through the site east – west.

## WA14-EL Holmes Way, Horncastle Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 526662 N 368394

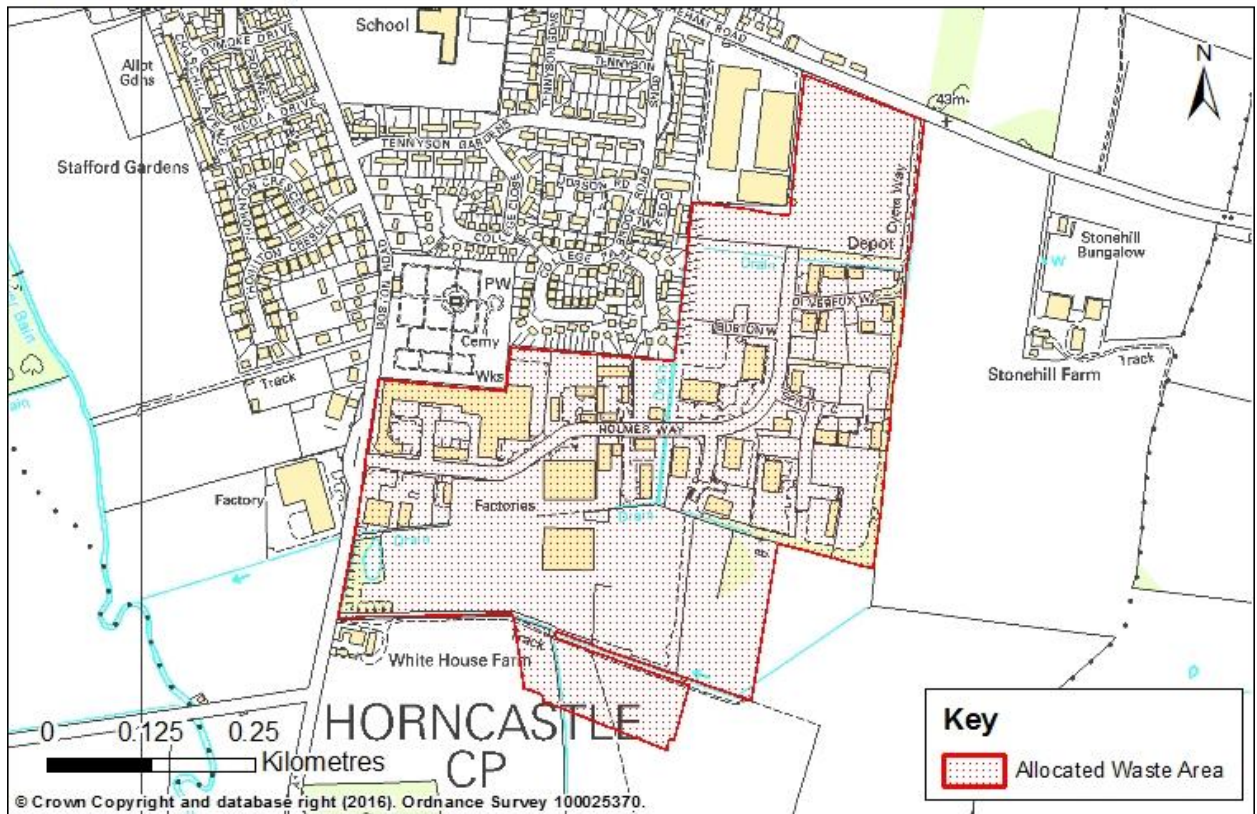
**District:** East Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Horncastle

**Area of Site:** 28 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

### WA14-EL Holmes Way



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Old River Bain Grassland Site of Nature Conservation Interest lies approximately 110 metres south west.
- Horncastle Canal Grassland Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 470 metres west.

### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Cemetery Chapel 75 metres north.

### **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- North east corner of site underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits.
- A number of drainage ditches run across the site.
- Some areas of the site are at risk of flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

### **Transport and Access**

- Impacts of traffic through Horncastle need to be assessed.
- Public Right of Way Horn/75/2 runs through the site, Horn/75/1a is adjacent to part of the southern boundary and Horn/75/2a is adjacent to part of the western boundary.

### **Amenity**

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- A cemetery lies adjacent to the north west corner.
- The site lies within RAF Coningsby safeguarding zone.



## WA16-SK North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drive, Bourne Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 510576 N 320675

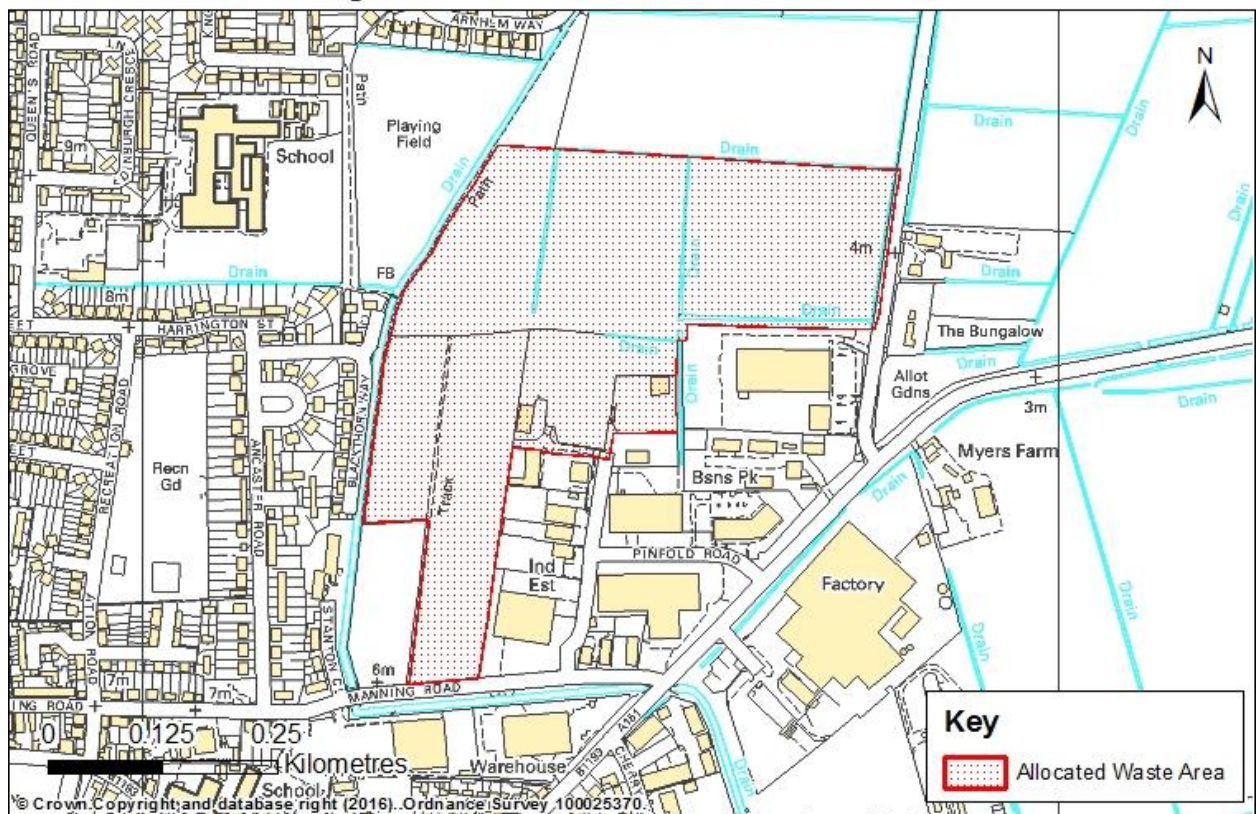
**District:** South Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Bourne

**Area of Site:** 16 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

### WA16-SK North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drive



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies within 5km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC.
- Site is within 5km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to

watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.

- Site lies within 7 km of Grimsthorpe Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated as a disused stone quarry with a rich limestone flora – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC.
- Site is within 6.5 km of Grimsthorpe Park SSSI, on which the Grimsthorpe SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- In order to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on the Baston Fen SAC or Grimsthorpe SAC as a result of the thermal treatment of waste, any waste development proposing thermal treatment methods must demonstrate that the emissions / deposition rates fall within the acceptable levels defined by the Environment Agency.
- Site is within 2km of Math and Elsea Woods SSSI, designated as two adjoining ancient semi-natural woodlands.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology within area.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- South of the site lies within a Source Protection Zone 1 and north of the site, excluding the north eastern corner, lies within a Source Protection Zone 2. The north east corner lies within a Source Protection Zone 3.
- The north of the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits. The north and south is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the bedrock.
- There are a number of drainage ditches crossing and bordering the site.

## **Transport and Access**

- Access via Manning Lane is unlikely to be acceptable due to generation of vehicle traffic passing, or close to, housing.
- Access via Meadow Drove preferred
- Public Right of Way Bour/7/3 runs along part of the western boundary.

## **Amenity**

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- A school lies 25 metres to the west of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

## WA22-BO Riverside Industrial Estate, Boston Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 533482 N 342188

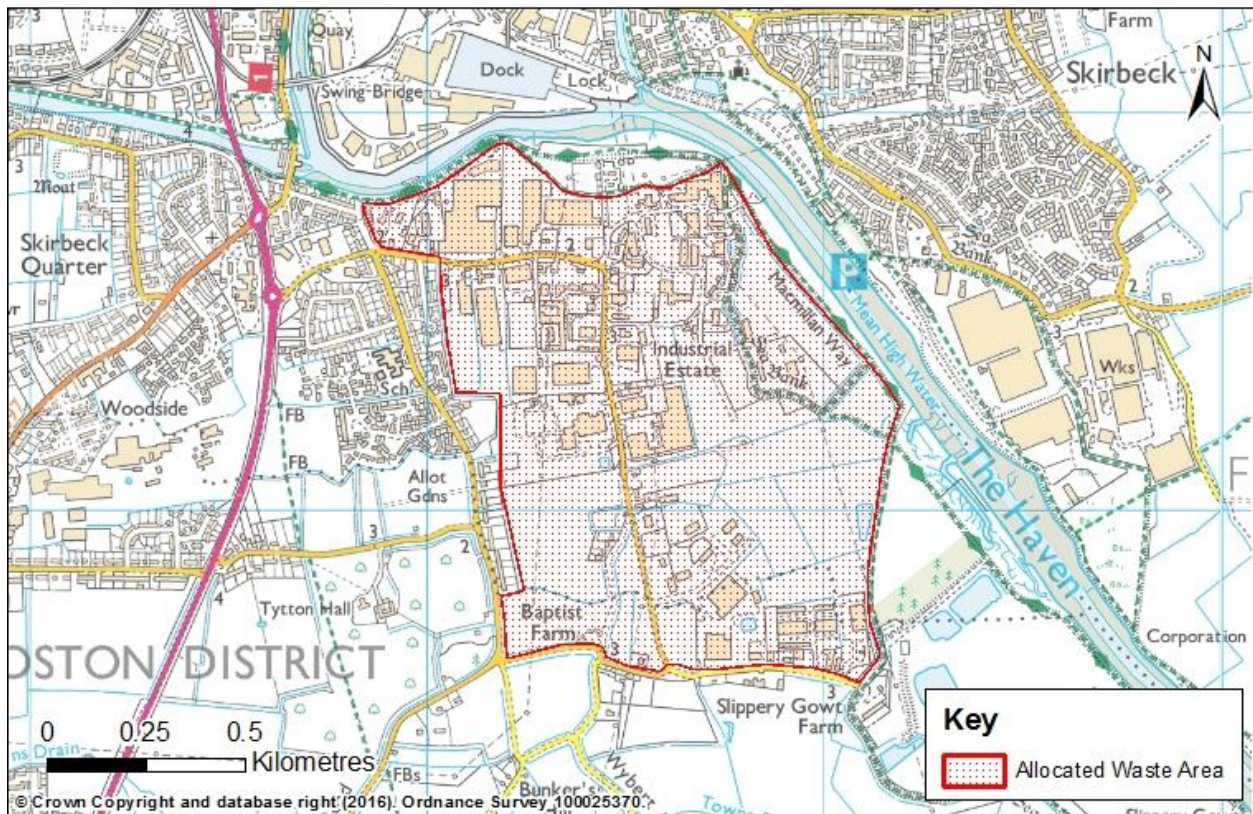
**District:** Boston Borough Council

**Parish:** Boston

**Area of Site:** 119 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Energy Recovery

### WA22-BO Riverside Industrial Estate



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies within 2.5km of the Wash and North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated as one of the most important marine areas in the UK and European North Sea Coast, including extensive areas of varying, but predominantly sandy, sediments subject to a range of conditions. The qualifying features of this SAC include subtidal sandbanks, intertidal mudflats and sandflats and coastal lagoons.
- Site lies within 2.5km of the Wash Special Protection Area (SPA), designated as numerically the most important area in Britain for wintering

waders and wildfowl, supporting little terns, common terns and Bewick's swans. It is also of importance to other migratory birds.

- Site lies within 2.5km of the Wash Ramsar site, designated as the largest estuarine system in Britain and the most important staging post and overwintering site for migrant wildfowl and wading birds in eastern England, also holding one of the North Sea's largest breeding populations of common seal and some grey seals.
- In relation to these SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, the Gibraltar Point Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), North Norfolk Coast SSSI and The Wash SSSI are the SSSIs on which the designations are based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage the special interests of these sites of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on these SSSIs, SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSIs and therefore the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites.
- In order to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on these SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites as a result of the thermal treatment of waste, any waste development proposing thermal treatment methods must demonstrate that the emissions / deposition rates fall within the acceptable levels defined by the Environment Agency.
- Havenside Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 115 metres east of the site.
- Havenside Local Nature Reserve lies approximately 130 metres east of the site.
- South Forty Foot Drain Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 190 metres north west of the site.
- Slippery Gowt Sea Bank Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 235 metres east of site.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are numerous listed buildings within the surrounding area, including Grade II\* Church of St Nicholas, 220 metres north.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Flood defences along The Haven (the footprint of which may be widened as part of the Boston Barrier works constraining the development of the site and its layout).
- Site lies within the “danger for all” category for the current day breach risk and climate change scenarios – will need to be mitigated appropriately.
- Numerous drainage ditches cross the site.

## **Transport and Access**

- Traffic impacts on town centre to be assessed.
- Good connection to the principle road network via a roundabout on the A16.
- May require upgrading of access roads into the site.
- Width restriction of junction to Low Road and Slippery Gowt Lane prevents HGV access to Heron Road and Low Road from the east.
- The Haven Way long distance footpath runs along the northern and eastern boundaries.
- The following Public Rights of Way run through the site or adjacent to site boundaries: Bost/14/1, Bost/14/4, Bost/14/5, Bost14/9, Bost/14/10, Bost/14/11 and Bost14/12.

## **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- A school lies 90 metres west.
- Allotment gardens lie 70 metres west.
- Site lies within the Holbeach and Wainfleet and Holbeck Plan R safeguarding zone.
- Large electricity sub-station and a cluster of pylons immediately north of estate and two lines of pylons cross site north to south.
- Site is crossed by, or within close proximity to, Intermediate Pressure Gas Pipelines.

## WA25-SH Warentree Lane / Enterprise Park, Spalding Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 525628 N 324572

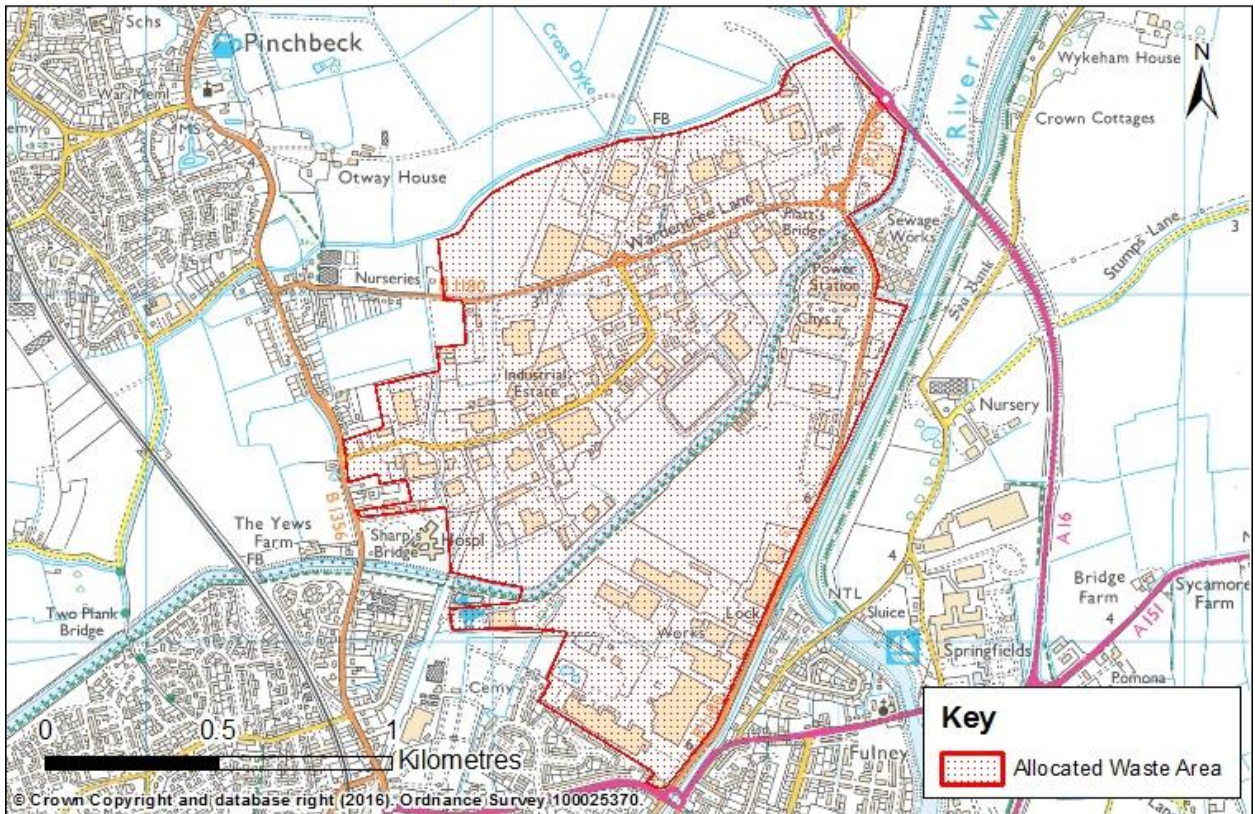
**District:** South Holland District Council

**Parish:** Spalding

**Area of Site:** 195.6 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility, Energy Recovery

### WA25-SH Warentree Lane / Enterprise Park



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Vernatt's Drain Local Wildlife Site runs from the north east of the site, through the site and to the south west.
- Vernatt's Nature Reserve lies adjacent to the south of the site.
- Blue Gowt Drain, West Marsh Road Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- River Welland in Spalding Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the south east of the site.

- Spalding Cemetery Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 20 metres south of the site.
- Pinchbeck Marsh Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 60 metres north east of the site.
- Coronation Channel Local Wildlife Site lies 190 metres east of the site.
- Southern part of site adjacent to a line of trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are numerous listed buildings within the surrounding area, including Grade II Yew Tree Farmhouse 80 metres west.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- A small area of the site lies within the tidal hazard area in the event of a breach to the tidal defences in the climate change scenario – will need to be evaluated and mitigated appropriately.
- River Welland lies to east of the site.
- Vernatt's Drain crosses the site.

## **Transport and Access**

- Good connection to principal road network via a roundabout on the A16 at the northern end of the Spalding by-pass.
- HGV movements through junction of West Marsh Road (B1180) and West Elloe Avenue (A151) are prohibited by width restrictions.
- Access to the land that was formerly part of the British Sugar factory has already been provided by means of a ghost island right-turn lane.
- Routeing agreements would be required to prevent or limit access / egress via the southern part of West Marsh Road to protect town centre.
- Public Right of Way Spal/15/3 runs through the site along the line of Vernatt's Drain.

## **Amenity**

- Any waste transfer facility must be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.



## **Other**

- A cemetery lies adjacent to the south.
- A hospital lies adjacent to the west.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Site is crossed by, or is within close proximity to, overhead power line apparatus, including an electricity sub-station – avoid development in close proximity to the sub-station.
- Priority given to development of enclosed waste facilities on the eastern border of the site, bordered by open water on both sides, but require adequate protection of River Welland.

## WA26-SH Clay Lake Industrial Estate, Spalding Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 525606 N 321138

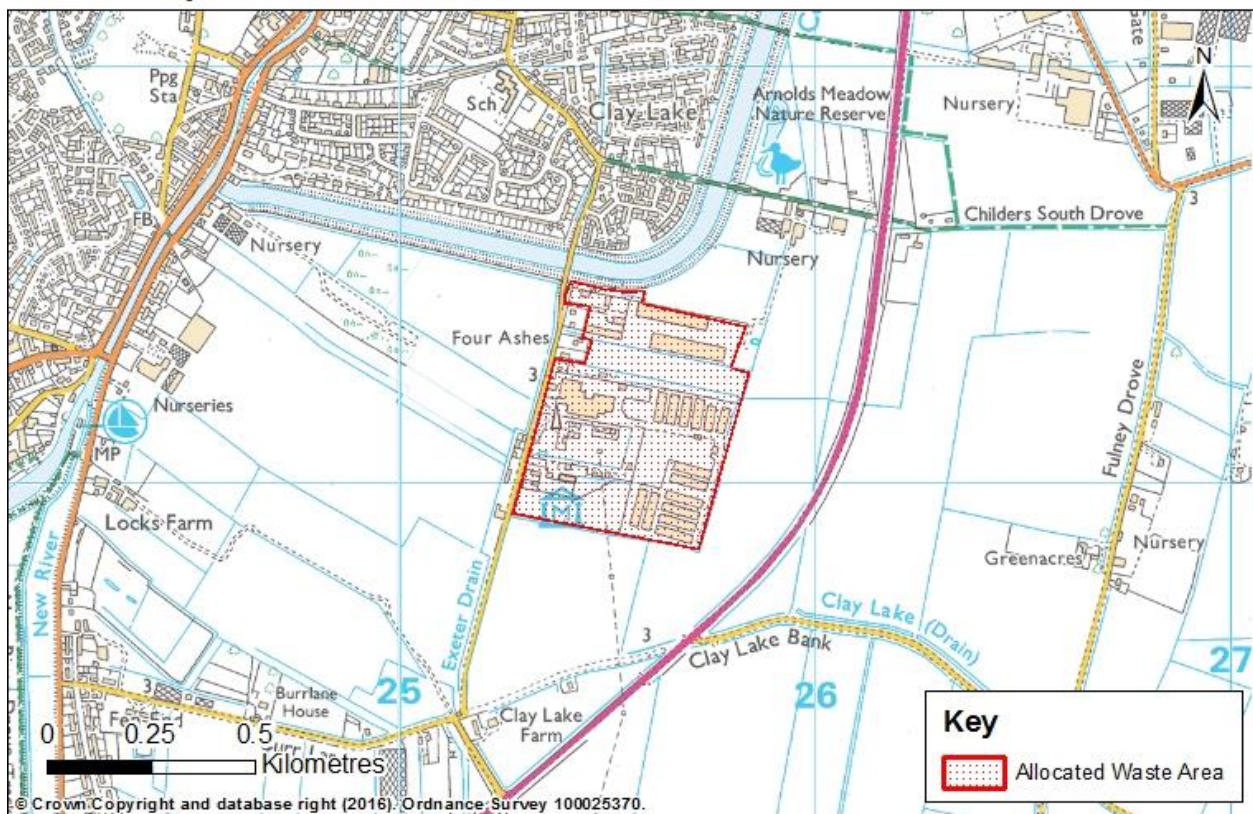
**District:** South Holland District Council

**Parish:** Spalding

**Area of Site:** 25 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Open Composting, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling Facility

### WA26-SH Clay Lake Industrial Estate



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Coronation Channel Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Arnold's Meadow Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 335 metres north of the site.
- Site adjacent to a tree subject to a Tree Preservation Order (at Clay Lake Cottage).

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site lies within the hazard extent for the climate change breach scenario and adjacent to the River Welland – will need to be mitigated appropriately.
- Coronation Channel lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Flood defences along Coronation Channel north of the site.

## **Transport and Access**

- Access to the site is via Spalding Drove which is currently poor and involves the use of a difficult left-right staggered crossroad junction with Burr Lane.
- No access yet from new ghost island right-turn lane on A16 to the south east of the site.
- Access through housing to the north must be prohibited.

## **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- A museum lies within the south west corner of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- An electricity sub-station is located in the southern half of the site with power lines running southwards out of the site.
- Telephone wires cross the southern part of the site.

## WS03-WL Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 510349 N 389582

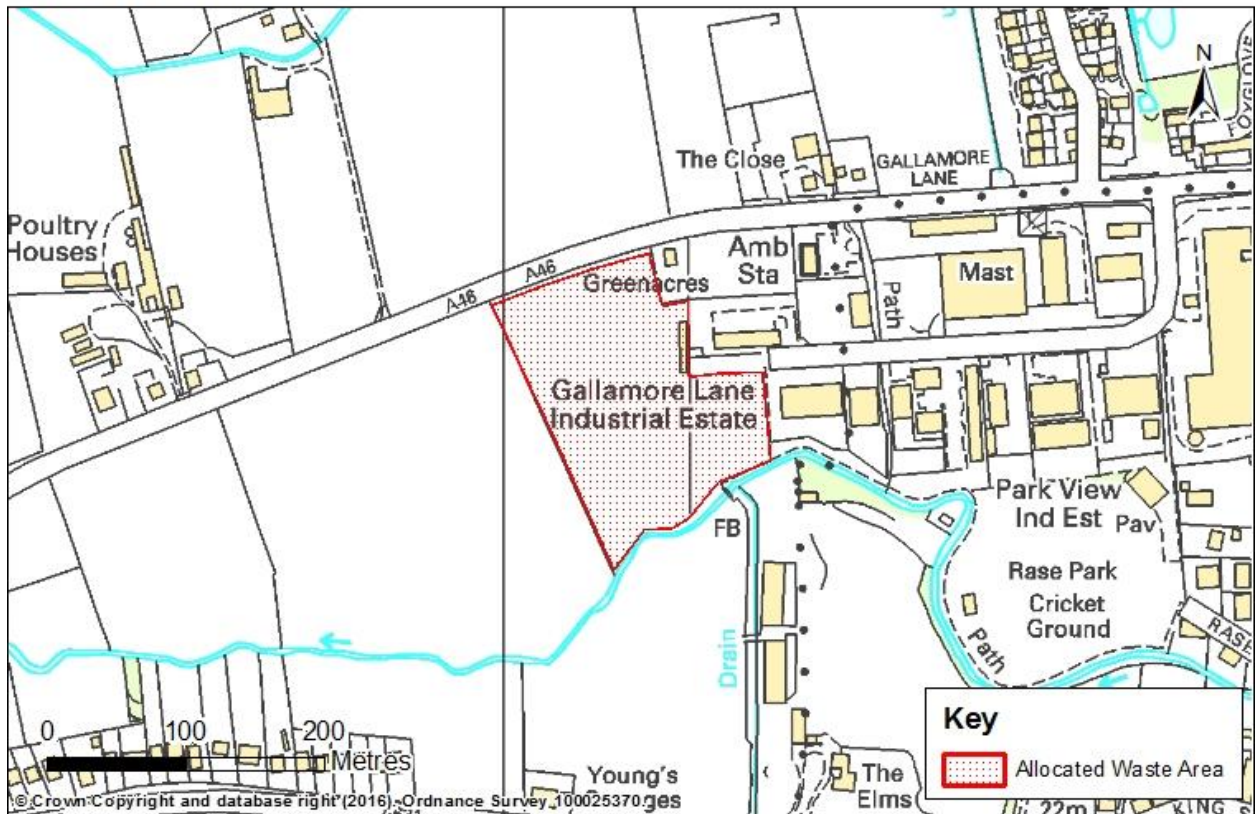
**District:** West Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Middle Rasen

**Area of Site:** 10.2 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Material Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

WS03-WL Gallamore Lane



### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are numerous Grade II listed buildings within the surrounding area.

### Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Southern edge of the site lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits.

- River Rase runs adjacent to south of the site from the midpoint westwards.
- Most southern boundary of the site is at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm.

### **Transport and Access**

- Public Right of Way Midd/170/1 runs along part of the southern boundary.
- Good site access. Existing right turn lane on Gallamore Lane.

### **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- Playing field lies adjacent to south east of the site.
- Site lies within the Humberside Airport, Rothwell (Walesby Hill), Rothwell (Mount Pleasant) and Claxby safeguarding areas.
- Water mains and sewer pipes within site.

# WS08-NK Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park, Sleaford Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 507234 N 347210

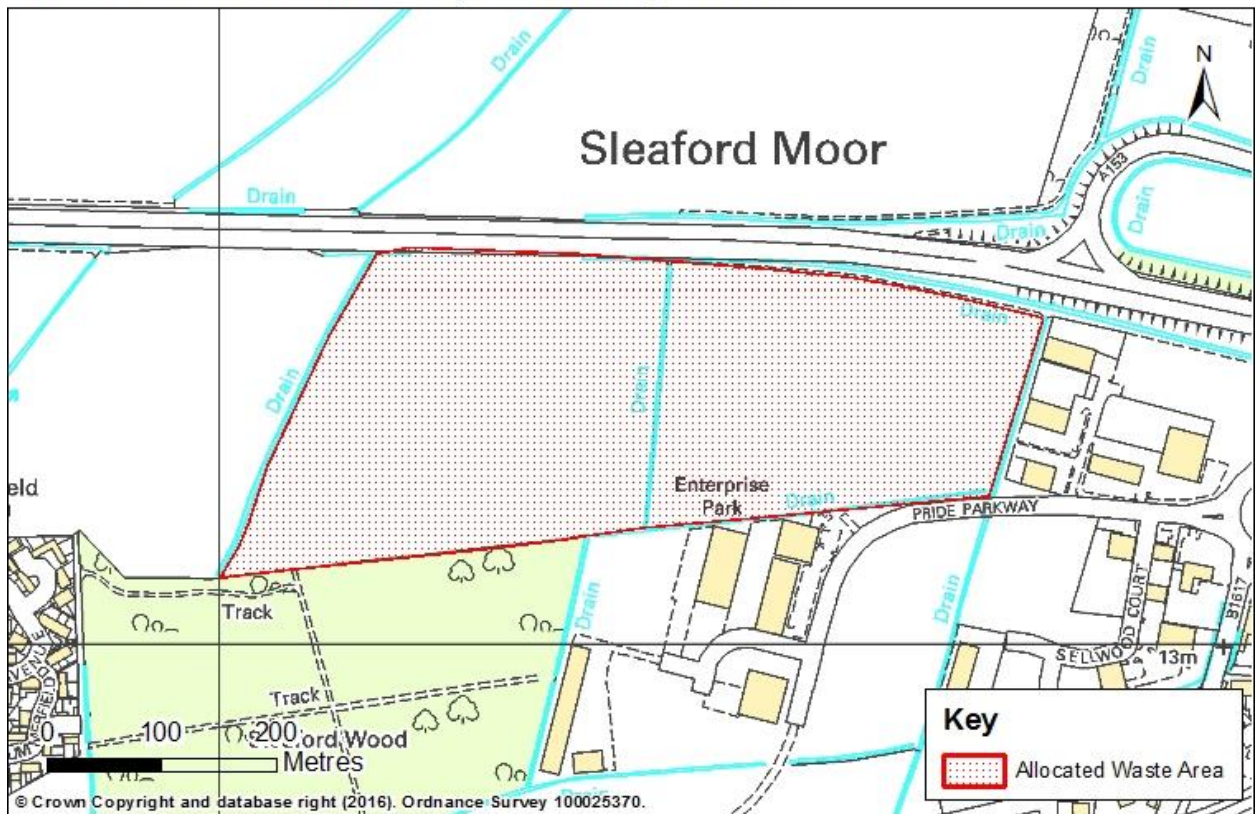
**District:** North Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Sleaford

**Area of Site:** 14.6 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

WS08-NK Land to south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park



## Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Sleaford Wood lies adjacent to the south western half of the site.

## Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology on site.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Northern edge of the site lies within Flood Zone 3 and parts of the western area lie within Flood Zone 2 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within both the superficial deposits and bedrock.
- The eastern area of the site lies within a Source Protection Zone 2.
- The central and western areas of the site lie within a Source Protection Zone 3.
- Drainage ditches run along the border of the site and north and south through the centre.

## **Transport and Access**

- Site has outline planning permission (reference 14/1520/OUT) for industrial development (mixed use B1, B2, B8 and ancillary development) including new highways access over adjoining land (granted 15<sup>th</sup> June 2016).

## **Amenity**

- Waste facility must be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- Site lies within RAF Cranwell and RAF Barkston Heath safeguarding areas.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

## WS09-NK Bonemill Lane, Sleaford Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 508191 N 346862

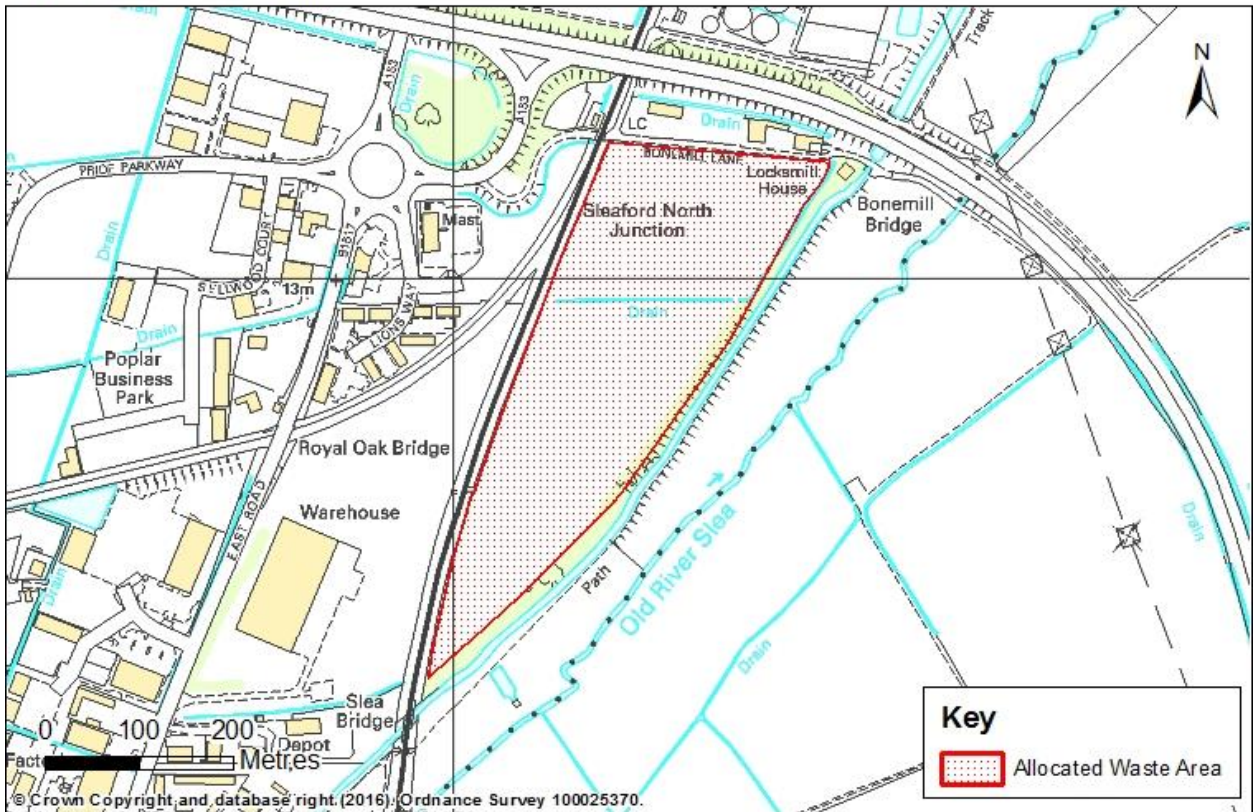
**District:** North Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Sleaford

**Area of Site:** 9.3 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Open Composting, Materials Recycling Facility, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Hazardous Waste Facility

### WS09-NK Bonemill Lane



### Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology on site.

### Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and the west of the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the bedrock.



- Site is within a Source Protection Zone 2.
- A large open drain forms the eastern boundary to the site.
- A ditch bisects the site east-west at its middle.

### **Transport and Access**

- Site has direct access to A153 and A16 but over a railway crossing.

### **Amenity**

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

### **Other**

- Offices within Poplar Business Park lie 80 metres west of the site.
- Site lies within RAF Cranwell and RAF Barkston Heath safeguarding areas.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- There is a railway line along the west side of the site.

## WS12-EL A158 Burgh Road West, Skegness Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 553952 N 364168

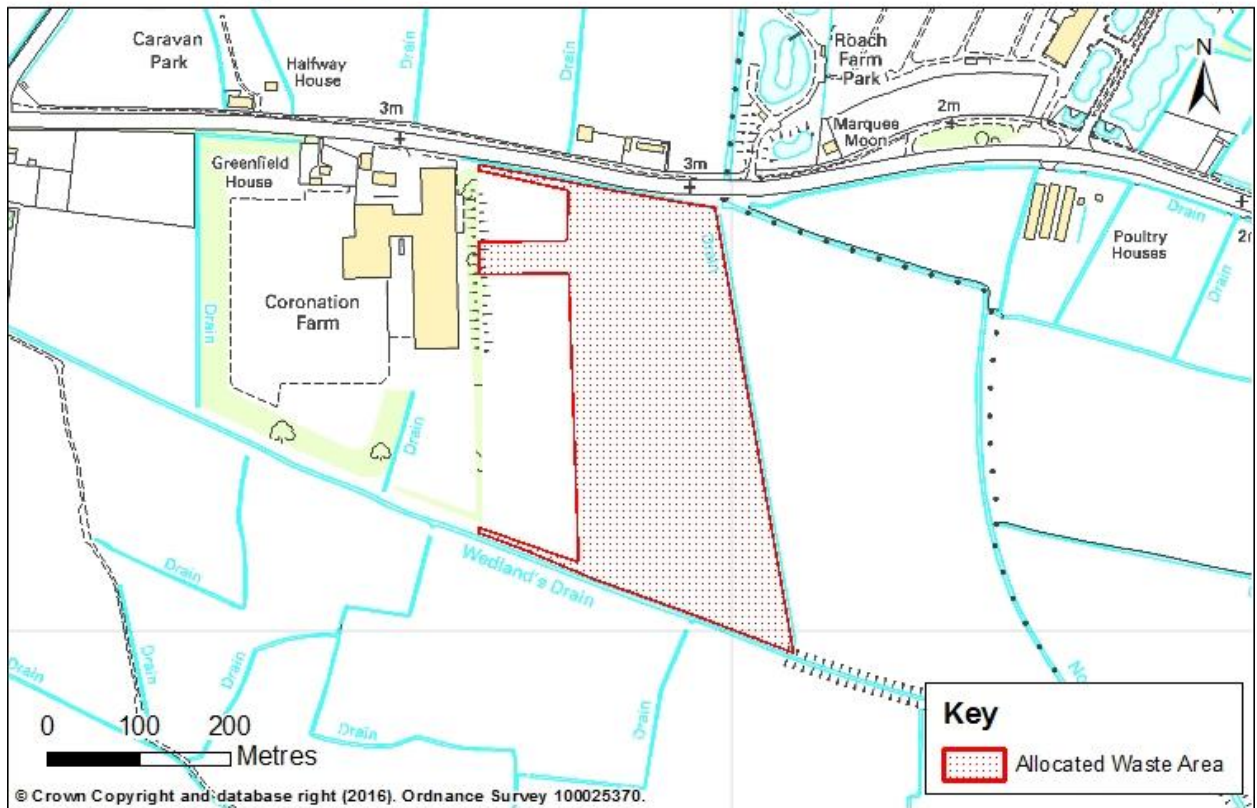
**District:** East Lindsey District Council

**Parish:** Burgh Le Marsh

**Area of Site:** 9.6 ha

**Potential Uses:** Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Open Composting, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

### WS12-EL A158 Burgh Road West



### Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies within 5km of Gibraltar Point and Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to the good examples of shifting dunes within a complex site that exhibits a range of dune types.
- Site lies within 5km of Gibraltar Point Special Protection Area (SPA), designated as it regularly supports in summer, a nationally important breeding population of little terns and wintering population of three species of migratory waterfowl.

- Site lies within 5km of Gibraltar Point Ramsar site, designated as an actively accreting sand dune system, saltmarsh and extensive intertidal flats which accommodates large numbers of overwintering birds.
- Site lies within 5km of the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, designated as one of the most important marine areas in the UK and European North Sea Coast, including extensive areas of varying, but predominantly sandy, sediments subject to a range of conditions. The qualifying features of this SAC include subtidal sandbanks, intertidal mudflats and sandflats and coastal lagoons.
- Site lies within 6.5km of the Wash SPA, designated as numerically the most important area in Britain for wintering waders and wildfowl, supporting little terns, common terns and Bewick's swans. It is also of importance to other migratory birds.
- Site lies within 6.5km of the Wash Ramsar site, designated as the largest estuarine system in Britain and the most important staging post and overwintering site for migrant wildfowl and wading birds in eastern England, also holding one of the North Sea's largest breeding populations of common seal and some grey seals.
- In relation to these SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, the Gibraltar Point Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes SSSI, North Norfolk Coast SSSI and The Wash SSSI are the SSSIs on which the designations are based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage the special interests of these sites of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on these SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSIs and therefore the SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites.
- In order to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on these SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites as a result of the thermal treatment of waste, any waste development proposing thermal treatment methods must demonstrate that the emissions / deposition rates fall within the acceptable levels defined by the Environment Agency.

## **Historic and Cultural Environment**

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology on site.

## **Flood Risk and Water Resources**

- Lies within Flood Zone 3.
- Site lies within the tidal hazard area following a breach to the tidal defences in the current day and climate change scenario – will need to be mitigated appropriately.
- Requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Principal Aquifer within the bedrock.
- Potential impacts on Wedland's Drain adjacent to the south or the ponds to the east needs to be considered.
- Small areas of the site are at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

## **Transport and Access**

- Public Right of Way BurM/260/2 runs along the southern boundary of the site.
- Existing access onto Burgh Road West may need improving to incorporate a right turn lane.
- Transport Assessment required.

## **Amenity**

- Waste facility must be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **Other**

- Leisure / caravan parks approximately 150 metres north east and 215 metres north west of site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Power lines cross the south west corner of the site.
- Potentially a gas pipeline running along the western boundary with the trading estate.
- Water mains pipes within site.

## WS17-SK Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor Development Brief

**Grid Reference:** E 489005 N 339180

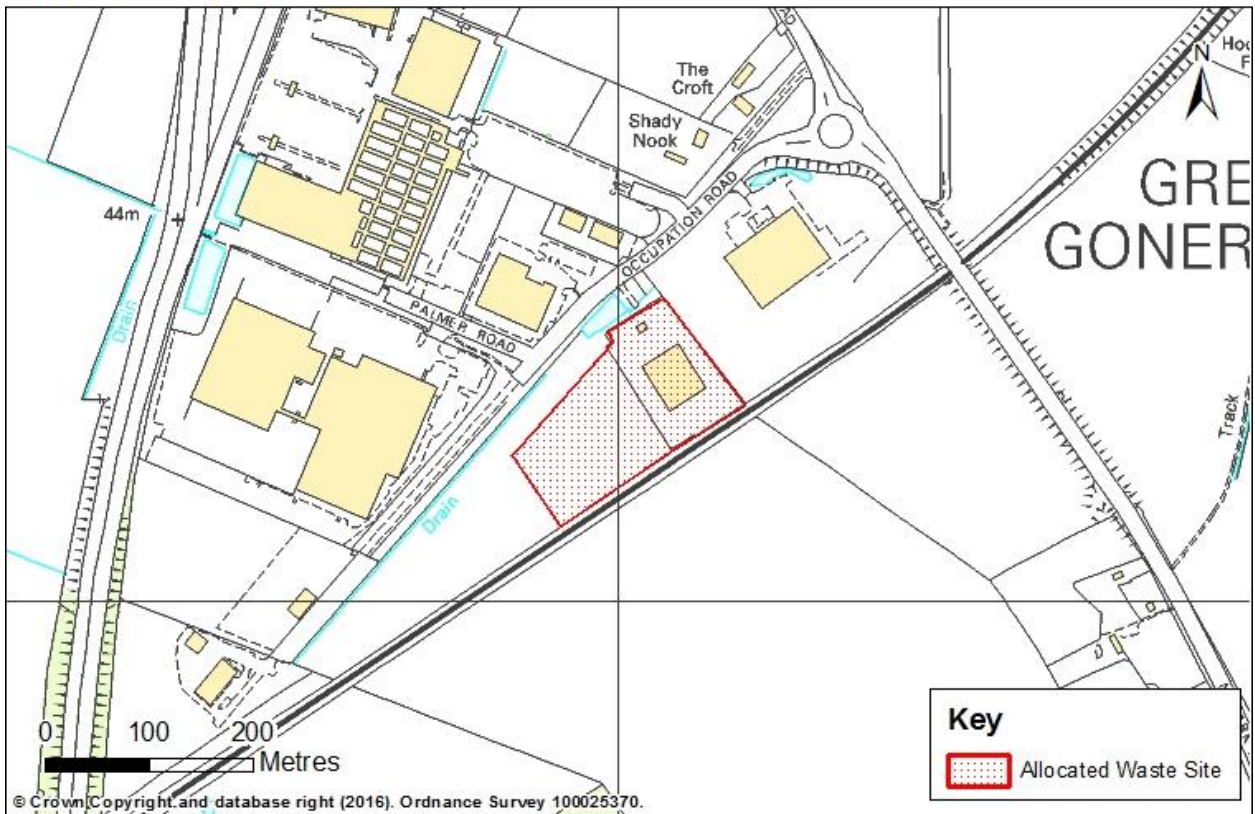
**District:** South Kesteven District Council

**Parish:** Great Gonerby

**Area of Site:** 2.4 ha

**Potential Uses:** Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Material Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

### WS17-SK Vantage Park



### Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.

### Transport and Access

- Public Right of Way GtGo/2/2 runs through the site.
- Benefits from direct access to Strategic Road Network.

### Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

- C&D Recycling use will require screening.

**Other**

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Close to a garden centre, other retail uses and service station.

## Appendix 2: Glossary of Terms

**Active Mining Site:** Mineral workings that are classified as active under the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 or the Environment Act 1995.

**Aftercare:** An agreed programme of work designed to bring a restored mineral or waste site to a satisfactory standard for agriculture, amenity or nature conservation use. Normally imposed in the form of a planning condition once a site has been granted permission to operate.

**After-use:** The use to which a mineral or waste site is put to on completion of restoration and any aftercare provisions e.g. agriculture, forestry, amenity (including nature conservation). Planning permission will be required to develop more formal uses of land (e.g. change of use of land to create a leisure facility).

**Aggregates:** Materials used in construction work or as fill consisting of rock crushed by nature (sands and gravels) or crushed by man (quarried rock, such as limestone which is then crushed on site).

**Agricultural Waste:** Agricultural waste is mostly uncontrolled animal slurry and vegetable matter but many farms also produce 'non-natural' wastes that are controlled, such as scrap metals, batteries, oils, tyres, rubber, glass, plastic and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Virtually all of these wastes are normally managed on the agricultural holdings where they are created.

**Alternative (Secondary) Aggregates:** The re-use of construction materials e.g. from demolition or road maintenance or the use or reprocessing of waste materials from other industries such as power station ash or colliery spoil, to replace primary aggregates.

**Ancient Woodland:** An area of woodland which has had a continuous history of tree cover since at least 1600.

**Apportionment:** The County's share of Regional aggregate provision.

**Appropriate Assessment:** A process required by the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC- the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features. To comply with the Directive, Lincolnshire County Council has carried out an Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.

**Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):** AONB is a statutory designation in recognition of their national importance and to ensure that their character and qualities are protected for all to enjoy. The legal framework for

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

**Area of Search:** An extensive area of land believed to contain significant, but generally unproven mineral resources within which the Mineral Planning Authority would have no objection in principle to mineral working, on at least part of the site subject to satisfactory proposals to protect the range of interests of acknowledged importance within and adjoining the area (see also "Preferred Areas").

**Biodiversity:** Summarises the phrase biological diversity – the variety of life on earth around us (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, plants, fungi and microorganisms) and the systems that support that variety.

**Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP):** A strategy for conserving species and enhancing, restoring, and creating habitats of importance.

**Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM):** Collation and assessment of existing data to provide guidance on the most suitable areas for landscape-scale biodiversity enhancement.

**Biodiversity 2020:** The national (England) strategy for the conservation of biodiversity 2011-2020.

**Borrow Pit:** A temporary mineral working to supply material for a specific construction project.

**Coal Bed Methane:** Clean coal technology and a potential long-term source of indigenous natural gas which can be extracted from underground coal seams.

**C&I Waste** (*Commercial and Industrial Waste*): These wastes are collected, managed and disposed by private waste companies serving businesses of all sizes across all industry sectors. A large proportion of *Commercial* waste is a mix of plastics, paper, card, glass and food waste collected from offices, shops, food outlets, etc. as well as waste metals (equipment, vehicles, machinery) and smaller quantities of chemicals, timber and other waste. The *Industrial* part of the stream comprises a similar range of materials but in different proportions, with larger quantities of chemicals, metals, textiles, and a variety of processing and packaging wastes, but with mixed office wastes also.

**CD&E Waste** (*Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste*): These wastes come from a wide range of new build and regeneration projects as well as road schemes and railway maintenance. Construction & Demolition wastes include structural and groundworks waste (bricks, asphalt, concrete, insulation material) and fittings (wood, plastic, glass, metal). Most of the waste is chemically inert



but insulation materials are usually hazardous because they contain asbestos. Excavation waste is primarily soil and stones. As they are often bulky and of low value, these wastes tend to be recycled or re-used at or close to where they are created. In the case of excavation wastes greater quantities are removed for disposal locally at landfill. Therefore, a greater proportion of this waste stream (compared to others) may be managed at source.

**Core Strategy:** Sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, including a long term spatial vision, the spatial objectives, and the strategic policies to deliver that vision. All other Development Plan Documents in the Local Plan must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

**Development Plan:** Sets out policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the area of the application.

**Development Management Policies:** A suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the core strategy.

**Dormant Mineral Sites:** Mineral Sites and Old Mining Permissions that are classified as dormant under the Environment Act 1995 or the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 respectively.

**Geodiversity:** Summarises the phase geological diversity - the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landscapes, together with the natural processes which form them. It is the link between geology, landscape, biodiversity and people.

**Geodiversity Action Plan (GAP):** A strategy for promoting and managing the sustainable use of geodiversity resources.

**Green Infrastructure:** a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

**Groundwater:** Water associated with soils or rocks below the ground surface, usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone, below the water table.

**Hazardous Waste:** The term hazardous waste has traditionally been used to describe materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and healthcare wastes. However, broadening of this definition means it now includes everyday items such as fluorescent tubes, televisions, computer monitors (known as Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) and scrap cars. All of the above

waste streams contain variable, but generally small, quantities of hazardous wastes.

**Hydraulic Fracturing ('Fracking'):** Hydraulic fracturing - or, as it is commonly known, fracking - is a process used to extract natural gas from rock (including shale). In simple terms, the technique involves pumping water into the ground at high pressure to make narrow fractures in the rock. The water contains sand and chemicals to help stimulate the gas. The process of fracking allows the gas or oil that's trapped inside the rock to be released so it can be recovered on the surface. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and numerous independent organisations have published papers which provide guidance about shale oil and gas and 'fracking'.

**Inert Waste:** waste that is biologically, chemically and physically unreactive with the environment.

**Landbank:** A stock of planning permissions (permitted reserves) for the winning and working of minerals generally expressed in 'years worth of supply'.

**Lincolnshire Geodiversity Action Plan (LGAP):** The local GAP that covers the historic county of Lincolnshire, i.e. the areas administered by Lincolnshire County Council, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council.

**Local Aggregate Assessment:** A Local Aggregate Assessment is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area.

**LACW** (*Local Authority Collected Waste*): This waste stream was previously referred to as Municipal Solid Waste, and the new name reflects a slight expansion in the range of wastes it covers. Most is generated by householders, whether it is collected from the kerbside or taken to recycling points such as Household Waste Recycling Centres. It also includes small quantities of commercial waste which is collected from small businesses by the local authority, as well as non-household waste such as road and pavement sweepings and gully-emptying wastes. Waste collection is largely undertaken by the Waste Collection Authorities' own operatives, but recovery and disposal activities are controlled by the county Waste Disposal Authority in conjunction with third party waste management companies.

**Local Development Document:** Local Development Documents are statutory documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. They have the weight of development plan and are subject to community involvement, public consultation and independent examination.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS):** Describes the Local Plan documents which the authority intends to prepare and the timetable for their preparation.

**Local Geological Sites:** Geological or geomorphological sites that are considered worthy of protection for their educational, research, historical or aesthetic importance. One of a number of designations under the umbrella term Local Sites.

**Local Nature Reserves (LNR):** Sites for people and wildlife offering special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it. They are declared by principal authorities under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

**Local Plan:** A Local Development Document which provides a written statement of the policies for delivering the spatial strategy and vision for an authority area, supported by a reasoned justification.

**Local Wildlife Sites (LWS):** Local Wildlife Sites are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife. Many sites will contain habitats and species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).

**Localism Act 2011:** Is an Act of Parliament that changes the powers of local government in England. The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision-making powers from central government control to individuals and communities.

**Marine Protected Area (MPA):** zones of the seas and coasts where wildlife is protected from damage and disturbance. The Government is committed to establishing a well-managed ecologically coherent network of MPAs in our seas.

**Mineral Planning Authority (MPA):** The Local Planning Authority responsible for overseeing all aspects of mineral operations. In the case of the County of Lincolnshire, these powers rest with the County Council.

**Municipal Waste:** See definition of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) above.

**National Character Area (NCA):** subdivide England into 159 areas of similar landscape character. Each NCA has a unique identity resulting from the interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human impact.

**National Nature Reserve (NNR):** NNRs are the finest sites in England for wildlife and / or geology. They are a selection of the very best parts of England's

Sites of Special Scientific Interest and many also have European nature conservation designations.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

**The Natural Environment White Paper:** Sets out how the value of nature can be mainstreamed across society by facilitating local action; strengthening the connections between people and nature; creating a green economy and showing leadership in the EU and internationally. It sets out 92 specific commitments for action.

**Non-Inert Waste:** waste not classified as inert and thus in some manner will react with the environment. Also known as 'Active Waste'.

**Permitted Reserves:** Mineral reserves for which planning permission has been granted (usually expressed in million tonnes). The MPA will not release details of reserves for individual quarries or quarry operators to ensure 'commercial confidentiality'.

**Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004:** The legislation that introduced the new development planning system.

**Preferred Areas:** An area of known mineral resource, proven by survey information, where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated, subject to all other considerations being met.

**Priority habitat/species:** Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 details the list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

**Ramsar sites:** wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.

**Recycled Aggregates:** Aggregates produced from recycled construction and demolition wastes such as crushed concrete, road planings etc.

**Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS/RIGGS):** Established in 1990 by the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC), RIGSs were the predecessor to Local Geological Sites. One of a number of designations under the umbrella term Local Sites.

**Reserves:** Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of material present which could be economically and technically

exploited. Permitted reserves are those with benefit of planning permission for extraction.

**Restoration:** Process of returning a site to its former or a new use following mineral extraction. Involves reinstatement of land by contouring and the spreading of soils or soil making materials.

**Secondary (Alternative) Aggregates:** Aggregates derived from by-products of the extractive industry, e.g. china/ball clay waste, colliery spoil, blast furnace slag, pulverised fuel ash, etc.

**Sensitive Receptors:** Land uses that are sensitive to the impacts of Minerals and Waste development. These include, but are not limited to, residential and commercial properties, places of employment, schools, and leisure activities (whether passive or active).

**Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI):** Sites referred to in a Local Plan, selected as being of importance for nature conservation on the basis of local knowledge and were the predecessor of Local Wildlife Sites. One of a number of designations under the umbrella term Local Sites.

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs):** the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. Currently designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC):** An area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitat's Directive. SACs provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

**Special Protection Area (SPA):** A Special Protection Area (SPA) is an area of land, water or sea which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union. SPAs are European designated sites, classified under the European Wild Birds Directive which affords them enhanced protection.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** Statement of the local authority's proposed standards and approach to involving the local community and stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of all Local Development Documents and development control decisions.

**Sterilisation:** Where minerals cannot be extracted because of surface level development.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** The European SEA Directive requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment, including those in the field of planning and land use. Local authorities are advised to take an integrated approach towards Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment to avoid unnecessary duplication and confusion. Together they will play an important part in testing the soundness of Local Development Documents, ensuring that they contribute towards sustainable development.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA):** Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government policy, Lincolnshire County Council is producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of all its LDDs.

**Sustainable Development:** Resolution 24/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.

**Waste Planning Authority (WPA):** The Local Planning Authority responsible for land-use planning control for waste management. In the case of the County of Lincolnshire, these powers rest with the County Council.

Lincolnshire County Council  
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**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills  
Executive Director for Environment and Economy**

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>14 October 2016</b>
Subject:	<b>Harvesting Verge Biomass</b>

**Summary:**

As Highway Authority, LCC currently maintains 8,750 kms of roadside verges. For 18 months work has been going on to evaluate more sustainable ways to maintain verges at lower cost whilst meeting other objectives (such as ensuring appropriate management of Lincolnshire's road verges designated for wildlife conservation value).

A small pilot is taking place this summer to harvest verge biomass and use it as feedstock in an anaerobic digestion plant producing energy and digestate (fertiliser).

As part of the pilot monitoring and research is being carried out and will be complete by early 2017.

Notwithstanding the final results from that research it is already clear that there are some interesting opportunities and this report aims to bring members up to date with progress and highlight those opportunities.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations for consideration.

## **1. Background**

In Lincolnshire there are approximately 8,750 km (5,500 miles) of highway of which 6,173 km are termed 'rural' and largely bounded by grass verges. The majority of road verges are within the public highway and Lincolnshire County Council as the Local Highways Authority is required to keep them in a safe and unobstructed condition. Current practice is to flail mow a 1.1m strip of the verge, and wider swathes around visibility zones at road junctions, leaving the mown vegetation in situ. As a result of budget pressures Council policy has recently been changed reducing the frequency of cuts from three to two for 2016-7 with the potential for further reduction or cessation a real possibility in future.

With the majority of the verge width left uncut and the visibility strip being regularly mulched, the result has been a gradual increase in nutrients, the encouragement of growth of vigorous tall grass and weeds, and suppression of the overall biodiversity potential of the road verges i.e. fewer wildflowers, pollinators etc. In recognition of the issues posed by current practice Lincolnshire County Council's Highways Authority works in partnership with the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust to manage the most biodiverse verges as Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs). RNRs constitute less than 1% of the network (80km). On these verges, a late hay cut ensures survival of the rich assemblage of wild flowers and invertebrates, some species of which are nationally rare. In addition to RNRs, a further 233km of wildflower-rich verges have been identified and designated as Local Wildlife Sites as a result of the Life on the Verge project (2009-present).

Over the past 18 months work has been going on to develop a model that might provide better outcomes and value for money. Building on European research and practice, a study<sup>1</sup> was commissioned quantifying the potential resource and how it might be used productively.

The study confirmed several significant opportunities for a wider uptake of innovative road verge management strategies including:

- developing verge harvesting as a new feedstock for Anaerobic Digestion (termed Low Input High Density (LIHD) biomass) for renewable energy generation that does not take agricultural land out of production and does not require fertilisers or other inputs with a high carbon footprint
- providing an additional source of income and employment from the rural landscape by the production and use of a new renewable energy feed stock
- promoting biodiversity through harvesting LIHD verge biomass, thus contributing to Biodiversity 2020 and LCC Natural Environment Strategy objectives and local authority responsibilities under the NERC Act 2006 whilst extending Local Wildlife Sites in positive conservation management (as measured and reported under Single Data List 160.00) and providing benefits for pollinating insects in accordance with The National Pollinator Strategy 2014
- achieving better value through LIHD verge biomass being valued as a resource and reducing the net carbon emissions resulting from the management of the soft landscape around Lincolnshire road network

In theory the LIHD biomass resource available from Lincolnshire verges alone could annually provide sufficient electricity for about 4,500 homes or gas for 1,100 homes. Verge biomass is not the only potential LIHD biomass source. Highways Agency, Network Rail and others have been looking at similar opportunities. There are other potentially significant sources (such as watercourses regularly cleared by Internal Drainage Boards and the Environment Agency, public open spaces, parks and commons, golf courses, MoD sites etc.) that could be used. If those sources could be tapped significantly more energy could be produced. In addition business case and viability is strengthened as greater feedstock is sourced closer to the AD

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<sup>1</sup> A Feasibility Study into the utilization of Anaerobic Digestion to sustain the harvesting of road verge biomass (September 2015). [Download from LCC web site](#)

plant. The Lincolnshire study has received national attention and discussion has been held with relevant Government Departments and industry bodies.

As a result of the study an operational pilot was carried out in summer 2016, working with a local anaerobic digestion operator, the Environment Agency, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and machinery manufacturers. The pilot had three main objectives

- Test and monitor the logistics of harvesting LIHD verge biomass (costs; environmental impacts; machinery performance)
- Seek to demonstrate the benefits of LIHD to Anaerobic Digestion operators, thereby creating a market
- Inform future mowing regimes and business models

The pilot was carried out in a defined area based on local AD plant. Identified verges were mown in early/mid-June and late July/early August. The LIHD (in the order of 60 tonnes) which was gathered will be used as a component (20%) in the AD plant (probably early 2017). Performance will be closely monitored to ascertain biogas production.

The pilot exercise is supported by ongoing research on

- Biomass yields, composition (including analysis of heavy metals, PAH content), biogas yields etc. (Leeds University)
- Business Case options and analysis (London Business School)
- Biodiversity and ecological impacts (carried out by Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust with support from the University of Lincoln)

Interim conclusions from that research will be available by late November 2016 and final conclusions in spring 2017.

## **2. Conclusion**

Work to date and analysis of parallel research has reinforced initial indications that there are significant opportunities in harvesting verge biomass and using it as feedstock in AD. Amongst the potential benefits are

- Continued maintenance of roadside verges potentially at reduced costs
- The extension of improved management to more rural verges with significant biodiversity and pollinator benefits
- Generation of renewable energy, reduced carbon emissions and improved energy security; this could include community based provision of heat and electricity in some locations (particularly those off the gas grid)
- Utilising feedstock for renewable energy that does not take agricultural land out of production and does not require fertilisers or other inputs with a high carbon footprint (reflecting recent direction of government policy changes). Indeed the process will generate digestate which can be used in place of fertiliser thereby reducing agricultural costs and reducing emissions
- Providing local economic benefit through agricultural diversification and job creation

There are still some other issues that are unresolved. On the regulatory front verge biomass is currently considered by Environment Agency to be a waste and, as such, its use in AD brings with it regulatory requirements. Current requirements would impose significant costs on AD operators and threaten potentially viability. Conversely, minor changes in requirements could facilitate significant growth. Government policy and support (Feed in Tariff, Renewable Heat Incentive) is currently under review but it should be noted that the direction of travel favours wastes rather than grown feedstocks. This is beneficial to the use of LIHD as a feedstock.

How AD operators will perceive the value and technical acceptability of LIHD remains unclear. This is critical to wider implementation.

Consideration of optimum machinery, methods and collection logistics will also need to be further considered and refined.

Next steps are

- To complete and publish research and consider conclusions
- Continue development of potential business models for further consideration
- Continue to lobby, with others, for appropriate regulatory and support framework

### **3. Consultation**

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

NA

### **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 Douglas Robinson, who can be contacted on (01522) 554816 or [douglas.robinson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:douglas.robinson@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>14 October 2016</b>
Subject:	<b>Carbon Management Plan 2015-16 progress report</b>

**Summary:**

In April 2013 Lincolnshire County Council adopted its second Carbon Management Plan to cover the period from 2013-18. The Plan agreed a target to reduce emissions by 22% over that period through a range of projects across the authority.

Recent government announcements (on reforming the energy tax landscape and in the Housing and Planning Act) include statutory requirements to report on and reduce consumption. Consultation on the tax is expected soon but will be based on consumption and current estimates are that it could increase council tax liabilities by £350,000 annually.

This annual review details progress in the last financial year. Over that time there has been a 4.2% decrease in emissions. Since the original baseline year (2011/12) emissions have decreased by 13.5%. These figures are marginally above the trajectory required to meet the target. That will reduce energy costs by £2,000,000 per year.

In order to maintain progress and in light of government legislation identified above it is recommended that a third Carbon Management Plan is essential and preparation should start in 2017.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to –

- Consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.
- Note the satisfactory progress towards the target and supports the continued work to monitor, report on and reduce consumption and emissions.
- Support preparation of a third Carbon Management Plan with work commencing in 2017.

**1. Background**

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.

Two recent announcements emphasise the continued importance Government places on reducing emissions;

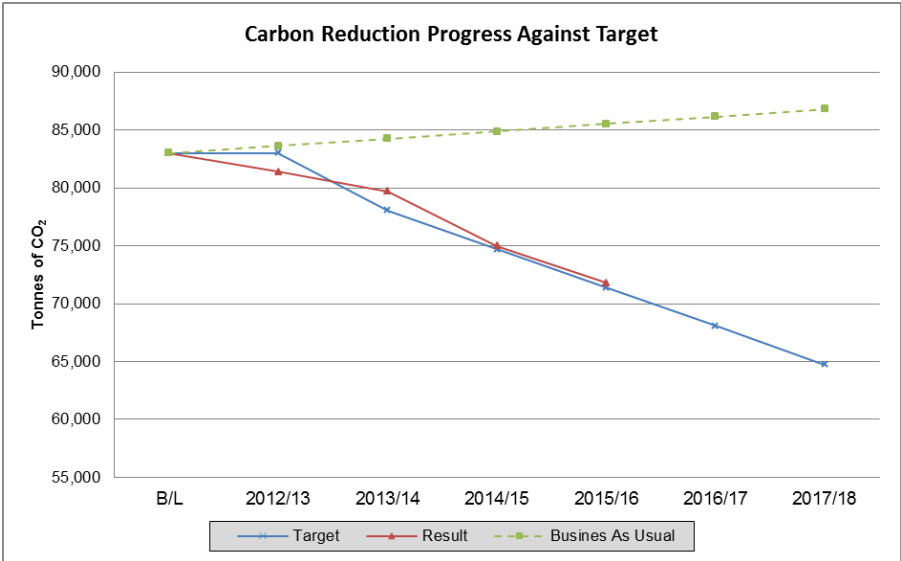
- Reforming Energy Tax; following the consultation in autumn 2015 the Government announced significant changes to the energy tax landscape in Budget 2016. Their aim is to create an integrated approach to energy efficiency, carbon taxation and emissions reporting. It proposes to consult on the details this summer.
- Housing and Planning Act 2016 has a requirement for local authorities to prepare a report (starting in 2017) on improving efficiency and sustainability of buildings owned by local authorities. It also has a requirement ensuring that buildings that become part of the authority’s estate fall within the top quartile of energy performance. Again we expect a consultation in the near future.

A briefing note is included as Appendix A on what we know at the minute.

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. In times of decreasing budgets it becomes more important to reduce costs wherever possible.

LCC is a signatory of Climate Local which makes public the Council’s commitment towards actively addressing climate change. LCC has placed tackling the causes and effects of climate change as one of its core priorities. 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. This annual report highlights progress and identifies areas of concern.

In 2015/6 there has been a 4.2% decrease in overall emissions to 71,810 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. This equates to an overall 13.5% decrease from the 2011/12 baseline year and Graph 1 below shows progress to date.



Graph 1 – Progress Against 22% Target by 2018

A more detailed report is in preparation and will be published in due course.

## **2015/6 progress**

### **Property and ICT**

Members expressed concerns last year at the lack of progress on the Property and ICT schemes identified in the original plan. On the ICT front I am happy to report that some progress has been made. The remote storage solution has been implemented and we are awaiting performance data from the supplier. It is expected that this will show reduced emissions. In addition it has been agreed that a Service Plan will be prepared establishing ICT energy baselines and proposing schemes to reduce emissions.

In relation to Property the new contract with VinciMouchel is in its second year and energy and environmental management is a key requirement. Amongst the work carried out last financial year to reduce emissions were the following

- Boiler replacement programme; over £400,000 invested
- Building Management Systems audit and upgrades
- Heating, Ventilation and air conditioning audit and maintenance
- Energy audits on Crown House, Lincoln and Keily House, Louth; properties acquired as part of LCC rationalisation programme. The audits assessed and costed energy efficiency investment and renewable options
- Programme of delivering Display Energy Certificates (statutory requirement) commenced and is ahead of target. This work provides insight into our portfolio and is important in identifying energy saving work

The strategic investment schemes identified in the original plan (lighting and boiler optimisation and insulation) have not been progressed.

### **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 through LCC's Salix Revolving Fund over the past 5 years and this has led to a 9.9% reduction in carbon emissions from the 2014/15 figure.

As a result of evaluating budget reduction options a scheme has been developed to ensure that LCC's system of 68,000 street lights is more efficient, sustainable and relevant for Lincolnshire. This will be achieved through a combination of LED conversions with dimming, part night lighting and some switch offs designed to reduce energy consumption. This invest to save approved project has a capital cost of £6.4M and will lead to a payback period of 3.6 years and contribute significantly to the Councils carbon reduction target of 22% by 2018.

The programme of work commenced in April 2016 and be completed by 31 March 2017 – at which point the savings will be fully realised. Significant savings have already been seen (at 31 August, 2016 the changes made to date had saved the equivalent of £472,000 of annualised savings). The combination of changes is designed to:

- Save £1.7M revenue funding per year
- Reduce LCC's carbon footprint by 6,254 tonnes
- Reduce LCC's electricity consumption by 12.5M Kwh per year.
- Reduce Light Pollution
- Reduce ongoing maintenance needs.

### **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 was a four year programme designed to deliver effective carbon reductions across Lincolnshire's schools estate, through informed behaviour and appropriate investment in technology.

SCoRE achieved national recognition in the 2014 Green Apple awards and Marton Primary School won the Sustainable School in the Ashden Awards in 2015. The scheme was also shortlisted in Local Government Chronicle awards. The SCoRE programme delivery has been completed and 260 of Lincolnshire's 360 schools have completed the programme.

The programme for technology investment (in Boiler Optimisation and boiler room insulation) has now been completed with £1,978,552 worth of equipment installed in 343 schools. Data analysis from 151 schools heated by gas has shown that the average savings were 9.1%. The analysis used automated meter readings and was weather corrected so that 'like for like' comparison of a years' worth of data before and after the units were installed could be compared.

The final element of SCoRE was the 'invest to save' phase. Every school action plan contains a '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. To date SCoRE has led to 50 projects valued at £1,180,810 being installed. A breakdown is shown below:

- 36 lighting upgrades to LED valued at £699,386.
- 12 Solar PV installations valued at £455,149.
- 2 ceiling mounted infrared heating panel upgrades to school teaching areas valued at £26,275.

There have been some significant successes stories from schools that have taken joined up action and exploited investment opportunities to the full as previously reported.

### **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 and grant maintained schools (Appendix B details Salix spend in the last financial



year). 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 £1,906,193 of investment and as a result annual energy costs have been reduced by £394,506. In the last financial year £144,257 has been invested and will achieve annual savings of £25,488 (at today's energy prices). Approximately £200,000 is available annually.

There has been a long held desire to increase the use of Salix revolving fund for investment in the Council's own portfolio rather than in schools. Whilst use of the fund for school scheme does contribute to meeting the target the Council derives no direct financial benefit. Where investment is made in the Council's portfolio there is reduction in base costs. As Appendix B shows this is still not happening.

### **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.

## **2. Conclusion**

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 trajectory required to meet the Council's five year target, reducing base energy costs by £2,000,000.

Given the legislation referred to above and, in the interests of meeting high level commitments and continuing to focus on reducing base costs it is recommended that it would be appropriate to commence work on preparing a third Carbon Management Plan in 2017.

## **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	Reforming the tax landscape briefing
Appendix B	Salix schemes 2015-6

## 5. 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
Carbon Management Plan 2013-18	LCC website

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).

## Environment Scrutiny 14 October 2016

### Carbon Management Plan progress report 2015-6

#### Briefing on Government proposals on carbon emissions reporting and tax

##### Summary

Following a consultation in autumn 2015 the Government announced significant changes to the energy tax landscape in Budget 2016. Their **aim is to create an integrated approach to energy efficiency, carbon taxation and emissions reporting.**

It proposes to **consult on the details this summer**, but the key decisions are to

- **move to a single business energy tax from April 2019; public sector will be subject to the same tax and reporting requirements as the private sector**
- close the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) following the 2018-19 compliance year
- **increase main rates of Climate Change Levy (CCL) from April 2019**, to recoup revenue lost from abolishing the CRC, in a fiscally-neutral reform, and encourage energy efficiency amongst CCL- paying businesses

It is estimated that by 2019 Lincolnshire County Council will pay CCL of £555,769 (increase of £312,870 on 2015/6 payment). This may vary depending on final legislation).

The Housing and Planning Act 2016 includes statutory requirement for local authorities to prepare a report (starting in 2017) on improving efficiency and sustainability of buildings owned by local authorities. It also has a requirement ensuring that buildings that become part of the authority's estate fall within the top quartile of energy performance.

With **established and robust energy monitoring and reporting in place as part of its Carbon Management Plan and Climate Local commitments Lincolnshire County Council is well placed to comply with both requirements.** The proposal further validates the importance of continued reporting on and investment in energy efficiency reducing energy bills and emissions.

##### Background

1.1 In autumn 2015 the Treasury consulted on a new integrated approach to energy efficiency, carbon taxation and emissions reporting. It followed long-standing criticisms of a complex patchwork of schemes, with overlapping reporting requirements and different tax rates that dilutes carbon pricing signals and investment incentives. The aim is to create a "simpler and more stable environment for business" by cutting administrative burdens and costs while encouraging investment in energy efficiency and low-carbon alternatives.

1.2 The review discussed the future of at least eight schemes, regulations and taxes. These include the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC), Climate Change Levy (CCL), Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS), mandatory greenhouse gas reporting, Climate

Change Agreements (CCA), enhanced capital allowances (ECAs), DECC's electricity demand reduction (EDR) pilot and taxes on other fuels such as heating oils.

1.3 In Budget 2016 the Chancellor announced the outcome of their consideration of responses. The key decisions that the government has taken are to:

- move to a single business energy tax from April 2019
- close the CRC following the 2018-19 compliance year, with no purchase of allowances required to cover emissions for energy supplied from April 2019
- increase main rates of CCL from April 2019, to recoup revenue lost from abolishing the CRC, in a fiscally-neutral reform, and encourage energy efficiency amongst CCL-paying businesses
- rebalance CCL rates for different fuel types to reflect the fuel mix used in electricity generation and move to an electricity: gas ratio of 2.5:1 from April 2019. In the longer term the government intends to rebalance further, reaching a ratio of 1:1 by 2025
- consult later in 2016 on a simplified energy and carbon reporting framework for introduction by April 2019

1.4 The government will move to a single business energy tax, the existing CCL, with the abolition of the CRC from the end of the 2018-19 compliance year. Organisations will no longer be required to purchase allowances to cover emissions for energy supplied from April 2019. In order to recover revenue from abolishing the CRC, the main rates of CCL will increase from April 2019. This will motivate CCL-paying businesses to find further energy efficiencies through one, simple energy tax.

1.5 The government acknowledges that the current balance between CCL rates for different energy sources is out of alignment with their energy content. Therefore, the main rates for gas, electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and other fuels will be updated to reflect recent data. Rebalancing CCL rates such that the ratio between electricity and gas is 2.5:1 will also provide a financial incentive for businesses to reduce gas use, saving carbon in the non-traded sector and helping the government to deliver on its climate change targets.

1.6 The government is committed to delivering on its climate change targets. Therefore, the government intends to rebalance gas and electricity rates further, to reach a 1:1 ratio by 2025. This will also help the UK in meeting its commitment to Carbon Budgets 4 and 5. This gives businesses time to plan ahead to improve their energy efficiency and adopt new technologies to reduce their gas consumption.

1.7 The government recognises the importance of businesses' ability to measure and understand their energy consumption and carbon emissions, facilitating action to improve energy efficiency. The government will therefore consult on a new, simplified energy and carbon reporting framework for introduction by April 2019. This will reduce the administrative burdens of an overlapping system while improving the incentive for organisations to save energy and reduce carbon emissions.

1.8 The government will work closely with the devolved administrations, businesses and the public and third sectors to develop the detail of how the new framework will operate with a consultation to be launched in summer 2016.

1.9 The consultation will propose mandatory annual reporting for the organisations within its scope, with board or senior level sign-off and some public disclosure of data. The consultation will cover issues such as the range and size of organisations to be covered and will make proposals about the amount and type of information to be collected and disclosed, data collection timetables and how information is reported.

1.10 In designing the proposed new reporting framework, the government will look to minimise administrative burdens for participants. The government will seek, as far as possible, to streamline data collection and reporting requirements, for example by limiting the number of times organisations have to measure and report their emissions and aligning data collection and reporting deadlines. The proposed new reporting framework will also aim to ensure that participants no longer need to determine how to define their organisational boundaries for different reporting schemes.

1.11 The proposed new reporting framework will replace the obligation for some organisations to report their energy consumption under the CRC. Continued reporting of GHG emissions by listed companies was supported by a number of respondents and the government believes it is important to maintain this reporting in order to provide data transparency for investors and establish London as a centre of global green finance. The government also fully supports the work of the Financial Stability Board's industry-led Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

1.12 The government is proposing to explore integration of the existing compliance and reporting requirements of CCAs, EU Emissions Trading System, and ESOS with any new reporting framework, to further minimise administrative burdens.

1.13 The government acknowledges the concerns of some respondents that a new reporting framework could place disproportionate administrative burdens on smaller organisations. In this context, the government proposes applying the new reporting framework to all large UK undertakings and their corporate groups who satisfy the qualification criteria for the ESOS scheme (or similar criteria), as well as large public and third sector organisations which meet these criteria. The government will protect the smallest or lowest energy-consuming businesses by exploring de minimis arrangements for the new reporting framework.

1.14 The government acknowledges support from respondents that the public sector should be subject to the same tax and reporting requirements as the private sector. It understands concerns from charities on the impact of new reporting requirements and therefore will consult on de minimis arrangements to exempt small or low energy-consuming charities, with details explored in the consultation launched later this year.

1.15 At Spending Review 2015, the government announced that over the course of this Parliament it would invest £295 million in funding for public sector energy efficiency. The new fund will provide interest-free loans to the public sector, building on the Salix public sector energy efficiency loan scheme. Salix Finance currently provides 0% loans and a framework of providers to public sector organisations. This investment will lead to lower energy bills in the public sector, allowing schools, hospitals and local authorities to operate more efficiently.

1.16 It should also be noted that the Housing and Planning Act which received Royal Assent in May 2016 has a requirement for local authorities to prepare a report (starting in 2017) on improving efficiency and sustainability of buildings owned by local authorities. It also has a requirement ensuring that buildings that become part of the authority's estate fall within the top quartile of energy performance. Again we expect a consultation in the near future.

## Environment Scrutiny 14 October 2016

## Carbon Management Plan progress report 2015-6

## Salix schemes 2015-6

Applicant	Project	Loan Amount	Annual Saving (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual Savings (£)	Payback
Spalding St Paul's Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£15,597	15.4	£3,010	5.2
Middle Rasen Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£8,599	9.6	£1,877	4.6
Sutton St James Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£13,200	10.9	£2,020	6.5
Bucknall Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£5,932	4.8	£982	6.0
Wragby Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£2,699	2.2	£464	5.8
Skegness Business Centre	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£20,347	16.4	£3,267	6.2
Barkston & Syston Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£10,978	10.8	£1,999	5.5
Bardney Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£11,225	9.4	£2,033	5.5
Binbrook Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£13,269	10.7	£1,769	7.5
Digby Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£11,151	10.2	£2,149	5.5
Nocton Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£5,448	4.8	£997	5.5
Dunston Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£5,906	5.0	£1,038	5.7
Reepham Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£4,607	4.0	£838	5.5
Halton Hologate Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£5,791	5.5	£1,147	5.0
Fleet Wood Lane Primary School	T12/T8 to LED including new fitting	£9,508	9.0	£1,898	5.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>£144,257</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>£25,488</b>	<b>5.7</b>

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

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>14 October 2016</b>
Subject:	<b>Environmental Services Property Review</b>

**Summary:**

To highlight the potential opportunities and constraints regarding future management of the Environmental Services property portfolio (excluding operational Waste Services sites).

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the report and support a recommendation to the Executive Member for Development that the future management options outlined in the report for each site are investigated and acted upon accordingly.

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 Lincolnshire County Council's Environmental Services has a wide and varying portfolio of 53 properties. This includes waste transfer stations, recycling centres, the Energy from Waste plant, one domestic property, a visitor centre, offices, stores, closed landfill site sites, green spaces and an extensive area of the coast. Some of the land is leased to or from LCC, some is jointly owned and the majority is in freehold ownership. The property portfolio has evolved piecemeal over decades and current management costs to the County Council are approximately £180,000 per annum, excluding staff time. Operational sites such as waste transfer stations, household waste sites and the buildings occupied by the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service are outside the scope of this report and excluded from the above cost. Appendix A shows the location of sites considered.
- 1.2 Initial considerations of the various sites indicate that some may no longer meet the strategic needs of the County Council or are an unsustainable drain on the reducing budgets of Environmental Services. This paper is an initial assessment to review the potential management options for the various sites and to provide an example of one site where such considerations have been investigated.

- 1.3 The strategic values of each site will vary depending on the type of site and its location. Many of the sites are important green spaces to their local communities who may not wish for them to be lost and, whilst local councils have not yet been consulted about the future of these sites, opportunities to assume management via parish councils will be considered where appropriate.
- 1.4 Consideration must also be given to any future strategic value of sites, especially those on the coast, which are important to both the tourist economy and wildlife conservation. The emerging Lincolnshire Heritage Coast vision will demonstrate the potential for a significantly different but complimentary tourist offer to the traditional holiday coast. All LCC owned coastal land would contribute to the Heritage Coast initiative in some way.
- 1.5 Therefore an opportunity remains to rationalise the number of sites operated by Environmental Services which may potentially reduce running costs and/or increase income whilst also reviewing whether key strategic sites would benefit from capital investment to upgrade facilities.

## **2. Glossary**

### **2.1 Lindsey County Council (Sandhills Act 1932)**

In the 1920s it was perceived by Lindsey County Council that uncontrolled development along 40 km of the areas coastline was having a detrimental effect on the area both in terms of planning control and reduced amenity of the coastline itself. The council approached parliament to grant powers by way of an Act due to the need for urgent preventative and remedial action, In 1932 parliament passed the Lindsey County Council (Sandhills) Act. This conferred unprecedented powers to secure the optimum use and management of the sand dunes by means of planning controls and land acquisition. Following local government reorganisation in 1974 the control of land acquired by Lindsey CC was passed to Lincolnshire County Council as the successor authority.

### **2.2 Local Nature Reserve (LNR)**

An LNR is an area of land that has been specifically designated by LCC under provisions of the Natural Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949. To qualify for LNR status, a site must be of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Declared sites are protected against damaging operations. They may also have protection against development on and around them. This protection is usually given via the Local Plan, (produced by the planning authority), and often supplemented by local by-laws. Unlike national designations, the level and type of protection afforded an LNR is decided locally, and varies from site to site.

### 2.3 National Nature Reserve (NNR)

NNR's have been established to protect the country's most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research. They are designated by Natural England and provide opportunities to schools, specialist interest groups and the public to experience wildlife at first hand and to learn more about nature conservation.

NNR's are given strict protection against damaging operations, and any such operations must be authorised Natural England. They also have strong protection against development on and around them. An NNR has the highest level of conservation protection available under UK legislation.

### 2.4 Natural Environment Strategy 2012-2018

An overarching strategy and policy document concerning the County Council's duties and aims to maintain, protect, improve and promote Lincolnshire's natural environment.

Lincolnshire owes its unique character in large part to its natural environment, which is valued and enjoyed for its own sake by residents and visitors all year round. Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory duty to have regard to biodiversity and the nationally protected landscape of the Lincolnshire Wolds in undertaking its operations, and for many years has been involved with partner organisations in delivering initiatives and managing sites and areas that maintain, protect, improve and promote Lincolnshire's natural environment.

### 2.5 Emerging Heritage Coastal Vision

The County Council is beginning to put together a document, alongside other partner bodies, to inform council policy specifically relating to the coastline.

The 4 emerging aims of the document are:

- Conserve, enhance and create a diverse, landscape-scale network of wildlife habitats.
- Support and encourage a healthy local economy based on a year-round sustainable tourism destination
- Increase awareness and understanding of the natural and cultural heritage of the area; building recognition locally, nationally and internationally
- Provide recreational opportunities for local residents and visitors within the natural and historic environment.

## 2.6 Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A SSSI is an area of land protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology. They are designated by Natural England and owners of land deemed as SSSI must abide by management schemes to meet the legal obligations. Works on SSSI sites require prior consent from Natural England.

## 3. Types of sites under LCC (Environmental Services) ownership

- Former Landfill Sites:  
e.g. *Mareham Pastures, Alford, Barlings*
- Large Strategic Environmental Sites:  
e.g. *Gibraltar Point, Snipedales*
- Coastal Access Sites:  
e.g. *Stonebridge, Rimac, Howden's Pullover, Huttoft Car Terrace, Anderby Creek, Marsh Yard, Freiston Shore*
- Picnic Sites:  
e.g. *Willingham Woods, Sutton Bridge, Tattershall, Stickney*
- Natural Environment Sites:  
e.g. *Tunman Wood, Cross O' Cliff Orchard, Horncastle Community Woodland*
- Lindsey County Council (Sandhills) Act 1932 Land:  
e.g. *Stretches of coastal and dune systems*

## 4. Considerations and Onward Proposals

Each site or set of sites will be considered on their own merit and whilst the following is not exhaustive it provides a basis for the considerations that will be made by officers from both Environmental Services and Property Services prior to making recommendations to the Portfolio Holders for Development and for Property.

- Overriding Legislation such as the Sandhills Act (see glossary at point 2.1)
- Statutory designations such as SSSI, LNR, NNR (see glossary at point 2.2-2.6)
- Restrictions due to contamination, for example of former landfill sites.
- Existing lease agreements both to and from LCC, for example with commercial operators, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Crown Estates
- Costs of running sites such as rateable values, cleaning, grass cutting, utilities, sanitation and approximated management time.
- Actual and potential values for income generation through leases to concessions, fees and charges (e.g. parking) Importance to various schemes and strategies such the Natural Environment Strategy, the emerging Heritage Coast Vision, the Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park and Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes

- Potential development opportunities for improving sites to meet the future aims and strategies of the authority.
- Community value / Greenspace value

Potential available options may include:

- Invest in a site to ensure greater potential for community value or for opportunities for alternative long term management.
- Retaining a site under current management provisions.
- Retaining a site but altering the management provisions or to withdraw for managing a site completely
- Retain a site but with lease agreements to a third party conditional on their management of the site for a fixed or reviewable period.
- Sale of a site to other authority (e.g. Parish Council) or interested body (Lincs Wildlife Trust)
- Sale of site for commercial value.

Where LCC currently leases land consideration as to the potential transfer of that lease to a third party should be made depending on the individual circumstances of each property.

It is proposed that following officer investigation recommendations as to the onward management of sites should be made to the Executive Members for both Development and Property for a final decision.

#### 4. Consultation

##### a) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

#### 5. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Site Locations of Environmental Services Property
Appendix B	Case Example – Stickney Picnic Site

#### 6. 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="https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/Download/43070">https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/Download/43070</a>

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Lindsey County Council (Sandhills) Act 1932 [22 & 23 Geo. 5.]	Copy available from Countryside Services, Unit 7, Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln
The impact of recreation on the coast: The Lindsey County Council (Sandhills) act, 1932 John Sheail	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/">http://www.sciencedirect.com/</a>

This report was written by Chris Miller - Environmental Services Team Leader - Countryside Services, who can be contacted on 01522 782070 or [countryside\\_access@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:countryside_access@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

# Appendix A – Site Locations

Site Name		
1 Mareham Pastures LNR		
2 South Thoresby Warren LNR		
3 Nettleton Former Landfill site		
4 Alford Former Landfill site		
5 Cow bank Closed Landfill site Skegness		
6 Barlings Closed Landfill site		
7 Tattershall Closed Landfill site		
8 Cross O' Cliff Orchard LNR		
9 Horncastle Community Woodland		
10 Gibraltar Point Nature Reserve		
Gibraltar Point Assistant Warden's Bungalow		
Croft & Wainfleet St Mary Foreshore		
11 Snipedales Country Park		
12 Tunman Wood		
13 Willoughby and Farlesthorpe Nature Reserve		
14 Huttoft Marsh		
Anderby Creek Car Park		
Wolla Bank Wildlife Habitat		
Marsh Yard and Moggs Eye		
Huttoft Car Terrace		
Chapel Six Marshes		
Sandhill's and Beach/Admiral Benbow		
Chapel Point Nature Area		20 Scampton Viewpoint
15 Freiston Shore		21 Spa Trail Woodhall Spa to Horncastle
16 Legbourne Picnic Site	22 Sutton Bridge Wingland	
17 Willingham Picnic	23 Theddlethorpe St Helen, Crook Bank Car Park	
18 Stickney Picnic	24 Salfleet Nature Reserve	
19 Tattershall Picnic Site		

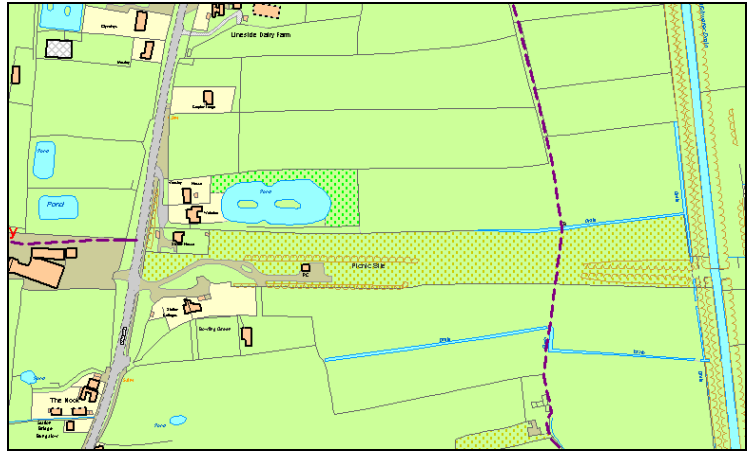
Lincolnshire COUNTY COUNCIL

DIRECTORATE FOR DEVELOPMENT  
 Director: Richard Wills  
 City Hall, Orchard Street, Lincoln LN1 1DN

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
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## Appendix B – Case Example – Stickney Picnic Site

### Stickney Picnic Site



Located on the A16 at Stickney, between Boston and Spilsby.

Formally Stickney Railway Station it was purchased by LCC in 1974 and now contains a public toilet (currently closed due to repeated vandalism), car park, litter bins, grassland and trees. The area is reasonably well used by visitors however it has occasionally suffered from anti-social behaviour. Largely due to the toilets and vandalism the site has an annual running cost of approximately £7,000 which excludes roughly £4,600 of work undertaken by Public Rights of Way Area Maintenance Teams. It is estimated that it would require up to £20,000 to repair the toilets to a suitable specification. The site only contributes minimally to LCC's Natural Environment Strategy, but is important to the local community. It presents potential opportunities which could be explored for housing or industrial development, garden expansions or as a small camping or caravan site.

Item	Expenditure
Monthly grass cutting by AMT 8 days (£3,200)	No budget cost*
Ditch clearance by AMT 1.5 days (£600)	No budget cost*
Tree works by AMT 2 days (£800)	No budget cost*
Warden costs including toilet cleaning (Summer 10hrs/week & winter 4hrs/week)	£900
Rates	£1,621
Water	£300
Electric	£520
Fly tipping	£500
Weekly bin emptying @£14/week	£1,200
Property insurance	£75
Electrical and legionella testing	£100
Maintenance of hand dryers	£144
Picnic table and bin replacement and repair	£500
Repair of sewage pump	£700
General site maintenance and repairs	£440
<b>Total</b>	<b>£7,000</b>

\*the cost of the AMT is borne in the PROW budgets



## Appendix B – Case Example – Stickney Picnic Site

**Options** *(no recommendation or decision is made for the purpose of this paper and the following are for example only)*

### Disposal

The Parish Council may wish to take on this site or it could be sold in the most financially beneficial way.

### Retain

The running of the site provides a significant expenditure within the available budget. Alternative methods of managing the site should be explored including alternative means of vegetation clearance.

### Retain with no public toilets

Repair and maintenance of the public toilets is the major financial drain. The area could be run for significantly less were the toilets to be closed.

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

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>14 October 2016</b>
Subject:	<b>Quarter 1 Performance – 1 April to 30 June 2016</b>

**Summary:**

This report provides key performance information that is relevant to the work of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the performance information contained in the appendices to this report and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

**1. Background**

The appendices to this report provide the Committee with the performance information relating to the remit of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee.

Council Business Plan 2016/2017

The Council Business Plan 2016/17 was approved by Council in February 2016 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.

Appendix B is a breakdown of customer satisfaction information.

	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	CO <sup>2</sup> Reductions from County Council Activity	Reported Annually
2.	Lincolnshire CO <sup>2</sup> Reductions	Reported Annually
3.	Waste Sent to Landfill	Measured Quarterly
4.	Household Waste Recycled	Measured Quarterly
5.	Green Waste Composted	Measured Quarterly

## 2. Conclusion

The Committee is asked to consider the content of the appendices for this report.

## 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	Quarter 1 Performance – 1 April to 30 June 2016
Appendix B	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 collated by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or [daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk).



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

### Reduce the risk of flooding

#### Flooding incidents within a property

This measure 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.

Measured

18

Incidents

Quarter 1 June 2016

#### About the latest performance

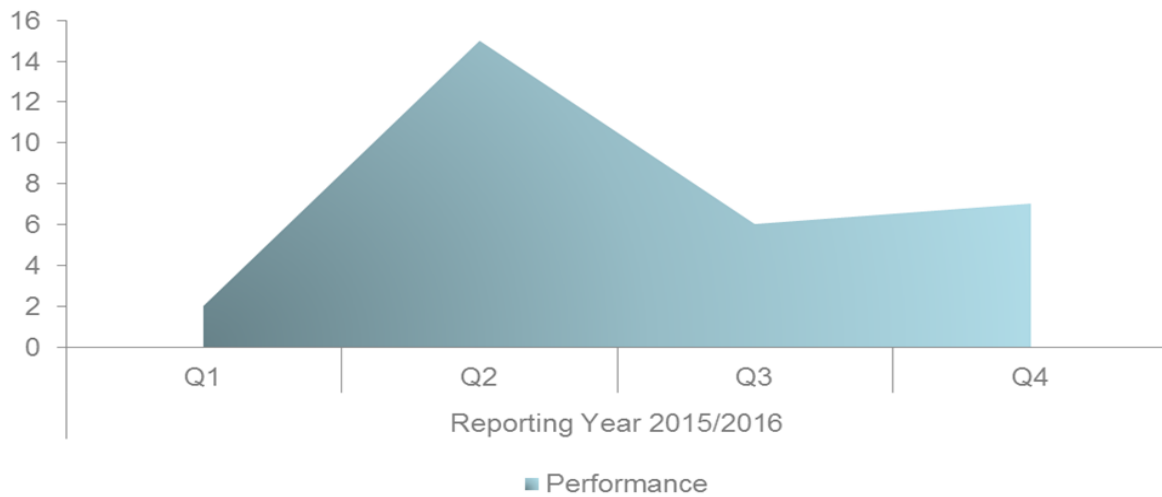
In the three months April-June 2016, a total of 18 Section 19 flooding investigations were started, affecting a total of 27 properties. Of the 18 incidents, 17 occurred in June.

It is notable that June rainfall in Lincolnshire was between 162-197% of the long-term monthly average (source:EA), which, combined with wetter than average ground and isolated torrential downpours, led to locally increased risk of surface water flooding.

By way of comparison, for the same quarter last year there were only two flooding incidents requiring investigation.

Further details

**Flooding incidents within a property**



	Reporting Year 2015/2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Performance	2	15	6	7

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

A target range is not applicable as this is a 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 and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Reduce the risk of flooding

### 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.



Not achieved

15

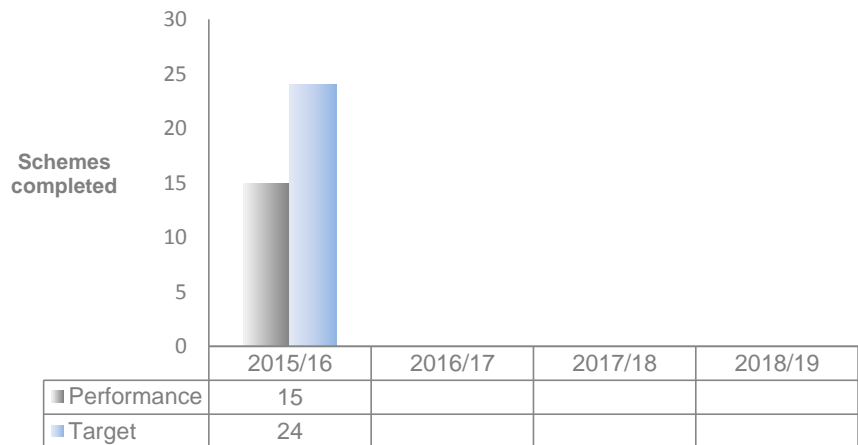
Schemes completed  
March 2016



24

Schemes completed  
Target for March 2016

Flood alleviation schemes supported by the County Council



#### About the latest performance

The target of 24 +/- 5 schemes was not achieved because a number of flood alleviation schemes in the capital programme either slipped during the year (which although they were started meant they were not completed as expected) or were not pursued beyond the feasibility stage due to not offering value for money. This meant only one capital scheme was completed. However, 14 non-capital schemes were delivered by Highways Networks and other partners.

Further details

### Flood alleviation schemes supported by the County Council



	Reporting Year 2015/2016	Target 2016/17
Performance	15	
Target	24	24

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

### Reduce carbon emissions

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 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 its 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.



Achieved

13

% reduction

Quarter 4 March 2016

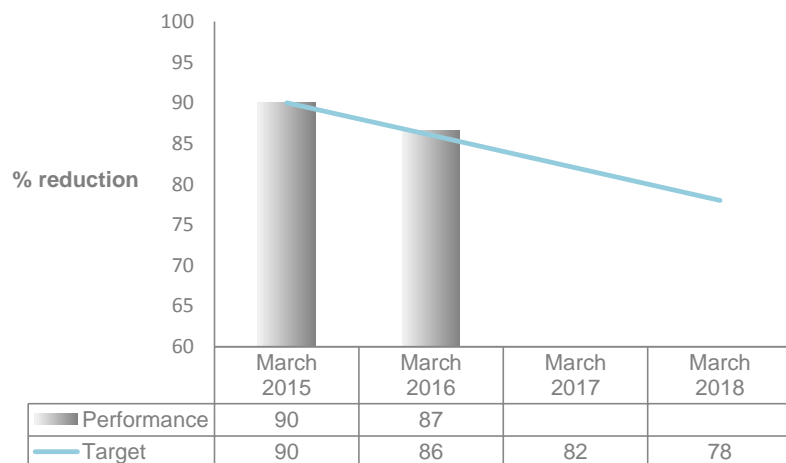


14

% reduction

Target for March 2016

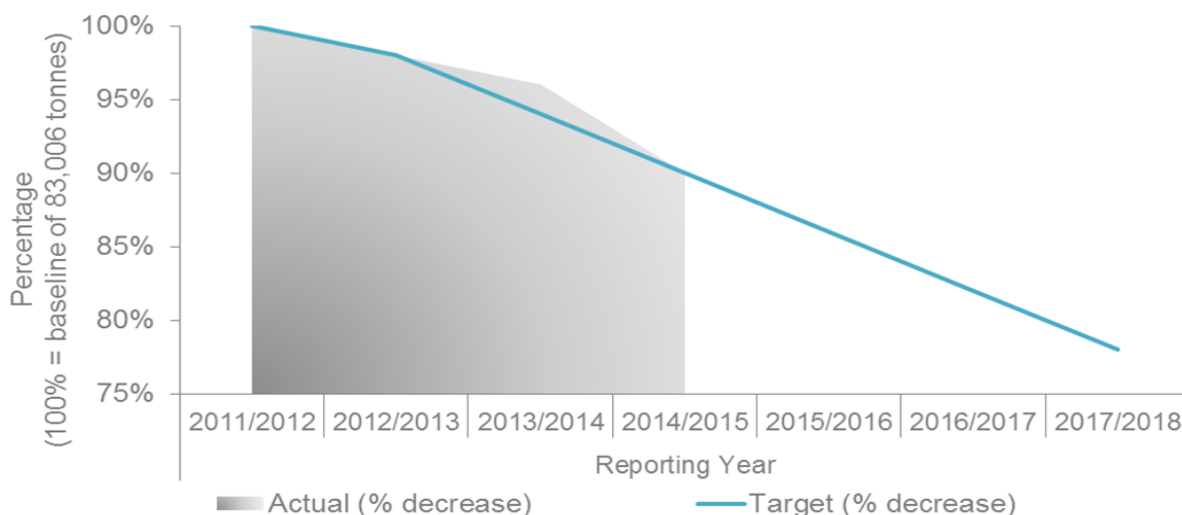
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from county council activity



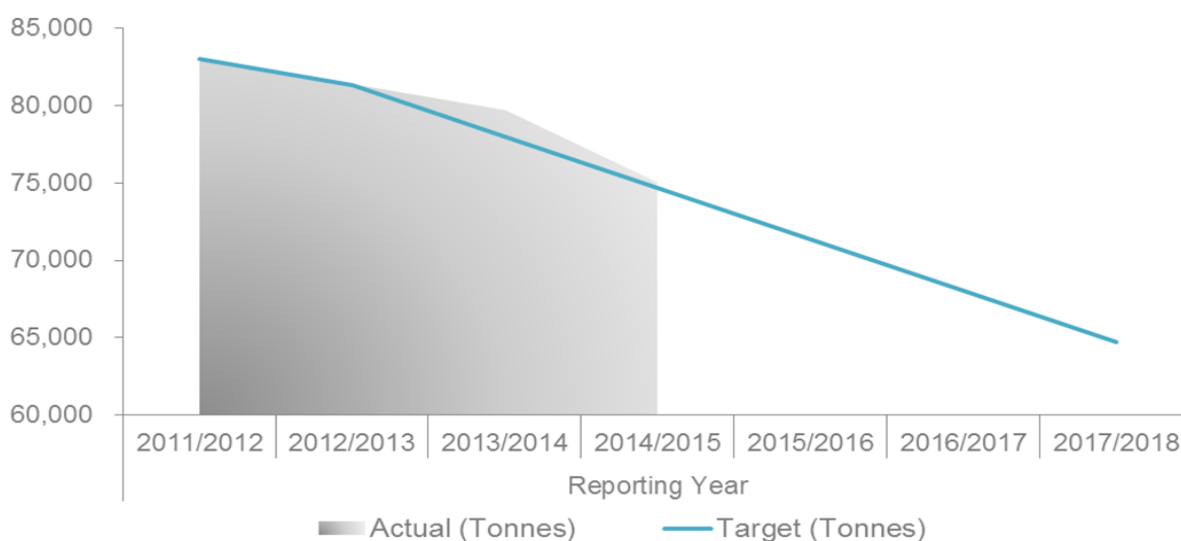
About the latest performance

Further details

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



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



	Reporting Year						
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
<b>Actual (Tonnes)</b>	83,006	81,382	79,714	74,989			
<b>Actual (% decrease)</b>	0%	2%	4%	10%			
<b>Target (Tonnes)</b>	83,006	81,346	78,026	74,705	71,385	68,065	64,745
<b>Target (% decrease)</b>	0%	2%	6%	10%	14%	18%	22%
<b>Reporting Date</b>	Jul-12	Jul-13	Jul-14	Jul-15	Jul-16	Jul-17	Jul-18

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.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Reduce carbon emissions

### 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>

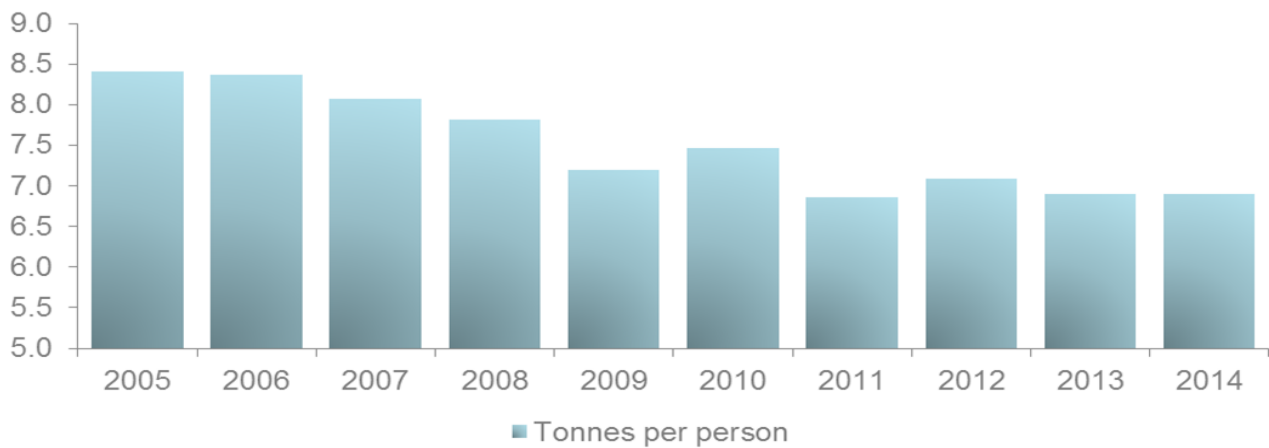
Measured



About the latest performance

## Further details

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



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Tonnes per person	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.9

## About the target

This measure is reported to provide context to the outcome reduce carbon emissions. It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

## About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

## About benchmarking

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



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Increase recycling

### Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres

This measure excludes FCC (Fomento de Construcciones y Contratasoperated) sites at Boston and Kirkby on Bain where the sites are not owned by Lincolnshire County Council and therefore there is limited control and influence over what streams are recycled.



Achieved

74.7

%

Quarter 1 June 2016

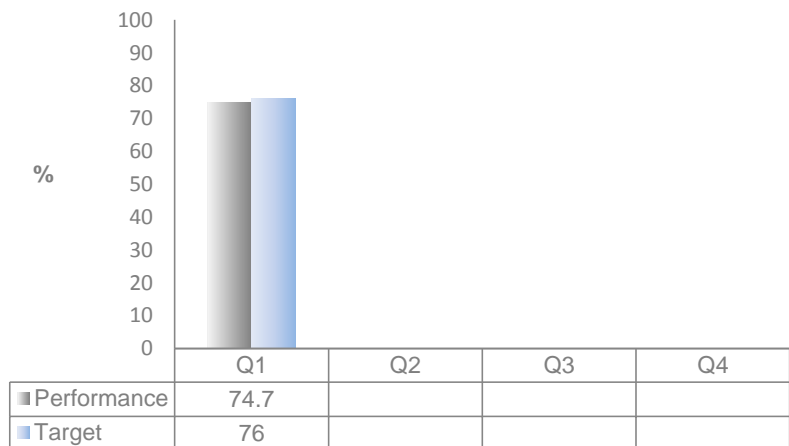


76

%

Target for June 2016

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres



#### About the latest performance

Quarter 1 figures are estimated until final figures have been verified by Defra (November). We are presently managing to sustain a HWRCs recycling rate close to 75%, even in these difficult financial times.

#### Further details

New measure for 2016/2017, so further information unavailable for previous years.

#### About the target

The targets for the first part of the year are higher than that for the year overall as "recycling" includes the composting of green waste, and this will be lower in the Winter.

#### About the target range

#### About benchmarking

Availability of data for other authorities is limited as this has never been an official National Indicator.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Increase recycling

### Tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside

The tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside depends on how much is presented by the public in kerbside recycling collections and on how much of that material has to be excluded due to it being non-recyclable. This measure excludes waste that has been 'rejected' so that we can see how much recyclable material was collected.

Measured

13,957

Tonnes

Quarter 1 June 2016

#### About the latest performance

Quarter 1 figures are estimated until final figures have been verified by Defra (November). Our Waste Collection Authorities continue to collect a similar quantity in kerbside recycling collections. Unfortunately, around 20% of what our WCAs collect from kerbside recycling turns out to be non-recyclable. Whilst the reported level of contamination (non-recyclables) has stabilised following a rise last year, this level needs to be addressed with the District Councils as part of the next recycling contract to ensure we have a resource which is acceptable to the processing contractors and they tender accordingly.



#### Further details

New measure for 2016/2017, so further information unavailable for previous years.

#### About the target

This measure is included for context and so it is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

#### About the target range

#### About benchmarking

As tonnage collected depends on the size of a Local Authority, comparisons with other councils is not meaningful.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Increase recycling

### Household waste recycled

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



Not achieved

**51.8**

% recycled

Quarter 1 June 2016

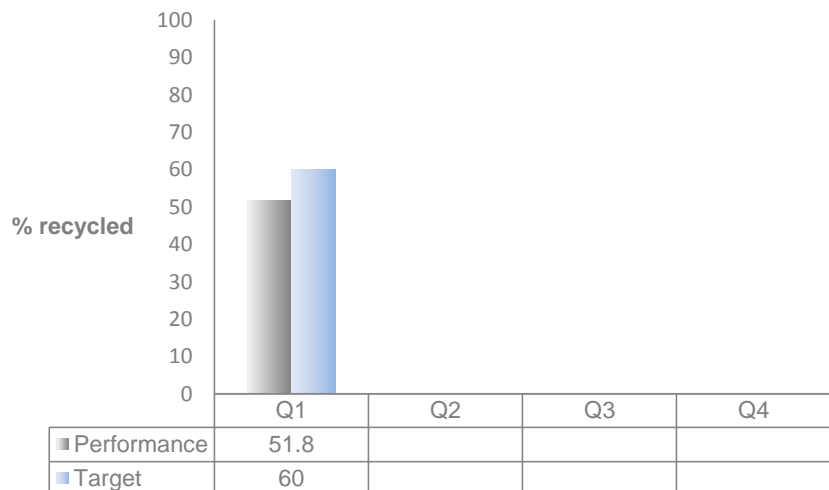


**60**

% recycled

Target for June 2016

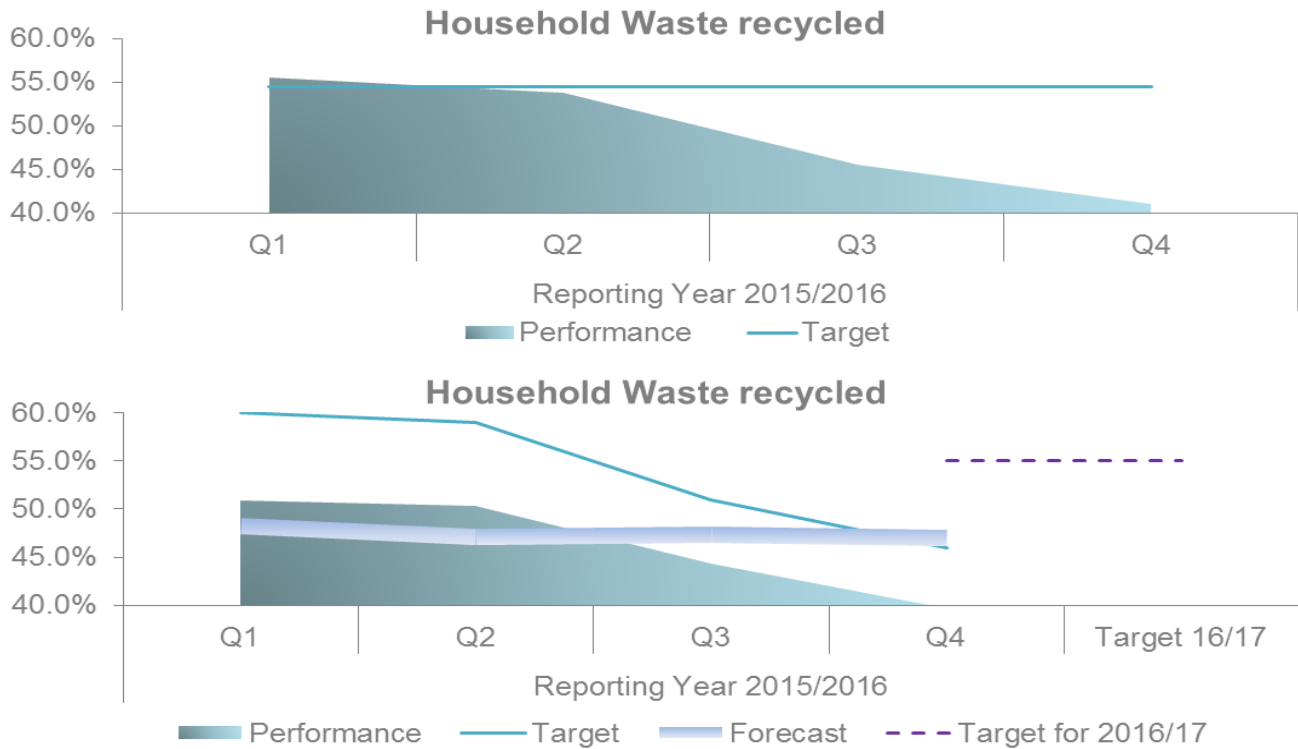
Household waste recycled



#### About the latest performance

Quarter 1 figures are estimated until final figures have been verified by Defra (November). The year end forecast is lower than the rate achieved in Quarter 1 as we expect less composting in winter. We are forecasting a very similar overall recycling rate to 2014/15. However, last year's rise in contamination in recycling collections and fall in green waste composted (see separate measures and their accompanying notes) continue to restrict our recycling rate. The aspirational target of 55% was set in our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy which needs to be addressed as it is presently unachievable. The Strategy is expected to be refreshed and imminently progressed with the Districts.

Further details



	Reporting Year 2015/2016				Reporting Year 2015/2016				Target 16/17
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>Performance</b>	55.5%	53.8%	45.5%	41.0%	50.9%	50.3%	44.3%	39.7%	
<b>Target</b>	54.5%	54.5%	54.5%	54.5%	60.0%	59.0%	51.0%	46.0%	
<b>Target for 2016/17</b>					55.0%	55.0%	55.0%	55.0%	55.0%
<b>Forecast</b>					48.3%	47.2%	47.4%	47.0%	

About the target

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) set an aspirational target to achieve 55% recycling and composting by 2015. Quarterly targets reflect this but are seasonally-adjusted since most composting happens during April to September (Q1 and Q2).

About the target range

Given the number of separate figures which go into this calculation, a target range of +/- 0.5 percentage points allows for small fluctuations to remain on target.

About benchmarking

National data is available for each Local Authority. However, given the delay in finalising official figures, this is usually only available for the previous year.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Increase recycling

### Green waste composted

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

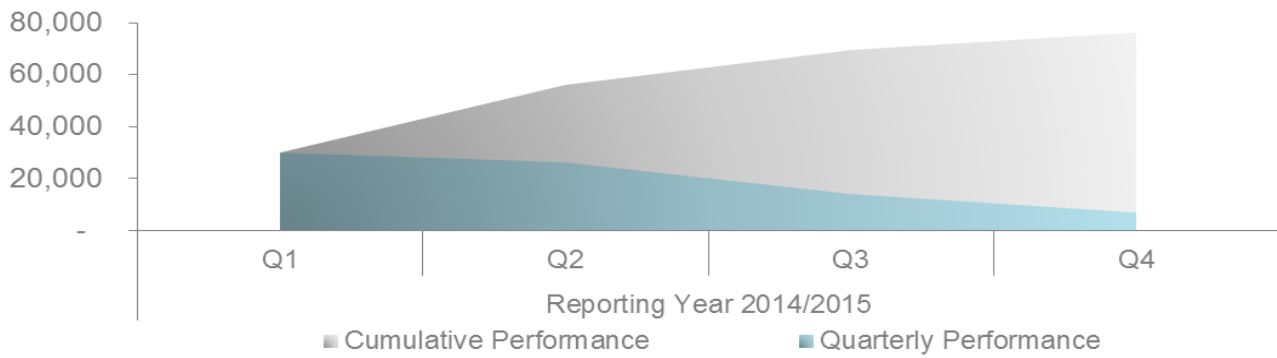


#### About the latest performance

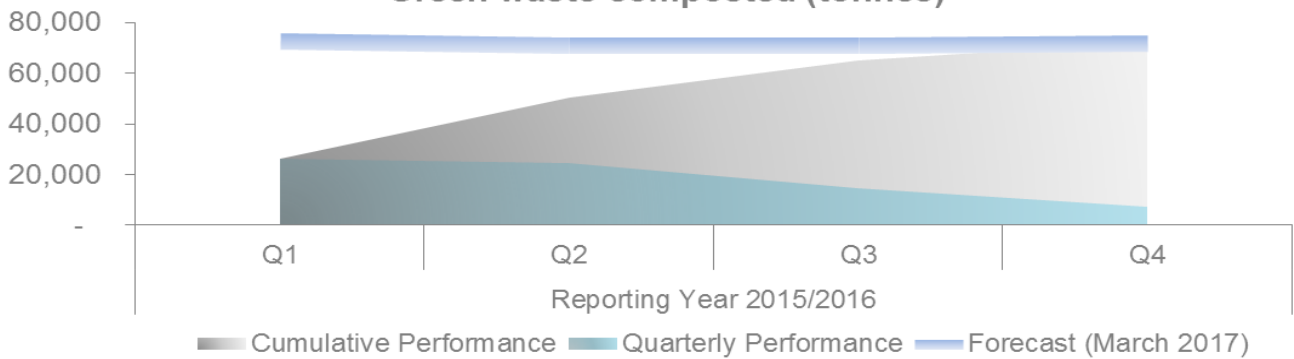
Quarter 1 figures are estimated until final figures have been verified by Defra (November). We have seen a small rise in composting compared to 2015/16, although this may simply be due to improved growing conditions. We remain significantly behind 2014/15, possibly due to the introduction by some of our WCAs who are now charging for kerbside green waste collections. This is a contextual measure as we can have little impact on the amount of green waste collected, but it contributes significantly to our recycling rate.

Further details

**Green waste composted (tonnes)**



**Green waste composted (tonnes)**



	Reporting Year 2014/2015				Reporting Year 2015/2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Quarterly Performance</b>	29,796	26,124	13,665	6,592	26,188	24,368	14,548	7,238
<b>Cumulative Performance</b>	29,796	55,920	69,585	76,177	26,188	50,556	65,104	72,342
<b>Forecast (March 2017)</b>					72,600	70,821	71,063	71,909

About the target

No target has been set, as this is measured for reference purposes. The tonnage composted depends on how much green waste is presented to us by the public and external factors such as weather conditions.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

As tonnage of waste composted depends on the size of a Local Authority, comparisons with other councils is not meaningful.

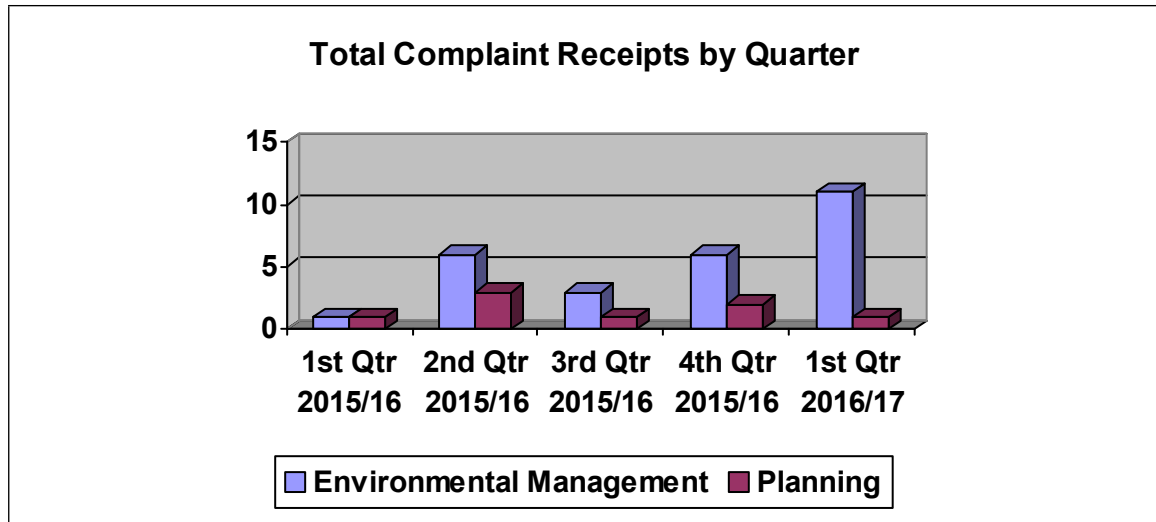
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**APPENDIX B**

**Customer Satisfaction Information – Scrutiny Committees**

<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Date Range for Report</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> of April – 30 <sup>th</sup> of June 2016 (1st of January – 31st of March 2016)	
<b>Total number of complaints received across all LCC service area.</b>	152 (181)* individual school complaints not included	
<b>Total number of complaints relating to <u>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</u></b>	12 (8)	
<b>Total number of compliments relating to <u>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</u></b>	12 (7)	
<b>Total Service Area Complaints</b>	Environmental Management	11 (6)
	Planning	1 (2)
<b>Service Area Environmental Management Complaint Reasons</b>	Breach of Confidence	0 (0)
	Conduct/Attitude/Rudeness of staff	1 (0)
	Disability	0 (0)
	Disagree with Policy	5 (1)
	Disagree with Procedure	2 (3)
	Insufficient Information Provided	0 (0)
	Other	0 (0)
	Policy of LCC not to Provide Service (L)	0 (2)
	Procedural - other	3 (0)
	Procedure not followed	0 (0)
	Race	0 (0)
	Service Delay	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	0 (1)
	Insufficient Information Provided	0 (0)
	Lack of Choice	0 (0)
	Other	0 (1)
	Procedural - other	0 (0)
	Professional - other	0 (0)
	Service Delay	1 (0)
<b>Service Area Compliments</b>	Environmental Management	12 (6)
	Planning	0 (1)

<b>How many LCC Corporate complaints have not been resolved within service standard</b>	4 (8)
<b>Number of complaints referred to Ombudsman</b>	5 (10)



#### Summary

##### LCC Overview of Complaints

The total number of LCC complaints received for this Quarter (Q1) shows a 19.7% decrease on the previous Quarter (Q4). When comparing this Quarter with Q1 2015/16, there is a 31% increase, when 105 complaints were received.

##### Overall Environmental Management & Planning Complaints

The overall complaints received for Environmental Management & Planning this Quarter has increased by 4 complaints compared to the previous Quarter (Q4), when 8 were received. In Quarter 1 2015/16 there were 2 complaints.

##### Environmental Management Complaints

This Quarter Environmental Management has received 11 complaints which is an increase of 5 from last Quarter when 6 were received. The complaints were regarding:

- 3 complaints were regarding the new household waste recycling site in Bourne and the confusion on site.
- 2 complaints were regarding the removal of Saturday waste collection in Crowland and Stamford.
- 1 complaint was regarding the illegal trading, camping and quad biking at Moggs Eye near Anderby Creek.
- 2 complaints were regarding the disposal of trade waste. 1 was not satisfied with the charge, the other was regarding being prevented from disposing due to concerns they were disposing of trade waste.
- 2 complaints were regarding the closure of Leadenham and Whisby household waste recycling site.
- 1 complaint was regarding a member of staff at Spalding waste recycling centre.

Out of the 11 complaints, 10 were recorded as not substantiated and 1 was recorded as partly substantiated.



#### Planning Complaints

This Quarter Planning received 1 complaint which is a decrease of 1 from last Quarter when 2 were received. The complaint was regarding:

- Failure to refund the final road adoption bond balance.

This complaint was recorded as not substantiated.

#### Overall Compliments

The overall compliments received for Environmental Management and Planning has increased by 5 compliments this Quarter when they received 12. Last Quarter, 7 compliments were received.

#### Environmental Management Compliments

Environmental Management received 12 compliments this Quarter.

The compliments were:

- 11 compliments were regarding the removal of obstructions and restoration of public footpaths.
- 1 compliment was regarding helpful and friendly staff at Market Rasen household waste recycling site.

#### Planning Compliments

Planning received 0 compliments this Quarter.

#### Ombudsman Complaints

In Quarter 1 of 2016/17, 5 LCC complaints were registered with the Ombudsman. None of these complaints were recorded against Environmental services.

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## Policy and Scrutiny

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

Report to:	<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>14 October 2016</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 to ensure that scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. Members are encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

The work programme will be reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents are still relevant and will add value to the work of the Council and partners.

### **Actions Required:**

Members of the Committee are invited to consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A to this report and highlight any additional scrutiny activity that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

## **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
Appendix B	Forward Plan of Decisions relating to Environmental Scrutiny Committee

## **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 Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at [daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE &  
FLOOD AND DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Chairman:** Councillor Lewis Strange

**Vice Chairman:** Councillor Victoria Ayling

<b>14 October 2016</b>		
<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations Document (Pre-Submission Draft)	Neil McBride, Planning Manager	Pre-Decision Scrutiny <b>Executive:</b> <b>01 November 2016</b>
Harvesting Verge Biomass	Douglas Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader	Status Report
Carbon Management Plan Annual Report	Douglas Robinson, Sustainability Team Leader	Update Report
Environmental Services Property Review	Chris Miller, Team Leader – Countryside Services	Status Report
Performance Report, Quarter 1 (1 April to 30 June 2016)	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Performance Scrutiny

<b>02 December 2016</b>		
<b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Household Waste Recycling Centres Update	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Update Report
Performance Report, Quarter 2 (1 July to 30 September 2016)	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Performance Scrutiny
Water Recycling Centres Update	Brian Kane, Regional Treatment Manager (Anglian Water)	Update Report
Update on English Coastal Path	Chris Miller, Team Leader – Countryside Services	Update Report

<b>09 December 2016</b>		
<b>Flood And Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Insurance Industry Update	Seth Williams, Head of Public Affairs, Association of British Insurers	Status Report
Investigations held under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Mark Welsh, Flood Risk and Development Manager	Update Report
Environment Agency Update	Deborah Campbell, Flood and Coastal Risk Manager; John Ray, Senior Advisor, Flood & Coastal Risk Management (Environment Agency)	Update Report

<b>09 December 2016</b> <b>Flood And Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Update from Severn Trent Water	Adam Boucher, Wholesale Operations Waste Team Manger	Update Report

<b>13 January 2017</b> <b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2017/18	Michelle Grady, Head of Finance (Communities)	Budget Scrutiny
Outcome of Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Audit	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Status Report

<b>17 February 2017</b> <b>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Performance Report, Quarter 3 (1 October to 31 December 2016)	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Performance Scrutiny

<b>03 March 2017</b> <b>Flood And Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Investigations held under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Mark Welsh, Flood Risk and Development Manager	Update Report
Environment Agency Update	Deborah Campbell, Flood and Coastal Risk Manager (Environment Agency)	Update Report

For more information about the work of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee please contact Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at [daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

**Forward Plan of Decisions relating to Environmental Scrutiny Committee**

DEC REF	MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	RESPONSIBLE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND CHIEF OFFICER	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
I011797	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations Document (Pre-Submission Draft)	1 November 2016	Executive	Widespread consultation carried out on an earlier version of the document including local members, district councils, parish councils, statutory and non-statutory consultees and general public; Environmental Scrutiny Committee	Report	Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader Tel: 01522 554818 Email: adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: Development and Executive Director for Environment and Economy	Yes	All Divisions

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