



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

23 February 2017

Environmental Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Friday, 3 March 2017 at 1.30 pm in Committee Room One, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

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

Tony McArdle
Chief Executive

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

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
FRIDAY, 3 MARCH 2017**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the meeting held on 13 January 2017	5 - 12
4	Announcements by the Executive Councillor and Senior Officers	
5	Water Recycling Centres Update <i>(To receive a report from Brian Kane, Anglian Water, which provides the Committee with an update on the situation regarding odours from Water Recycling Works)</i>	To Follow
6	Quarter 3 - 1 October to 31 December 2016) <i>(To receive a report from Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services, which provides key performance information relevant to the work of the Committee)</i>	13 - 30
7	Lincoln Eastern Bypass Project Archaeology Update <i>(To receive a presentation from Beryl Lott, Places Manager on the current situation with regards to the archaeological findings on the first part of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass)</i>	31 - 32
8	Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 <i>(To receive a report from Doug Robinson, Principal Sustainability Policy Officer, which provides the Committee with an update on the Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017)</i>	33 - 38
9	Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report from Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, which 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)</i>	39 - 42

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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

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

Contact details set out above.

All papers for council meetings are available on:
www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/committeerecords



**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
13 JANUARY 2017**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR C L STRANGE (CHAIRMAN)

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

Councillors: R G Fairman, R A Shore and W S Webb attended the meeting as observers

Officers in attendance:-

Michelle Grady (Head of Finance (Communities)), David Hickman (Environment Commissioner), Sean Kent (Group Manager, Environment Services), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer), Mark Welsh (Flood Risk and Development Manager) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

30 ANNOUNCEMENT

It was reported that following the notification of a civil emergency due to adverse weather conditions affecting the east coast of Lincolnshire, officers from the Emergency Planning team would be unable to attend the meeting for item 7 on the agenda (Community Resilience and Emergency Preparedness in Lincolnshire). Due to this, the Chairman proposed that this item should be deferred to the next meeting on 3 March 2017.

RESOLVED

That item 7 on the agenda be deferred to the next meeting of the Committee scheduled to be held on 3 March 2017.

31 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor C J T H Brewis.

An apology for absence was also received from Councillor C J Davie, Executive Councillor for Development.

32 DECLARATIONS OF COUNCILLORS INTERESTS

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

33 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 2 DECEMBER 2016

2
ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
13 JANUARY 2017

During consideration of the minutes, the following corrections were made:

- That Councillor J R Marriot's apologies be noted.
- Minute number 26, bullet point number 2 – the word 'not' be inserted as follows *'it was reported that this was **not** due to the works, but from cake.....'*
- Minute number 27, first bullet point – the word 'new' be inserted as follows *'A **new** bridge on the river steeping.....'*

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 2 December 2016 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record subject to the above amendments being noted.

34 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS

There were no announcements by Executive Councillors or Senior Officers.

It was noted that a letter would be sent to Councillor Mrs Bradwell, as the Executive Councillor responsible for Children's Services, on behalf of the Committee in relation to the importance of the SCoRE programme.

Councillor W S Webb, Executive Support Councillor for Development expressed his thanks to all the staff who had been working through the night to prepare for the storm surge that was expected along the east coast on the morning and evening of 13 January 2017.

35 REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET PROPOSALS 2017/18

The Committee received a report which described the budget proposals arising from the Provisional Local Government Settlement, announced on 15 December 2016 and the implications for the commissioning strategy 'Protecting & Sustaining the Environment' which included the following activities:

- Reducing Carbon Emissions
- Flood Risk Management
- Protecting & Enhancing the natural and built environment
- Waste Management
- Sustainable Planning

Members were guided through the report and 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 there had been any assessment of the impact of the closure of the two waste sites on the budget. Was there evidence that a saving had been made, particularly in relation to whether there had been an increase in fly tipping. Members were advised that districts had not noted any significant increase in fly-tipping since the closure of the sites. The cost of disposal of the fly-tipped waste would be the responsibility of the county council. The costs of maintaining these sites had been removed from the

budget. Members were advised that the closure of these sites did not affect the Council's policy.

- The increase in budget costs was due to the amount of waste which was being presented for disposal.
- It was queried why the council was only setting a one year budget, as some of the districts were putting in place medium term financial strategies. Members were advised that the Council had been balancing its budget with the use of reserves, as the Executive did not want to make decisions about cutting services if they could find other ways to make savings. The Council did have a model as it had signed up to a four year funding deal from government, and so knew what income would be coming into the authority. However, there were still some very big unknowns, such as the Better Care Fund, which would not affect the districts.
- It was clarified that the Street Cleaning teams in Lincoln were paid for by the City of Lincoln Council, but disposal of the waste collected was paid for by the County Council.
- A large cost in terms of waste disposal was the haulage to transport the material to processing facilities.
- Concerns were raised about the possibility of delays to the Boston Barrier project, as there was already a public inquiry scheduled. It was clarified that the £11m the Council had set aside for this project was for improvements in addition to the Barrier itself, but the barrier itself had attracted 100% funding from the government due to the number of residents who would be affected by flooding. It was also noted that the public inquiry should not affect the programme as it was in relation to how people use the river.
- It was noted that the cost of non-pay inflation had not been applied as a cost pressure for a number of years, only pay inflation was being included in this budget.
- Members commented that they would have liked to see another table alongside Table A that provided more information on the budget for each of the activities. Members were advised that the budget book which would be prepared for Council on 24 February 2017 would be very detailed.
- Members commented that there was a lot of good work going on, such as the Energy from Waste facility. It was noted that in relation to the Energy from Waste Facility, at the end of the 25 year contract it would be completely refitted by the operators and so the Council would be handed back a new facility to contract again.

RESOLVED

That the Environmental Scrutiny Committee supports the proposed changes for the commissioning strategy 'Protecting and Sustaining the Environment'.

36 LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP AUDIT REPORT

Consideration was given to a report which provided the Environmental Scrutiny Committee with the opportunity to consider the final report of an audit undertaken on

the present Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).

It was reported that the scope of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Audit was to provide independent assurance that there were strong governance arrangements in place for the LWP as well as ensuring that the JMWMS was an up to date and relevant document. The report contained an action plan which outlined the risks identified during the audit as well as findings, implications and recommendations for addressing each risk. The Committee was informed that there was now an agreed management action against each of the 12 findings, along with a proposed completion date and a responsible member of staff.

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 positive that representatives from all eight authorities, portfolio holder and senior officer, and the Environment Agency regularly attended the LWP meetings.
- It was a legal requirement for an authority to have a Waste Strategy
- There was a need for a clear strategic direction
- One of the actions (recommendation 7) had already been completed as a paper had been taken to the meeting of the LWP in November 2016 in relation to future governance arrangements, and an option agreed.
- Members were reassured that although many actions were rated as red or amber, they should all become green when the new Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was completed in April 2018. It was noted that a lot of the actions were interlinked and dependent on the completion of the strategy.
- It was confirmed that there would be regular updates to the Committee in relation to the progress of the Strategy.
- It was commented that there would be a small team undertaking the large task of preparing a revised strategy.
- It was queried whether there were league tables for the most successful recycling authorities and if there was any merit in carrying out a desk top survey on whether the most successful authorities were unitary. However, it was reported that usually high performing authorities were those that had kerbside collections and whether the authority was two-tier or unitary did have some effects.
- The LWP was looking at identifying the six valuable types of recyclables that should be collected in bins.
- It was noted that one of the drivers for the districts to reduce contamination in recycling was the TEEP (Technically, Environmentally and Economically Practicable) Regulations.
- Lincolnshire was a high performing authority in terms of recycling, even though performance was not at target level (it was noted that this was an aspirational target). However, the LWP had written to support Hampshire County Council in their letter to the Government to look at whether IBA (Incinerator Bottom Ash) could be collected as recycling. It was noted that if IBA could be included as recycling, Lincolnshire's recycling rate could increase by around 6%

ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
13 JANUARY 2017

- Recycling rates had dropped due to legislative changes such as street cleaning not being able to be classified as composting.
- It was clarified that OWG referred to the Officer Working Group
- It was noted that the document referred to an Appendix 3 which wasn't included. It was agreed that this would be circulated to the Committee after the meeting.
- It was queried whether the way that districts operated their collections made a difference to the amount of recycling collected. It was also queried whether there was less contamination in recycling which was collected weekly. Members were advised that every 120 tonnes of recycling was sampled as part of the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) regulations.
- There was a need to engage with districts on how contamination in recycling could be tackled, and there was a need for a resource to be put into this.
- One member advised that he also represented Boston Borough Council on the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership and confirmed that there was buy-in from the Partnership to get some of the actions completed. However, the difficulty was always when the Partners went back to their own authority and needed to persuade others to agree.
- The audit had helped the Partnership to focus in what it should be doing, and was now in a position to be able to move forward.
- It was accepted that there was a need for uniformity in terms of recycling, as when different areas had different messages it was confusing for the public.
- It was recognised that some districts had a tougher job than others in terms of tackling contamination. It was agreed that there was a need for more education, or a move to kerbside collections, as the better the quality of the recycling, the more valuable it was.
- One member suggested that the future was in kerbside collections, as well as the need to be clear on what recycling would be collected. There was also a need to be clear about which materials were the most valuable, and therefore most cost effective to collect. It was also suggested whether a second energy from waste facility should be considered to handle the commercial waste as well as that from the additional homes which were planned for the county. Members were advised that these points would be dealt with through the Waste Strategy.
- There would be efficiencies from the operation of the Energy from Waste facility, if it was burning the right balance of materials, for example yoghurt pots and margarine tubs. These items were very light but they burned well, but often were put into the recycling. It was noted that the facility occasionally needed to burn oil to keep it at the right burning rate, if the mix of waste was not right, for example if there was a lot of green waste in the mix.
- It was also confirmed that there was buy-in to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership from the City of Lincoln Council who really wanted to see it improve.
- How district councils collected recyclables was a matter for each district to decide.
- It was suggested that the different types of recyclables should be bagged up at the doorstep, however, members were advised that the use of bags would mean that a bag splitter would be needed at the MRF, which had an additional

cost. Also collection vehicles had been fitted to be able to empty wheelie bins. Changes to collection methods would have further impacts. However, the issue of kerbside collection and sorting would be addressed by the new Strategy.

- It was noted that as a disposal authority, the County Council had to deal with whatever waste was presented. It could not dictate how districts collected their waste.
- It was commented that there used to be a recycling business in Boston which collected newspapers. However, members were informed that this collected newspaper was from commercial properties.
- Members were advised that waste should start to be seen as a resource which could provide income.
- It was suggested that the LWP needed to start from 'ground zero', with clean paper, clean cardboard and clean tins, with the rest going to the Energy from Waste Facility.
- It was suggested whether stickers on bins to show what could be recycled should be introduced, and members were advised that there would be a range of educational material available if a standardised mix was agreed, and hopefully clearer labelling would be part of this.
- What was very clear from the discussions with the LWP was that everyone was on the same page, and wanted to make things better. The Partnership was now in a much better place, and the audit was seen as a positive first step.
- Closer working between this Committee and the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership would be supported.

RESOLVED

That the comments made in relation to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Audit report be noted.

37 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN LINCOLNSHIRE

This item was deferred to the meeting due to be held on 3 March 2017.

38 ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee received a report which provided an opportunity 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.

It was noted that the Community Resilience and Emergency Preparedness in Lincolnshire would be added to the agenda for the 3 March 2017 meeting, as it had been deferred due to the adverse weather conditions on the east coast of England on 13 January 2017.

It was suggested if there could be an update to the next Flood and Drainage Management Committee if the expected flooding did become a serious incident.

It was noted that although there were no items scheduled for the April meeting, the date would be held in the diary in the event of any pre-decision scrutiny or urgent items which needed to be considered.

RESOLVED

1. That the Work Programme as attached at Appendix A to the report be noted.
2. That the addition to the March meeting as highlighted above be agreed.

The meeting closed at 11.55 am

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

Report to:	Environmental Scrutiny Committee
Date:	03 March 2017
Subject:	Quarter 3 – 1 October to 31 December 2016

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 and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

1. Background

Council Business Plan 2016/2017

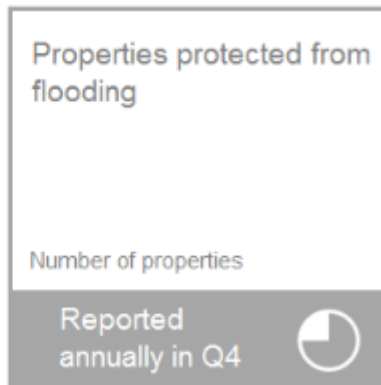
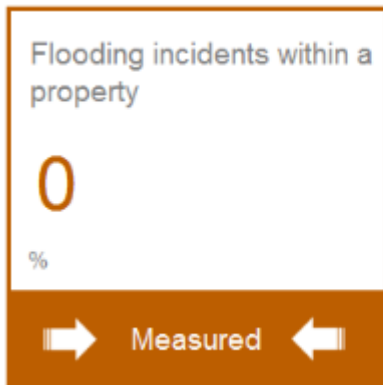
The Council Business Plan 2016/17 was approved by Council in February 2016 and has been organised around the 17 commissioning strategies. Appendix A lists select measures in the Council Business Plan that are within the remit of this Scrutiny Committee.

The full detail of all performance measures can be found online via the Performance Dashboard.

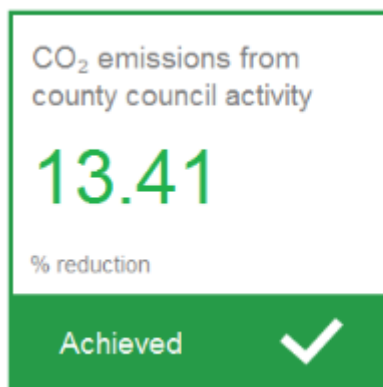
Web link - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/CBP-Landing-page.aspx>

Appendix B shows a breakdown of customer satisfaction information.

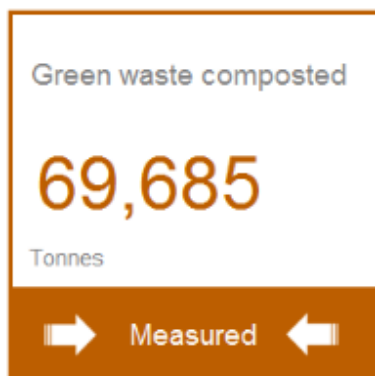
Reduce the risk of flooding



Reduced carbon emissions



Increase recycling



2. Conclusion

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

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Quarter 3 Performance – 1 October to 31 December 2016
Appendix B	Q3 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.

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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

0

%

Quarter 3 December 2016

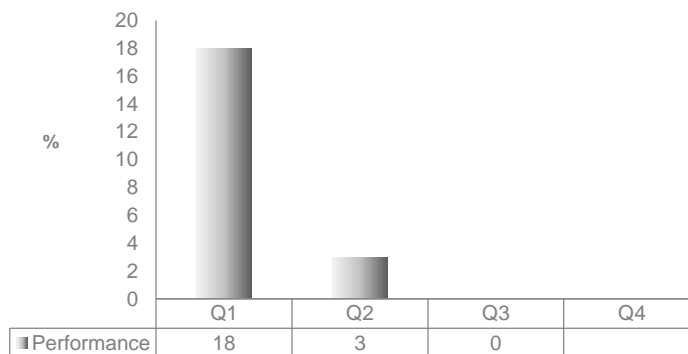


3

%

Quarter 2 September 2016

Flooding incidents within a property



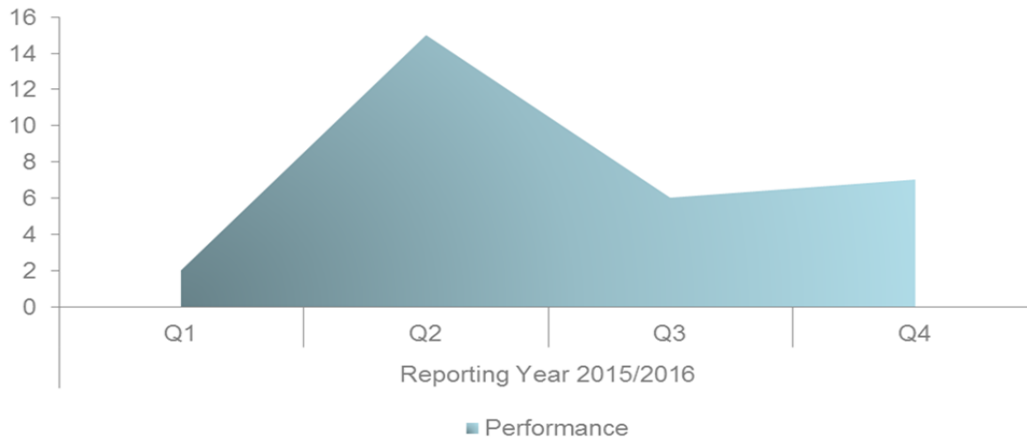
About the latest performance

In Q3, there have not been any flooding incidents requiring an investigation under Section 19 of the Flood & Water Management Act. As in the previous quarter, this is a reflection of the low incidence of intense rain storms in the reporting period.

In the same quarter last year there were 6 investigations affecting 6 properties.

Further details

Flooding incidents within a property



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

About the target

It is estimated that in Lincolnshire there are about 28,000 properties which have either been flooded in the past or are thought to be at risk from surface water flooding.

As outlined in the Lincolnshire Joint Flood Risk Management Strategy, in accordance with its duty to undertake improvement works to protect communities, the County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority has developed an ongoing programme of surface water flood risk management schemes. The target for 2016/17 is to reduce the flood risk to 100 homes by carrying out flood alleviation works.

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

Increase recycling

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres

This measure excludes all sites which are not owned by Lincolnshire County Council as the Council has limited control and influence over what streams are recycled.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.



Achieved

75.5

%

Quarter 3 December 2016

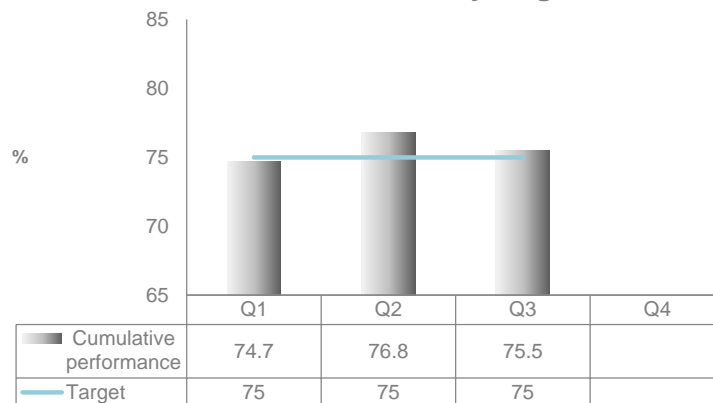


75

%

Target for December 2016

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres



About the latest performance

Overall total for 2016/17 is forecasted as 74.8%, lower than the year to date figure due to reduced composting in Winter.

We are managing to sustain a HWRCs recycling rate of around 75%, even in these difficult financial times.

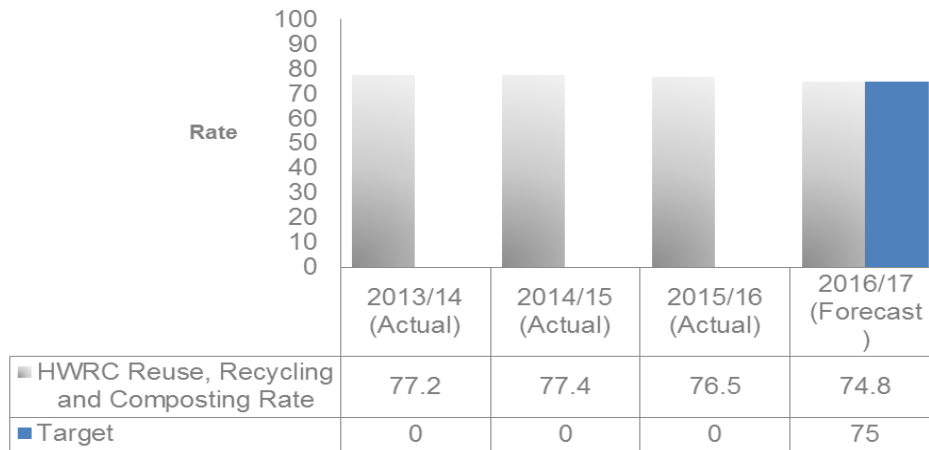
It should be noted that much of the data for Quarter 3 is still incomplete, so a number of estimates have been used in the year to date figure. Since this measure only includes HWRCs directly controlled by the Council, the closure of the third party operated sites at Leadenham and Whisby has resulted in an increased tonnage passing through the LCC-operated sites.

Cumulative Tonnes	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Household Waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting	14,203	30,918	41,078	
Total Household Waste Collected	19,008	40,233	54,383	

Please note: Figures shown for previous quarters are those reported at the time, and include estimates where data was unavailable. Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures for previous quarters.

Further details

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres



About the target


The annual target of 75% represents a sustaining of our previous high performance.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this target.

About benchmarking

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



Businesses are supported to grow

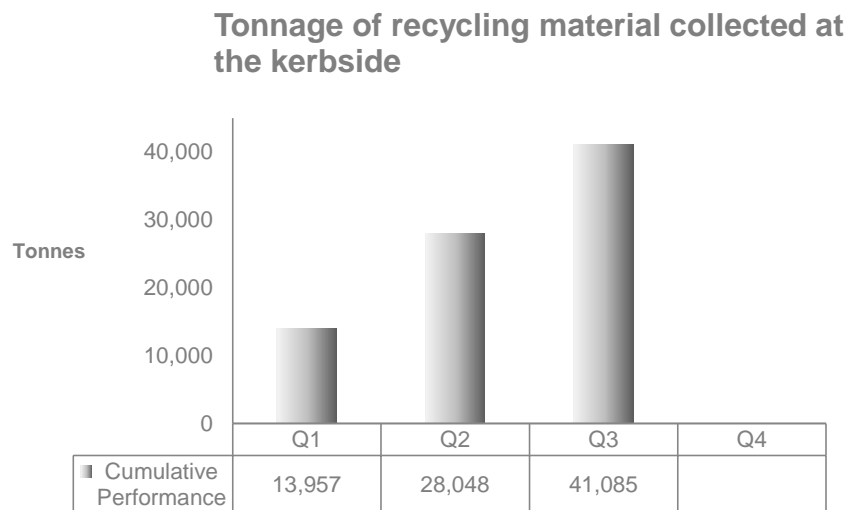
Increase recycling

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.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.

➡ Measured ⬅



About the latest performance

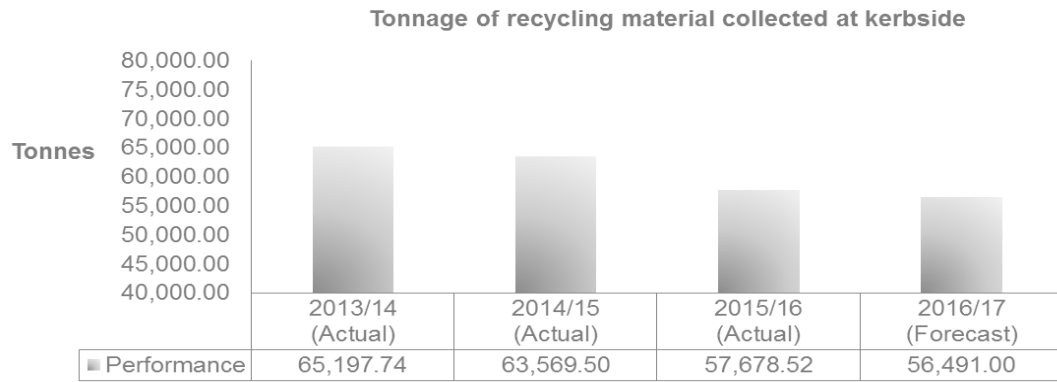
Our Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) continue to collect a similar quantity in kerbside recycling collections.

Unfortunately, around 22% of what our WCAs collect as kerbside recycling turns out to be non-recyclable.

The reported level of contamination (non-recyclables) has risen a little compared to last year (just under 20%).

This contamination level needs to be addressed with the District Councils to ensure we have a resource which is more acceptable to the processing contractors.

Further details



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

No target range has been set for this target.

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.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.



Not achieved

49.6

% recycled

Quarter 3 December 2016

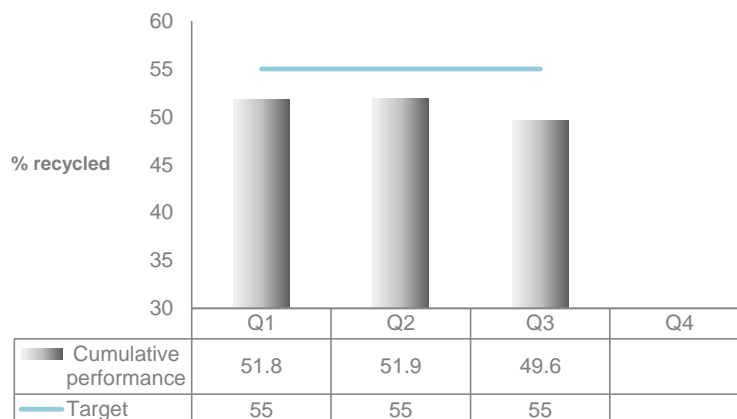


55

% recycled

Target for December 2016

Household waste recycled



About the latest performance

Overall total for 2016/17 is forecasted as 47.4%, lower than the year to date figure due to reduced composting in Winter.

Whilst this is a small increase compared to 2015/16, this is due to an increase in composting, the tonnages of which are notoriously variable depending on factors such as the weather.

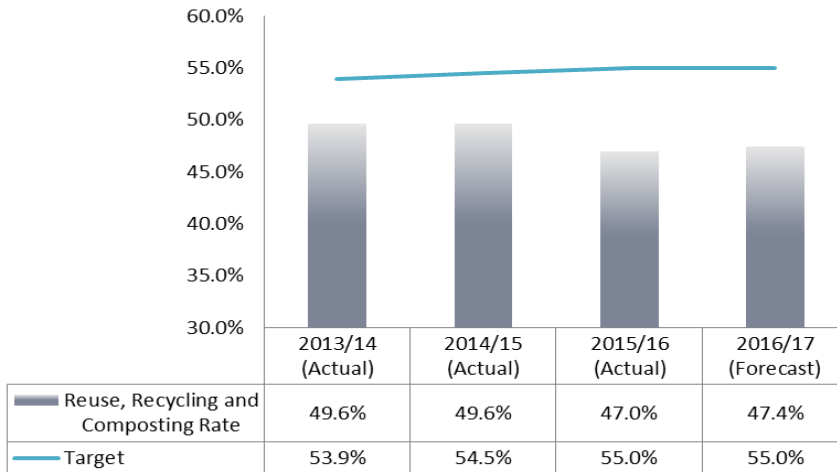
The aspirational target of 55% was set in our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy which needs to be addressed in the production of a revised Strategy.

Cumulative Tonnes	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Household Waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting	49,806	101,153	136,283	
Total Household Waste Collected	96,162	194,856	274,745	

Please note: Figures shown for previous quarters are those reported at the time, and include estimates where data was unavailable. Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures for previous quarters.

Further details

Household Waste Recycled



About the target


The annual target of 55% was set as a long-term aspiration in our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008).

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.



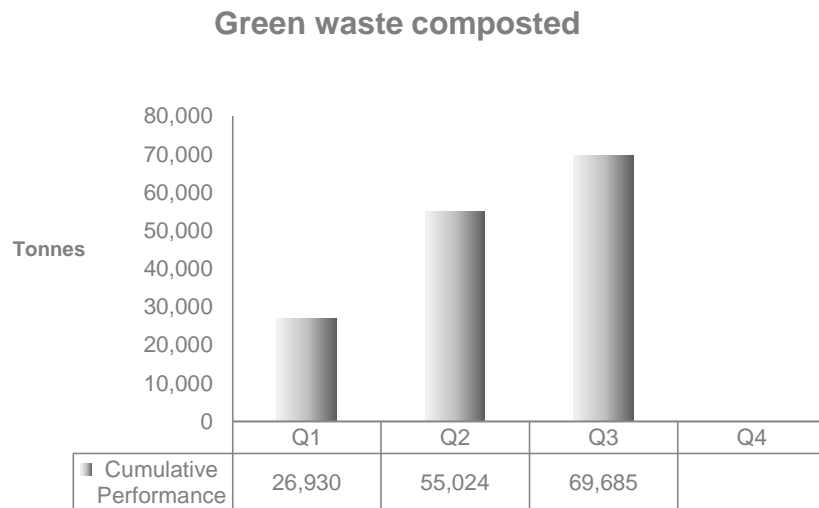
Businesses are supported to grow

Increase recycling

Green waste composted

The tonnage of green waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was sent for composting.
Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.

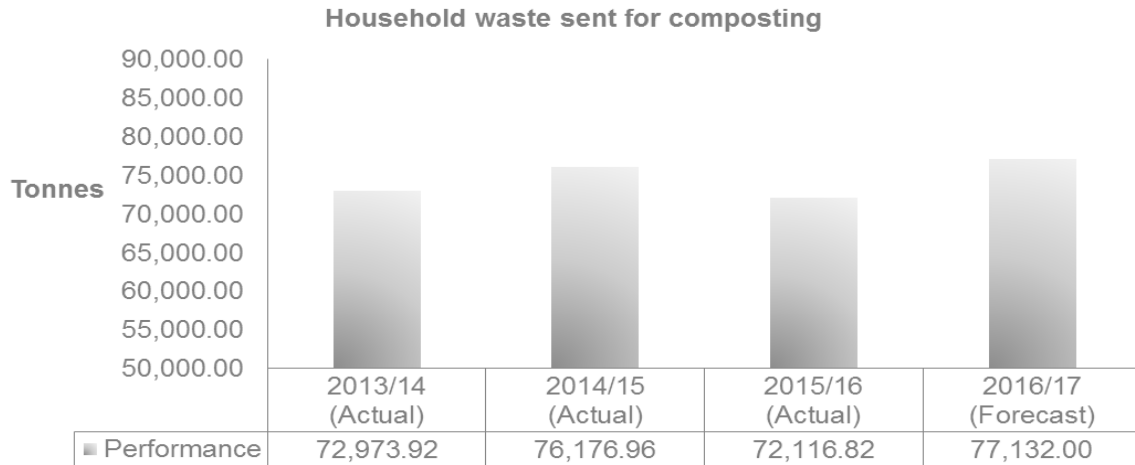
➡ Measured ←



About the latest performance

Green waste composting has returned to 2014/15 levels following a fall last year. Whilst it is possible that the effect of collection charges by our Waste Collection Authorities has now passed, increased composting may simply reflect that tonnages depend on factors such as the weather.

Further details



There is no obvious ongoing trend as this varies with weather conditions (particularly in Quarter 1).

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.

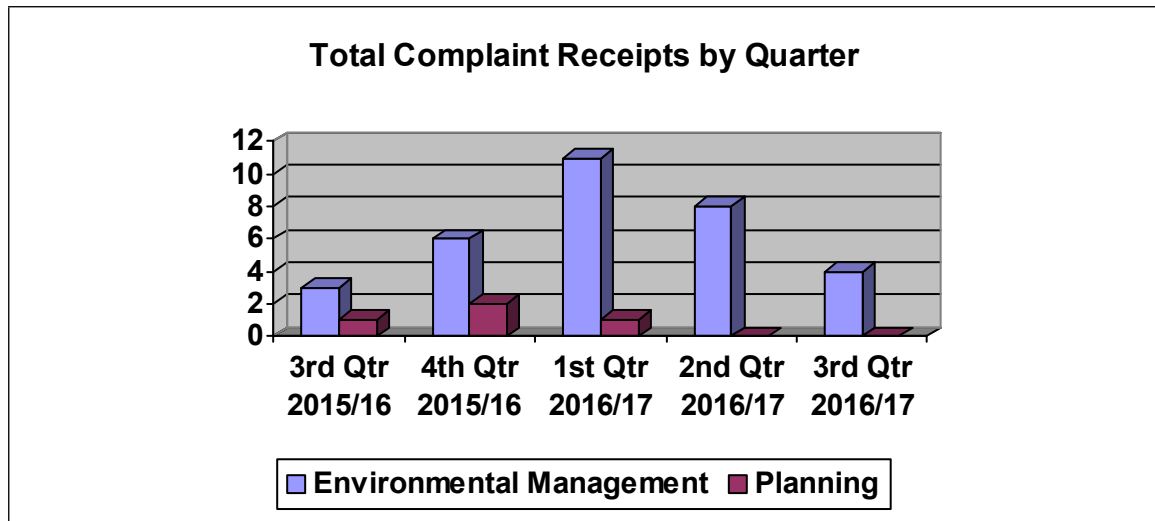
About benchmarking

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

Customer Satisfaction Information – Scrutiny Committees

Environmental Scrutiny Committee		
Date Range for Report	1 st of October – 31 st of December (1 st of July – 30 th of September)	
Total number of complaints received across all LCC service area.	143 (117)* individual school complaints not included	
Total number of complaints relating to <u>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</u>	4 (8)	
Total number of compliments relating to <u>Environmental Scrutiny Committee</u>	14 (6)	
Total Service Area Complaints	Environmental Management	4 (8)
	Planning	0 (0)
Service Area Environmental Management Complaint Reasons	Breach of Confidence	0 (0)
	Conduct/Attitude/Rudeness of staff	1 (2)
	Disability	0 (0)
	Disagree with Policy	2 (2)
	Disagree with Procedure	0 (1)
	Insufficient Information Provided	0 (0)
	Other	0 (0)
	Policy of LCC not to Provide Service (L)	1 (0)
	Procedural - other	0 (1)
	Procedure not followed	0 (0)
	Race	0 (0)
	Service Delay	0 (2)
Service Area Planning Complaint Reasons	Breach of Confidence	0 (0)
	Conduct/Attitude/Rudeness of staff	0 (0)
	Disability	0 (0)
	Disagree with Policy	0 (0)
	Disagree with Procedure	0 (0)
	Insufficient Information Provided	0 (0)
	Lack of Choice	0 (0)
	Other	0 (0)
	Procedural - other	0 (0)
	Professional - other	0 (0)
	Service Delay	0 (0)
Service Area Compliments	Environmental Management	14 (6)
	Planning	0 (0)

How many LCC Corporate complaints have not been resolved within service standard	6 (8)
Number of complaints referred to Ombudsman	8 (8)



Summary

LCC Overview of Complaints

The total number of LCC complaints received this Quarter (Q3) shows a 18% increase on the previous quarter (Q2). When comparing this Quarter with Q3 of 2015/16, there is a 6% decrease when 152 complaints were received.

Overall Environmental Management & Planning Complaints

The overall complaints received for Environmental Management & Planning this Quarter has decreased by 4 complaints compared to the previous Quarter (Q2), when 12 were received. In Quarter 3 2015/16 there were 4 complaints.

Environmental Management Complaints

This Quarter Environmental Management has received 4 complaints which is a decrease of 4 from last Quarter when 8 were received. The complaints were regarding:

- 2 complaints were regarding the staff at Lincoln household waste recycling centres.
- 1 complaint was regarding ongoing dispute over responsibility of trees.
- 1 complaint was regarding the barriers at Huttoft car park.

Out of the 4 complaints, 2 were recorded as partly substantiated and 2 were recorded as not substantiated.

Planning Complaints

This Quarter Planning received 0 complaints which is a decrease of 1 from last Quarter when 1 was received.

Overall Compliments

The overall compliments received for Environmental Management and Planning is 14 compliments this Quarter. Which is an increase of 8 when last Quarter, 6 compliments were received.

Environmental Management Compliments

Environmental Management received 14 compliments this Quarter.

The compliments were:

- 4 compliments were regarding the removal of obstructions and restoration of public footpaths.
- 8 compliments were regarding helpful and friendly staff at various Household Waste Recycling Centres around the County. 2 were for Louth, 2 were for Great Northern Terrace, 1 was for Kirkby on Bain, 1 was for Market Rasen, 1 was for Boston and 1 was for Sleaford.
- 1 compliment was received for the Four Counties walks leaflet.
- 1 compliment was received regarding the attendance of two officers at a resident's event.

Planning Compliments

Planning received 0 compliments this Quarter.

Ombudsman Complaints

In Quarter 3 of 2016/17, 8 LCC complaints were registered with the Ombudsman. None of these complaints were recorded against Environmental services.

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

Report to:	Environmental Scrutiny Committee
Date:	03 March 2017
Subject:	Lincoln Eastern Bypass Archaeology Update

Summary:

This report informs the Committee that Beryl Lott, Places Manager will provide a presentation on the current situation with regards to the archaeological findings on the first part of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass (LEB).

Actions Required:

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the presentation.

1. Background

There is a statutory responsibility to protect all types of heritage including archaeological remains. The planning consent for the Lincoln Eastern Bypass required substantial archaeological work to be undertaken before any road construction works started.

As part of the original planning application, archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 2002 and 2008 to assess the impact of construction on underlying archaeological remains. This work resulted in identifying a number of areas along the route which had a high potential for significant archaeological remains. As the construction of the road will destroy any archaeological remains it is a condition of the Planning Consent that these remains are professionally excavated and recorded.

Archaeological contractors were appointed in October 2016 concentrating on the land required by Network Rail, who needed part of the land before the end of November 2016. This area of land north and south of the railway line and across the valley of the River Witham had been identified as one of the most potentially significant archaeological areas along the route. It was known that the valley of the River Witham had been an important focus of activity throughout the prehistoric period and that a medieval monastic grange was located somewhere in the vicinity of the railway west of Washingborough. The evaluation work undertaken by 2008 had also shown that there was a potential for Roman remains.

The work undertaken so far on site has shown that there are incredible remains on site. There are extensive remains associated with a 17th century farmstead, the medieval monastic grange, a previously unknown medieval stone tower, a Saxon cemetery and extensive Roman remains which are not yet fully understood. In addition to these, extensive prehistoric finds from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods have been identified.

Although the site is still far from being fully investigated it is obvious that this site is the largest Mesolithic site so far identified in the county and one of the largest known sites in the country. It is of national significance as well as revealing a lot about the local heritage of Lincoln which was previously unknown.

2. Conclusion

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the presentation.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Beryl Lott, Places Manager, who can be contacted on (01522) 554838 or beryl.lott@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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

Report to:	Environmental Scrutiny Committee
Date:	03 March 2017
Subject:	Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017

Summary:

As required by UK Climate Change Act the independent Committee for Climate Change Adaptation Sub-Committee produced an Evidence report on climate risks in June 2016. Government has considered and now responded to that report. They endorse the six priority risk areas identified and these will feed in to the next National Adaptation Plan due to be published in 2018. That Plan aims to ensure that government, business and other stakeholders have the information they need to take action.

Lincolnshire County Council already has plans which recognise the risks relevant to the county but will need to review them in light of the published Plan in 2018.

Actions Required:

Members of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the report and note the Government response.

The 2018 National Adaptation Plan will be considered when released.

1. Background

- 1.1 Our climate is changing, with greenhouse gas emissions from human activity the dominant cause. Irrespective of how much carbon we save through mitigation actions, Earth is still locked into some warming from historical emissions. Global average temperature increase of 0.85°C since 1880 is mirrored in the UK climate with a trend towards milder winters and hotter summers. Sea levels around the UK have risen 15-20cm since 1900. New evidence suggests that many of the recent extreme weather events can be directly linked to climate change and are consistent with climate change projections.
- 1.2 Climate change adaptation is the process of reviewing how severe weather has impacted us in the past, understanding how our climate might change in the future, evaluating the risks associated with these changes and, most

importantly, preparing for them through adaptive actions. The second national Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA-2017) was published in summer 2016 and government has recently responded. The response draws attention to six key areas of inter-related risks for the UK that need additional coordinated steps to be taken within the next five years;

- Flooding and coastal Change risks to communities, business and infrastructure
- Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures
- Risks of shortages in the public water supply and for agriculture energy generation and industry
- Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soil and biodiversity
- Risks to domestic and international food production and trade
- New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals.

1.3 Whilst local authorities are not currently required to report on adaptation, the government make it clear that there is an expectation that adaptation action should continue through the Climate Local commitment. Lincolnshire County Council has signed up to Climate Local and one of the first commitments is to increase local resilience to the changing climate through developing community resilience plans, awareness raising and training.

Lincolnshire Specifics

1.4 The risks and opportunities most relevant to Lincolnshire in the highest urgency category 'More Action Needed' are detailed below. These are taken from the full list of climate change risks and opportunities considered in the CCRA-2017. These risks need new, stronger or different government policies or implementation activities – over and above those already planned – to reduce long term vulnerability to climate change.

Flood and Water Management

- Ne4 Risks to soils from increased seasonal aridity and wetness
- Ne6 Risks to agriculture and wildlife from water scarcity and flooding
- Ne8 Risks of land management practices exacerbated by flooding
- Ne12 Risks to habitats and heritage in the coastal zone from sea level rise; loss of natural flood protection
- In1 Risks of cascading infrastructure failures across interdependent networks
- In2 Risks to infrastructure from river, surface/groundwater flooding
- In3 Risks to infrastructure from coastal flooding and erosion
- In9 Risks to public water supplies from drought and low river flows
- Pb5 Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding
- Bu1 Risks to business sites from flooding

Public Health and Wellbeing

- Pb1 Risks to public health and wellbeing from high temperatures
- Pb4 Potential to health and wellbeing from reduced cold
- Pb9 Risks to health and social care delivery from extreme weather

- 1.5 Lincolnshire's approach to flood and water management has national recognition. Two overarching documents set out the activity required; Joint Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy, which looks ahead to 2025, and the GLEP's Water Management Plan with its focus on supporting economic growth around the supply, provision and management of water.
- 1.6 The Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Coastal Management Review specifically looks at coastal protection and the impact that failure to protect this area of coastline will have to the local Lincolnshire and national economies. The SEA is currently out to consultation.
- 1.7 Climate change is included in a new topic as part of the refresh of Lincolnshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, which provides an evidence base for the health and wellbeing needs of residents. Its effects on vulnerable residents will be explored and 'hot-spots' identified through use of the Climate Just website tool. In turn, this evidence base will help inform priorities in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Lincolnshire and be used to influence service commissioners.
- 1.8 Communications plans are in place to ensure Met Office cold weather and heatwave alerts are disseminated to housing, health and care providers.
- 1.9 The Lincolnshire Winter Plan 2016/17 has been produced by the Urgent Care Team with contributions from Lincolnshire County Council and other partners across the health and care community – to plan for winter pressures on health and care services. Fuel poverty is a major cause of excess winter deaths and illness and so Lincolnshire County Council works with the Home Energy Lincs Partnership (HELP) to maintain and implement an affordable warmth action plan.

2. Conclusion

- 2.1 The CCRA 2017 provides direction and focus to the National Adaptation Programme which is due for publication in 2018. The NAP will identify future actions and seek to reduce the impacts of climate change on the UK.
- 2.2 The council will have opportunity to contribute to the development of the programme through workshops and events held throughout 2017. The NAP will help reduce the level of risk the UK faces from climate change.
- 2.3 Adaption assessment and adaptive actions for Lincolnshire are highlighted within our climate local programme and reported on annually. In light of the publication of the CCRA 2017 the climate local projects will be reviewed to ensure they still meet local and national priorities.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Risk and Impact Analysis will be carried out when 2018 National Adaptation Plan is issued and has been considered.

4. Appendices

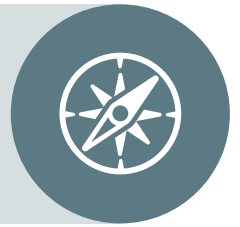
These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Climate Change Risk Assessment Synthesis report 'key messages fact sheet'

5. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment	www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017

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

Key messages from the Synthesis Report



The global climate is changing, with greenhouse gas emissions from human activity the dominant cause. The global increase in temperature of 0.85°C since 1880 is mirrored in the UK climate, with higher average temperatures and some evidence of more extreme weather events. Average annual UK temperatures over land and the surrounding seas have increased in line with global observations, with a trend towards milder winters and hotter summers in recent decades. Sea levels globally and around the UK have risen by 15-20 centimetres since 1900. Whilst natural variability in the climate will continue to have a considerable influence on individual weather events, the recent episodes of severe and sustained rainfall are consistent with climate change projections.

Global emissions will need to peak soon and then decline rapidly for the Paris Agreement goals to be feasible. Even in this scenario the uncertain sensitivity of the climate to greenhouse gases means there would remain at least a small chance of 4°C or more of warming by 2100. It is therefore prudent to prepare for further warming whilst pursuing more stringent emission reductions as part of the global effort.

The overall aim of the CCRA Evidence Report is to assess the urgency of further action to tackle current and future risks, and realise opportunities, arising for the UK from climate change. Figure 1 presents the top six groups of risks where there is a need for additional, co-ordinated steps to be taken within the next five years and notes the chapters where the individual risks are discussed.

Figure 1: Top six areas of inter-related climate change risks for the United Kingdom

Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure (Ch3, Ch4 Ch5, Ch6)	MORE ACTION NEEDED
Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures (Ch5, Ch6)	
Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)	
Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity (Ch3)	
Risks to domestic and international food production and trade (Ch3, Ch6, Ch7)	
New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals (Ch3, Ch5, Ch7)	RESEARCH PRIORITY
NOW -----> RISK MAGNITUDE -----> FUTURE	
LOW MEDIUM HIGH	

Note: Future magnitude is based on a combination of climate change and other drivers of risk (e.g. demographic change), taking account of how current adaptation policies and plans across the UK are likely to reduce risks. The urgency categories are defined as follows:

- **More action needed:** New, stronger or different government policies or implementation activities – over and above those already planned – are needed to reduce long-term vulnerability to climate change.
- **Research priority:** Research is needed to fill significant evidence gaps or reduce the uncertainty in the current level of understanding in order to assess the need for additional action.
- **Sustain current action:** Current or planned levels of activity are appropriate, but continued implementation of these policies or plans is needed to ensure that the risk continues to be managed in the future. This includes any existing plans to increase or change the current level of activity.
- **Watching brief:** The evidence in these areas should be kept under review, with long-term monitoring of risk levels and adaptation activity so that further action can be taken if necessary.



Figure 2 presents the full list of climate change risks and opportunities considered in the assessment. These include the exposure of interdependent infrastructure networks to multiple, correlated hazards (e.g. flooding and high winds), as well as the vulnerability of certain infrastructure types to specific hazards (e.g. road surfaces to high temperatures). Air quality in both urban and rural areas could deteriorate further though climate change will have less influence than

pollution from transport, industry and farming. Risks will arise for culturally-valued buildings and landscapes from a combination of higher temperatures and rainfall intensities. There are also uncertain but potentially very significant international risks arising from climate-related human displacement, and the possibility of violent inter state conflict over scarce natural resources.

Figure 2: Urgency categories for climate change risks and opportunities for the UK

MORE ACTION NEEDED	RESEARCH PRIORITY	SUSTAIN CURRENT ACTION	WATCHING BRIEF
Ne1: Risks to species and habitats from changing climate space	Ne3: Changes in suitability of land for agriculture & forests	Ne9: Risks to agriculture, forestry, landscapes & wildlife from pests/pathogens/invasive species	Ne14: Risks & opportunities from changes in landscape character
Ne2: Opportunities from new species colonisations	Ne7: Risks to freshwater species from high water temperatures	Ne10: Extreme weather/wildfire risks to farming, forestry, wildlife & heritage	In7: Low/high riverflow risks to hydroelectric generation
Ne4: Risks to soils from increased seasonal aridity and wetness	Ne13: Ocean acidification & higher water temperature risks for marine species, fisheries and marine heritage	Ne11: Saltwater intrusion risks to aquifers, farmland & habitats	In8: Subsidence risks to buried/surface infrastructure
Ne5: Risks to natural carbon stores & carbon sequestration	In5: Risks to bridges and pipelines from high river flows/erosion	In13: Extreme heat risks to rail, road, ICT and energy infrastructure	In10: Risks to electricity generation from drought and low flows
Ne6: Risks to agriculture & wildlife from water scarcity & flooding	In11: Risks to energy, transport & ICT from high winds & lightning	In14: Benefits for infrastructure from reduced extreme cold events	PB3: Opportunities for increased outdoor activity in warmer weather
Ne8: Risks of land management practices exacerbating flood risk	In12: Risks to offshore infrastructure from storms and high waves	PB13: Risks to health from poor water quality	PB12: Risks of food-borne disease cases and outbreaks
Ne12: Risks to habitats & heritage in the coastal zone from sea level rise; loss of natural flood protection	PB2: Risks to passengers from high temperatures on public transport	PB14: Risk of household water supply interruptions	Bu4: Risks to business from reduced access to capital
In1: Risks of cascading infrastructure failures across interdependent networks	PB6: Risks to viability of coastal communities from sea level rise	Bu3: Risks to business operations from water scarcity	Bu7: Business risks /opportunities from changing demand for goods & services
In2: Risks to infrastructure from river, surface/groundwater flooding	PB7: Risks to building fabric from moisture, wind, and driving rain	Bu6: Risks to business from disruption to supply chains	It7: Opportunities from changes in international trade routes
In3: Risks to infrastructure from coastal flooding & erosion	PB8: Risks to culturally valued structures and historic environment		
In4: Risks of sewer flooding due to heavy rainfall	PB10: Risks to health from changes in air quality		
In6: Risks to transport networks from embankment failure	PB11: Risks to health from vector-borne pathogens		
In9: Risks to public water supplies from drought and low river flows	Bu2: Risks to business from loss of coastal locations & infrastructure		
PB1: Risks to public health and wellbeing from high temperatures	Bu5: Employee productivity impacts in heatwaves and from severe weather infrastructure disruption		
PB4: Potential benefits to health & wellbeing from reduced cold	It2: Imported food safety risks		
PB5: Risks to people, communities & buildings from flooding	It3: Long-term changes in global food production		
PB9: Risks to health and social care delivery from extreme weather	It5: Risks to the UK from international violent conflict		
Bu1: Risks to business sites from flooding	It6: Risks to international law and governance		
It1: Weather-related shocks to global food production and trade			
It4: Risks from climate-related international human displacement			

KEY TO CHAPTERS:

- Chapter 3: Natural environment and natural assets
- Chapter 4: Infrastructure
- Chapter 5: People and the built environment
- Chapter 6: Business and industry
- Chapter 7: International dimensions

Note: Individual risks and opportunities are presented in the order they are discussed in the chapters (not in priority order).

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

Report to:	Environmental Scrutiny Committee
Date:	03 March 2017
Subject:	Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

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) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not Applicable

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

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

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk

ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
FLOOD AND DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Lewis Strange

Vice Chairman: Councillor Mrs Victoria Ayling

03 March 2017 (AM) Flood And Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Update East Coast Tidal Surge	Steve Eason-Harris, Emergency Planning & Business Continuity Officer and Deborah Campbell, Flood and Coastal Risk Manager (Environment Agency)	Verbal Update
Environment Agency Update	Deborah Campbell, Flood and Coastal Risk Manager (Environment Agency)	Update Report
Outcomes from the River Steeping Working Group	Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, on behalf of the River Steeping Working Group	Working Group Outcome
Community Resilience & Emergency Preparedness in Lincolnshire	Steve Eason-Harris, Emergency Planning & Business Continuity Officer	Update Report
Investigations held under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Mark Welsh, Flood Risk and Development Manager	Update Report

03 March 2017 (PM) Environmental Scrutiny Committee		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Water Recycling Centres Update	Brian Kane, Regional Treatment Manager (Anglian Water)	Update Report
Performance Report, Quarter 3 (1 October to 31 December 2016)	Sean Kent, Group Manager Environmental Services	Performance Scrutiny
Lincoln Eastern Bypass Archaeology Update	Beryl Lott, Places Manager	Status Report
Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017	Doug Robinson, Principal Sustainability Policy Officer	Update Report

07 April 2017 Environmental Scrutiny Committee		
Item	Contributor	Purpose

For more information about the work of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee & Flood and Drainage Management Scrutiny Committee please contact Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk