



County Offices
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Lincoln
LN1 1YL

4 January 2021

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

Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 12 January 2021 at 10.00 am as a Virtual - Online Meeting via Microsoft Teams** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Access to the meeting is as follows:

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee and officers of the County Council supporting the meeting will access the meeting via Microsoft Teams.

Members of the public and the press may access the meeting via the following link: <https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=548&MId=5761&Ver=4> where a live feed will be made available on the day of the meeting.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Debbie Barnes'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive

Membership of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee (11 Members of the Council)

Councillors Mrs W Bowkett (Chairman), C R Oxby (Vice-Chairman), Mrs A M Austin, T Bridges, G E Cullen, M A Griggs, A G Hagues, C Matthews, E J Sneath, H Spratt and Dr M E Thompson

**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 12 JANUARY 2021**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting held on 24 November 2020	5 - 12
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2021/22 <i>(To consider a report from Keith Noyland, Head of Finance – Communities, on Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2021/22, which is being presented to the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item)</i>	13 - 18
6	Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan <i>(To consider a report from Adrian Winkley, Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager, Planning and Neil McBride, Head of Planning, on a Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which is being presented to the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item)</i>	19 - 178
7	Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan <i>(To consider a report from David Hickman – Head of Environment, on Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan, which is being presented to the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item)</i>	179 - 200
8	Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs <i>(To consider a report from Matthew Harrison, Senior Commissioning Officer - Flood Risk - Place, on the Development Fund – Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs, which is being presented to the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item)</i>	201 - 218
9	County Farms <i>(To consider an update report from Sarah Wells, Business Manager - Corporate Property, on the County Farms Estate in terms of current challenges, the Agriculture Act and future strategy)</i>	219 - 222

- 10 Historic Places Team Strategy** 223 - 246
(To consider a report from Ian George, Historic Places Manager, on an Historic Places Team Strategy that sets out the way in which the team, within Planning Services, ensures the County Council encourages the residents of Lincolnshire to appreciate and care for their historic environment)
- 11 Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 - Quarters 1 and 2** 247 - 266
(To consider an update report from Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development, David Hickman, Head of Environment and John Coates, Head of Service – Waste, on the Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 - Quarters 1 and 2 for Economy, Flooding and Waste)
- 12 Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme** 267 - 270
(To receive a report from the Scrutiny Officer, which enables the Committee to comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focussed where it can be of greatest benefit)

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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.

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**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
24 NOVEMBER 2020**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR MRS W BOWKETT (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors C R Oxby (Vice-Chairman), Mrs A M Austin, M A Griggs, A G Hagues, C Matthews, E J Sneath, H Spratt and Dr M E Thompson

Councillor C J Davie, attended the meeting as an observer

Officers in attendance:-

Justin Brown (Assistant Director Growth), Angela Driver (Senior Enterprise Growth Officer), Nick Harrison (Democratic Services Officer), David Hickman (Head of Environment), Vanessa Strange (Head of Infrastructure Investment), Simon Evans (Health Scrutiny Officer), Dan Clayton (Sustainability Manager), Steve Golightly (Senior Sustainability Officer), Helen Jenkins-Knight (Senior Sustainability Officer), Vanessa O'Brien (Sustainability Officer).

Also in attendance:

Revd Canon Alan Robson (Agricultural Chaplain, (Lincolnshire Rural Support Network) and Alison Twiddy (Project Manager, Lincolnshire Rural Support Network)

31 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

An apology for absence was received from Councillor G Cullen.

32 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations.

33 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 20 OCTOBER 2020

RESOLVED: The minutes of the meeting held on 20 October 2020 be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

34 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND LEAD OFFICERS

Councillor C J Davie, Executive Councillor for Economy and Place, updated the Committee on a number of issues relevant to the Committee. There had been a number of recent Government announcements: investment in defence – a vital sector in Lincolnshire; a ten point plan for a green industrial revolution setting out the framework that would lead to major investment by businesses and stimulating further

growth in the green economy which was a burgeoning industry in the County. On 26 November it was hoped that there would be good news for Lincolnshire from the Chancellor's Comprehensive Spending Review. National headlines suggested announcements for a national infrastructure strategy, civil service decentralisation, addressing levelling up through the Green Book and the launch of UK Shared Prosperity Fund - all of which could have huge impacts for the County.

Through the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub, Government messages were being amplified to ensure that businesses were fully prepared. Growth Hub Advisers had been up skilled accordingly and dedicated EU Transition Advisers would be on hand to support businesses. New BEIS [Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy] funding had been provided to enable the provision of proactive telephone outreach calls to businesses to understand what they had done to become prepared and support any gaps /concerns. Specialist EU Transition technical support programmes, webinars and 1 to 1 guidance were listed on the *Building Business Resilience section of the BusinessLincolnshire.com* website. There was a local helpline provided by the Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce.

Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) would be hosting a *Go Digital virtual conference* on 26 November and over 100 people were booked to attend. Topics included how to embrace technology to grow, free digital tools to help business grow faster and how to sell via Amazon. The third Tourism Commission meeting would take place on 25 November and focus on product development, specifically what aspects of greater Lincolnshire and Rutland's current visitor offer were the ones that visitors most enjoyed, and how they could be future proofed for 2025. LCC would be represented at the Midland Forum for Growth - a 3 day virtual conference to showcase investment opportunities for the South Lincolnshire FEZ [Food Enterprise Zone], and Team Lincolnshire partners were presenting on opportunities for repurposing Lincolnshire high streets, future skills and education and there was a spotlight on the Lincoln Science and Innovation Park.

35 LINCOLNSHIRE RURAL SERVICES NETWORK

Consideration was given to a report from the Head of Infrastructure Investment that provided an overview of the work of the Lincolnshire Rural Services Network (LRSN). LRSN were a volunteer led organisation that provided pastoral and practical support to farming and rural people during periods of anxiety, stress and problems relating to their families and businesses. LRSN had received a £40,000 grant from Lincolnshire County Council in 2019 as a result of the work of the Committee.

The Committee received a presentation from Alison Twiddy, Project Manager, and Alan Robson, Agricultural Chaplain, from the Lincolnshire Rural Support Network on 'Supporting Lincolnshire's Agricultural and Rural Community to Live and Work Well'. The presentation included information on health screening and case work statistics as well as highlighting farming's future significant challenges which included Brexit, the weather, animal diseases, protecting the environment, farming's public image and export and import markets and tariffs.

Members considered the report, and during the discussion the following comments were noted:-

- It was thought that going forward there were likely to be business casualties in farming, particularly from the small and medium sized ones. It was noted that those that planned for the future and had the relevant skills and knowledge and had diversified where possible may have a better chance of survival in the longer term. Those businesses likely to experience difficulties may require assistance to transition out of the farming business in the future. It was suggested that any viable business needed to be able to provide a satisfactory lifestyle.
- There was continued support for the LRSN to develop programmes to support the farming sector.
- It was recognised that it would be important to help any farmers who felt isolated and lonely, particularly as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- It was suggested that support for young farmers entering the industry was important as was support for those about to retire and who may require help and advice on winding down the business or selling their farm in addition to general retirement advice.
- Farmers would need to be made more aware of the future challenges in order to make preparations and plan for the future.
- Was there anything more Lincolnshire County Council as farm/landowners could do to support tenants? Rent increases for tenants were a concern.

RESOLVED: 1) That the report and presentation be noted;
 2) That a further update to the Committee be given in six months' time;
 3) That the Head of Infrastructure Investment discuss with the Executive a potential refresh of the Tenants Strategy.

36 POST COVID MID TERM ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Consideration was given to a report from the Assistant Director – Growth, which described:- the economic impact of Covid-19 as currently known; set out the actions that had already been carried out by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), and other partners to reduce the impact; explained the priorities of the midterm economic recovery strategy which the LEP had co-ordinated and would communicate to Government.

The report outlined the main economic impacts of Covid-19 as: rising unemployment, tightening labour market, reduced business investment, rapid digitisation, and localised impacts particularly on the tourism and hospitality sectors which provided a high proportion of jobs/business activity. Also outlined was the detail of the mid-term strategy which was structured around three headings: protect, progress, and prosper.

The report also outlined examples of support given to businesses as follows:- District councils had distributed more than 19,000 grants with a value of £227m to businesses; LCC's Business Growth Hub had provided advice to 600 businesses and

provided web based information that had been used by 42,000 users; redundancy task forces had been designed by the LEP and trained so that they could stand up should significant redundancies occur; the Local Enterprise Partnership had attracted £26m of infrastructure grant funding which was being invested in accelerating schemes like LCC's Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone; weekly assessments of the economic impact in Lincolnshire had been produced and government officials had been briefed weekly.

It was noted that there was a significant risk that young people with no qualifications would find it more difficult to enter the labour market. It was also noted there had been a reduction in part-time jobs available.

The Committee noted the ways that Covid-19 was impacting on the local economy and congratulated the officers and partner organisations on the steps they had taken to reduce that impact and for the additional work they had been undertaking. The content of the mid-term strategy was supported and members submitted the following comments on the scope of the short-term actions that were proposed to tackle the economic impact of the pandemic:

- Could LCC and District Councils spend more money in the local economy?
- Were the LCC procurement powers being used in the most optimal way?
- Continue to support, where possible, businesses with their digital offering and moving to online trading.
- It was acknowledged that the broadband signal was poor in some areas of the County and there was a need for rapid improvement to assist the competitiveness of existing and future businesses, the public who worked from home and prospective businesses considering moving to Lincolnshire. It was noted that LCC were in discussions to improve digital connections as well as how to create local energy companies.
- Increase the number of charging points for electric cars at tourist sites, particularly along the coast should be planned to encourage tourism.
- How could self-employment be promoted further?
- The key issues identified were tackling unemployment, advising businesses, promoting job vacancies and matching people to vacancies, helping businesses to diversify and promote themselves, and repurposing the high street and buildings previously occupied by shops and businesses no longer in use. Members suggested that they would like to see more local shops and traders alongside recognised national chains and for high streets to embrace change, particularly as they had been in decline before the Covid-19 pandemic.
- It was important to ensure resilience and sustainability was built into Lincolnshire businesses.
- Economic planning would need to address the County as a whole rather than concentrating on specific areas. One aim should be to plan to provide the infrastructure necessary to encourage businesses to relocate to Lincolnshire.
- It was acknowledged rents were out of reach for some businesses and unaffordable rent increases forced businesses to close or relocate. There was

a disconnect between what London based property agents thought rent should be in Lincolnshire and affordability.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted and the content of the mid-term strategy be supported.

37 BUSINESS LINCOLNSHIRE GROWTH HUB

Consideration was given to an update report from Angela Driver, Senior Commissioning Officer, Enterprise, on activity delivered by the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub and the activity of other business support partners, with particular emphasis on the Covid-19 response.

The Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub had been launched in April 2015, following a Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) requirement for all Local Enterprise partnerships to facilitate the development of a Growth Hub to provide a single place to go for business support, helping businesses from all sectors at all growth stages. Case studies that highlighted the type of businesses the Growth Hub worked with, and the support provided, were highlighted in Appendix 1 of the report.

It was noted that the Growth Hub was performing well with positive feedback from service users. Within the bounds of available resources, the service was continually developing to respond to the changing needs of businesses and filling identified gaps in provision. There had been a huge effort from Economic Development officers and contracted suppliers to continue to deliver services through remote delivery models and to ensure appropriate support services are in place for businesses. There had been a large uptake in demand for services.

It was reported that there had been some recent enquiries from people wanting to rent land to start flower growing businesses. There was support from the Committee to investigate whether there was anything which could be done to assist with these enquiries. Digital grant schemes, HR Hub and the redundancy schemes were particularly welcomed by the Committee. The Committee requested further information be circulated on the upcoming *Go Digital Conference*.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted and the Growth Hub be supported in highlighting services to business contacts.

38 DRAFT GREEN MASTER PLAN

Consideration was given to a report from the Head of Environment, which provided a progress update on the Green Master Plan (GMP). On 17 May 2019, the Council had committed to making its activities carbon neutral by 2050. As a result, the Council had begun to develop a GMP as the mechanism that it would use to deliver net zero emissions. The GMP was a detailed action plan which set out Lincolnshire County Council's roadmap on how it would achieve carbon neutrality, as well as how the Council would support partners and communities in achieving a more sustainable

future. The final report would be presented to the Committee at their January meeting before going to the Executive and County Council in February.

The Committee were asked to consider an initial draft of the GMP and provide guidance for officers to continue to develop the strategy prior to pre-decision scrutiny in January 2021.

Members considered the report, and during the discussion the following comments were noted:-

- The principles, as worded in the Plan, were supported.
- There was support for the draft plan in its present form which it was thought demonstrated a serious commitment to drive the green agenda forward and engage local communities and businesses. It was recognised that there was a range of areas that Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) could influence.
- The Committee were interested to know what savings had been made by LCC since the Covid-19 pandemic had started in terms of its carbon footprint.

(Councillors Mrs E Sneath and C J Davie gave their apologies for the remainder of the meeting)

(The meeting adjourned from 12:14pm to 12.16pm due to a loss of the live audio streaming. The adjournment was used to ensure that public access to the live audio stream of the meeting was restored).

Following the resumption of the meeting, the Chairman reiterated the reports recommendation and accordingly it was:-

RESOLVED: That the progress to date on the Green Master Plan be supported.

39 FIFTH LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN

Consideration was given to a report from the Head of Infrastructure Investment, on the emerging concepts for Lincolnshire County Council's Fifth Local Transport Plan and an overview of the work being undertaken and the themes being considered. The Committee were invited to consider the development of the Local Transport Plan and provide input to help shape the document's development. It was also suggested that the Committee receive a further report in early 2021.

The production of a Local Transport Plan was a statutory requirement, under the Local Transport Act 2008, for local authorities where the long term policy structure for local transport delivery would be set out, including a set of scheme priorities and a vision connecting across the area's wider policy backdrop. The Plan would become one of the crucial strategic documents for Lincolnshire and would sit alongside: Greater Lincolnshire's Local Industrial Strategy, the Economic Recovery Plan, Greater Lincolnshire's Planning for Growth agenda, LCC's corporate plan, the Green Master Plan.

The document would address transport modes such as walking and cycling to freight and infrastructure, from roads to ports to cycle paths and would look at the rail and

local bus services. The report suggested that the fundamental challenge for our future transport network would be how to balance the demand for clean growth and improved connectivity with an increasingly congested transport system that was, in many places, at capacity. The aim was to ensure that the existing infrastructure was used to its maximum efficiency through key strategic infrastructure investments and a significant mode shift from the private car to public transport and active forms of travel.

The Committee welcomed the report and thought that since the Covid-19 pandemic there was more awareness of the alternative options of walking and cycling rather than travelling by car.

RESOLVED: That the report be received and a further report be submitted to the Committee in early 2021.

40 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK
PROGRAMME

The Committee received a report from the Scrutiny Officer, which enabled the Committee to comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity was focussed where it could be of greatest benefit.

It was noted that the January agenda was particularly large and consideration could be given as to whether some items could be deferred to the following meeting. It was noted that the Committee had requested a further update from Lincolnshire Rural Service Network in six months' time and a further update on the Fifth Local Transport Plan.

RESOLVED: That the work programme be approved and amended as outlined above.

The meeting closed at 12.27 pm

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Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2021/22

Summary:

This report outlines the budget proposals for the next financial year 2021/22.

The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2021/22 has not been issued at the time of writing this report, and the budget proposals for 2021/22 are therefore estimated at this stage.

This report specifically looks at the budget implications for the Council's Environment and Economy services.

The Executive will consider budget proposals at its meeting on 5 January 2021, following which they will be open to consultation.

This Committee has the opportunity to scrutinise them and make comment, prior to the Executive meeting on 2 February 2021 when it will make its final budget proposals for 2021/22.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider this report and to make comments on the budget proposals. These will be considered by the Executive at its meeting on 2 February 2021.

1. Background

- 1.1. The Spending Review (SR2020) results were announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 25 November 2020. This was a spending review covering one year only to reflect the uncertainties caused by the coronavirus pandemic. The Office for Budget Responsibility published economic forecasts alongside the SR2020; these show that spending, public sector debt and the budget deficit are all much higher than forecast in March 2020 and that the UK economy is set to contract significantly this year.

- 1.2. As expected, the SR2020 confirmed a "roll-over" settlement for local authorities. The Chancellor has ruled out returning to a programme of austerity to tackle the budget deficit, which is an indication that significant cuts in spending will not be required over the medium term. However the Chancellor announced a pay freeze for most public sector employees in 2021/22; the exceptions being National Health Service staff and public sector employees with a full time basic salary of up to £24,000. This latter group will receive a flat uplift of £250. Other announcements included:
- An overall real terms increase in core spending power in 2021/22 of 4.4% (but the sector is still worse off in real and cash terms compared to in 2010/11).
 - The National Living Wage will increase to £8.91 per hour from April 2021 for people aged 23 years and over. This has been factored into our cost pressures.
 - Councils providing Adult Social Care services can charge an adult social care precept of up to 3% in 2021/22, which can be deferred to 2022/23.
 - The referendum limit will remain at 2% for general council tax. This means that a total council tax increase of up to 5% can be charged by Councils providing Adult Social Care services before requiring a referendum.
 - Revenue Support Grant will be inflated by 0.55%.
 - There will be a Tax Income Guarantee Scheme which will fund 75% of irrecoverable council tax and business rates losses in 2021/22. The details of how this will work are not yet known.
- 1.3. The coronavirus pandemic has impacted significantly in the 2020/21 financial year, on both Council services and the local economy, and central Government has provided grant funding to cover the Council's costs and losses arising directly from the pandemic. It is assumed that where direct impacts carry on into 2021/22 these will continue to be funded by Government grant. The SR2020 announcement confirmed that there would be funding in 2021/22 to cover continuing coronavirus costs and losses.
- 1.4. The Committee will be aware that central Government planned to implement significant funding reforms for the sector. There are two aspects to these reforms: the Review of Relative Needs and Resources (formerly known as the Fair Funding Review), and 75% Business Rates Retention. These reforms were originally due to be implemented from April 2020, and were later deferred to April 2021. Earlier this year, the Government announced a further deferral until April 2022 so that the focus this year could be on supporting local government in the face of the coronavirus pandemic.
- 1.5. In view of the continuing uncertainties about future levels of funding, a one year budget is proposed for 2021/22.

- 1.6. Budgets have been reviewed in detail based on the latest available information to arrive at the proposals set out in this report. A number of new cost pressures have emerged in addition to the pressures identified for 2021/22 in the previous year's budget process. In some areas, savings which can be made through efficiencies with no or minimal impact on the level of service delivery have also been identified. In developing the proposed financial plan, budget holders have considered all areas of current spending, levels of income and council tax plus use of one off funding (including use of reserves and capital receipts) to set a balanced budget.
- 1.7. At the time of writing this report confirmation of next year's funding from central Government is still awaited. This is expected to come as the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement in late December 2020, followed by the Final Local Government Finance Settlement in February 2021.
- 1.8. At its meeting on 5 January 2021 the Executive will consider proposals for the Council's revenue and capital budgets to be put forward as a basis for consultation including the proposed level of council tax increase for 2021/22.

Revenue Budget

- 1.9. Table A shows the total proposed revenue budget for the Council's Environment and Economy services.

TABLE A

2021/22 Revenue Budget	2020/21 Budget	Inflation	Cost Pressures	Savings	Proposed Budget 2020/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Environment inc Flood Risk Management	3,063	35			3,098
Waste Management	21,675	31	1,554	-236	23,024
Planning Services	769	34	280		1,083
Economic Development	1,084	33			1,117
Economic Infrastructure	393	20			413
Infrastructure Investment	806	21			827
Development Management	1,326	27			1,353
GLLEP	343	7			350
Total	29,459	208	1,834	-236	31,265

- 1.10. The budget proposals for these services have currently allowed for pay inflation of 2% for 2021/22. There are also service specific cost pressures for 2021/22 totalling £1.834m.

- 1.11. In Waste Management, a cost pressure of £1.100m arises from the price increase of the Mixed Dry Recycling Contract, reflecting market conditions on the award of the new contract effective from July 2020 and a further cost pressure of £0.454m representing the revenue implementation costs of separated paper and cardboard collections.
- 1.12. Increased cost of legal services on complex planning decisions and a reduced level of planning fee income cause a cost pressure in Planning Services of £0.280m.
- 1.13. Savings of £0.236m are anticipated in 2021/22 from improved efficiency in processing Mixed Dry Recycling by reducing levels of contamination.
- 1.14. During 2020/21 a number of services, particularly Waste Management, were significantly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic with the consequential increase in costs being met from the grant provided by the Government. The pandemic has also had a substantial negative impact on the local economy. Proposed budgets for 2021/22 are based on the assumption that any continuing impacts on Council services will be similarly, fully grant funded.

Capital Programme

- 1.15. The ten year Capital Programme approved as part of budget setting last year has been reviewed in line with the principles set out in the Council's Capital Strategy, including the principle of affordability. Schemes include a number of major highways projects, provision of school places, replacement of two Household Waste Recycling Centres, the rolling programme of renewal and replacement of fire fleet vehicles, gritter fleet and vehicles at the Waste Transfer Stations, improvements and review of the property portfolio, Information Technology developments and re-phasing of existing schemes.
- 1.16. The full gross programme totals £204.302m for 2021/22 plus a further £301.707m for future years. After grants and contributions are taken into consideration, the net programme to be funded by the County Council is £111.283m for 2021/22 plus a further £262.418m for future years.
- 1.17. The capital programme net budget has only marginally increased since last year's budget process with the most significant increases in the gross programme covered by additional funding or by re-phasing budgets on other schemes.
- 1.18. Table B shows the proposed gross capital programme for the Council's Environment and Economy services.

TABLE B

Capital Programme (2020/21 plus Future Years)		Revised Gross Programme 2020/21 £m	Revised Gross Programme 2021/22 £m	Gross Programme Future Years £m
ENVIRONMENT				
Other Environment and Planning	Block of small projects.	0.043	0.000	0.000
Flood & Water Risk Management	A range of projects to alleviate flood and water risks.	0.572	0.000	0.000
Local Flood Defence Schemes (to match fund EA)	Match funding with the Environment Agency for local flood defence schemes.	0.900	1.350	3.650
Total - Environment		1.515	1.350	3.650
WASTE				
Waste - Fire Suppression Systems at Transfer Stations	Installation of fire suppression systems.	0.400	0.421	0.000
Waste - replacement of HWRC x 2	Replacement programme for 2 Household Waste Recycling Centres.	0.050	3.950	0.000
Equipment & Vehicles for Waste Transfer Stations	Replacement programme for vehicles and plant used for winter maintenance and in waste transfer stations.	0.251	0.252	0.847
Separated Paper and Card Collections	Separated collections of paper and cardboard for households across Lincolnshire	0.000	1.206	4.171
Other Waste		0.035	0.100	0.000
Total - Waste		0.736	5.929	5.018
GROWTH & THE ECONOMY				
Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership Contribution	Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership funding for capital projects.	13.956	0.000	0.000
LEP Skills Investment Programme	This project is aimed at increasing new apprenticeships and training places by refurbishing existing and creating new learning spaces.	0.232	0.000	0.000
South Lincs (Holbeach) Food Enterprise Zone	Contribution towards Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone.	3.400	0.000	0.000
Economic Development - Business Unit Development	Development of business units.	0.500	1.500	0.000
Economic Development - Horncastle Industrial Estate Extension	Extension of Horncastle Industrial Estate	0.500	1.000	0.000
Boston Development Schemes (Infrastructure & Economic)	A range of initiatives to support economic and housing growth whilst reducing traffic congestion in and around Boston.	0.829	0.641	3.700
Total - Growth & The Economy		19.417	3.141	3.700

1.19. The Separated Paper and Card Recycling Scheme with a budget of £1.206m in 2021/22 and budgets totalling £4.171m in future years have been added to the programme. This scheme is for the implementation of separated collections of paper and cardboard for households across Lincolnshire in order to realise economic and environmental benefits by reducing transportation and the degradation that occurs in mixed recycling collections.

1.20. In order to make the overall programme for 2021/22 affordable, budgets in areas where spend has not yet been committed have been rephased into later years. The 2021/22 uncommitted budget for the Boston Development Schemes (Infrastructure and Economic) has been rephased into 2022/23 to

better reflect the likely spend profile and to reduce the impact of increased spend of schemes that have already commenced.

Further Consultation

- 1.21. A consultation meeting with local business representatives, trade unions and other partners is scheduled to take place in January 2021.
- 1.22. The proposals will be publicised on the Council's website together with the opportunity for the public to comment.
- 1.23. All consultation comments and responses will be available to be considered when the Executive makes its final budget proposals on 2 February 2021.

2. Conclusion

- 2.1. These budget proposals reflect the level of government funding expected to be available to the Council and a proposal to increase general Council Tax in 2021/22 by 1.99%.
- 2.2. A thorough review of the Council's services was carried out during the budget process which has identified unavoidable cost pressures, some savings with minimal or no impact on the level of service provided and the capital programme has been reviewed. The budget proposals therefore aim to reflect the Council's priorities whilst operating within the resources available to it.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

An Equality Impact Assessment will be completed for the proposed increase in Council Tax. This will be reported to the Executive at its meeting on 2 February 2021.

Further risk and impact assessments will need to be undertaken on a service by service basis.

4. Background Papers

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

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Council Budget 2021/22 Executive Report 5 January 2021	https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=121&MId=5750&Ver=4

This report was written by Keith Noyland, who can be contacted via keith.noyland@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Summary:

This report invites the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee to consider a report on the Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which is due to be considered by the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item.

Actions Required:

The Committee is invited to: -

- 1) Consider the attached report and to determine whether it supports the recommendation to the Executive as set out in the report.
- 2) Agree any additional comments to be passed on to the Executive in relation to this item.

1. Background

On 2 February 2021 the Executive is due to consider a report on the Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Conclusion

Following consideration of the attached report, the Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendation in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive. Comments from the Committee will be reported to the Executive on 2 February 2021.

3. Consultation

This Committee is being consulted on the proposed decision of the Executive on 2 February 2021.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	Report to the Executive on 2 February 2021 on the Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, including: Appendix A - Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Appendix B - Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Proposed) Appendix C - Equality Impact Analysis

5. Background Papers

No background papers, as defined in the Local Government Act 1972, were relied upon to a material extent in writing this report.

This report was written by Adrian Winkley, who can be contacted on 07867 139608 or adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Executive
Date:	02 February 2021
Subject:	Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
Decision Reference:	I021361
Key decision?	Yes

Summary

A provisional review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) has recently been undertaken by officers in accordance with the statutory procedure ("the Review") (Appendix A). This concludes that the following policies are not fully effective and should be updated:

- Policy M1 (Recycled and secondary aggregates)
- Policy M4 (Proposals for sand and gravel extraction)
- Policy M5 (Limestone)
- Policy M11 (Safeguarding of Mineral Resources)
- Policy M13 (Associated Industrial Development)
- Policy W1 (Future requirements for new waste facilities)
- Policy W3 (Spatial strategy for new waste facilities)
- Policy W4 (Locational criteria for new waste facilities in and around main urban areas.
- Policy W6 (Landfill)
- Policy W7 (Small scale waste facilities)
- Policy SL3 (Waste site and area allocations)

In addition, it concludes that the other policies would benefit from being updated in order to:

- improve the clarity and focus of the policies;
- ensure greater consistency between the policies;
- allow any subsequent changes to legislation/national policy to be incorporated into the updated plan;
- ensure account is taken of any new social, economic and environmental priorities (including those arising from the pandemic); and
- enable greater public involvement in the process.

Subject to the Executive's endorsement of the Review, the approval of the full County Council will be sought to update the LMWLP. Work on the update would primarily be undertaken by the in-house Minerals and Waste Policy Team, but with some supporting documents prepared by external consultants.

The process would be carried out in accordance with the programme set out in the proposed Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Appendix B) involving a number of stages - each requiring public consultation.

Recommendation(s):

1. That the Executive endorses the Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Appendix A) and recommends to the full County Council that the whole Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is updated in accordance with the programme set out in the proposed Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Appendix B)
2. That the Executive authorises the Head of Planning Services to make any minor amendments to the Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Appendix A) and the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Appendix B) before they are considered by the full County Council, which may be necessary to allow them to be published on the County Council's website.

Alternatives Considered:

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Not to update the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. |
| 2. | To undertake a partial updating of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan restricted to those policies where the review has identified specific issues. |

Reasons for Recommendation:

The first alternative was dismissed because the evidence indicates that a number of policies are not effective and need to be updated.

The second alternative was dismissed because restricting the update to specified policies would lose an opportunity to improve the content of the overall plan.

In addition, both of the above options would require full public consultation, which could lead to legal challenge from any aggrieved parties.

1. Background

- 1.1 The County Council is the mineral and waste planning authority for the county of Lincolnshire and is responsible for the production, monitoring, review and updating of a minerals and waste local plan. The current plan, the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP), was produced in two parts:
- the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) 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, together with the development management policies against which applications will be considered; and
 - the Site Locations document (SLD) adopted on 15 December 2017 - which identifies specific sites and preferred areas for mineral extraction and for the location of waste facilities.
- 1.2 Under regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), the County Council is required to review its local plan at least every five years from the date of adoption. The term "review" relates specifically to the limited process of assessing whether the policies in the plan remain relevant and effective. Where this is the case, the County Council simply needs to provide evidence of this and can keep the existing plan unchanged. On the other hand, if the policies are found to be deficient in some respect, the County Council needs to consider moving onto the next stage, which is the formal updating of the plan.
- 1.3 Under current procedures both parts of the plan would need to be reviewed and, if necessary, updated as a single document. As a result the review needs to be carried out within five years from the date of the adoption of the first part of the plan (i.e. by 1 June 2021). National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states a review should be proportionate to the issues in hand, but that most local plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every five years. It does not provide specific guidance on how a review of a minerals and waste local plan should be carried out, but does provide some general guidance, albeit focussed on the review of district council local plans.
- 1.4 In preparation for meeting the deadline the plan has been reviewed by officers and the provisional findings set out in the report attached as Appendix A, referred to in this report as "the Review". This considers a number of issues, which in part have been adapted from the guidance in the PPG to make them relevant to minerals and waste development. These issues together with the findings are summarised below.

Issue 1: Whether the policies of the LMWLP are performing successfully against the indicators set out in that plan (as assessed each year in the county council's Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs))

1.5 The most significant concerns identified in the Review relate to the following policies:

- **Policy M4 (Proposals for sand and gravel extraction)** - the policy does not appear to provide sufficient flexibility for determining applications. In particular, the policy does not specifically allow the extraction of sand and gravel from small areas of land adjacent to existing quarries, which would otherwise become sterilised if not worked as part of the existing operations. As a result three applications have been granted planning permission which did not strictly accord with the policy.
- **Policy M11 (Safeguarding of mineral resources)** - this policy aims to safeguard important mineral resources for potential future use by preventing incompatible forms of development, such as housing, from sterilising the mineral deposits. Under the safeguarding procedure, the district councils of Lincolnshire (the planning authorities for most forms of non-minerals/waste development) are required to consult the County Council with respect to planning applications falling within Mineral Resource Safeguarding Areas, other than those exempted by the policy. Where applications are caught by this policy, they should be accompanied by a mineral resource assessment. Unfortunately, in practice this has included a large number of applications (225) where in the opinion of officers it would be unreasonable to ask the applicants to commission a mineral resource assessment due to the limited nature of the proposed development. This, however, represents a pragmatic approach to the implementation of the policy, rather than strict adherence to it. In addition eight applications have been granted planning permission by the district councils despite safeguarding objections from the County Council. The policy is therefore not considered to provide an efficient approach to safeguarding mineral resources.
- **Policy M13 (Associated Industrial Development)** - this policy deals with planning applications for industrial development within or in proximity to mineral sites. To comply with the policy the development must have close links with the minerals development. However, contrary to this policy, the County Council has granted four planning permissions for industrial development where the links with the associated mineral site are more tenuous. Therefore the policy may either be too restrictive or the close link criterion may need to be given greater emphasis.
- **Policy W6 (Landfill)** - sets out a strict approach to landfill, which only allows planning permission to be granted where several criteria are met. This includes a requirement to demonstrate that current capacity within the county is insufficient. Two applications have, however, been granted

where this criterion was not met, which may indicate that the policy is too restrictive or that the criterion needs to be given greater emphasis.

Issue 2: Whether the County Council's decisions are being upheld on appeal

- 1.6 Appeals have been made against two decisions to refuse planning permission for the extraction of limestone that were considered to be contrary to **Policy M5 (Limestone)**. One appeal for a site at Denton was dismissed whilst another at Dunston was allowed.
- 1.7 Given that Lincolnshire has sufficient permitted reserves of limestone for the plan period, Policy M5 is a very restrictive policy which requires a "need" to be demonstrated. In practice, however, the appeal decision at Dunston has demonstrated the difficulties of assessing whether there is a "need". The policy also lacks flexibility to allow small extensions to existing quarries, which would otherwise maintain jobs and competition.

Issue 3: Whether any other concerns have come to light over the implementation of the policies, which are not identified through the policy indicators

- 1.8 The Review has identified concerns with a number of policies, but the most significant are considered to relate to the following:
- **Policy M1 (Recycled and secondary aggregate)** is linked to policy W4 which restricts such development to locations in and around the main urban areas, other than small scale development. The County Council has, however, been prepared to grant planning permission for such facilities at quarries not meeting the criteria of policy W4.
 - **Policy M11 (Safeguarding of mineral resources)** – in addition to the concerns identified under Issue 1, the policy is generating too many consultations that fall within the exemptions to the policy, and could be considered too extensive in terms of the areas covered.
 - The interlinked **Policies W3 (Spatial strategy for new waste facilities)** and **W4 (Locational criteria for new waste facilities in and around main urban areas)** are considered to be too complicated and difficult to interpret.
 - **Policy W7 (Small scale waste facilities)** is limited to small scale facilities, but does not define "small scale". Although the supporting text provides indicative scales, in practice planning permissions are being granted that exceed these scales.

Issue 4: Whether the LMWLP makes sufficient provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates

- 1.9 Based on evidence set out in the County Council's latest Local Aggregate Assessment (December 2019), it is considered that the LMWLP has made sufficient provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate over the plan period ending in 2031. However, if the plan is updated, the level of provision will need to be increased to cover the extended period of the updated plan.

Issue 5: Whether there are likely to be any significant changes to the assumptions and forecast waste management capacity gaps set out in the County Council's Waste Needs Assessments that underpin the LMWLP

- 1.10 Work on a new Waste Needs Assessment is currently being commissioned. If the County Council sanctions the updating of the LMWLP, it will be underpinned by the new Waste Needs Assessment and will need to plan for the capacity gaps identified in that document.

Issue 6: Whether any issues have arisen that may impact on the deliverability of key site allocations

- 1.11 Only one mineral site allocated in the SLD has not been delivered by the anticipated date: an extension to the North Kelsey Road Quarry (MS09-CL). This, however, is a very small site containing 0.15mt of building sand. Whilst this might affect the availability of building sand in the area, overall it will have a negligible impact on the plan's delivery of sand and gravel. No other issues have been identified over the deliverability of key site locations for mineral working.
- 1.12 The approach to waste management is largely criteria driven. The SLD has allocated large areas of "employment land" (as defined in the relevant district council local plans) that would also be suitable for waste management under **Policies W1 (Future requirements for new waste facilities) and SL3 (Waste site and area allocations)**. However, most sites that have been granted to date, whilst meeting the criteria of the CSDMP, are not located within the allocated areas. Consequently, whilst the criteria based approach is delivering the waste management facilities needed, the fact that most of these sites are not allocated has cast doubt over the value of Policies W1 and SL3.

Issue 7: Whether the LMWLP conforms with the policies of the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Planning Policy for Waste

- 1.13 The changes made to the NPPF since the adoption of the CSDMP and SLD have made little impact on national minerals and waste policy. However, updating the LMWLP would provide an opportunity to consult on this issue and, if necessary, amend any policies to ensure the plan remains sound.

Issue 8: Whether plan-making activity by other authorities impacts on the level of future provision that the county council needs to make for mineral working and waste management having regard to the statutory duty to cooperate procedures

- 1.14 Concerns have been raised on the emerging mineral local plans of three neighbouring authorities which are not considered to be making adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel from their own indigenous sources. In particular, an objection has been made against the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan because if adopted it is likely to result in Lincolnshire having to continue to make significant (unplanned) exports to that county. That plan is currently under examination with the Inspector's report expected early in 2021.

Issue 9: Whether any other "drivers of change" are impacting on the LMWLP

- 1.15 The Review has considered new social, environmental and economic priorities that have arisen since the LMWLP was adopted, but has concluded that none are of such significance as to require an updating of the plan. However, if the plan is updated it will provide an opportunity to take into account any new priorities that emerge during plan preparation (including any arising from the pandemic).

2. Legal Issues

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation. Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
- Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others. The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

An Equality Impact Analysis has been carried out and is attached to this report as Appendix C. No positive or adverse impacts have been identified.

Should the full County Council sanction the updating of the LMWLP, this would be carried out in several stages in accordance with the programme set out in the proposed Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Appendix B). Each stage would be subject to public consultation in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). This seeks to ensure that all sections of the community with an interest in a particular area will be engaged. In particular, it requires effort to be made to identify and engage under-represented and seldom heard groups in Lincolnshire, including those with the following protected characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation. The SCI recognises that within a sparsely populated county such as Lincolnshire it is important to ensure the involvement of groups including rural communities suffering from isolation. Challenges encountered by the above groups range from accessibility to venues, language barriers, social differences and types of media being used. Specific organisations aimed at targeting these groups, would be identified with assistance from the Council's Community Engagement Team for consultation purposes. Appropriate locations and a variety of media would also be employed.

Comments received through the consultation procedures relating to protected characteristics would be reviewed at each stage of plan preparation.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

It is considered that the updating of the whole LMWLP would contribute to the aims of the JSNA and JHWS by providing an opportunity to consult/publicise on policies relating to the environmental impacts of mineral/waste development (and how these would be mitigated) and to the beneficial reclamation/after use of such sites.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

This obligation has been considered, but is not thought to be directly affected by the proposals in this report.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The Review has concluded that 11 of the policies in the LMWLP need to be updated. Furthermore, while no significant issues were identified with the other policies, the Review has concluded that it would still be appropriate to update them in order to:

- improve the clarity and focus of the policies;
- ensure greater consistency between the policies;
- allow any subsequent changes to legislation/national policy to be incorporated into the updated plan;
- ensure account is taken of any new social, economic and environmental priorities (including those arising from the pandemic); and
- enable greater public involvement in the process.

- 3.2 In contrast to the existing LMWLP (which in the earlier stages was largely prepared by external consultants), the updating of the plan would primarily be undertaken by the in-house Minerals and Waste Policy Team. This would reduce costs and allow considerable refinement of the plan by officers with more knowledge of the county and with experience of the existing plan's shortcomings. Some specialised documents would, however, need to be prepared externally. These include a new Waste Needs Assessment and documents associated with the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- 3.3 The decision to proceed with an update rests with the full County Council. The Executive is therefore being asked to endorse the Review and to recommend to the full County Council that the LMWLP is updated in accordance with the programme set out in the proposed Minerals and Waste Development Scheme attached to this report as Appendix B.

4. Legal Comments:

The recommendation is in accordance with the statutory obligations of the Council under Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan forms part of the Policy Framework and the decision whether to review the Plan is therefore within the remit of the full Council having regard to the recommendation of the Executive.

5. Resource Comments:

The majority of the work necessary to update the LMWLP is expected to be undertaken by the LCC Minerals and Waste Policy Team. However, consultancy support is envisaged being required for some specialised documents, the cost of which will be met from within the Place directorate's existing budgets.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

This report will be considered by the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee on 12 January 2021. Any comments will be reported to the Executive.

d) Risks and Impact Analysis

See the body of the report and Appendix C.

7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
Appendix B	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Proposed)
Appendix C	Equality Impact Analysis

8. Background Papers

Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016)	www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Site Locations document (2017)	www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Authority Monitoring Reports (January-December) 2017/2018/2019	www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Lincolnshire Local Aggregate Assessment (December 2019)	www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Statement of Community Involvement (September 2019)	www.lincolnshire.gov.uk

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Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

February 2021

PROVISIONAL

Lincolnshire County Council

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**This information can be provided in another language or format
For all enquiries please contact the above number**

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PROVISIONAL

1. Introduction

1.1 Lincolnshire County Council ("the Council") is the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the county of Lincolnshire (figure 1). As such it is responsible for the preparation of a minerals and waste local plan, setting out its detailed policies and locations for future minerals extraction and for the development of waste management facilities.

1.2 The Council's current plan, the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP), forms part of the statutory development plan for Lincolnshire. Under Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, all planning applications for minerals and waste development in the county must be determined in accordance with this development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

1.3 Due to the importance of the LMWLP in decision making, the Council is required to monitor its performance against the performance indicators set out in the plan. The results of this on-going exercise are published each year in the Council's Authority Monitoring Reports (AMRs).

1.4 Under regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), the Council is also required to undertake a more in depth review of the LMWLP within five years from its date of adoption (i.e. by 1 June 2021 - see Section 2). This needs to take into account the findings of the AMRs and any changing circumstances that may affect the relevance and effectiveness of the policies.

1.5 A review may conclude that either:

- the plan/policies do not need updating; or
- that one or more policies need updating, and that the plan should be updated in whole or in part.

However, national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) advises that most plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every five years.

1.6 To meet the requirement of the above regulations, the LMWLP has been reviewed and the findings set out in this document. In accordance with the PPG this review has been kept proportionate to the issues in hand, which are considered to be:

- whether the policies are performing successfully against the indicators set out in the plan (as assessed each year in the Council's Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs));
- whether the Council's decisions are being upheld on appeal;

- whether any other concerns have come to light over the implementation of the policies, which are not identified through the policy indicators;
- whether it makes sufficient provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates;
- whether there are likely to be any significant changes to the assumptions and forecast waste management capacity gaps set out in the Council's Waste Needs Assessments that underpin the plan;
- whether any issues have arisen that may impact on the deliverability of key site allocations;
- whether the plan conforms with the policies of the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Planning Policy for Waste;
- whether plan-making activity by other authorities impacts on the level of future provision that the Council needs to make for mineral working and waste management having regard to the statutory duty to cooperate procedures; and
- whether any other "drivers of change" (such as changes in legislation and national policy) are impacting on the plan.

1.7 There are five further sections to this document dealing with the following:

- Section 2 provides more details on the LMWLP and the associated Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (the "project plan" for the preparation of the LMWLP);
- Section 3 provides an overview of the monitoring undertaken on the LMWLP;
- Section 4 provides details of the drivers of change referred to above;
- Section 5 assesses each policy of the LMWLP in turn and identifies the relevant issues referred to in paragraph 1.6 that impact on each policy; and
- Section 6 sets out the final conclusion on whether the plan needs to be updated either in whole or in part.

Figure 1: The county of Lincolnshire



2. Overview of the plan

- 2.1 The **Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP)** forms part of the statutory development plan for Lincolnshire and is composed of two Development Plan Documents (DPDs).
- 2.2 The first part of the plan, the **Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP)** document, was adopted on 1 June 2016. This sets out the Council's 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 includes core policies, development management policies and restoration policies against which planning applications for minerals and waste development are considered.
- 2.3 The second part of the plan, the **Site Locations** document (**SLD**), was adopted on 15 December 2017. This allocates specific sites for the winning and working of sand and gravel and for waste management, and more general areas that are suitable for waste management. In addition it safeguards the allocated sand and gravel sites from other forms of development.
- 2.4 As set out in the Introduction, a local plan must be reviewed within five years from its date of adoption, and this may give rise to a need to update the plan either in whole or in part. Although the LMWLP was prepared in two parts, under current regulations a new minerals and waste local plan would need to be prepared as a single document. As a result, the review needs to be completed within five years of the adoption of the first part of the LMWLP (i.e. by 1 June 2021) because the findings may indicate that the whole plan needs to be updated.
- 2.5 Under Section 16 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), the Council is required to prepare and maintain a minerals and waste development scheme, which amongst other things sets out a timetable for the preparation and revision of the LMWLP. A new Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2020) has therefore been prepared to reflect the findings of this review document.

3. Monitoring of the plan

- 3.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011, the Council is required to periodically produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). These are normally produced annually and, amongst other things, provide information on the performance of the Council's policies set out in the LMWLP.
- 3.2 The performance of the policies are assessed against targets linked to output indicators set out in the LMWLP, which provide a benchmark for measuring policy implementation. This monitoring framework also includes provision to monitor the strategic objectives of the LMWLP and the objectives of the associated Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which the policies seek to deliver. Details of the indicators and targets for the policies in the CSDMP and SLD are included in Appendix 1. The strategic objectives of the LMWLP and the Sustainability Appraisal objectives are listed in Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.
- 3.3 In addition, to assist in the monitoring of policies, the CSDMP requires the Council to routinely monitor other matters, such as the take-up in allocated sites and areas for both minerals and waste development.
- 3.4 For minerals, the CSDMP requires the monitoring of the number and nature of applications that involve the extraction of mineral types which are not covered by specific policies. However, at the end of 2020 no such applications had been made.
- 3.5 For waste, the Council is required to monitor, as far as possible, existing stock and changes in stock and capacities; waste arisings; and the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal. This information is reported in the AMRs and in Section 5 of this document under the relevant Core Policies.
- 3.6 The AMRs report on the effectiveness of the policies and help to identify any changes needed if a policy is not working, or the targets are not being met. They are therefore an integral part of the review process.

4. Drivers of change

- 4.1 In addition to assessing the performance of the LMWLP policies through the findings of the AMRs, another important part of the review process involves identifying whether there are any relevant national, regional or local drivers of change that may affect the objectives of the plan or impact upon the policies directly. This could include, for example, changes to national policy and legislation, or the publication of new guidance, plans and strategies by other relevant organisations.
- 4.2 At the time of their adoption (June 2016 for the CSDMP and December 2017 for the SLD), both parts of the LMWLP were found to be sound and legally compliant. This review will therefore focus on any changes to policy, legislation and other drivers of change (relevant to minerals and waste) that have taken place since the adoption of both parts of the LMWLP.

National drivers

- 4.3 The paragraphs below identify any relevant changes to national legislation, policy and guidance that have taken place since the adoption of both parts of the LMWLP, and which have the potential to impact upon the soundness and legal compliance of the policies within the plan. Where required, further analysis of the implications of these changes is included in the assessment of individual policies in chapter 5.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 4.4 The NPPF was first published in 2012, and has been updated twice since the adoption of the LMWLP: firstly in July 2018, and secondly in February 2019. The most substantial changes made to the framework relate to planning for housing which falls outside of the scope of the LMWLP. These changes may, however, affect any updates to the housing provision in the district councils' local plans. In turn, these will need to be taken into account in any future forecasts of aggregate provision and waste management needs underpinning the LMWLP. In addition, other changes have been made that are of more direct relevance to the plan, including:
- greater emphasis on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, including delivery of measurable net gains in biodiversity;
 - increased emphasis on flood risk assessment and mitigation;
 - increased emphasis on the effects of climate change;
 - updates in relation to the conservation of heritage assets; and
 - updates in relation to energy security and oil and gas development.

- 4.5 Other relevant updates to the NPPF include the introduction of a requirement for Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) to be produced to demonstrate compliance with the duty to co-operate. As this is a procedural requirement related to the plan-making process, it does not affect the existing policies and objectives of the adopted LMWLP.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 4.6 The NPPG was first published in 2014 and provides guidance to support the NPPF. This 'live' web-based guidance is subject to regular and on-going updates. Relevant updates to the NPPG that have been made since adoption of the LMWLP predominantly reflect and build upon the changes to the NPPF outlined above.

The 25 Year Environment Plan

- 4.7 The government's '25 Year Environment Plan' was published in January 2018. The plan sets out the government's strategy for managing and improving the environment to leave it in a better condition for the next generation. To help meet this aim, the strategy sets out a number of goals:

- clean air;
- clean and plentiful water;
- thriving plants and wildlife;
- a reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought;
- using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently;
- enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment;
- mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- minimising waste;
- managing exposure to chemicals; and
- enhancing biosecurity.

- 4.8 Each of the above goals is supported by associated targets and objectives. In May 2019 a framework of outcome indicators was published to accompany the 25 year environment plan.

Resources and Waste Strategy for England

- 4.9 The government's 'Resources and Waste Strategy for England' was published in December 2018. This strategy aims to preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. To this end, it sets out a number of ambitious commitments, milestones and targets which will have a significant impact on waste generation and the way that it is managed and planned for in the coming years.

4.10 Key ambitions set out in the strategy include:

- doubling resource productivity by 2050;
- elimination of avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050;
- elimination of avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 year environment plan;
- working towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030; and
- working towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025.

4.11 The strategy also proposes the following waste management targets:

- 50% recycling rate for household waste by 2020;
- 75% recycling rate for packaging by 2030 (subject to consultation);
- 65% recycling rate for municipal solid waste by 2035; and
- municipal waste to landfill 10% or less by 2035.

Changes to legislation, regulations and case law

4.12 There have been a number of changes and updates to relevant regulations and case law in the period following the adoption of the LMWLP. These have included, for example:

- amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012;
- updates to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations;
- updates to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations; and,
- European Court of Justice Ruling (People Over Wind and Sweetman v. Coillte Teoranta) 2018 and the associated implications for Habitats Regulations Assessments.

4.13 Many of the changes that are of direct relevance to the LMWLP relate to the procedures to be followed during the plan-making process, and so whilst they may impact upon any future updates to the plan, they do not affect the existing adopted policies.

Emerging policy and legislation

4.14 At the time of publication of this review report, the Draft Environment Bill was progressing through parliament. The Bill is likely to receive royal assent in 2021, and will have a number of significant implications for the LMWLP that will need to be taken into consideration by the Council.

- 4.15 The Bill will provide the legislative underpinnings for many of the commitments in the 25 Year Environment Plan and the Resources and Waste Strategy discussed above. Relevant provisions proposed in the Bill include a strengthened duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity, including a mandatory requirement for measurable net-gains in biodiversity. Significant provisions are also proposed in relation to waste and resource efficiency.

Local and regional drivers

Minerals and Waste Local Plans

- 4.16 Planning for mineral extraction and the provision of waste management infrastructure are both strategic matters which require cross-boundary co-operation between different minerals and waste planning authorities and other relevant organisations. The minerals and waste local plans of other authorities therefore have the potential to have a significant impact on the LMWLP. Through the duty to co-operate, and in responding to formal consultations, the Council engages with other minerals and waste planning authorities on a regular basis in relation to the above matters.
- 4.17 Concerns have been raised on the emerging mineral local plans of three neighbouring authorities which are not considered to be making adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel from their own indigenous sources. In particular, an objection has been made against the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan because if adopted it is likely to result in Lincolnshire having to continue to make significant (unplanned) exports to that county. That plan is currently under examination with the Inspector's report expected early in 2021.

District Council Local Plans

- 4.18 As part of the two-tier system of local government in Lincolnshire, the district councils are responsible, either individually or in partnership, for the production of local plans for their respective administrative areas. Local plans are currently in place for all districts within Lincolnshire and table 1 below identifies the date of adoption for each of these local plans.

Table 1: District council local plans

Local Plan	Date of Adoption
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan	April 2017
East Lindsey Local Plan	July 2018
South East Lincolnshire Local Plan	March 2019
South Kesteven Local Plan	January 2020

4.19 As shown in the above table, all of the current district local plans within Lincolnshire were adopted after the Council had adopted the CSDMP (the first part of the LMWLP), and all but one were adopted after the Council adopted the SLD.

4.20 As Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, the Council has followed the progress of these local plans closely, making representations and co-operating with the district councils where appropriate. As a result, no significant implications have been identified in relation to the performance and effectiveness of the LMWLP as a result of the adoption of the above local plans.

4.21 As elements of the adopted LMWLP align with the provisions of the district local plans, for example the siting of waste allocations on employment land, any changes that have been made to the policies and associated policies maps of the district local plans will be considered as part of any future updates to the LMWLP.

Other relevant local and regional publications and strategies

4.22 Any other relevant local and regional publications and strategies are included in the assessment of the individual policies in chapter 5.

5. Assessment of the plan policies

5.1 This section identifies each policy of the adopted LMWLP and provides an assessment against the following factors (which incorporate the issues identified in paragraph 1.6 of Section 1):

- summary of performance in relation to the indicators and targets set out in the plan – based on the findings of the AMRs (see Appendix 1 for a list of indicators and targets for each policy);
- any other issues with the implementation of the policy that have not been identified by the indicators and targets; and
- whether there are any relevant national, regional or local drivers of change that affect the underlying objectives or impact upon the policy directly.

A summary is included at the end of each assessment setting out how the policy has performed overall and whether any issues have been identified that may indicate the need for the policy to be updated.

Policies of the CSDMP

Policy M1: Recycled and secondary aggregates

Planning permission will be granted for recycling/reprocessing of materials for use as secondary or recycled aggregates in appropriate locations as specified in Policy W4, provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.2 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M1

Target: 100%

Result: 90%

5.3 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates new recycling facilities have been permitted in appropriate locations in accordance with the sustainable waste management aspirations of policy M1. Ten planning decisions for aggregates recycling were issued during the 2016 – 2019 period, nine of which were approved in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.4 Policy M1 sets out the Council's positive approach for the provision of recycled and secondary aggregate waste management facilities. The policy is, however, reliant upon applications being in accordance with other policies in the plan – particularly policy W4 (Locational Criteria) and the development management policies which are referenced in the policy.
- 5.5 In 2016 one application was granted planning permission contrary to officer recommendation. This was an application at Dunston Quarry which failed the criteria of policy W4 and, by implication, policy M1. In this case the Council's Planning and Regulation Committee took the view that greater weight should be afforded to paragraph 28 of the National Planning Policy Framework which supports the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas. They also considered the nature of the development, the fact that the same recycling operations had previously benefited from planning permission, and that the environmental and amenity impacts would be limited.
- 5.6 The above case was not picked up as being contrary to policy M1 in the AMR for 2016. It has, however, been included in this review of the policy in order to increase the accuracy of the assessment.

Drivers of change

- 5.7 The Waste Management Plan for England (2014) sets out the government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management and by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. The plan incorporates the principles set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008/98/EC, which requires waste management authorities to plan on the basis that, over time, there should be a significant reduction in the amount of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste that is sent for disposal to landfill.

- 5.8 The NPPF 2018 sets out in paragraph 204, that planning policies should:

"so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials".

Policy M1 therefore sets out a positive approach for the delivery of new recycling and secondary aggregate facilities to meet the county's needs.

5.9 Since the CSDMP was adopted in 2016, the government's 25 year Environment Plan has been published (January 2018). The plan sets out a strategy which includes minimising waste and reusing materials, working toward a key target of zero avoidable waste by 2050. This plan was shortly followed by the publication of the Resources and Waste Strategy for England (December 2018) which builds upon these key milestones for waste management. Of particular relevance to policy M1 is the key milestone for the sustainable use of natural resources, which aims to double the productivity of recycled resources as a substitute for primary aggregate. The strategy also promotes the elimination of avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

Summary

5.10 It is considered that the positive approach of policy M1 toward the provision of development for recycled and secondary aggregates accords with the aims of current legislation and guidance, and has generally performed well. However, the decision of the Council's Planning and Regulation Committee to approve an application contrary to the linked policy W4, indicates that the policy may need to be modified.

Policy M2: Providing for an adequate supply of sand and gravel

The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes by making provision over the period 2014 - 2031 (inclusive) for the extraction of 42.66 million tonnes of sand and gravel (2.37 million tonnes per annum). This will be divided between the three Production Areas (as shown on the Key Diagram) as follows:

- 18.00 million tonnes (1.00 million tonnes per annum) from the Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area;
- 9.00 million tonnes (0.50 million tonnes per annum) from the Central Lincolnshire Production Area; and
- 15.66 million tonnes (0.87 million tonnes per annum) from the South Lincolnshire Production Area.

The County Council will make provision for the release of sand and gravel reserves in the Site Locations Document. This will give priority to extensions to existing Active Mining Sites. New quarries will be allocated where they are required to replace existing Active Mining Sites that will become exhausted during the Plan period and where they are located in the relevant Areas of Search as shown on the Policies Map, namely:

- West of Lincoln and north/south of Gainsborough for the Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area;

- Tattershall Thorpe for the Central Lincolnshire Production Area; and
- West Deeping/Langtoft for the South Lincolnshire Production Area.

[See figure 2 below]

Figure 2: Sand and gravel production areas in Lincolnshire



Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.11 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against five indicators, which are discussed in turn below.

Indicator 1: Delivery of the identified annual provision by production area.

Target: 100% accordance with policy M2

Result: Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area (111%); Central Lincolnshire Production Area (70%); South Lincolnshire Production Area (91%).

5.12 Indicator 2 was set up as a means of assessing whether the Council is on course to deliver the planned provision of sand and gravel within each production area for the plan period. This is achieved by comparing the average annual sales with the planned provision rate for that part of the plan period which has lapsed, and for which sales data is available. The results are set out in table 2 and can be interpreted as:

- results around 100% - the plan is on course to deliver the planned provision;
- results less than 100% - the plan is less likely to deliver the planned provision, which may indicate problems with supply or could simply be the result of low demand; and
- results over 100% - demand may exceed the planned provision over the plan period.

Table 2: Delivery of CSDMP planned annual provision of sand and gravel

Sand and gravel production area	CSDMP planned annual provision (mt)	2014 sales (mt)	2015 sales (mt)	2016 sales (mt)	2017 sales (mt)	2018 sales (mt)	Average annual sales (mt)	Planned annual provision delivered up to 31.12.18
Lincoln/Trent Valley	1.00	1.07	1.02	1.13	1.18	1.13	1.11	111%
Central Lincolnshire	0.5	0.36	0.41	0.35	0.26	0.34	0.35	70%
South Lincolnshire	0.87	0.72	0.76	0.69	0.94	0.85	0.79	91%
Lincolnshire	2.37	2.15	2.19	2.17	2.38	2.32	2.24	95%

Source(s): Lincolnshire Local Aggregates Assessments 2017 – 2020 (2015 – 2018 data). No LAA was produced for the 2014 data so landbank is based on data from the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2014.

- 5.13 The table shows that the Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area has exceeded the annual provision rate set in the CSDMP. This appears to be due to the increasing demand from Nottinghamshire and other counties rather than from demand arising within the county. Nevertheless, the CSDMP appears to be on course to deliver all of the planned provision in this Production Area, and potentially more. This should not, however, present a problem within the short to medium term, given that the SLD has allocated an additional 9.24mt of sand and gravel in excess of the planned level of provision needed during the plan period. In effect this should provide a considerable buffer should production levels continue to exceed the planned provision rate.
- 5.14 In contrast to the Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area, sales in the South Lincolnshire Production Area have been lower than the planned level of provision, but are within 10% of that figure. These lower production levels are due to the low demand for sand and gravel in this part of Lincolnshire, although this has been partly offset by higher demand from the East of England.
- 5.15 Sales in the Central Lincolnshire Production Area have been significantly below the planned levels of production. This is due to the lower demand for sand and gravel and is not attributable to any problems with productive capacity. Unlike the other two production areas, the quarries within Central Lincolnshire are not well placed to serve the more buoyant markets beyond the county boundaries. Notwithstanding this, the provision level set for this production area is not considered excessive as it allows for an anticipated recovery in sales.
- 5.16 It is therefore considered that the policy has delivered a sufficient supply of sand and gravel in each Production Area to meet the level of demand and, as a result, the policy objectives are being met.

Indicator 2: Type of Sites: extensions/new

Target: Priority to extensions

Result: Target met through the adoption of the SLD

- 5.17 Policy M2 makes provision for the release of sand and gravel reserves and gives priority to the allocation of extensions to Active Mining Sites through the SLD. Policy SL1 of the SLD allocates nine extensions to existing active mining sites and one new quarry, and is considered to have met this objective of the policy.

Indicator 3: Location of new quarries by Production Area

Target: 100% location within Areas of Search

Result: Target met through the adoption of the SLD

5.18 Where new quarries are allocated in the SLD, policy M2 specifies that they should be located within an area of search. Only one new site is allocated in the SLD, known as Manor Farm, Greatford (MS25-SL), which is located in an area of search.

5.19 It is therefore considered that this aspect of the policy objectives has been met.

Indicator 4: Allocation of sites meeting the required annual and plan period provision.

Target: Through adopted Sites Location Plan

Result: Target met through the adoption of the SLD

5.20 Policy SL1 of the adopted SLD allocates sufficient sites to meet the annual and plan period provision for sand and gravel set out in policy M2. Some of the allocations are not required until well into the plan period, and as a result will only be partially worked during this period. The overall allocation in each production area therefore exceeds the requirements of policy M2 and provides a degree of flexibility should demand exceed forecast levels. The delivery of allocated sites is considered in detail under policy SL1.

Indicator 5: Permissions for non-allocated sites

Target: Zero

Result: Five

5.21 Table 3 lists five planning permissions for mineral extraction granted on non-allocated land.

5.22 The first of these applications PL/0042/15 was subject to a committee resolution on 11 April 2016 to grant planning permission subject to the completion of a Section 106 Planning Obligation, prior to the adoption of the CSDMP. It was therefore excluded from the allocation process as the reserves had already been taken into account in the drafting of policy SL1 of the SLD. Planning permission was subsequently granted in September 2017, prior to adoption of the SLD. Although this application did not contravene policy M2, it was technically at odds with this indicator.



Table 3: Planning permissions for sand and gravel extraction granted on non-allocated land (1 June 2016 to 31 December 2019)

Planning permission	Application details
PL/0042/15	Western and Eastern extensions to Woodhall Spa (Kirkby on Bain) Quarry, providing 3.5mt of sand and gravel
PL/0126/17	To extract 183,000 tonnes of sand and gravel at Tithe Farm Pastures, Tithe Farm, Langtoft
(E)S176/189/0443/16	Woodhall Spa (Kirkby on Bain) Quarry, S73 application to reduce the standoff between the extraction area and the adjacent banks of the Old River Bain, releasing an additional 50,000 to 70,000 tonnes of sand & gravel
PL/0016/19	For the extraction of 35,821 tonnes of sand and gravel, for the construction of two new lakes and associated holiday home accommodation at Westmoor Farm, North Kesley Road, Caistor
PL/0015/19	For the extraction of 350,000 tonnes of sand and gravel as an extension to West Deeping Quarry

- 5.23 The second application was for an agricultural irrigation reservoir, which involved the "incidental" extraction of sand and gravel. As such it was determined under policy M14. This type of application arises where there is a need for an irrigation facility rather than specifically to contribute to the provision of a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral. As a result, while such applications do not contravene policy M2, they will inevitably conflict with this indicator.
- 5.24 The remaining applications were considered against policy M4 (Proposals for sand and gravel extraction), which under certain circumstances allows the granting of planning permission for non-allocated sites. While in both cases it was considered that the proposals do not undermine policy M4, as non-allocated sites they also conflict with this indicator.
- 5.25 It is therefore concluded that the low performance of this policy as measured by this indicator is misleading. This is because the objective of policy M2 is to ensure the provision of an adequate supply of sand and gravel through the allocation of sites in the SLD. It is not to prevent the granting of planning permission for non-allocated sites that would otherwise meet the criteria of other policies of the CSDMP. On this basis it is considered that this indicator

is flawed and should be disregarded as a means of assessing the performance of policy M2.

Other issues with implementation

5.26 No other issues have been identified.

Drivers of change

5.27 The NPPF(2019) and Planning Practice Guidance require Mineral Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAAs for Lincolnshire are prepared to meet this requirement and should therefore be read in conjunction with this review document. The latest LAA (incorporating 2018 data) has taken into account the following factors when determining the future provision rate for sand and gravel:

- evidence for population projections;
- housing provision set out in the Lincolnshire district councils' adopted and emerging local plans;
- delivery of net additional housing stock over the preceding 10 year period;
- proposals for infrastructure delivery; and
- the prevailing economic climate.

The LAA concludes that Lincolnshire has made adequate provision for sand and gravel production to meet the projected demand over the plan period.

5.28 Concerns have been raised on the emerging mineral local plans of three neighbouring authorities which are not considered to be making adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel from their own indigenous sources. In particular, an objection has been made against the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan because if adopted it is likely to result in Lincolnshire having to continue to make significant (unplanned) exports to that county. That plan is currently under examination with the Inspector's report expected early in 2021.

Summary

5.29 With the exception of Indicator 5 (which is considered unreliable), the policy indicators have demonstrated that over the period 2016 to 2018 policy M2 has provided for the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel to meet the county's needs. However, when the CSDMP is updated it will need to cover a period going beyond the plan's current end date, so the level of provision will need to be increased. In addition, if neighbouring authorities fail to make adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel from their own indigenous deposits, this may have implications for the level of provision that the LMWLP will need to make.

Policy M3: Landbank of sand and gravel

In order to ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes, the County Council will seek to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel of at least 7 years within each of the Production Areas based on the County Council's latest Local Aggregate Assessment which includes provision for the preservation of production capacity.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.30 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Level of landbank for sand and gravel aggregate within each Production Area.

Target: Minimum landbank of 7 years to be maintained within each Production Area as calculated in accordance with the latest LAA.

Result: Landbank has exceeded 7 years in all production areas based on the Local Aggregate Assessments.

- 5.31 Table 4 sets out the landbank of permitted reserves for each year from 2014 (the base year of the plan) to 2018 (the latest year for which published information is available) – as calculated at the end of each calendar year. That is, how long the permitted reserves of sand and gravel were anticipated to last (measured in years' supply).

- 5.32 The table demonstrates that the landbank has consistently exceeded the 7 year minimum target in each production area, meeting the objectives of policy M3.

Table 4: Sand and gravel landbanks (2014 to 2018)

Sand and gravel production area	Landbank as at 31.12.14 (years)	Landbank as at 31.12.15 (years)	Landbank as at 31.12.16 (years)	Landbank as at 31.12.17 (years)	Landbank as at 31.12.18 (years)
Lincoln/Trent Valley	10.9	13.0	9.6	8.0	8.5
Central Lincolnshire	8.4	7.5	7.3	15.9	15.7
South Lincolnshire	7.9	10.8	10.6	8.7	7.8
Lincolnshire (Total)	9.3	11.0	9.5	9.8	9.6

Source(s): Lincolnshire Local Aggregates Assessments 2017 – 2020 (2015 – 2018 data). No LAA was produced for the 2014 data so landbank is based on data from the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2014.

5.33 In addition, the 2020 LAA reports that two planning permissions for sand and gravel extraction were granted in 2019 and two further applications were pending final determination at the end of the year (which have subsequently been granted) that will further increase the reserves/landbanks by:

- 7.29 years in the Lincoln/Trent Valley Production Area;
- 0.1 years in the central Lincolnshire area; and
- 0.62 years in the South Lincolnshire Production Area.

Other issues with implementation

5.34 No other issues have been identified.

Drivers of change

5.35 All of Lincolnshire's Local Aggregate Assessments have taken into account the following factors when determining the method for calculating the level of landbanks for sand and gravel:

- evidence for population projections;
- housing provision set out in the Lincolnshire district councils' adopted and emerging local plans;
- delivery of net additional housing stock over the preceding 10 year period;
- proposals for infrastructure delivery; and
- the prevailing economic climate.

The latest LAA (2018 data) shows that the landbank within each production area continues to exceed the minimum 7 years supply.

- 5.36 The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to Policy M3.

Summary

- 5.37 No issues have been identified with the performance of policy M3 in maintaining an adequate landbank of sand and gravel to meet the county's needs.

Policy M4: Proposals for sand and gravel extraction

Sites allocated in the Site Locations Document will be granted planning permission for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes provided that:

- in the case of an extension to an existing Active Mining Site, extraction would follow on after the cessation of sand and gravel extraction from the existing areas supplying the plant site; and
- in the case of a new quarry, it is required to replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion.

For sites not allocated in the Site Locations Document, planning permission will be granted for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes where the site is required to meet:

- a proven need that cannot be met from the existing permitted reserves; or
- a specific shortfall in the landbank of the relevant Production Area and either:
 - (i) forms an extension to an existing Active Mining Site; or
 - (ii) is located in the relevant Area of Search as shown on the Policies Map (Figure 5) and will replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion.

In all cases the proposal must accord with all relevant Development Management Policies and Restoration Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.38 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M4

Target: 100%

Result: 25%

- 5.39 Four planning applications have been granted planning permission for the extraction of sand and gravel under policy M4, as set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 (table 5).

Table 5: Planning permissions granted for sand and gravel extraction from 1 June 2016 to 31 December 2019

Planning permission	Application details
(E)S176/189/0443/16	Woodhall Spa (Kirkby on Bain) Quarry, S73 application to reduce the standoff between the extraction area and the adjacent banks of the Old River Bain, releasing an additional 50,000 to 70,000 tonnes of sand & gravel
PL/0097/17	Extension to Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford to provide an additional 7 million tonnes of sand and gravel located on site allocation MS05-LT
PL/0016/19	For the extraction of 35,821 tonnes of sand and gravel, for the construction of two new lakes and associated holiday home accommodation at Westmoor Farm, North Kesley Road, Caistor
PL/0015/19	For the extraction of 350,000 tonnes of sand and gravel as an extension to West Deeping Quarry

- 5.40 The first planning application was a section 73 application (ref: E)S176/189/0443/16) to vary a condition of an existing planning permission at Kirkby on Bain Quarry. This sought to reduce a standoff from the river and allow the extraction of sand and gravel from this margin. As such the general principle of working sand & gravel at this site had already been established by the previous permission, the main issue for consideration was whether the standoff was still needed. In this case it was found that the standoff was not needed. In granting planning permission, it was considered that this relatively minor application did not undermine the policy, although strictly speaking it did not comply with it.

- 5.41 The second application was for an extension to Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford which is allocated in the Site Locations document ref: MS05-LT. This permission was therefore granted in accordance with policy M4 following completion of a Section 106 agreement.
- 5.42 The third application (PL/0016/19) was for the construction of two new lakes and associated holiday home accommodation at Westmoor Farm, North Kelsey Road, Caistor. The application was treated as a County Matter application as it involved the extraction of 35,821 tonnes of sand. The site was located next to the North Kelsey Quarry, but was not under the control of that quarry operator. Furthermore, it was neither allocated for extraction in the SLD nor did it meet the other criteria of policy M4. However, it was noted in the officer report that reserves within the North Kelsey Quarry were nearing exhaustion. An extension to that quarry had been allocated as site MS09-CL under policy SL1 of the SLD, which was expected to be delivered in 2019. However, no application had been made for the site and, given that the site had changed ownership since allocation and was not under the control of the existing quarry operator, it was considered that an application may not be forthcoming. It was therefore considered that the proposal could potentially contribute to a short-fall in production capacity within this locality. Planning permission was therefore granted as it was not considered to undermine the core aspirations of policy M4.
- 5.43 The fourth application (PL/0015/19) was for the extraction of 350,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from a relatively small area of land adjacent to West Deeping Quarry. The site was surrounded on three sides by the quarry and it was proposed that it would be worked as a natural extension to that quarry. The site was not allocated in the SLD and also failed to meet the other criteria of policy M4. Despite this, it was concluded that the mineral in the land would only be economically viable to work, if worked in the near future as part of the existing operations. It was therefore considered to accord with the aims of policy M4, although technically it was not fully compliant with that policy. As a result planning permission was granted.
- 5.44 In summary, of the four applications submitted, only one was for an allocated site. The other three sites did not strictly meet the criteria of policy M4, which was not fully picked up in the AMRs, but has been reassessed to ensure the accuracy of this review. Despite this, in each case there were significant material considerations that would have outweighed strict adherence to policy M4.

Other issues with implementation

5.45 No other issues have been identified.

Drivers of change

5.46 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M4.

Summary

5.47 The determinations referred to above tend to indicate that the policy does not provide sufficient flexibility. In particular, it does not specifically allow the extraction of sand and gravel from small areas of land within or adjacent to existing quarries, which would otherwise become sterilised if not worked as part of the existing operations. This is an issue which could be explored further if the policy is updated.

Policy M5: Limestone

Proposals for extensions to existing sites or new limestone extraction sites (other than for the small scale extraction of building stone covered by Policy M7) will be permitted provided that they meet a proven need that cannot be met by existing sites/sources, and accord with all relevant development management policies and restoration policies in the plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.48 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against two indicators.

Indicator 1: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M5.

Target: 100%

Result: 75%

5.49 Four planning applications were assessed against policy M5 during the review period. However the decisions need to be set in context to fully assess the performance of the policy.

5.50 The first decision under this policy was for a proposed new quarry at Gorse Lane, Denton (ref S26/1611/15) to extract 5.9 million tonnes of limestone and to backfill the land with around 3.3 million tonnes of inert waste to create the restoration landform. This application was refused because it was considered that the applicant had failed to demonstrate a proven need to release further reserves. An appeal was lodged against the Council's decision, but the

appeal was dismissed in 2018 and the Council's decision found to be fully in accordance with policy M5.

- 5.51 Two further planning applications for limestone extraction were submitted to extract 400,000 tonnes of limestone as an extension to Dunston Quarry (ref N26/1212/16 and N26/0437/17). Both applications were refused by the Council, firstly in 2016 and following resubmission in 2017.
- 5.52 As in the Denton decision, the proposed development at Dunston was considered contrary to policy M5, which requires that planning applications for limestone extraction have to demonstrate that the stone is required to meet a proven need that cannot be met by existing sites or sources. The planning officer's committee reports set out that at the time of the applications the county's landbank of permitted reserves of limestone stood at around 20 years' supply, well above the recommended 10 year minimum set out in the NPPF. As no need had been demonstrated, both applications were refused.
- 5.53 The second refusal was subject to an appeal to the Secretary of State. Following a hearing, the Planning Inspector took a different view to the Council and concluded that a need for the limestone had been demonstrated. In his view, without the extension, the Lincoln urban market would have to largely rely upon aggregates (crushed Lincolnshire limestone) from one other aggregate quarry and aggregates derived from building stone quarries. The Inspector took the view that the amount of aggregate available from building stone quarries could be inconsistent as they are wastes and so not a reliable source. He therefore decided that the proposal did accord with policy M5, and gave weight to the economic benefits of allowing the continuation of operations and maintaining competition in the market. The appeal was therefore allowed granting planning permission for the development.
- 5.54 While it is considered the Inspector came to a reasonable decision based on the evidence available to him, in practice that evidence did not paint a full picture of the situation. This is because over the past 20 years or so a number of inactive quarries that were historically worked for aggregate have re-opened as "building stone quarries". These produce substantial quantities of aggregate - with at least one of them producing it as a primary product (i.e. not as a waste product of building stone extraction). Unfortunately, the Council was unable to demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the Inspector because all the published data on aggregate sales both in the LAAs and in the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party reports has been collated to protect the commercial confidentiality of individual operators. As a result the output from each individual quarry in terms of the quantity of stone removed and its end-use is not identified. This is therefore considered to be a potential weakness in how applications can be adequately assessed against this policy.

- 5.55 A further planning application for limestone extraction was determined during the monitoring period (2018) for South Witham Quarry (east), (ref S/17/0563) near Grantham. The application proposed a western extension to the quarry, the completion of operations in the existing quarry together with the relinquishment of a permitted area to the north of Mill Lane granted under an old ministerial ironstone consent.
- 5.56 The proposed extension contained an additional 1.7 million tonnes of limestone reserves that would extend the life of the quarry by a further 8 to 11 years. As with the previous applications, given the significant landbank of permitted limestone reserves, there was no quantitative need to release new limestone reserves at that time. However, in this case the applicant offered to "swap" an extant planning permission to work land north of Mill Lane, which if worked could have had significant environmental impacts, for permission to work the proposed extension with lower impacts.
- 5.57 Although this has resulted in a net increase of around 500,000 tonnes of limestone reserves being added to the permitted reserves, it was considered that on balance the environmental and amenity benefits gained from the proposal were such that this application could be supported as an exceptional circumstance in line with the supporting text of policy M5 of the CSDMP. Planning permission was therefore granted. Although not explicit in the officer report, it is considered that the proposal was a legitimate exception to policy M5, which does not undermine the policy.
- 5.58 The performance of this policy has therefore been mixed. At one end of the spectrum the Council's decision at Denton is considered to have been made fully in accordance with the policy, as attested by the Inspector's decision. On the other hand, the decision at Dunston was less clear cut with the Council and Inspector taking opposite views on whether the proposal accorded with policy M5. In that case, however, the main issue was the interpretation of the limited data available on alternative sources rather than a fundamental issue with the policy itself. Finally, the application at South Witham did not strictly accord with Policy M5, but was a legitimate exception that does not undermine the policy.

Indicator 2: The delivery of the identified annual provision

Target: 100%

Result: 119%

- 5.59 Indicator 2 was set up as a means of assessing whether the Council is on course to deliver the planned provision of limestone aggregate for the plan period. This is achieved by comparing the average annual sales with the planned provision rate for that part of the plan period which has lapsed, and for which sales data is available. The result can be interpreted as:

- a result around 100% - the plan is on course to deliver the planned provision;

- a result less than 100% - the plan is less likely to deliver the planned provision, which may indicate problems with supply or could simply be the result of low demand; and
- a result over 100% - demand may exceed the planned provision over the plan period.

The actual result is set out in table 6.

Table 6: Delivery of CSDMP planned annual provision of limestone aggregate

CSDMP planned annual provision (mt)	2014 sales (mt)	2015 sales (mt)	2016 sales (mt)	2017 Sales (mt)	2018 Sales (mt)	Average annual sales (mt)	Planned annual provision delivered up to 31 December 2016
0.62	0.38	0.43	0.76	0.85	1.28	0.74	119%

Source(s): Lincolnshire Local Aggregates Assessments 2017 – 2020 (2015 – 2018 data). No LAA was produced for the 2014 data so landbank is based on data from the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2014.

- 5.60 The table demonstrates significant variations in production, with average annual sales exceeding the annual provision made in the CSDMP over the last three years. The LAA states that whilst the production spike seen in the latest figures may only be a consequence of short term highway projects within the County, including the A15 Lincoln Eastern Bypass development which commenced in 2016, there is some evidence of increasing exports of limestone to markets outside the county.
- 5.61 To reflect the higher level of demand, the method for calculating the landbank has been adjusted in the latest LAA (reporting 2018 data). Instead of dividing the permitted reserves (in tonnes) by the average sales over the past 10 years (as in previous LAAs), the use of the 10-year average has been replaced by the higher 3-year average (2016 – 2018). Using this approach, the permitted reserves of limestone (20.86mt) provide a landbank of 21.73 years. Although no sites have been allocated in the Site Locations Document, these reserves should last well beyond the period of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.62 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of the policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.63 The NPPF(2019) and Planning Practice Guidance require the Mineral Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAAs for Lincolnshire are prepared to meet this requirement and should therefore be read in conjunction with this review document. The latest LAA (incorporating 2018 data) concludes that Lincolnshire has made adequate provision for limestone production to meet the projected demand over the plan period.
- 5.64 The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP; however, no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M5.
- 5.65 The Department of Transport, Road Investment Strategy 2020 – 2025 was published in March 2020 and sets out the strategic vision for focusing investment to improve transport links over the next five years. The strategy incorporates nationwide maintenance projects and the replacement of concrete pavement road surfaces. Most significantly, improvements to the A46 ‘Trans-Midlands Trade Corridor’ between the M5 and the Humber Ports, proposes to create a continuous dual carriageway from Lincoln to Warwick. This work will incorporate the three mile gap between the upgraded section of the A46 dual carriageway and Newark and upgrading of the A46 Newark Bypass and A1 access to improve capacity.
- 5.66 Whilst it is accepted that Lincolnshire limestone products are not generally produced to the technical specifications required for road building, they are suitable for other associated works e.g. bulk fill, compound surfaces, land raising applications and as such there may be some additional demand for aggregates over this period.

Summary

- 5.67 Although the latest LAA indicates that the county has sufficient permitted reserves for the plan period, the Dunston appeal has highlighted the potential challenges of assessing the main criteria of policy M5 (i.e. demonstrating whether or not there is a particular need for additional reserves).
- 5.68 Furthermore, where such a need cannot be demonstrated, the policy lacks flexibility to allow small extensions to existing quarries, which could otherwise maintain jobs and competition. This is an issue which could be explored further if the policy is updated. In particular, this would allow an opportunity to consider the amount of provision to be made over the period of the new plan and how that would be delivered. This could involve taking a more proactive approach by allocating specific sites for the extraction of limestone.

Policy M6: Chalk

Proposals for extensions to existing chalk extraction sites or new chalk extraction sites will be permitted provided that they meet a proven need that cannot be met by existing sites, and accord with all relevant Development Management Policies and Restoration Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.69 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M6

Target: 100%

Result: N/A

- 5.70 No planning applications were assessed against this policy during the monitoring period 2016 to 2019. The CSDMP does not make specific provision for chalk extraction as it is considered that there are more than sufficient reserves to meet the low demand for chalk over the plan period. This position has been further qualified in the annual LAA reports. Accordingly policy M6 requires any proposals for extensions to existing chalk extraction sites or new chalk extraction sites to meet a proven need that cannot be met by existing sites.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.71 No other issues have been identified with the potential implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.72 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M6.

Summary

- 5.73 Over the review period no evidence has come to light that would indicate that an update to this policy is required.

Policy M7: Historic building stone

Proposals for the small-scale extraction of building stone will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- there is a specific need for the stone; and
- the stone cannot be obtained from permitted reserves at existing sites; and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies and Restoration Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.74 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M7

Target: 100%

Result: N/A

- 5.75 No planning applications were assessed against this policy during the monitoring period 2016 to 2019 (no planning applications were received for historic building stone).

Other issues with implementation

- 5.76 No other issues have been identified with the potential implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.77 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M7.

Summary

- 5.78 Over the review period no evidence has come to light that would indicate that an update to this policy is required.

Policy M8: Silica sand

Planning permission will be granted for silica sand extraction where required to provide a stock of permitted reserves of at least 10 years for an individual silica sand site (or 15 years where significant new capital is required), provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies and Restoration Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.79 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M8.

Target: 100%

Result: N/A

- 5.80 No planning applications were assessed against this policy during the monitoring period 2016 to 2019 (no planning applications were received for historic building stone).

Other issues with implementation

- 5.81 No other issues have been identified with the potential implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.82 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M8.

Summary

- 5.83 Over the review period no evidence has come to light that would indicate that an update to this policy is required.

Policy M9: Energy minerals

Planning permission will be granted for exploration, appraisal and/or production of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.84 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M9

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.85 Only two planning applications were assessed against policy M9 during the period 2016 to 2019: one at North Kelsey Moor for amendments to an existing permitted exploratory site, and the other at Biscathorpe seeking an extension of time to implement an existing permission. Both applications were granted planning permission in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.86 The Council's planning officers (development management) have questioned whether the current policy strictly adheres to the guidance provided in the NPPF and PPG by having a single policy covering all stages of hydrocarbons development. This is because the NPPF states in paragraph 209 that when planning for on-shore oil and gas development, mineral planning authorities should clearly distinguish between the three phases of development (exploration, appraisal and production).
- 5.87 The PPG goes further and states in paragraph 106 (2019) that where mineral planning authorities consider it is necessary to update their local plan and they are in a Petroleum Licence Area, they are expected to include criteria-based policies for each of the exploration, appraisal and production phases of hydrocarbon extraction. It then goes on to state that these policies should set clear guidance and criteria for the location and assessment of hydrocarbon extraction within the Petroleum Licence Areas."
- 5.88 Notwithstanding the above, it is considered that while the NPPF and PPG require all three phases to be identified in the plan, they do not expressly require this to be done in separate policies. Furthermore, it would only be logical to deal with the phases separately if they are to be subject to different criteria. When the present plan was prepared it was not considered

appropriate to apply different criteria to the three phases - an approach that was subsequently found sound and legally compliant by the Examination Inspector.

Drivers of change

- 5.89 Since the CSDMP was adopted in 2016 the NPPF has been subject to two revisions that affect oil and gas, firstly in July 2018 and then in June 2019. The first revision included a separate and expanded section on oil, gas and coal exploration and extraction. Part (a) of paragraph 209 required local authorities to "recognise the benefits of on-shore oil and gas development, including unconventional hydrocarbons, for the security of energy supplies and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy; and put in place policies to facilitate their exploration and extraction". However, this part was subsequently removed by the second revision following the decision in R (on the application of Stephenson) v Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government [2019] EWHC 519 (Admin).
- 5.90 The other change relevant to on-shore oil and gas development, which has been retained, relates to part (b) of paragraph 209. This replaced the former paragraph 147 of the original version and states that mineral planning authorities should, amongst other things, ensure "appropriate monitoring and site restoration is provided for". This differs from the original wording which required mineral planning authorities to "address constraints on production and processing within areas that are licensed for oil and gas exploration or production".
- 5.91 On the first part of the amendment, monitoring, this is not covered by policy M9, but is covered by the Council's Local Enforcement Plan in line with paragraph 58 of the NPPF. Therefore it is not considered necessary to include this in policy M9. On the second part, restoration, policy M9 is not specifically linked to a restoration policy so could be seen as moving out of line with the NPPF.

Summary

- 5.92 Although some issues have been identified, it is considered that these are minor and by themselves would not warrant the updating of the plan. However, if the plan is updated for other reasons, this would provide an opportunity to explore this matter further.

Policy M10: Underground gas storage

Planning permission will be granted for the development of underground gas storage facilities provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.93 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M10.

Target: 100%

Result: N/A

5.94 No planning applications were assessed against this policy during the monitoring period (no planning applications were received for underground gas storage).

Other issues with implementation

5.95 No other issues have been identified with the potential implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.96 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M10.

Summary

5.97 The performance of policy M10 has not been tested against any planning applications since the adoption of the CSDMP in 2016. However, it is considered that the positive approach of the policy toward the provision of development for underground gas storage accords entirely with the aims of current legislation and national policy.

Policy M11: Safeguarding of mineral resources

Sand and gravel, blown sand and limestone resources that are considered to be of current or future economic importance within the Minerals Safeguarding Areas shown on Figure 1, together with potential sources of dimension stone for use in building and restoration projects connected to Lincoln Cathedral/Lincoln Castle within the areas shown on Figure 2, and chalk resources included on Figure 3, will be protected from permanent sterilisation by other development.

Applications for non-minerals development in a minerals safeguarding area must be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment. Planning permission will be granted for development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area provided that it would not sterilise mineral resources within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas or prevent future minerals extraction on neighbouring land. Where this is not the case, planning permission will be granted when:

- the applicant can demonstrate to the Mineral Planning Authority that prior extraction of the mineral would be impracticable, and that the development could not reasonably be sited elsewhere; or
- the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or
- there is an overriding need for the development to meet local economic needs, and the development could not reasonably be sited elsewhere; or
- the development is of a minor nature which would have a negligible impact with respect to sterilising the mineral resource; or
- the development is, or forms part of, an allocation in the Development Plan.

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 (CLEUDs and CLOPUDs)
- Applications for Tree Works.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.98 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Number of planning applications that are granted planning permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy M11.

Target: Zero

Result: 8

- 5.99 Since the adoption of the CSDMP, eight decisions have been made by Local Planning Authorities where the Council had expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy M11. The details for each of these decisions are set out in the Council's AMRs for the years 2016 to 2019.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.100 This policy aims to safeguard important mineral resources for potential future use by preventing incompatible forms of development, such as housing, from sterilising the deposits. Under the safeguarding procedure, the district councils of Lincolnshire, which are the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) for most forms of non-minerals/waste development, are required to consult the Council with respect to planning applications falling within Mineral Resource Safeguarding Areas, other than those exempted by the policy. Where applications are caught by this policy, they should be accompanied by a Minerals Resource Assessment (MRA) (see Section 5 of the CSDMP).
- 5.101 The Council's 2017 AMR highlighted that the LPAs were collectively not applying the policy correctly, with the majority of consultations not including a MRA. Furthermore, the consultations included a significant number of proposals which fell within the exclusion criteria of the policy. Although the application of the policy has improved over the intervening years, the latest AMR for 2019 shows that only 37% of applications submitted for consultation included a MRA. LPAs are therefore still failing to implement the policy in the first instance for the majority of planning applications.
- 5.102 In addition, representations have been received from LPA planners and applicants questioning the scope of the policy and its application. In particular, concerns have been raised over the cost of preparing MRAs for sites where it is considered mineral extraction is unlikely to be viable due to obvious constraints. In these circumstances the safeguarding procedure is seen as placing an unreasonable burden on applicants.
- 5.103 Where it has been accepted by the applicants that an MRA should be carried out, there has been numerous requests to the Council for further guidance and advice on the matter. This has placed an additional and un-foreseen burden on the resources of the planning team.

5.104 In 2018, to help manage the workload and respond in a more proportionate manner, the Council's planning officers decided to screen consultations received without a supporting MRA. Under this procedure, where prior mineral extraction would be clearly impracticable, an MRA is not requested. During 2018 and 2019 this exercise resulted in 225 cases being identified where a requirement for a MRA was considered by officers to be disproportionate and unreasonable, as set out in Table 7. This represents a significant proportion of the consultations, given that during the same period only 153 applications were either submitted with a MRA or were requested to submit one.

Table 7: Consultations where the Council considered the requirements of policy M11 excessive ("Unreasonable")

Type of application	Number of applications
Change of use with no operational development	2
Replacement of, or alteration to, existing dwelling/building without change of use	9
Land already sterilised by proximity to designated assets	4
Non sensitive development on previously developed industrial estate/employment site	23
Non sensitive operational development or change of use	2
Application subsequent to currently extant permission for development.	10
Redevelopment of existing sites in non-sensitive locations.	4
Replacement of existing dwellings	1
Resubmission of amended application following initial no objection response on safeguarding grounds	1
Rural redevelopment without introducing sensitive receptors	2
Small scale development within an urban/residential context.	132
Small scale non sensitive development.	21
Small scale rural redevelopment without introducing sensitive receptors	8
Sites already allocated in Local Plans	2
Development that does not permanently sterilise mineral reserves e.g. caravan storage area.	2
Land previously exploited for mineral with no extant planning permission for further extraction.	2
Total	225

Driver of change

- 5.105 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M11.

Summary

- 5.106 It is considered that the performance data collated in the Council's AMRs has demonstrated that policy M11 in its current form does not provide a practical or an efficient approach for safeguarding mineral resources. The policy would therefore benefit from being updated.

Policy M12: Safeguarding of existing mineral sites and associated minerals infrastructure

Mineral sites (excluding dormant sites) and associated infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in the County will be safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the sites and infrastructure 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 (CLEUDs and CLOPUDs)
- Applications for Tree Works.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.107 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Number of planning applications that are granted permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy M12.

Target: Zero

Result: 2

- 5.108 Since the adoption of the CSDMP, 15 planning decisions have been made by the district councils following consultation with the Council in respect of policy M12 as summarised in table 8 (see AMRs for the years 2016 to 2019 for detailed information).

Table 8: Decisions on applications subject to consultation under policy M12 (1 June 2016 to 31 December 2019)

Decisions	Number of consultations
No objection raised by the Council	13
Granted planning permission despite objections from the Council	2

- 5.109 As table 8 shows, on two occasions the Council has raised objections to development that is proposed within a 250m buffer zone surrounding a mineral site. In both cases, the Council requested additional information to demonstrate that the proposed development would not prejudice the operation of the mineral site. However, the respective LPAs considered the requests for additional information unreasonable and granted planning permission despite the Council's objections.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.110 No specific issues with the implementation of this policy have been identified. However, the policy includes the same exemptions as policy M11, which are causing issues for applications assessed against that policy. Therefore if policy M11 is updated, it may be appropriate to update policy M12 to maintain consistency between them.

Drivers of change

- 5.111 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M12.
- 5.112 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (GPDO) has been updated to include new temporary permitted development rights that apply from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2020. This includes the change of use of some industrial premises to residential use subject to the prior approval of the LPA, which includes consideration of the impact on the sustainability of adjoining uses. This requirement should therefore ensure that mineral sites remain adequately safeguarded against encroaching non-mineral development, provided that LPAs consult with the Council through the prior approval procedure.

Summary

- 5.113 Paragraph 204(e) of the NPPF (2019) requires that planning policies should safeguard existing sites and infrastructure that supports the minerals industry. It is considered that policy M12 adequately promotes this principle. However, if the plan is updated, this would give an opportunity to amend any exemptions in the policy in the light of any changes made to policy M11.

Policy M3: Associated industrial development

Planning permission will be granted for ancillary industrial development within or in proximity to mineral sites where it can be demonstrated that there are close links with the mineral development and the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan. Where permission is granted, the operation and retention of the development will be limited to the life of the permitted reserves.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.114 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M13.

Target: 100%

Result: 43%

- 5.115 Seven planning applications were assessed against policy M13 during the 2016 to 2019 period. Three of these were determined in accordance with the policy and four contrary to the policy. This represents only 43% compliance with the policy. A summary of each application approved contrary to policy M13 is provided in the council's AMRs for 2016 to 2019.
- 5.116 The premise of policy M13 is to ensure that industrial development is only permitted within or in close proximity to mineral sites where they have close links with the mineral development. In the three cases referred to above, while there were links to the associated quarries, those links were fairly tenuous.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.117 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.118 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M13.

Summary

- 5.119 The Councils AMRs have demonstrated that this policy is underperforming. This could be due to the policy being given insufficient weight in the decision making process, or it could be that the policy is too restrictive with greater weight being given to other factors. Updating the plan would therefore provide an opportunity to consider this matter further.

Policy M14: Irrigation reservoirs

Planning permission will be granted for new or extensions to existing irrigation reservoirs that involve the extraction and off site removal of minerals where it can be demonstrated that:

- there is a proven agricultural justification for the reservoir; and
- the need can be met by an irrigation facility; and
- an abstraction licence has been granted by the Environment Agency; and
- the design is fit for purpose; and
- the environmental impacts of removing material off-site would be less than constructing an above ground facility; and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.120 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M14.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.121 Only one planning application was assessed against policy M14 during the period 2016 - 2019 and was granted in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.122 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.123 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M14.

Summary

5.124 Over the review period no evidence has come to light that would indicate that an update to the policy is required.

Policy M4: Borrow pits

Planning permission will be granted for borrow pits to supply materials for major construction projects where:

- there is a need for a particular type of mineral which cannot reasonably be supplied from existing sites, including alternative materials; and
- the transport of mineral from existing sites to the construction project would be seriously detrimental to the environment and local amenities because of the scale, location and timing of the operations; and
- in the case of proposals involving the extraction of aggregates, the site lies on or in close proximity to the project; and
- the mineral can be transported to the point of use without leading to harmful conditions on a public highway; and
- the site can be restored to a satisfactory after-use without the need to import material other than that generated by the construction project itself and which can be brought to the site without leading to harmful conditions on a public highway; and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Where planning permission is granted, conditions will be imposed to ensure that operations are time-limited and that all mineral extracted is used only for the specified project.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.125 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M15.

Target: 100%

Result: N/A

- 5.126 No planning applications were assessed against this policy during the review period 2016 to 2019.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.127 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.128 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy M15.

Summary

- 5.129 Over the review period no evidence has come to light that would indicate that an update to the policy is required.

Policy W1: Future requirements for new waste facilities

The County Council will, through the Site Locations document, identify locations for a range of new or extended waste management facilities within Lincolnshire where these are necessary to meet the predicted capacity gaps for waste arisings in the County up to and including 2031, as presented in Table 9 [of the CSDMP], subject to any new forecasts published in the Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.130 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against two indicators, which are discussed in turn below.

Indicator 1: Allocation of sites to meet the capacity gaps identified in table 9 [of the CSDMP], except for inert landfill and hazardous landfill.

Target: Through adopted Site Locations document

Result: Achieved through the allocation of sites and areas in the adopted Site Locations document.

- 5.131 The SLD was adopted on 15 December 2017 and includes a specific policy (SL3) for the provision of land for waste development, which incorporates the allocation of 1 specific site and 16 areas suitable for waste management. These areas, based upon industrial estates, are made up of numerous plots of land extending to over 650 hectares (170 hectares vacant at the time of assessment in 2016), well in excess of the area needed to accommodate the number of facilities predicted in the CSDMP (see table 10 of the CSDMP). This approach therefore not only meets the requirements of this indicator but also provides flexibility should the need for new waste management facilities exceed the forecasts in the CSDMP.

Indicator 2: Review of capacity gaps.

Target: Accordance with Annual Monitoring Report.

Result: See text below

- 5.132 The CSDMP set out the baseline capacity gaps for the plan period 2014 to 2031 which was underpinned by the production of a comprehensive Waste Needs Assessment (WNA). To inform the submission and examination of the second part of the LMWLP, the SLD, a Waste Needs Assessment Update (WNAU) was published in May 2017 in order to take into account more recent data due to the passage of time since the original WNA was produced.
- 5.133 Since publication of the WNAU, details of subsequent losses and gains in waste management provision are set out in detail in the successive AMRs (2017, 2018 and 2019). The resultant net changes in waste management capacity over the period 2017-2019 are summarised in table 9 alongside the revised capacity gap projections for the remainder of the plan period.

Table 9: Net changes in waste management capacity and the effect on the waste management capacity gap projections (minus indicates a surplus of capacity and red indicates a loss of capacity during the monitoring period).

Function	Gap 2015	Net capacity change 2017	Net capacity change 2018	Net capacity change 2019	Gap 2020	Gap 2025	Gap 2031
Mixed waste recycling	114,483	0	196,500	26,446	34,850	66,228	99,450
Specialised recycling	-347,034	149	19,820	47,400	421,546	411,750	410,694
Composting	-366,755	0	0	0	357,146	352,910	348,124
Treatment plant	-125,452	34,300	98,000	132,000	565,915	560,061	-574,795
Energy recovery	-5,226	0	0	0	93,564	101,604	110,811
Specialised incineration	36,220	0	0	0	36,177	36,195	36,214
Aggregates recycling	-65,995	0	57,000	96,000	205,514	139,241	-68,644
Non-hazardous landfill	-105,321	0	0	0	-70,290	100,346	132,100
Inert landfill	-97,654	0	0	0	25,792	34,178	42,863
Hazardous landfill	9,496	0	0	0	9,631	9,769	9,912

5.134 Comparing the waste management capacity gaps in 2015 with the most recent revised capacity gap projections updated in 2019, gives an indication of how waste management capacity is being delivered to meet the predicted needs of the county, which is summarised below:

- **Mixed waste recycling** – Overall there has been a significant reduction in the capacity gap over the review period as a result of fluctuating losses and gains year on year (see AMRs 2016-2019 for detail). These figures serve to demonstrate that waste management is essentially a commercially led activity. Therefore fluctuations in waste sites becoming active, inactive or redundant as a direct consequence of market demands are to be expected. Sufficient sites/areas have however been allocated in the SLD to ensure sufficient land is made available to meet any additional growth in demand for localised recycling facilities.
- **Specialised recycling** (e.g. metal/End of Life Vehicles (ELV)/Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) etc) - There have been substantial gains in additional capacity which contributes to an already significant surplus at the beginning of plan period and projected throughout. There is clearly a requirement for new facilities to meet both localised and strategic market demand in what is a diverse waste management sector and which may have been underestimated in the initial waste needs assessment.
- **Composting** - There was no additional composting capacity delivered over the review period, probably due to the fact that there was a significant overcapacity at the start of the plan period, which is projected to continue throughout.
- **Treatment plant** - There is a significant surplus of treatment plant capacity for the entire plan period shown in table 9. Despite this a significant amount of new capacity was delivered over the review period. This growth is attributable to an increase in capacity at existing anaerobic digestion plants. The escalation in the use of this technology has become increasingly integral to the management of both the food waste and agricultural waste sectors.
- **Energy recovery** - Additional energy recovery capacity is still required to address a growing capacity gap going forward. Although suitable sites are allocated in the SLD, it will be for market forces and the economics of developing additional Energy from Waste plants (EFW) that will influence the delivery of additional capacity.
- **Specialised incineration** - There were no gains or losses during the review period, which perhaps reflects that this waste management stream caters for relatively limited and niche markets (e.g. pet cremations/fallen stock disposal etc.) and whilst there remains an existing and projected capacity gap rising slightly over the plan period, new facilities are only

likely to come forward to meet specific market demand where it is economically viable.

- **Aggregates recycling** - There was a surplus of aggregates recycling capacity at the start of the plan period and initially a capacity gap was projected towards the end of the plan period. However, table 9 shows that additional capacity granted in subsequent years has significantly increased this surplus and a considerable proportion of this will be available for the duration of the plan.
- **Non-hazardous landfill** – No proposals for development of this type were submitted during the review period and there is currently significant capacity for this function.
- **Inert landfill** – Table 9 shows an increase in the capacity gaps over the plan period. It should, however, be noted that no provision has been made for inert landfill as the Council has taken the position that:
 - a) there is a recognised surplus in non-hazardous landfill throughout the plan period, that could be used for inert landfill (in this respect it should be noted that the capacity figures provided for landfill in the 2017 WNAU are based upon declining annual throughput figures that do not accurately represent the available capacity within the county);
 - b) 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, so the rates could be increased to meet demand and reduce the identified capacity gap; and
 - c) there is the potential for C&D recycling rates to increase over the plan period beyond those planned for in the WNAU, and in such circumstances this would lead to an associated reduction in inert waste landfill requirements.
- **Hazardous landfill** – Although there are capacity gaps throughout the plan period, the CSDMP recognises that it is unlikely that any type of hazardous waste landfill would be commercially viable in the county within the immediate future.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.135 Only one new waste management facility has been proposed for development on an allocated site/area. All of the other sites have been proposed on un-allocated land and assessed against the requirements of policies W3 and W4 governing the spatial and locational criteria for new waste sites. This raises the question of whether allocations for waste development are necessary, as this part of the policy has had little or no influence over the delivery of

sufficient waste management capacity to meet the counties projected needs. This is discussed in more detail under policy SL3.

Drivers of change

- 5.136 A new strategy was published by the government in December 2018, the Resources and Waste Strategy for England (RWSE). This strategy aims to create a more circular economy by maximising primary resources and minimising the waste we create by increasing re-use and recycling of materials. The strategy sets out key milestones, including:
- elimination of avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050;
 - elimination of avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 year environment plan;
 - working towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030; and
 - working towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025.
- 5.137 The strategy also proposes the following waste management targets:
- recycling rate for Household Waste, 50%
 - recycling rate for municipal solid waste by 2035, 65%
 - municipal waste to landfill, 10% or less
 - the introduction of legislation for mandatory separate food waste collections by 2023 (subject to consultation).
- 5.138 In May 2019 the government published "The 25 year Environment Plan". The indicator framework incorporated into this plan includes goals for waste minimisation and management (indicators J1, J3, J4 & J6) which accord with the aspirations of the RWSE.
- 5.139 These milestones and targets are likely to impact on the county's future waste management needs.

Summary

- 5.140 Although the CSDMP has been successful in providing for the counties waste management needs over the review period, this has not been achieved in the manner envisaged by policy M1 (that is, most of the sites permitted were not allocated). Furthermore, the capacity gaps referred to in the policy may need to be updated to take into account the government's new milestones and targets. This would be done through the preparation of a new Waste Needs Assessment.

5.141 It is therefore considered that the policy needs to be updated.

Policy W2: Low level non-nuclear radioactive waste

Planning permission will be granted for the management of low level non-nuclear radioactive waste where:

- there is a proven need for the facility; and
- locating in Lincolnshire is the most viable locale for managing such waste; and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.142 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W2.

Target: 100%

Result: N/A

5.143 No planning applications were assessed against this policy during the review period 2016- 2019.

Other issues with implementation

5.144 No other issues have been identified with the potential implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.145 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, but no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy W2.

Summary

5.146 Over the review period no evidence has come to light that would indicate that an update to the policy is required.

Policy W3: Spatial strategy for new waste facilities

Proposals for new waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities, will be permitted in and around the following main urban areas as indicated on the key diagram subject to the criteria of Policy W4:

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

Proposals for new waste facilities, outside the above areas will only be permitted where they are:

- facilities for the biological treatment of waste including anaerobic digestion and open-air windrow composting (see Policy W5);
- the treatment of waste water and sewage (see Policy W9);
- landfilling of waste (see Policy W6);
- small scale waste facilities (see Policy W7).

Proposals for large extensions to existing facilities, outside of the above areas will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they meet an identified waste management need, are well located to the arisings of the waste it would manage and are on or close to an A class road and meet the criteria of policy W4.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.147 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator : Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W3.

Target: 100%

Result: 97%

- 5.148 This policy has been cited in the determination of 58 applications. Following adoption of the CSDMP, some initial issues were identified with the performance of this policy. As detailed in the AMR for 2016, two planning applications were determined contrary to the policy, including one against officer recommendations. This meant that the monitoring indicator was not fully met for this policy.
- 5.149 Both of the above planning applications related to proposed CD&E waste recycling facilities in locations which did not accord with the spatial strategy set out in policy W3. However, both applications were granted planning permission contrary to the policy due to other material considerations and the specific circumstances of each case.
- 5.150 For the subsequent 2017, 2018 and 2019 monitoring periods, all relevant waste planning applications were determined in accordance with the spatial strategy set out in policy W3, with no further issues identified. It is therefore considered that the early performance issues noted above can be largely attributed to the 'bedding in' of the new spatial approach in policy W3 shortly after adoption of the CSDMP.
- 5.151 The information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 therefore indicates that, notwithstanding the initial issues identified during the 'bedding in' of the policy, overall policy W3 appears to be performing effectively against its monitoring indicator.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.152 Although policy W3 is performing well against its monitoring indicator, and is ensuring waste management facilities are being delivered in accordance with the overarching spatial strategy set out in the policy, a number of issues have been identified through the implementation of the policy that warrant further consideration.
- 5.153 Firstly, it has become apparent through the practical application of policy W3 that parts of the policy and its supporting text may not be sufficiently clear. A particular area where this issue is evident is the definition of 'in and around' the main urban areas which underpins the spatial strategy. This definition is set out in the supporting text and is quite complex. Furthermore, its incorporation within the supporting text means its importance in relation to the policy may not be readily apparent to the reader.
- 5.154 The policy is also more difficult to interpret due to its complex relationship with a number of other policies which are cited within the policy, particularly policy W4, and the fact that large extensions to existing waste facilities are not necessarily bound by all the spatial criteria.

Drivers of change

- 5.155 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP; however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy W3.

Summary

- 5.156 The spatial strategy for new waste facilities set out in policy W3 remains compliant with national policy and guidance, and the evidence available suggests that the policy is performing in terms of delivering new waste facilities in sustainable locations.
- 5.157 However, it is considered that the policy is complicated and would benefit from being updated. The evidence gathering and stakeholder engagement activities that underpin the plan-making process would provide the most appropriate opportunity to comprehensively re-assess and consider options for the format and content of policy W3 in light of the above issues.
- 5.158 As policy W3 sets out the overarching spatial strategy for new waste facilities, any changes to this policy could have implications for other waste policies in the LMWLP. This will need to be taken into account in any updates to the Plan.

Policy W4: Locational criteria for new waste facilities in and around main urban areas

Proposals for new waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities, in and around the main urban areas set out in Policy W3 will be permitted provided that they would be located on:

- previously developed and/or contaminated land; or
- existing or planned industrial/employment land and buildings; or
- land already in waste management use; or
- sites allocated in the Site Locations Document; or
- in the case of biological treatment the land identified in Policy W5.

[Continued]

Proposals for the recycling of construction and demolition waste and/or the production of recycled aggregates in and around the main urban areas set out in policy W3 will also be permitted at existing Active Mining Sites.

In the case of large extensions to existing waste facilities, where the proposals do not accord with the main urban areas set out in policy W3, proposals will be permitted where they can demonstrate they have met the above criteria. Small scale facilities that are not in and around the main urban areas will be considered under policy W7.

Proposals must accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.159 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W4.

Target: 100%

Result: 92%

- 5.160 This policy has been cited in the determination of 26 applications. In common with policy W3, some initial issues were identified with the performance of policy W4 in the 2016 AMR. Two planning applications were determined contrary to the policy, meaning the monitoring indicator was not fully met for this policy in 2016. These were the same two applications discussed in relation to policy W3, which by virtue of falling outside of the spatial strategy, were also contrary to the requirements of policy W4.

- 5.161 For the subsequent 2017, 2018 and 2019 monitoring periods, all relevant waste planning applications were determined in accordance with the locational criteria set out in policy W4, with no further issues identified. As with policy W3, it is therefore considered that the early performance issues noted above can be largely attributed to the 'bedding in' of the new waste policies, shortly after adoption of the CSDMP.

- 5.162 The information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 therefore indicates that, notwithstanding the initial issues identified during the 'bedding in' of the policy, overall policy W4 appears to be performing effectively against its monitoring indicator.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.163 Given the linkages between the two policies, a number of issues have been identified through the implementation of policy W4 that are similar in nature to those discussed in respect to policy W3.
- 5.164 The core function of policy W4 is to set out the locational criteria for new waste facilities in and around the main urban areas, in line with the focus of the spatial strategy set out in policy W3. As previously discussed, a number of separate policies also exist to set out the detailed criteria for proposals that the strategy recognises may be permitted outside of the main urban areas. Similar to the issues identified in relation to policy W3, it is therefore considered that the provisions in policy W4 in relation to large extensions to existing waste facilities that are outside of the main urban areas may over complicate the policy.
- 5.165 In addition, although the policy identifies Active Mining Sites in and around main urban areas as locations suitable for the recycling of construction and demolition waste, in practice few quarries meet the spatial criteria of policy W3 and therefore do not qualify under policy W4. This provision is therefore of very limited use.

Drivers of change

- 5.166 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP; however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy W4.

Summary

- 5.167 The locational criteria for new waste facilities set out in policy W4 remain compliant with national policy and guidance, and the evidence available suggests that the policy is performing in terms of delivering new waste facilities in sustainable locations. However, through the implementation of policy W4 it has become clear that there are a number of areas of the policy that could be improved. In addition, any changes to policy W3 would have direct implications for the content of policy W4, which would need to be taken into account.
- 5.168 It is therefore considered that the policy should be updated.

Policy W2: Biological treatment of waste including anaerobic digestion and open-air composting

Planning permission will be granted for anaerobic digestion, open air composting, and other forms of biological treatment of waste outside of those areas specified in policy W3 provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan; where they would be located at a suitable 'stand-off' distance from any sensitive receptors; and where they would be located on either:

- land which constitutes previously developed and/or contaminated land, existing or planned industrial/employment land, or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages; or
- land associated with an existing agricultural, livestock, food processing or waste management use where it has been demonstrated that there are close links with that use.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.169 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator : Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W5.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.170 Nine planning applications were assessed against policy W5 during the period 2016 to 2019 all of which were granted in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.171 One of the locational criteria for this policy is not specifically linked to the proximity principle for dealing with waste close to its point of origin.

Drivers of change

5.172 The Resources and Waste Strategy for England (RWSE) published in December 2018 sets out key milestones which will need to be incorporated into the Council's approach to waste management.

The milestones of particular relevance to policy W5 are:

- Eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050
- Work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030

The strategy also proposes to introduce legislation for mandatory separate food waste collections by 2023 (subject to consultation).

5.173 In May 2019 the government published "The 25 year Environment Plan". The indicator framework incorporated into this plan includes goals for waste minimisation and management (indicators J1, J3, J4 & J6) which accord with the aspirations of the RWSE.

5.174 These milestones and targets will impact on the waste streams covered by this policy.

Summary

5.175 Monitoring reports covering the review period have demonstrated that policy W5 has been successful in delivering waste management facilities to meet demand within the county. Despite the government's new milestones and targets, it is considered that the policy remains effective in delivering waste management capacity. However, should the plan be updated this would provide an opportunity to strengthen linkages in the policy to the proximity principle and take into account any changes to other waste policies in the plan.

Policy W3: Landfill

Planning permission will only be granted for new landfills or extensions to existing landfills (inert, non-hazardous and hazardous) provided that:

- it has been demonstrated that the current capacity is insufficient to manage that waste arising in Lincolnshire or its equivalent, which requires disposal to landfill in the County; and
- there is a long term improvement to the local landscape and character of the area, with enhanced public access where appropriate; and
- the development would not cause a significant delay to the restoration of existing waste disposal sites; and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management and Restoration Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.176 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator : Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W6.

Target: 100%

Result: 67%

- 5.177 Six planning applications were assessed against policy W6 during the period 2016 to 2019 (see AMRs for further details) all of which were considered by the case officers to be in accordance with the policy. However, following review of those decisions, it is considered that two of those cases did not fully accord with the first policy criterion.
- 5.178 In the first case, the application (reference PL/0068/17) was for the re-profiling and importation of soils to create a paddock at land off Lincoln Road, Fenton. The case officer concluded that the importation of soils (to replace poor quality soils removed) would result in an improvement in the landscape and for this reason it would not be contrary to policy W6. The officer's report did not assess the proposals against the remaining criteria of W6 as this was considered unnecessary given the scale and nature of the development.
- 5.179 In the second case, the application (reference PL/0057/19) sought amendments to the approved plans relating to the restoration contours at South Witham Quarry. These amendments were necessary because the applicant had exceeded the permitted levels of inert landfill. The case officer's report noted that there was no quantitative need for additional landfill capacity. However, the wastes had already been imported into the site and, on balance, it was concluded that the retention of the revised batters would be acceptable. The case officer concluded that the limited volume of wastes imported would not fundamentally conflict with the wider core aim of policy W6. Furthermore it was accepted that the revised batters offered a long term improvement to the local landscape and assimilated well into the restored site.
- 5.180 In both of the above cases it is considered that the applications did not strictly comply with policy W6 because the first criterion of the policy was not met. These decisions may highlight that either the policy criteria are too restrictive, or that the requirements of the policy are not sufficiently clear.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.181 No other issues have been identified with the potential implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.182 The Resources and Waste Strategy for England (RWSE), published in December 2018, sets out key milestones which will need to be incorporated into the Council's approach to waste management. The milestones relevant to the waste streams managed through facilities permitted under policy W6 include eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030.
- 5.183 The strategy also proposes additional waste management targets directly applicable to waste disposal authorities which include reducing municipal waste to landfill to 10% or less.
- 5.184 The 25 year Environment Plan published in May 2019 incorporates an indicator framework setting goals for waste minimisation and management (indicators J1, J3, J4 & J6) which accord with the aspirations of the RWSE.
- 5.185 Although policy W6 is a restrictive policy, changes to the policy may be needed to reflect the new milestones and targets.

Summary

- 5.186 It is considered that this policy should be updated to improve its clarity and ensure that applications are determined in a consistent manner. In addition, the scope of the policy may need to be re-evaluated in the light of new milestones and targets.

Policy W7: Small scale waste facilities

Planning permission will be granted for small scale waste facilities, including small extensions to existing waste facilities, outside of those areas specified in policy W3 provided that:

- there is a proven need to locate such a facility outside of the main urban areas; and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan; and
- the facility would be well located to the arisings of the waste it would manage; and
- they would be located on land which constitutes previously developed and/or contaminated land, existing or planned industrial/employment land, or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.187 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W7.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.188 Fifteen planning applications were assessed against policy W7 during the period 2016-2019 (see AMRs for further details) all of which were considered by the case officers to be in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.189 A number of planning applications have been granted planning permission with tonnages higher than the indicative levels set out in the supporting text of the policy. In each case the officers have stated that these are too low, instead basing their judgement on other factors. This could, however, result in inconsistent decisions being made on applications and increase the chance of such decisions being challenged.

Drivers of change

- 5.190 As previously stated, the Resources and Waste Strategy for England (RWSE), published by the government in December 2018 and "The 25 year Environment Plan" published in May 2019 have set new key milestones and indicators for waste management and minimisation. These may have implications for the policy.

Summary

- 5.191 Although the policy is performing well, both the policy and its supporting text may benefit from being updated to give greater clarity on the definition of "small scale" and ensure it conforms to government milestones and key targets.

Policy W4: Safeguarding waste management sites

The County Council will seek to safeguard existing and allocated waste management facilities from redevelopment to a non-waste use and/or the encroachment of incompatible development unless:

- alternative provision in the vicinity can be made in accordance with the Development Plan; or
- it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for a waste facility at that location.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.192 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Number of planning applications granted planning permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to Policy W8.

Target: Zero

Result: Zero

- 5.193 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, eleven consultations (eight planning applications and three for pre-application advice) were received by the Council. No objections were raised in response to any of the proposals received.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.194 The district councils have been advised that when they receive a planning application in proximity to a safeguarded waste management site, they should assess whether there is likely to be a conflict between the two - taking into account the nature of the waste management activities and the sensitivity of the proposed development to those activities. It is the responsibility of district councils to ensure the Council is consulted in relevant circumstances.
- 5.195 Consequently, the Council is only able to monitor and assess the performance of applications forwarded for consultation by the district councils. There is at present insufficient resource available to check whether the district councils are applying this policy to all relevant planning applications.

Drivers of change

- 5.196 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to policy W8.

Summary

- 5.197 The performance indicator for this policy is not a particularly effective means of measuring the policy's performance. This is because it does not take into account that the district councils may not be consulting the Council on all relevant applications. Subject to this limitation, the policy is considered to be performing appropriately with no other issues identified.

Policy W9: Waste water and sewage treatment works

Proposals for new sewage treatment works, including the improvement or extension of existing works, will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that:

- there is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treated water and there would be no unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding to other areas; and
- there would be no deterioration in the ecological status of the affected watercourse (to comply with the Water Framework Directive); and
- the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.198 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W9.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.199 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy W9 is performing effectively against its monitoring indicator and associated target, with no specific issues identified to date.

Other issues with implementation

5.200 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.201 No substantive changes to national policy or legislation have been identified that affect this policy.

5.202 Responsibility for the treatment and disposal of waste water lies with the statutory undertakers. As such there is limited reference to waste water within national planning policy and guidance, including the NPPW.

5.203 The majority of Lincolnshire's network of waste water and sewage treatment facilities is operated by Anglian Water Services, with a small number of facilities in the north-west of the county operated by Severn Trent Water.

5.204 Anglian Water's "Water Recycling Long Term Plan" (September 2018) examines demand for water recycling facilities over the next 25 years, considering such factors as population growth and climate change, and includes consideration of the growth set out in Local Plans. It outlines plans for significant investment in additional water recycling capacity across the county over the next 25 years.

5.205 Severn Trent Water also identifies a need for additional investment in sewage treatment in their Strategic Direction Statement for 2010-2035: 'Focus on Water'.

5.206 Much of this additional capacity is likely to be delivered as and when demand requires through enhancements to existing sites, but there may still be circumstances where new facilities are required. Given the sparsely populated and rural nature of the county, there may also be a need for smaller scale local package treatment plans to replace septic tanks in some locations.

Summary

5.207 When considering the above information, it is clear that there remains a need for a policy on waste water and sewage treatment. The existing policy is performing effectively and there is no identified need to update it at present. However, if other policies in the plan are updated, the opportunity could be taken to review the terminology used in this policy to ensure it remains consistent with that used by the industry. This could include, for example, replacing references to 'sewage treatment works' with 'water recycling centres'.

Policy DM1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development

When considering development proposals, the County Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the County Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.208 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM1.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.209 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy DM1 is referred to frequently during the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and is performing effectively against its monitoring indicator, with no specific issues identified to date.

Other issues with implementation

5.210 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.211 Policy DM1 is consistent with the overarching presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF. However, paragraph 16(f) of the NPPF states that plans should avoid unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in the Framework, where relevant). Although policy DM1 is consistent with the NPPF, it only serves to repeat the national policy already set out in the framework. At the time the CSDMP was being prepared there appears to have been an expectation from the Planning Inspectorate that policies of this nature should be included in plans. This, however, is no longer the case.

Summary

- 5.212 Policy DM1 only repeats national policy and is not considered strictly necessary.

Policy DM1: Climate Change

Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should address the following matters where applicable:

Minerals and Waste

- Identify locations which reduce distances travelled by HGVs in the supply of minerals and the treatment of waste, unless other environmental/sustainability and, for minerals, geological considerations override this aim.

Waste

- Implement the Waste Hierarchy, and in particular reduce waste to landfill;
- Identify locations suitable for renewable energy generation;
- Encourage carbon reduction/capture measures to be implemented where appropriate.

Minerals

- Encourage ways of working which reduce the overall carbon footprint of a mineral site;
- Promote new/enhanced biodiversity levels/habitats as part of restoration proposals to provide carbon sinks and/or better connected ecological networks;
- Encourage the most efficient use of primary minerals.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.213 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM2.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.214 Over the review period 2016 to 2019 policy DM2 was cited in 56 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.215 The Council's planning officers have advised that the policy is difficult to apply directly because of its more strategic nature. Furthermore, many of the issues are covered by more specific policies, which can be more readily applied.

Drivers of change

- 5.216 Since the MWLP was adopted in 2016 there have been a number of changes to government policy and strategy relating to climate change.
- 5.217 In 2018, DEFRA produced the Second National Adaptation Programme, covering the period 2018 to 2023. This takes into account the findings of the 2017 Climate Change Risk Assessment, setting out the government's strategy for adapting to climate change now and in for the future. The programme incorporates strategies for mitigating and adapting to climate change, which is also one of the ten goals of the "25 Year Environment Plan (2018)". These goals contribute to the plan's broader aim of ensuring that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century.
- 5.218 The findings of these reports were incorporated into revisions of the NPPF in 2019. These revisions place more emphasis on the effects of climate change, including requirements on new development for enhanced flood management and the delivery of net gains in biodiversity.

Summary

- 5.219 Policy DM2 has met its performance targets and does not specifically need to be updated. However, should the plan be updated, this would provide an opportunity to establish whether an alternative approach to securing the policy's objectives could be secured, which would be clearer and easier to implement/monitor.

Policy DM2: Quality of life and amenity

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development provided that it does not generate unacceptable adverse impacts arising from:

- noise,
- dust,
- vibration,
- odour,
- litter,
- emissions,
- the migration of contamination,
- illumination,
- visual intrusion,
- run off to protected waters,
- traffic,
- tip- and quarry- slope stability,
- differential settlement of quarry backfill, or
- mining subsidence

to occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive receptors.

And in respect of waste development is well designed and contributes positively to the character and quality of the area in which it is to be located.

Where unacceptable impacts are identified, which cannot be addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, planning permission will be refused.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.220 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM3.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.221 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM3 was cited in the consideration of 168 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.222 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.223 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to this policy.

Summary

5.224 It is considered that the policy has been successful and no issues have been identified.

Policy DM3: Historic environment

Proposals that have the potential to affect heritage assets including features of historic or archaeological importance (whether known or unknown) should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the assets and the potential impact of the development proposal on those assets and their settings.

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where heritage assets, and their settings, are conserved and, where possible enhanced.

Where any impact on heritage assets is identified, the assessment should provide details of the proposed mitigation measures that would be implemented. These should include details of any conservation of assets and also of any further investigation and recording of heritage assets to be lost and provision for the results to be made publicly available.

Where adverse impacts are identified planning permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development provided that:

- the proposal cannot reasonably be located on an alternative site to avoid harm; and
- the harmful aspects can be satisfactorily mitigated; or
- there are exceptional overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the significance of heritage assets which would be harmed.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.225 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM4.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.226 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM4 was cited in the consideration of 23 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.227 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.228 The revised NPPF published in 2018 introduced some key amendments in respect of the historic environment, following recent case law. The NPPF now states: 'when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be)'.
5.229 The PPG was updated in 2019 to reflect the revisions to the NPPF (paragraph 018). It also includes a greater obligation for planning authorities to designate important assets (paragraphs 039 and 040) and provide greater clarification on what contributes to the optimum viable use of a heritage asset (paragraph 015).

Summary

- 5.230 It is considered that policy DM4 has been successful in delivering development that accords with the aims of the policy. Whilst subsequent revisions to the NPPF and PPG have introduced some revisions to national heritage policy and guidance, it is considered that in its current form the policy remains in line with those amendments. However, if the plan is updated it would provide an opportunity to take a fresh look at this policy and the supporting text. If necessary these could then be amended to reflect the greater emphasis placed upon the conservation of heritage assets.

Policy DM4: Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Planning permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development within or affecting the character or setting of the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that:

- there is a proven public interest; and
- there is a lack of alternative sites not affecting the AONB to serve the market need; and
- the impact on the special qualities of the AONB can be satisfactorily mitigated.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.231 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator : Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM5.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.232 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM5 was cited in the consideration of 12 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.233 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.234 In 2018 there was a minor revision to the wording of paragraph 172 of the NPPF dealing with Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. However, this is not considered to materially affect policy DM5.

5.235 The 25 year Environment Plan (2018) sets out the government's strategy for managing and improving the environment to leave it in a better condition for the next generation. To help meet this aim, the strategy sets out that while development is not prohibited in National Parks or AONBs, major development should take place only in exceptional circumstances.

Summary

- 5.236 The AMRs covering the review period indicate that policy DM5 has been successful in protecting the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB against inappropriate minerals and waste development and therefore accords with the aims of The 25 year Environment Plan (2018). Furthermore, while there has been a minor revision to the text of the updated NPPF with respect to AONBs, it is considered that the policy remains sound.

Policy DM5: Impact on landscape and townscape

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development provided that due regard has been given to the likely impact of the proposed development on landscape and townscape, including landscape character, valued or distinctive landscape features and elements, and important views. If considered necessary by the County Council, additional design, landscaping, planting and screening will be required. Where planting is required it will be subject to a minimum 10 year maintenance period.

Development that would result in residual, adverse landscape and visual impacts will only be approved if the impacts are acceptable when weighed against the benefits of the scheme. Where there would be significant adverse impacts on a valued landscape considerable weight will be given to conservation of that landscape.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.237 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM6.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.238 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM6 was cited in the consideration of 107 planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.239 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.240 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP; however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to this policy.

Summary

- 5.241 It is considered that the policy has been successful at protecting local landscape and townscape. No issues have been identified with the policy.

Policy DM6: Internationally designated sites of biodiversity conservation value

Proposals for minerals and waste development that are likely to have significant effects on internationally important wildlife sites should be supported by sufficient, current information for the purposes of an appropriate assessment of the implications of the proposal, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, for any Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Ramsar site. Where the conclusions of the appropriate assessment, carried out in accordance with Council Directive 92/42 EEC and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), show that a proposal can be delivered without adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, planning permission will be granted.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.242 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM7.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.243 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM7 was cited in eight planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.244 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.245 Since the CSDMP was adopted, "The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)" have come into force effectively transposing Council Directive 92/42 EEC.

Summary

- 5.246 The existing policy is performing effectively. However, should the plan be updated, the wording of the policy would benefit from being amended to refer to the new regulations.

Policy DM7: Nationally designated sites of biodiversity and geological conservation value

Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and irreplaceable habitats (including Ancient Woodland and veteran trees) will be safeguarded from inappropriate minerals and waste development. Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development on or affecting such sites, provided that it can be demonstrated that the development, either individually or in combination with other developments, would not conflict with the conservation, management and enhancement of the site, or have any other adverse impact on the site. Where this is not the case, planning permission will be granted provided that:

- the proposal cannot reasonably be located on an alternative site to avoid harm; and
- the benefit of the development would clearly outweigh the impacts that the proposal would have on the key features of the site; and
- the harmful aspects can be satisfactorily mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated by measures that provide a net gain in biodiversity/geodiversity; and
- in the case of a SSSI, there would be no broader impact on the national network of SSSIs.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.247 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM8.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.248 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM8 was cited in 19 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.249 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.250 No drivers of change have been identified at this time, but the Environment Bill may bring about changes in the near future which impact on this policy.

Summary

5.251 At present, the existing policy is performing effectively. However, if the plan is updated, this would provide an opportunity to revise the policy in the light of any changes to legislation and national policy arising from the Environment Bill.

Policy DM8: Local sites of biodiversity conservation value

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development on or affecting locally designated sites (including Local Wildlife Sites and their predecessors: Sites of Nature Conservation Importance; County Wildlife Sites; Local Nature Reserves; Critical Natural Assets), sites meeting Local Wildlife Site criteria and un-designated priority habitats identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, provided that it can be demonstrated that the development would not have any significant adverse impacts on the site. Where this is not the case, planning permission will be granted provided that:

- The merits of development outweigh the likely impact; and
- Any adverse effects are adequately mitigated or, as a last resort compensated for, with proposals resulting in a net-gain in biodiversity through the creation of new priority habitat in excess of that lost.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.252 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM9.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.253 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM9 was cited in 24 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.254 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.255 No drivers of change have been identified at this time, but the Environment Bill may bring about changes in the near future which impact on this policy.

Summary

- 5.256 At present, the existing policy is performing effectively. However, if the plan is updated, this would provide an opportunity to revise the policy in the light of any changes to legislation and national policy arising from the Environment Bill.

Policy DM9: Local sites of geological conservation value

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development on or affecting locally designated sites (including Local Geological Sites and their predecessors: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites) and sites meeting Local Geological Site criteria provided that it can be demonstrated that the development would not have any significant adverse impacts on the site. Where this is not the case, planning permission will be granted provided that:

- The merits of development outweigh the likely impact; and
- Any adverse effects are adequately mitigated or, as a last resort compensated for, with proposals resulting in geodiversity enhancements.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.257 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against one indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM10.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.258 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM10 was cited in four planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.259 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.260 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to this policy.

Summary

- 5.261 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policy DM10: Soils

Proposals for minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.262 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM11.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.263 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy DM11 was cited in the consideration of 17 planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy. The policy is therefore performing effectively against its monitoring indicator.

Other issues with implementation

5.264 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.265 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP; however no changes have been made to these documents which affect this policy.

Summary

5.266 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policy DM11: Best and most versatile agricultural land

Proposals for minerals and waste development that include significant areas of best and most versatile agricultural land will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- no reasonable alternative exists; and
- for mineral sites, the site will be restored to an after-use that safeguards the long-term potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.267 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM12.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.268 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy DM12 was cited in the consideration of 11 planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy. The policy is therefore performing effectively against its monitoring indicator.

Other issues with implementation

5.269 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.270 No drivers of change have been identified. The NPPF and PPG have been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP; however no changes have been made to these documents which are relevant to this policy.

Summary

- 5.271 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policy DM12: Sustainable transport movements

Proposals for minerals and waste development should seek to minimise road based transport and seek to maximise where possible the use of the most sustainable transport option.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.272 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM13.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.273 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM13 was cited in 28 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.274 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.275 The NPPF has been updated since the LMWLP was adopted in 2016; however the 2018 and 2019 editions have not introduced any additional or conflicting requirements in respect of transport policy.

Summary

- 5.276 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policy DM13: Transport by road

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development involving transport by road where:

- the highway network is of, or will be made up to, an appropriate standard for use by the traffic generated by the development; and
- arrangements for site access and the traffic generated by the development would not have an unacceptable impact on highway safety, free flow of traffic, residential amenity or the environment; and
- a suitable travel plan is in place.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.277 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM14.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.278 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM14 was cited in 91 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.279 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.280 The NPPF has been updated since the LMWLP was adopted in 2016; however the 2018 and 2019 editions have not introduced any additional or conflicting requirements in respect of transport policy.

Summary

5.281 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policy DM14: Flooding and flood risk

Proposals for minerals and waste developments will need to demonstrate that they can be developed without increasing the risk of flooding both to the site of the proposal and the surrounding area, taking into account all potential sources of flooding and increased risks from climate change induced flooding.

Minerals and waste development proposals should be designed to avoid and wherever possible reduce the risk of flooding both during and following the completion of operations. Development that is likely to create a material increase in the risk of off-site flooding will not be permitted.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.282 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM15.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.283 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM15 was cited in the consideration of 47 planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

5.284 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.285 The 2018 revision to the NPPF has changed the emphasis given to the considerations that apply to flood risk, as set out in the following paragraphs:

- paragraph 158 - a requirement to identify policies and physical measures to provide for resilience to climate change effects;
- paragraph 156 - a requirement to consider the cumulative impacts in, or affecting, local areas susceptible to flooding;
- paragraph 157c - a need to consider the introduction of Natural Flood Management;
- paragraph 165 - a specific requirement for major developments to have sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate, and the need to evidence their use in FRAs; and
- paragraph 163e - a requirement to prepare emergency plans in FRAs.

- 5.286 In 2018, DEFRA produced the Second National Adaptation Programme covering the period 2018 to 2023. This takes into account the findings of the 2017 Climate Change Risk Assessment, which sets out the government's strategy for adapting to climate change. The programme includes natural flood management strategies which are to be incorporated alongside conventional defences where possible to manage water flow and reduce the risk of flooding.

Summary

- 5.287 Policy DM15 has been successful in ensuring that proposals for minerals and waste development are appropriately assessed for potential impacts of flooding and flood risk. While there has been greater emphasis placed upon the significance of flood risk assessment and mitigation in national policy since the LMWLP was adopted, it is considered that policy DM15 is still in general conformity with the NPPF. Nevertheless, if the plan is updated it would provide an opportunity to give further consideration to amending the policy and its supporting texts.

Policy DM15: Water resources

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste developments where they would not have an unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters and due regard is given to water conservation and efficiency.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.288 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM16.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.289 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy DM16 was cited in the consideration of 61 planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.290 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.291 The PPG was updated on July 2019 and makes reference to the Water Environment (Water framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, which replaces the EU Water Framework Directive. This sets out requirements to prevent the deterioration of aquatic ecosystems; protect, enhance and restore water bodies to "good" status; and achieve compliance with standards and objectives for protected areas. Local Planning Authorities are consequently required to have regard to River Basin Management Plans which contain the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to tackle them.

Summary

- 5.292 Policy DM16 has performed effectively in meeting its indicator target. Although the PPG has been revised since the LMWLP was adopted, it is considered that the changes do not materially affect the policy. However, should the plan be updated, it would provide an opportunity to give further consideration to this matter and if necessary amend the policy and its supporting text.

Policy DM17: Cumulative impacts

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste developments where the cumulative impact would not result in significant adverse impacts on the environment of an area or on the amenity of a local community, either in relation to the collective effect of different impacts of an individual proposal, or in relation to the effects of a number of developments occurring either concurrently or successively.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.293 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM17.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.294 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy DM17 is referred to frequently during the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and is performing effectively against its monitoring indicator, with no specific issues identified to date.

Other issues with implementation

5.295 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

5.296 No substantive changes to national policy and legislation have been identified that affect this policy.

Summary

5.297 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policy R1: Restoration and aftercare

Proposals must demonstrate that the restoration of mineral workings and landfill operations will be of high quality, and carried out at the earliest opportunity.

Proposals for mineral extraction or landfill should be accompanied by detailed proposals for restoration, including an appropriate after-use of the site. All proposals should demonstrate that:

- restoration will be undertaken using best practice to secure a high standard of restoration and aftercare; and
- restoration will be completed within a reasonable timescale and is progressive; and
- the restoration is appropriate for the natural and historic landscape and geological and wildlife interest of the area and measures to create, protect, restore and enhance geodiversity and biodiversity conservation features, and the historic landscape are practical, of a high quality appropriate to the area and secure their long term safeguarding and maintenance; and
- there is an aftercare management programme, appropriate to the objectives of the site, to ensure that the restoration of the site is established successfully.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.298 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R1

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.299 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy R1 was cited in 41 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.300 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.301 The NPPF has been updated since the adoption of the CSDMP, with greater emphasis placed on the natural environment. In particular, paragraph 174, states that 'measurable' net gains in biodiversity should be secured from development wherever possible.
- 5.302 As discussed under policy DM2, there is an increasing emphasis in the NPPF on the effects of climate change following publication of the Second National Adaptation Programme in 2018. The restoration of mineral workings and landfill sites provide significant opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This is already recognised by policy R2 and its supporting text, which promotes measures such as habitat creation and increased flood storage capacity, but could be strengthened further.

Summary

- 5.303 Policy R1 appears to be performing effectively; however updating the plan would provide an opportunity for giving this matter further consideration.

Policy R2: After-use

The proposed after-use should be designed in a way that is not detrimental to the local economy and conserves and where possible enhances the landscape character and the natural and historic environment of the area in which the site is located.

After-uses should enhance and secure a net gain in biodiversity and geological conservation interests, conserve soil resources, safeguard the potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and decrease the risk of adverse climate change effects. Such after-uses could include: agriculture, nature conservation, leisure, recreation/sport, and woodland.

Where appropriate, the proposed restoration should provide improvements for public access to the countryside including access links to surrounding green infrastructure.

Restoration proposals should be designed to ensure that they do not give rise to new or increased hazards to aviation.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.304 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R2.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.305 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy R2 was cited in the consideration of a total of 23 planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy. The policy is therefore performing effectively against its monitoring indicator, with no specific issues identified to date.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.306 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.307 The NPPF has been updated since adoption of the CSDMP, and there have been a number of minor changes to the framework that are of relevance to policy R2. These changes include a number of subtle amendments to wording and terminology in relation to conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Paragraphs 170 and 174, for example, include a greater

emphasis on providing for and securing measurable net gains for biodiversity, whilst also including new references to "natural capital".

- 5.308 Policy R2 and its supporting text take a holistic approach to preserving and enhancing the natural environment through the restoration of sites. It promotes landscape scale approaches to habitat creation and ecological networks, as well as net gains in biodiversity amongst many other objectives. It is therefore considered that policy R2 remains consistent with the relevant aims and principles of the NPPF, as amended.
- 5.309 Also of relevance to policy R2 is the increasing emphasis on the effects of climate change as discussed under policy DM2. The restoration of mineral workings and landfill sites provides significant opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This is already recognised by policy R2 and its supporting text, which promotes measures such as habitat creation, and increasing flood storage capacity as ways to achieve this aim.

Summary

- 5.310 Policy R2 is performing effectively and continues to provide an appropriate and positive framework to guide the after-use of restored sites. However, if the plan is to be updated, the opportunity could be taken to review the terminology used in policy R2 and its supporting text to ensure it remains consistent with the NPPF, as amended, and other relevant strategies and guidance.

Policy R3: Restoration of sand and gravel operations within areas of search

Restoration proposals for sand and gravel operations within the Areas of Search (other than those involving best and most versatile agricultural land that would be restored back to agricultural land of a comparable quality) should have regard to the landscape scale objectives of the area and should reflect the following priorities:

- Trent Valley (north of Lincoln): creation of reedbed, wet woodland and lowland wet grassland habitats
- Trent Valley (south west of Lincoln within the Witham Valley Country Park): creation of habitats (including wet woodland, reedbed, acid grassland and heathland) to enhance local nature conservation and biodiversity value; provision of improved public access including links to surrounding green infrastructure; and the development of additional recreational/sport facilities
- Central Lincolnshire (Tattershall Thorpe): creation of wet woodland and heathland and acid grassland habitats together with reedbed in areas of high water table
- South Lincolnshire (West Deeping/Langtoft): creation of wet fenland habitat or enhancement of existing wetland habitats.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

5.311 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R3.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.312 Information set out in the AMRs for 2016 to 2019 indicates that policy R3 was cited in the consideration of a total of nine planning applications, all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy. The policy is therefore performing effectively against its monitoring indicator.

Other issues with implementation

5.313 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.314 No substantive changes to national policy and legislation have been identified that affect this policy.

Summary

- 5.315 Policy R3 builds upon the overarching framework set out by policy R2 by identifying specific priorities for the restoration of sand and gravel operations within the different areas of search in Lincolnshire. The policy is considered to be performing effectively. However, if the plan is updated, the opportunity could be taken to review the detailed priorities set out in policy R3 in order to determine whether they would benefit from any amendments. For example, the opportunity for more specific provisions in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation could be considered in light of the issues raised under policy DM2.

Policy R4: Restoration of limestone and chalk workings

Restoration proposals for limestone and chalk operations should be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape and prioritise the creation of calcareous grassland habitat, except on best and most versatile agricultural land that would be restored back to agricultural land of a comparable quality. Restoration should also seek to retain suitable exposures for geological educational use where appropriate.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the CSDMP

- 5.316 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the CSDMP is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R4.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.317 Over the review period 2016 to 2019, policy R4 was cited in 12 planning applications all of which were considered to have been determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.318 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.319 The CSDMP sets out that the lime rich soils found in the chalk wolds and the Jurassic Limestone Uplands of Lincolnshire support a very high biodiversity. However, limestone grassland now only represents 0.05% of this area due to losses that occurred between 1940 and 1955. It is therefore considered that the policy conforms with the revisions to the NPPF because it actively promotes biodiversity gains.

Summary

- 5.320 The existing policy is performing effectively.

Policies of the SLD

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:

Site Reference	Name	Production Area	Total Reserve (minimum quantity to be worked during plan period)	Type
MS04-LT	Swinderby Airfield Quarry	Lincoln Trent Valley	7.0mt (of which 2.25mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS05-LT	Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford	Lincoln Trent Valley	6.8mt (of which 2.31mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS07/08-CL	Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	Central Lincolnshire	3.25mt (of which 0.86mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS09-CL	North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor	Central Lincolnshire	0.15mt (of which 0.13mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS15-CL	Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)	Central Lincolnshire	3.1mt (of which 0.22mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS25-SL	Manor Farm, Greatford	South Lincolnshire	3mt (of which 2.79mt to be worked	New replacement site

			during plan period)	
MS27-SL	Baston No.2 Quarry, Langtoft (Phase 2)	South Lincolnshire	2.5mt (of which 1.40mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS29-SL	West Deeping	South Lincolnshire	2.2mt (of which 1.16mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension

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

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the SLD

5.321 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the SLD is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy SL1.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

5.322 Information set out in the AMRs for 2017 to 2019 indicates that in general Policy SL1 is performing effectively and meeting its objectives. Both of the sites identified in Policy SL1 as awaiting s.106 Planning Obligations (extensions to Whisby Quarry and Kirkby on Bain Quarry) have been granted planning permission as anticipated. With respect to the delivery of the allocated sites, the situation is set out in table 10.

Table 10: Delivery of mineral site allocations (as at September 2020)

Allocation	Projected delivery*	Status
MS04-LT	2025	Allocation not due to be delivered until later in the Plan period. No issues identified.
MS05-LT	2020	Planning permission granted (PL/0097/17) on 7 June 2019.
MS07/08-CL	2022	Allocation not due to be delivered until later in the Plan period. No issues identified.
MS09-CL	2019	No planning application received to date.
MS15-CL	2030	Allocation not due to be delivered until later in the Plan period. No issues identified.
MS25-SL	2022	Allocation not due to be delivered until later in the Plan period. No issues identified.
MS27-SL	2025	Allocation not due to be delivered until later in the Plan period. No issues identified.
MS29-SL	2027	Allocation not due to be delivered until later in the Plan period. No issues identified.

* Timing of delivery as set out in the adopted Site Locations document – Appendix 1

- 5.323 The table illustrates that allocation MS05-LT came forward broadly in line with the anticipated timescales for delivery set out in the SLD. All but one of the remaining allocations are programmed to be delivered later in the Plan period, and no issues have been identified with their future delivery. Allocation MS09-CL was projected to be delivered in 2019, however to date no planning applications have been received for this site. This, however, is a relatively small site containing only 0.13mt of sand.
- 5.324 In addition to delivery of the sites identified in policy SL1, the AMRs have also identified three planning permissions that were granted for sand and gravel extraction on non-allocated sites. These proposals were all considered to comply with the relevant policies of the LMWLP, and given the relatively limited scale of extraction involved, were not considered to undermine the plan-led delivery of sites allocated through policy SL1 of the SLD. Furthermore, one of these proposals (PL/0016/19: Westmoor Farm) was identified as potentially helping to alleviate a short-fall in production capacity due to the delay in the delivery of allocation MS09-CL. This proposal, granted on 17 October 2019, provided approximately one year's supply.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.325 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.326 No substantive changes to national policy and legislation have been identified that affect this policy. In conformity with paragraphs 204 and 207 of the NPPF, Policy SL1 identifies sufficient sites to meet the requirements for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel in accordance with policy M2 of the CSDMP.

Summary

- 5.327 The evidence shows that to date policy SL1 has performed effectively in ensuring the plan-led delivery of a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel in Lincolnshire. Although a recent delay has been identified in the delivery of a single, relatively small allocation (MS09-CL), given its limited size this is unlikely to have a significant effect on the supply of sand and gravel in the area. It is therefore considered that this does not warrant an immediate update to the policy. However, if updates are to be pursued in relation to other parts of the plan, it would be prudent to carry out a new "call for sites" exercise at the same time in order to determine if there are any other suitable sites that could replace MS09-CL if delays continue.
- 5.328 A call for sites exercise together with associated engagement with the industry would also provide an opportunity to confirm the deliverability of the remaining allocations in policy SL1 and, if appropriate, allow the identification of alternative sites in response to any issues identified, or any updates to the overall provision set out in policy M2 of the CSDMP.

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.

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the SLD

5.329 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the SLD is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Number of planning applications that are granted planning permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy SL2.

Target: Zero

Result: Zero

5.330 Information set out in the AMRs for 2017 to 2019 indicates that Policy SL2 is performing effectively against its monitoring indicator, with no specific issues identified to date.

5.331 The AMRs only identify one consultation received from a district council relating to sensitive development proposals within the "site specific safeguarding areas" for the mineral allocations. This consultation (detailed in the 2019 AMR) related to a planning application which had the potential to affect allocation MS29-SL. Policy SL2 was implemented successfully in this case through effective communication and co-operation between the Council (as Mineral Planning Authority) and the district council (as the local planning

authority) and resulted in planning conditions being put in place to protect the safeguarded allocation.

- 5.332 Given the locations of the mineral allocations, and the relatively small area of land safeguarded under Policy SL2 (compared to Policies M11 and M12), the low number of relevant consultations received from district councils to date is not unexpected and does not indicate any issues with the performance or implementation of the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.333 No specific issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy. However, as set out earlier in this report, a number of significant issues have been identified with the implementation of another safeguarding policy, M11. The concerns raised against the limited range of exemptions in that policy could have implications for this policy as it uses the same exemptions.

Drivers of change

- 5.334 No substantive changes to national policy and legislation have been identified that affect this policy.

Summary

- 5.335 Policy SL2 is performing effectively. However, if the plan is updated this would give an opportunity to update any exemptions in the policy in the light of any changes made to policy M11.

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:

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

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:			
Site Reference	Name	Town	Area
WA01-WL	Heapham Road	Gainsborough	34 ha
WA02-CL	West of Outer Circle Road	Lincoln	26.9 ha
WA03-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)	Lincoln	14.8 ha
WA04-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)	Lincoln	22.3 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

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

Performance based on the indicators and targets of the SLD

- 5.336 The performance of the policy since the adoption of the SLD is measured against a single indicator.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy SL3.

Target: 100%

Result: 100%

- 5.337 The information set out in the AMRs for 2017 to 2019 indicates that only one planning application was made for a new site in an allocated waste area, which was determined in accordance with the policy.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.338 Despite the significant number of waste planning applications that have been determined since the adoption of the SLD, in the vast majority of cases policy SL3 was not specifically cited during determination. In a large proportion of applications this was because the applications related to amendments, ancillary activities and tonnage increases at existing permitted waste facilities. Where new sites were proposed, all but one fell outside allocated areas. These were therefore assessed against the spatial and locational criteria set out in policies W3 and W4 of the CSDMP. These policies identify site/area allocations as just one of a number of potential acceptable locations for waste facilities.
- 5.339 As the target for policy SL3 relates specifically to planning applications made on land within the site/area allocations, it does not give any indication of whether the allocation of sites/areas in the plan has been an effective means of securing waste management facilities to meet the predicted waste management capacity gaps. Indeed, despite the significant amount of land that has been allocated, the fact that only one new facility has been granted planning permission in an allocated area/site is a strong indication that this is not an effective policy.
- 5.340 As demonstrated under policy W1 of this report, additional waste capacity is predominantly being delivered successfully through increases in tonnages at existing sites and through new waste facilities located on other non-allocated sites. In contrast, the land allocated under policy SL3 is only playing a minor role in this process.
- 5.341 This situation highlights the difference in approach between, on the one hand, policies W1 and SL3 which both envisage future waste provision being met through new planning permissions being granted on land within the site/area allocations and, on the other hand, policies W3 and W4 which set out a broader range of acceptable locations.

Other issues with implementation

- 5.342 No other issues have been identified with the implementation of this policy.

Drivers of change

- 5.343 No substantive changes to national policy and legislation have been identified that affect this policy.

Summary

- 5.344 Whilst policy SL3 ensures sufficient land has been identified in the plan to meet the county's waste needs over the plan period, to date this policy has been of limited benefit in supporting the delivery of waste facilities given the broader scope of policies W3 and W4. It is therefore considered that policy SL3 should be updated.
- 5.345 Updating the plan would provide an opportunity to re-evaluate the role of allocations for waste management facilities within the plan, and to examine the relationship between allocations and the wider spatial and locational strategies set out in the plan. An update to policy SL3 would also ensure that any changes to policy W1 and the associated capacity gaps would be captured where appropriate.

PROVISIONAL

6. Conclusion

6.1 The main findings from Section 5 are summarised below, but categorised under the more precise "issues" identified in paragraph 1.7 of Section 1 (Introduction). The policies which are considered to need updating are set out in bold.

Issue 1: Whether the policies of the LMWLP are performing successfully against the indicators set out in that plan

6.2 The most significant concerns identified in the review relate to the following policies:

- **Policy M4 (Proposals for sand and gravel extraction)** - the policy does not appear to provide sufficient flexibility for determining applications. In particular, the policy does not specifically allow the extraction of sand and gravel from small areas of land adjacent to existing quarries, which would otherwise become sterilised if not worked as part of the existing operations. As a result three applications have been granted planning permission which did not strictly accord with the policy.
- **Policy M11 (Safeguarding of mineral resources)** - where applications are caught by this policy, they should be accompanied by a mineral resource assessment. Unfortunately, in practice this has included a large number of applications (225) where in the opinion of officers it would be unreasonable to ask the applicants to commission a mineral resource assessment due to the limited nature of the proposed development. This, however, represents a pragmatic approach to the implementation of the policy, rather than strict adherence to it. In addition eight applications have been granted planning permission by the district councils despite safeguarding objections from the Council. The policy is therefore not considered to provide an efficient approach to safeguarding mineral resources.
- **Policy M13 (Associated Industrial Development)** - to comply with the policy the development must have close links with the minerals development. However, contrary to this policy, the Council has granted four planning permissions for industrial development where the links with the associated mineral site are more tenuous. Therefore the policy may either be too restrictive or the close link criterion may need to be given greater emphasis.
- **Policy W6 (Landfill)** - sets out a strict approach to landfill, which only allows planning permission to be granted where several criteria are met. This includes a requirement to demonstrate that current capacity within the county is insufficient. Two applications have, however, been granted

where this criterion was not met, which may indicate that the policy is too restrictive or that the criterion needs to be given greater emphasis.

Issue 2: Whether the Council's decisions are being upheld on appeal

- 6.3 Appeals have been made against two decisions to refuse planning permission for the extraction of limestone that were considered to be contrary to **policy M5 (Limestone)**. One appeal for a site at Denton was dismissed whilst another at Dunston was allowed.
- 6.4 Given that Lincolnshire has sufficient permitted reserves of limestone for the plan period, policy M5 is a very restrictive policy which requires a "need" to be demonstrated. In practice, however, the appeal decision at Dunston has demonstrated the difficulties of assessing whether there is a "need". The policy also lacks flexibility to allow small extensions to existing quarries, which would otherwise maintain jobs and competition.

Issue 3: Whether any other concerns have come to light over the implementation of the policies, which are not identified through the policy indicators

- 6.5 The review has identified concerns with a number of policies, but the most significant are considered to relate to the following:
- **Policy M1 (Recycled and secondary aggregate)** is linked to policy W4 which restricts such development to locations in and around the main urban areas, other than small scale development. The Council has, however, been prepared to grant planning permission for such facilities at quarries not meeting the criteria of policy W4.
 - **Policy M11 (Safeguarding of mineral resources)** – in addition to the concerns identified under Issue 1, the policy is generating too many consultations that fall within the exemptions to the policy, and could be considered too extensive in terms of the areas covered.
 - The interlinked **Policies W3 (Spatial strategy for new waste facilities)** and **W4 (Locational criteria for new waste facilities in and around main urban areas)** are considered to be too complicated and difficult to interpret.
 - **Policy W7 (Small scale waste facilities)** is limited to small scale facilities, but does not define "small scale". Although the supporting text provides indicative scales, in practice planning permissions are being granted that exceed these scales.

Issue 4: Whether the LMWLP makes sufficient provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates

- 6.6 Based on evidence set out in the Council's latest Local Aggregate Assessment (December 2019), it is considered that the LMWLP has made sufficient provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate over the plan period ending in 2031. However, when the plan is updated, the level of provision will need to be increased to cover the extended period of the updated plan.

Issue 5: Whether there are likely to be any significant changes to the assumptions and forecast waste management capacity gaps set out in the Council's Waste Needs Assessments that underpin the LMWLP

- 6.7 Work on a new Waste Needs Assessment is being commissioned. When the LMWLP is updated it will be underpinned by the new Waste Needs Assessment and will need to plan for the capacity gaps identified in that document.

Issue 6: Whether any issues have arisen that may impact on the deliverability of key site allocations

- 6.8 Only one mineral site allocated in the SLD has not been delivered by the anticipated date: an extension to the North Kelsey Road Quarry (MS09-CL). This, however, is a very small site containing 0.15mt of building sand. Whilst this might affect the availability of building sand in the area, overall it will have a negligible impact on the plan's delivery of sand and gravel. No other issues have been identified over the deliverability of key site locations for mineral working.
- 6.9 The approach to waste management is largely criteria driven. The SLD has allocated large areas of "employment land" (as defined in the relevant district council local plans) that would also be suitable for waste management under **Policies W1 (Future requirements for new waste facilities) and SL3 (Waste site and area allocations)**. However, most sites that have been granted to date, whilst meeting the criteria of the CSDMP, are not located within the allocated areas. Consequently, whilst the criteria based approach is delivering the waste management facilities needed, the fact that most of these sites are not allocated has cast doubt over the value of Policies W1 and SL3.

Issue 7: Whether the LMWLP conforms with the policies of the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Planning Policy for Waste

- 6.10 The changes made to the NPPF since the adoption of the CSDMP and SLD have made little impact on national minerals and waste policy. However, updating the LMWLP would provide an opportunity to consult on this issue and, if necessary, amend any policies to ensure the plan remains sound.

Issue 8: Whether plan-making activity by other authorities impacts on the level of future provision that the Council needs to make for mineral working and waste management having regard to the statutory duty to cooperate procedures

- 6.11 Concerns have been raised on the emerging mineral local plans of three neighbouring authorities which are not considered to be making adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel from their own indigenous sources. In particular, an objection has been made against the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan because if adopted it is likely to result in Lincolnshire having to continue to make significant (unplanned) exports to that county. That plan is currently under examination with the Inspector's report expected early in 2021.

Issue 9: Whether any other "drivers of change" are impacting on the LMWLP

- 6.12 The Review has considered new social, environmental and economic priorities that have arisen since the LMWLP was adopted, but has concluded that none are of such significance as to require an updating of the plan. However, if the plan is updated it will provide an opportunity to take into account any new priorities that emerge during plan preparation (including any arising from the pandemic).

Final conclusion

- 6.13 It is considered that 11 of the policies in the LMWLP need to be updated. Furthermore, while the issues identified with the other policies are not considered significant, it is concluded that the opportunity should be taken to update them in order to:
- improve the clarity and focus of the policies;
 - ensure greater consistency between the policies;
 - allow any subsequent changes to legislation/national policy arising during plan preparation to be incorporated into the updated plan;
 - ensure account is taken of any new social, economic and environmental priorities (including those arising from the pandemic); and
 - enable greater public involvement in the process.
- 6.14 It is therefore concluded that the LMWLP should be updated in full.

Appendix 1: Policy related indicators and targets

Plan Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
g.	10	M1: Recycled and Secondary Aggregates	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M1.	100%
b.	12	M2: Providing for an Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of the identified annual provision by Production Area. 2. Type of sites: extensions/new. 3. Location of new quarries by Production Area. 4. Allocation of sites meeting the required annual and plan-period provision. 5. Permissions for non-allocated sites. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% accordance with policy M2. 2. Priority to extensions. 3. 100% location within Areas of Search. 4. Through adopted Sites Location Plan. 5. Zero.
b.	11, 12	M3: Landbank of Sand and Gravel	Level of landbank for sand and gravel aggregate within each Production Area.	Minimum landbank of 7 years within each Production Area calculated in accordance with the latest LAA.
a., c.	7, 8	M4: Proposals for Sand and Gravel Extraction	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M4.	100%
a., c.	7, 8	M5: Limestone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M5. 2. The delivery of the identified annual provision. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% 2. 100%
a., c.	7, 8	M6: Chalk	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with Policy M6.	100%
a., b., c., k.	7, 8	M7: Historic Building Stone	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with Policy M7.	100%
a., b., c.	7, 8	M8: Silica Sand	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M8.	100%
a., c.	7, 8	M9: Energy Minerals	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M9.	100%
a., c.	7, 8	M10: Underground Gas Storage	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M10.	100%
f., k.	10	M11: Safeguarding of Mineral Resources	Number of planning applications that are granted planning permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy M11.	Zero.
a., f., k.	7, 8	M12: Safeguarding of Existing Mineral Sites and Associated Minerals Infrastructure	Number of planning applications that are granted planning permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy M12.	Zero.
a.	7, 8	M13: Associated Industrial Development	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M13.	100%
a.	7, 8	M14: Irrigation Reservoirs	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M14.	100%
a., c.	7, 8	M15: Borrow Pits	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy M15.	100%

a., d., e.	5, 7, 8, 12	W1: Future requirements for new waste facilities	Allocation of sites to meet the capacity gaps identified in Table 9, except for inert landfill and hazardous landfill. Review of capacity gaps.	Through adopted Site Locations Document. Accordance with Annual Monitoring Report.
a., e.	7, 8	W2: Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W2.	100%
a., e.	7, 8, 11	W3: Spatial Strategy for New Waste Facilities	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W3.	100%
a., e.	7, 8	W4: Locational Criteria for New Waste Facilities in and around main urban areas	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W4.	100%
a., e.	7, 8	W5: Biological Treatment of Waste Including Anaerobic Digestion and Open-Air Windrow Composting	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W5.	100%
a., e.	7, 8	W6: Landfill	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W6.	100%
a., e.	7, 8	W7: Small Scale Waste Facilities	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W7.	100%
a.	7, 8	W8: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites	Number of planning applications granted planning permission where the Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy W8.	Zero.
a., e.	7, 8	W9: Waste Water and Sewage Treatment Works	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy W9.	100%
a.	5, 7, 8	DM1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM1.	100%
d.	4, 5	DM2: Climate Change	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM2.	100%
a.	7, 8	DM3: Quality of life and amenity	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM3.	100%
a., j.	2, 7, 8	DM4: Historic Environment	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM4.	100%
a., j., m.	2, 7, 8	DM5: Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM5.	100%
a., j.	2, 7, 8	DM6: Impact on Landscape and Townscape	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM6.	100%
a., m.	1, 7, 8	DM7: Internationally Designated Sites of Biodiversity Conservation Value	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM7.	100%
a., m.	1, 7, 8	DM8: Nationally Designated Sites of Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Value	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM8.	100%
a., m.	1, 7, 8	DM9: Local Sites of Biodiversity Conservation Value	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM9.	100%
a.	7, 8	DM10: Local Sites of Geological Conservation Value	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM10.	100%
a., h.	7, 8, 9	DM11: Soils	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM11.	100%

a., h.	7, 8, 9	DM12: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM12.	100%
a., n.	5, 7, 8	DM13: Sustainable Transport Movements	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM13.	100%
a.	7, 8	DM14: Transport by road	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM14.	100%
a., l.	6, 7, 8	DM15: Flooding and Flood Risk	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM15.	100%
a.	3, 7, 8	DM16: Water Resources	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM16.	100%
a., h., j., l., m.	7, 8	DM17: Cumulative Impacts	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy DM17.	100%
i.	9	R1: Restoration and Aftercare	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R1.	100%
h., i.	9	R2: After-use	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R2.	100%
h., i.	9	R3: Restoration of Sand and Gravel Operations within Areas of Search	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R3.	100%
i.	9	R4: Restoration of limestone and chalk workings	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy R4.	100%
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 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%

Appendix 2: The strategic objectives of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Plan ref:	Objective	Policy
a.	Protect the environment and local communities from negative impacts of minerals and waste development, reduce residual impacts and deliver improvements where possible. Ensure new facilities include high standards of design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and environmental protection measures;	All policies except M11, DM2, R1, R2, R3, R4.
b.	Ensure that the minerals extracted in Lincolnshire supplies industry in line with national guidance and contributes to local and national requirements;	M2, M3, M7, M8
c.	Seek to ensure that minerals are supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources;	M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M15
d.	Through prioritising movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the reliance on landfill; maximise opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; facilitate new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource; and promote the use of carbon capture technology;	W1, DM2
e.	Deliver adequate capacity for managing waste more sustainably when it is needed; to ensure waste is managed as near as possible to where it is produced, including the need for waste water infrastructure;	W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9
f.	Safeguard key mineral resources from sterilisation by other forms of development;	M11, M12
g.	Provide for a steady and adequate supply of minerals and ensuring the efficient use of primary minerals and encourage the production and use of good quality secondary and recycled aggregates;	M1
h.	Protect Lincolnshire's high quality agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) and soil where practicable from development; and in cases where it is affected, safeguard its long term potential by encouraging restoration back to agriculture, or protection of soils through restoration schemes to biodiversity where soils are cared for in a sustainable manner, enabling habitat creation in addition to soil preservation for future agricultural needs;	DM11, DM12, DM17, R2, R3
i.	Consider the restoration of mineral sites at the beginning of the proposal; after-uses will be identified which best meet local circumstances. The enhancement of existing and the creation of new priority habitats, in line with National Guidance, the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Lincolnshire Geodiversity Action Plan; the national strategy Biodiversity 2020 and green infrastructure will be key objectives;	R1, R2, R3, R4

j.	Ensure the unique historical heritage of Lincolnshire, including its built, archaeological and natural landscape features and their wider settings are protected from the adverse impacts of mineral and waste developments;	DM4,DM5, DM6, DM17
k.	Ensure that local sources of building stone are available to contribute towards the maintenance and enhancement of locally distinctive buildings. Stone for Lincoln Cathedral will be specifically protected;	M7
l.	Protect Lincolnshire's coastal and fluvial high flood risk areas from inappropriate minerals and waste development and reduce flood risk through development opportunities wherever possible;	DM15, DM17
m.	Protect and enhance the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, coastline and other nature conservation areas ranging from International (Natura 2000 sites) through to local designations;	DM5, DM7, DM8, DM9, DM17
n.	Sustainable alternative modes of transport will be given priority and vehicular-tonne miles movements will be minimised wherever practicable.	DM13,

PROVISIONAL

Appendix 3: Sustainability appraisal objectives

Number	Objective	Policy
1)	Lincolnshire is a large, sparsely populated rural County resulting in access issues for rural communities and contributing to high levels of car ownership. This issue needs to be taken into account in providing for waste management facilities for a dispersed population.	DM7, DM8, DM9,
2)	High population growth and increase in waste arisings will lead to demand in more waste management facilities in Lincolnshire as well as demand for minerals to meet house building and other construction demands.	DM4, DM5, DM6
3)	There is social exclusion in deeply rural areas and social deprivation particularly in some of the eastern coastal areas, urban centres including Lincoln and Boston and south west of Lincolnshire.	DM16
4)	A high proportion of Lincolnshire's waste goes to landfill, there is need to reverse this trend through provision of alternative waste management facilities focusing on those that will facilitate waste management in line with the waste hierarchy.	DM2
5)	Although Lincolnshire already has high recycling and composting levels, there is need to further increase the amount of waste recycled, re-used and recovered in order to meet the objectives of Sustainable Waste Management.	W1, DM1, DM2, DM13
6)	The Minerals and Waste Plan will need to provide a sustainable network of facilities to enable waste to be managed close to its source and in line with the waste hierarchy.	DM15
7)	Lincolnshire has a diverse range of habitats with high ecological value being attributed to the coastal areas. Conservation of these habitats as well as protected species will be required in order to avoid their decline. Conservation of Ancient woodlands is especially relevant given its relative scarcity in the County.	All policies except M1, M2,M3, M11, DM2, R1, R2, R3, R4
8)	Lincolnshire has a rich historic and built environment which forms an important part of the County's distinctive environment. Its conservation should be paramount when planning for minerals and waste development to minimise its loss/destruction.	All policies except M1, M2,M3, M11, DM2, R1, R2, R3, R4
9)	Lincolnshire has 9 landscape character areas and the Lincolnshire Wolds are designated as an AONB. Minerals and waste developments should be planned in a way that will conserve the character areas as well as the AONB.	DM11, DM12,R1, R2, R3, R4
10)	Development in the County will continue to add pressure to scarce water resources. There will be a need to ensure that minerals and waste developments do not lead to pollution or inefficient use of both surface and groundwater resources.	M1, M11

11)	Climate change poses a genuine threat especially with regard to flooding. There is a need to reduce CO2 emissions as well as ensuring development in the flood plain is minimised.	M3, W3
12)	Minerals and waste are largely transported by road leading to high levels of HGV traffic which result in disturbance as well as contributing to CO2 emissions. There is need for the Plan to encourage use of sustainable transport for minerals and waste.	M2, M3, W1
13)	Much of Lincolnshire's transport network comprises of narrow roads and country lanes and the majority of the strategic roads fall below current design standards. This has a consequence of low speeds and safety problems.	N/A
14)	The main concentrations of sand and gravel working are in the Trent Valley, the Lower Bain region and the Baston-Langtoft-West Deeping areas while limestone is mainly worked in the south. Further working in these areas should take account of cumulative effects on the environment and the local communities to ensure that the areas can sustainably cope with continued extraction.	N/A
15)	Lincolnshire has a poorly performing economy in relation to the rest of the East Midlands and the country. The Core Strategy should seek to support minerals and waste development through making provision for facilities and areas for mineral working as well as encouraging recycling and recovery technologies that can attract high level skilled labour.	N/A
16)	Tourism and recreation are an important component of the Lincolnshire economy. This is supported by the rural nature of the County and an extensive network of Public Rights of Way.	N/A
17)	AQMAs have been declared in Lincoln, Boston and Grantham. Minerals and waste Management developments should be planned in a way that does not negatively impact on air quality.	N/A
18)	The supply of building and roofing stone is important to maintain local character in parts of the County.	N/A

Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Core Strategy & Development Management Policies Document Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report (updated) V.2 (2015)

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Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

February 2021

Lincolnshire County Council

Telephone 01522 782070

**This information can be provided in another
language or format**

For all enquiries please contact the above number

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The development plan lies at the heart of the planning system with a requirement set in law that planning decisions must be taken in line with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. In Lincolnshire the development plan is made up of a number of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) prepared by various bodies that together set out a vision and framework for the future development of the county.
- 1.2 Lincolnshire County Council, as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the county, is responsible for preparing DPDs for minerals and waste planning in the county. These DPDs collectively make up part of the development plan known as the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP).
- 1.3 Under Section 16 of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), the county council is required to produce a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme setting out a timetable for the preparation and revision of the DPDs that make up the LMWLP, and the various stages that each will have to go through to adoption.
- 1.4 This Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (LMWDS) replaces the previous scheme dated April 2017, and sets out:
- the main stages in the preparation of DPDs;
 - details of the individual DPDs that make up the current adopted LMWLP;
 - the procedures for the monitoring and review of the LMWLP; and
 - the programme for the preparation of a new, updated LMWLP.

2 What is a DPD?

2.1 A DPD is any document prepared by a local planning authority which contains statements regarding:

- the development and use of land which the local planning authority wish to encourage during any specified period;
- the allocation of sites for a particular type of development or use; or
- development management and site allocation policies which are intended to guide the determination of applications for planning permission.

Document preparation and public involvement

2.2 There are five main stages of preparation for a DPD (see table 1).

Table 1: Summary of main stages in preparing a DPD

1.	Pre-production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Background studies and collation of evidence base.
2.	Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Consult public and stakeholders with regard to the subject and content of the DPD (Regulation 18). ◦ Publication of proposed submission DPD (Regulation 19) (statutory six week consultation). ◦ Consider responses and prepare for the submission of the DPD.
3.	Submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Submit DPD and SA/SEA to Secretary of State (Regulation 22).
4.	Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Examination of DPD by independent Inspector to assess soundness and legal compliance.
5.	Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Inspector issues binding report. ◦ Council adopts DPD.

2.3 The county council involves the community and stakeholders in the development of DPDs in line with legislation and guidance. Details of the methods of consultation and publicity utilised are set out in Lincolnshire's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), alongside further information regarding the different stages of DPD preparation.

2.4 Further information on plan-making procedures is contained in publications from the government, including:

- National Planning Policy Framework 2019 – Chapter 3: Plan-making
- Planning Practice Guidance – Plan-making
- Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)

2.5 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) may also be produced if a local planning authority wishes to provide further detail and guidance to support DPDs, however these do not form part of the development plan and do not follow the same procedure, or carry the same status as DPDs. There is no requirement for this LMWDS to set out a timetable for the production of any SPDs, but in the interests of clarity there are currently no SPDs in place in the county in relation to minerals and waste, and none are currently proposed.

3 Supporting evidence and appraisals

Supporting documents

- 3.1 A number of supporting documents provide the evidence base, assessments and methodology behind DPDs. These are produced by or for the council and vary depending on the nature and content of the DPD, and the stage of preparation.
- 3.2 With regard to minerals and waste planning, supporting documents could for example include topical background papers covering matters such as site restoration or minerals safeguarding, detailed assessments of future waste management needs, or reports detailing site assessment and selection processes. The council is also required to produce formal statements at key stages of DPD preparation setting out matters such as how it has fulfilled the duty to co-operate, and how stakeholders and interested parties have been involved during DPD production. DPDs are also subject to Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment as detailed below.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.3 Legislation requires DPDs to go through a process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). 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. The SA incorporates an SEA carried out under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 3.4 SA/SEA is undertaken as an integral part of preparing DPDs. It is carried out at key stages of preparation and the results published.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 3.5 Appropriate Assessment or 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA) of DPDs is required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). HRA provides for the protection of 'European Sites'. These are sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community.

4 The adopted Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP)

Adopted DPDs

- 4.1 The DPDs that include minerals and waste policies for the county collectively form the LMWLP. This currently comprises two separate DPDs:
- a Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) document adopted on 1 June 2016; and
 - a Site Locations document (SLD) adopted on 15 December 2017.
- 4.2 The CSDMP 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.
- 4.3 The SLD includes specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for mineral and waste development.
- 4.4 Both of these documents are summarised in tables 2 and 3 below:

Table 2: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) DPD

Scope of Document	Summary
Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives	Shapes the overall direction of the LMWLP with key aims for the plan period to 2031
Core Policies	Provides the strategic policies for delivering the Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives
Key Diagram	Diagram illustrating the spatial strategy
Development Management Policies	Policies to control development and deliver the Core Strategy
Geographical coverage	County of Lincolnshire
Chain of conformity	In conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Planning Policy for Waste
Preparation	Dates
Date of adoption	1 June 2016

Table 3: Site Locations document (SLD) DPD

Scope of Document	Summary
Allocation of Mineral Sites	Allocates specific sites for the winning and working of sand and gravel and safeguards these against non-minerals development
Allocation of Waste Site/Areas	Allocates a specific waste site for future waste management, together with preferred areas which are considered suitable for waste management activities
Geographical coverage	County of Lincolnshire
Chain of conformity	In conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework, the National Planning Policy for Waste and the CSDMP
Preparation	Dates
Date of adoption	15 December 2017

5 Monitoring and review

Monitoring

- 5.1 The LMWDS is monitored annually to assess progress of plan preparation against the timescales and targets set out within the document. This is reported in the council's Authority Monitoring Reports (AMRs).
- 5.2 The AMRs also monitor the effectiveness of the LMWLP, based on the monitoring framework set out in the CSDMP and SLD. This uses performance targets linked to output indicators to provide a benchmark for measuring policy implementation. It also includes provision to monitor the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The AMRs report on the effectiveness of the policies and identify any changes needed if a policy is not working or the targets are not being met.
- 5.3 The council is also required to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses aggregate sales, market trends, and other relevant information to determine future demand for aggregates, and how landbanks should be calculated.
- 5.4 The AMRs and LAAs therefore assist the council in ascertaining if there is any need to review and/or update the LMWLP. They also identify if any changes are necessary for the LMWDS.

Review

- 5.5 Under regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), the council is required to carry out a review of the LMWLP at least once every 5 years, starting from the date of adoption, in order to assess whether the Plan needs to be updated.
- 5.6 This means that a review of the CSDMP must be completed by June 2021, and a review of the SLD by December 2022. As a result of changes in legislation and government policy, the two parts of the current LMWLP would now be prepared as a single document. It is therefore considered that they need to be reviewed at the same time, which must be no later than five years from the earlier adoption date (i.e. by 1 June 2021).
- 5.7 The review process builds on the existing monitoring framework and requires the council to look in detail at factors such as changes in national policy and local circumstances, whether there is a need to update supporting evidence

base documents, and whether allocations are still appropriate and deliverable within required timescales.

- 5.8 In line with the above requirements, a review of both the CSDMP and SLD was carried out during 2020. The final report setting out the conclusions of this review was approved by the county council on [date to be inserted] 2021. The review report highlighted issues with a number of policies in the LMWLP and concluded that rather than take a piecemeal approach and seek to update individual policies, the most appropriate course of action would be to update the LMWLP in its entirety.

Proposed

6 Updating the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

- 6.1 In response to the conclusions of the review of the adopted LMWLP, on [Date to be inserted] the county council resolved to commence work on a new, updated LMWLP. This will eventually replace the existing adopted CSDMP and SLD.
- 6.2 In line with national planning policy and legislation it is proposed to produce the new LMWLP as a single DPD, which will include both strategic and criteria based policies, along with site allocations (where required) for both minerals and waste. Much of the detailed scope and content of the new LMWLP is yet to be determined, however table 4 below provides a summary of the proposed subject matter.

Table 4: Proposed new Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan DPD

Scope of Document	Summary
Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives	Shapes the overall direction of the LMWLP with key aims for the plan period
Strategic Policies	Provides the strategic policies for delivering the Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives
Criteria based Policies	Provides spatial and locational parameters to deliver the aims of the LMWLP
Development Management Policies	Policies to control development in order to minimise impacts on the environment and amenity, and where appropriate secure environmental gains
Allocation of Mineral Sites and/or areas	Allocates specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search for the winning and working of minerals (where both a need and suitable sites/areas have been identified)
Allocation of Waste Sites and/or areas	Allocates specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search for waste management facilities (where both a need and suitable sites/areas have been identified)
Geographical coverage	County of Lincolnshire
Chain of conformity	National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Policy for Waste

Timetable

- 6.3 Table 5 below sets out the proposed timetable for the production of the new Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Further information on the production of DPDs is set out in Section 2.

Table 5: Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan DPD timetable

Stage of Plan-production	Target
Consultation on Issues and Options, including a "call for sites" exercise (Regulation 18)	Spring 2022
Consultation on the Preferred Approach (Draft) of the new LMWLP (Regulation 18)	Spring 2023
Publication of the 'Proposed Submission' version of the new LMWLP (Regulation 19)	Spring 2024
Submission to Secretary of State	Summer 2024
Examination hearings	Autumn 2024
Adoption	Winter 2024/2025

- 6.4 The preparation of the new LMWLP and the council's compliance with the above timetable will be monitored regularly through the AMRs which are published by the county council. This MWDS will also be maintained and revised periodically to reflect any changes to the above timetable, and where necessary, to incorporate any further details in relation to the new LMWLP as it is developed.

7 Relationship to other plans

- 7.1 The LMWLP is prepared and reviewed having regard to the county's district local plans, especially with respect to housing and economic growth targets which are indicators of the potential level of demand for further mineral resources and waste management facilities.
- 7.2 Officers are members of regional working parties: East Midlands Strategic Waste Advisory Group (EMSWAG) and the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party (EMAWP), which promotes information sharing and the duty to co-operate between neighbouring authorities.
- 7.3 The Lincolnshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) 2019 also has an impact upon waste land use policies. The LMWLP therefore has regard to the JMWMS and other county council strategies.

8 Managing risk and uncertainty

8.1 The LMWLP needs to:

- be prepared/reviewed/updated within the timescales set; and
- deliver the strategic objectives set out in the plan

8.2 The potential risks to the above are:

- unexpected delays caused by changes in national policy and guidance;
- significant public objections slowing down the preparation process;
- staffing and resourcing difficulties;
- ability of third parties to resource input to process, e.g. the Planning Inspectorate;
- legal challenges;
- land allocated in the LMWLP not coming forward;
- detailed proposals not addressing planning issues; and
- land being land-banked by industry.

8.3 The above risks will be considered in detail as part of the preparation of the new LMWLP.

9 Resources and contingency planning

- 9.1 The preparation, review and updating of the LMWLP is the responsibility of the county council's minerals and waste policy team. This team forms part of the planning section within the council's Place directorate.
- 9.2 The minerals and waste policy team comprises:
- the Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager;
 - the Senior Policy and Programme Officer (Minerals and Waste);
 - the Senior Policy and Monitoring Officer (Minerals and Waste); and
 - the Trainee Planning Officer/Planning Officer (Policy)
- 9.3 The minerals and waste policy team works closely with other county council officers dealing with development management, highways, the historic environment, the natural environment, waste disposal and flood risk to ensure a corporate approach and integration between strategies.
- 9.4 It will be a priority to ensure sufficient staff resources are in place to meet required timescales for the new LMWLP.

10 Further Information

- 10.1 For further information on the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, please contact:

Planning Services
Lincolnshire County Council
Lancaster House
36 Orchard Street
Lincoln
LN1 1XX

Tel: (01522) 782070

Email: mineralsandwaste@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Proposed

Appendix 1: Acronyms

AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
CSDMP	Core Strategy and Development Management Policies
DPD	Development Plan Document
EMAWP	East Midlands Aggregate Working Party
EMSWAG	East Midlands Strategic Waste Advisory Group
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
JMWMS	(Lincolnshire) Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LMWDS	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
LMWLP	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SLD	Site Locations document
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

****Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010****

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

Decision makers duty under the Act

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

Conducting an Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

The Lead Officer responsibility

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

Summary of findings

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report.

Impact – definition

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions “Who might be affected by this decision?” “Which protected characteristics might be affected?” and “How might they be affected?” will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such, with an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid the impact. Consequences must be included.

Proposals for more than one option If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.

Background Information

Title of the policy / project / service being considered	Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Person / people completing analysis	Adrian Winkley Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager
Service Area	Planning Services	Lead Officer	Adrian Winkley Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager
Who is the decision maker?	The full County Council	How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken?	Desk top exercise
Date of meeting when decision will be made	19/02/2021	Version control	Initial version (v1.0) to be updated at each stage of plan preparation)
Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new?	Existing policy/service/project	LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned?	Directly delivered
Describe the proposed change	The approval of the full County Council is being sought to update the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) to ensure that it remains sound and legally compliant. The LMWLP forms part of the statutory development plan for the county.		

Evidencing the impacts

In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.

You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.

Data to support impacts of proposed changes

When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.

Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk> If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.

Workforce profiles

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1st April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

Positive impacts

The proposed change may have the following positive impacts on persons with protected characteristics – If no positive impact, please state 'no positive impact'.

Age	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Disability	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Gender reassignment	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Marriage and civil partnership	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Pregnancy and maternity	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Race	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Religion or belief	No positive impacts identified at this stage

Sex	No positive impacts identified at this stage
Sexual orientation	No positive impacts identified at this stage

If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

None.

Adverse/negative impacts

You must evidence how people with protected characteristics will be adversely impacted and any proposed mitigation to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. An adverse impact causes disadvantage or exclusion. If such an impact is identified please state how, as far as possible, it is justified; eliminated; minimised or counter balanced by other measures.

If there are no adverse impacts that you can identify please state 'No perceived adverse impact' under the relevant protected characteristic.

Negative impacts of the proposed change and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences on people with protected characteristics are detailed below. If you have not identified any mitigating action to reduce an adverse impact please state 'No mitigating action identified'.

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Age	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Disability	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Gender reassignment	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Marriage and civil partnership	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Pregnancy and maternity	No negative impacts identified at this stage

Race	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Religion or belief	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Sex	No negative impacts identified at this stage
Sexual orientation	No negative impacts identified at this stage

If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

None

Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who may be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

You must evidence here who you involved in gathering your evidence about benefits, adverse impacts and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences. You must be confident that any engagement was meaningful. The Community engagement team can help you to do this and you can contact them at engagement@lincolnshire.gov.uk

State clearly what (if any) consultation or engagement activity took place by stating who you involved when compiling this EIA under the protected characteristics. Include organisations you invited and organisations who attended, the date(s) they were involved and method of involvement i.e. Equality Impact Analysis workshop/email/telephone conversation/meeting/consultation. State clearly the objectives of the EIA consultation and findings from the EIA consultation under each of the protected characteristics. If you have not covered any of the protected characteristics please state the reasons why they were not consulted/engaged.

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Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity

Should the full County Council sanction the updating of the LMWLP, this would be carried out in several stages in accordance with the programme set out in the proposed Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. Each stage would be subject to public consultation in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement. This seeks to ensure that all sections of the community with an interest in a particular area will be engaged. In particular, it requires effort to be made to identify and engage under-represented and seldom heard groups in Lincolnshire, including those with the following protected characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation. The SCI recognises that within a sparsely populated county such as Lincolnshire it is important to ensure the involvement of groups including rural communities suffering from isolation. Challenges encountered by the above groups range from accessibility to venues, language barriers, social differences and types of media being used. Specific organisations aimed at targeting these groups, would be identified with assistance from the Council's Community Engagement Team for consultation purposes. Appropriate locations and a variety of media would also be employed. Comments received through the consultation procedures relating to protected characteristic would be reviewed at each stage of plan preparation.

Who was involved in the EIA consultation/engagement activity? Detail any findings identified by the protected characteristic

Age	N/A at this stage
Disability	N/A at this stage
Gender reassignment	N/A at this stage
Marriage and civil partnership	N/A at this stage
Pregnancy and maternity	N/A at this stage
Race	N/A at this stage
Religion or belief	N/A at this stage

Sex	N/A at this stage
Sexual orientation	N/A at this stage
<p>Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way?</p> <p>The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.</p>	<p>It is considered that consultation is not necessary at this stage. This is because the full County Council is only being asked to sanction the recommendations in the Review, authorising the updating of the LMWLP. If the County Council accept the recommendations, an Issues and Options document will be produced for consultation. This is the formative stage of plan development and will be subject to extensive publicity/consultation. This will be undertaken in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement which seeks to ensure that hard to reach groups, including those with protected characteristics, are caught by the process.</p> <p>The consultation will seek to establish if there are any perceived negative impacts on people with protected characteristics and whether further measures could be taken to increase any positive impacts.</p>
<p>Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?</p>	<p>If changes are necessary, these will be identified and evaluated at later stages of plan development.</p>

Further Details

Are you handling personal data?	<p>No</p> <p>Not at this stage. At subsequent stages contact details provided by any respondents will be retained so that they can be contacted, if necessary, about their comments and during further consultations.</p>
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Actions required	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts.	None at this stage		

Version	Description	Created/amended by	Date created/amended	Approved by	Date approved
V1.0	Issued for the Review of the LMWLP	Adrian Winkley	2 December 2020	N McBride	3 December 2020

Examples of a Description:

- 'Version issued as part of procurement documentation'
- 'Issued following discussion with community groups'
- 'Issued following requirement for a service change; Issued following discussion with supplier'

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Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan

Summary:

This report invites the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee to consider a report on Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan, which is due to be considered by the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item.

Actions Required:

The Committee is invited to: -

- 1) Consider the attached report and to determine whether it supports the recommendation to the Executive as set out in the report.
- 2) Agree any additional comments to be passed on to the Executive in relation to this item.

1. Background

On 2 February 2021 the Executive is due to consider a report on Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan, which is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Conclusion

Following consideration of the attached report, the Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendation in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive. Comments from the Committee will be reported to the Executive on 2 February 2021.

3. Consultation

This Committee is being consulted on the proposed decision of the Executive on 2 February 2021.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	Report to the Executive on 2 February 2021 on Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan, including: Appendix A - Text of the Final Draft Green Masterplan Appendix B - Initial Delivery Plan

5. Background Papers

No background papers, as defined in the Local Government Act 1972, were relied upon to a material extent in writing this report.

This report was written by David Hickman, who can be contacted on 07919 045257 or david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Executive
Date:	02 February 2021
Subject:	Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan
Decision Reference:	I021368
Key decision?	Yes

Summary:

This report presents the Draft Green Masterplan to the Executive for approval.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive approves the Green Masterplan attached at Appendix A.

Alternatives Considered:

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Not to approve the Green Masterplan. |
|----|--------------------------------------|

Reasons for Recommendation:

The Council has committed to achieving net carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with current national targets. The Green Masterplan provides a framework for achieving this ambition, as well as co-ordinating action across the County Council and with partner organisations. Without an approved Masterplan the Council is less likely to achieve the target it has set.

1. Background

In May 2019 Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) determined that it wished to achieve net carbon neutrality by 2050 in line with national objectives. This is reflected in the current Corporate Plan. Subsequent government initiatives have further developed this agenda nationally, most recently in November with a Ten Point Plan for a green industrial revolution, with the aspiration to create 250,000 jobs.

Focusing on clean energy, transport, nature and innovative technologies, the plan emphasises the development of offshore wind power, hydrogen as a fuel for heating, promotion of electric vehicles, decarbonised public transport, carbon capture technologies, protecting and restoring the natural environment, and introducing targets such as 600,000 domestic heat pumps installed by 2028.

In response to this developing national agenda, local authorities have been working through national networks such as ADEPT and Solace to develop common approaches to key elements of the sustainability agenda. Principally these are

- Growing the zero and low carbon economy
- Retrofitting homes and buildings
- Decarbonising transport
- Planning to deliver zero carbon development that protects and enhances nature
- Reducing waste and encouraging sustainable consumption
- Restoring nature for all
- Developing local authority funding, governance and accounting systems that are fit for purpose

In Lincolnshire the Green Masterplan has been developed to take advantage of these opportunities and to set out the Council's approach to achieving long term sustainable objectives. As such, the Green Masterplan is designed to articulate the Council's own future actions to reduce its emissions, and also to provide a co-ordinating framework that will engage partners in LCC's approach, while supporting them to achieve their own ambitions.

The Green Masterplan sets out three broad principles, which are further developed through a series of actions in the immediate, medium and long term. These are:

- Not wasting anything
- Taking advantage of the wider opportunities
- Taking responsibility and pride for our contribution

As a cross-cutting agenda with relevance across LCC's service delivery portfolio, the Green Masterplan is integrated within the corporate transformation programme.

An action plan has also been defined to identify specific projects that will carry forward this agenda while ensuring that actions across service areas can be effectively monitored and co-ordination can be maintained. This is attached with Appendix A. It consists of ongoing and planned actions, as well as opportunities for further development in the medium and longer term.

The Green Masterplan is designed to be easily accessible and open, usable as a paper document but primarily intended to be used as a web-based resource that can be updated rapidly to reflect changing circumstances, and new and emerging opportunities. The intention is that it will remain current, guiding ongoing service planning across the Authority so that the Council can clearly demonstrate its leadership in driving a more sustainable future for Lincolnshire.

Key areas for delivery in the next few years include:

- 20% further reduction in carbon emissions from LCC's operations by 2023 (from 2018 baseline)
- Emissions of carbon from street lighting across Lincolnshire reduced by over 1,000 tonnes a year by 2024
- Increased on-site generation of low carbon electricity through provision of solar panels on Highways depots and through refurbishment of assets such as Orchard House
- Longer term decarbonisation of transport
- Further reductions in LCC staff travel costs and mileage
- Promotion of tree and habitat provision across Lincolnshire, working with the Local Nature Partnership to deliver the Nature Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire
- Supporting partner organisations to achieve their ambitions for sustainable operations
- Developing a suite of adaptation measures, such as improved resilience to flood risk and the impacts of climate change
- Strengthening the role of sustainability in the Council's decision-making processes during 2021-22

In addition there are a range of smaller scale activities, such as reducing use of paper, printing and electricity that can be carried out at work and at home, that will also contribute to the Council's overall sustainability profile while helping to engage individuals personally in promoting changing attitudes towards energy use.

The Green Masterplan will provide a framework to promote co-ordination between services and organisations, while maintaining a clear monitoring regime so that progress can be reported and sustained.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
- Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

While individual projects within the remit of the Green Masterplan will be subject to an equality impact assessment, the plan as a whole aims to provide a framework for achieving greater sustainability and resilience for all people across Lincolnshire. Detailed research exists showing the capacity of sustainable approaches to transport, economics and housing to alleviate inequalities, and this will be reflected in project specific impact assessments.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

The Green Masterplan will support delivery of key elements of the JHWS, including promotion of effective digital technologies and support for mental health and well-being through environmental initiatives that will enhance access to high quality green space. The JSNA formed part of the initial research in developing the main themes within the Green Masterplan.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

The Green Masterplan is intended to provide improved quality of life for all people across Lincolnshire. There is evidence to show that access to green space and to a higher quality environment helps to reduce the incidence of crime and disorder and can also reduce the fear of crime.

3. Conclusion

The Green Masterplan is designed to articulate the Council's future actions to reduce its emissions, and also to provide a co-ordinating framework that will engage partners in LCC's approach, while supporting them to achieve their own ambitions. This will support LCC in its ambition to achieve net carbon neutrality by 2050.

4. Legal Comments:

The adoption of the Green Masterplan is lawful. It is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

5. Resource Comments:

Development of the Green Masterplan is funded from the Development Fund (an earmarked reserve) approved in the Council's 2020/21 Budget. Although there are no direct financial implications from approval of the Green Masterplan any implications arising from the accompanying action plan will be dealt with, as required, through normal budgetary processes.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes.

c) Scrutiny Comments

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee supported development of the Green Masterplan at its meeting on 24 November 2020. Formal scrutiny by the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is scheduled for 12 January 2021 and the comments of the Committee will be reported to the Executive.

d) Risks and Impact Analysis

Risks and impacts will be undertaken in detail for each project included within the action plan. Existing risk and impact assessments are available relating to activities within the Carbon Management Plan, which forms part of the Green Masterplan.

7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Text of the Final Draft Green Masterplan
Appendix B	Initial Delivery Plan

8. Background Papers

The following background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

Background Paper	Where it can be viewed
Minutes of the County Council meeting dated 17 May 2019 Item 16 Notices on Motion	https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=120&MId=5274&Ver=4
Report to County Council dated 11 December 2019 entitled "Climate Change Update"	https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=120&MId=5661&Ver=4

This report was written by David Hickman, who can be contacted on 07919 045257 or david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Green Master Plan

Our commitments for a zero carbon Lincolnshire

Working for a Better Future

1. DON'T WASTE ANYTHING

This means

1. Following the *Reduce – Reuse – Recycle- Rot* ethos for both domestic and commercial waste. www.recycling-guide.org.uk
2. Thinking about energy usage at home and work and switch off appliances and review timings for heating. www.energysavingtrust.org.uk
3. Thinking about using public transport if possible, also can you cycle or walk to your destination. Reduce business miles by using video conferencing if possible. www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/mileage/reducing
4. Thinking about what you are buying do you need it. Beware of the urge to buy one get one free as often the second one is wasted without proper meal planning. At work before something is procured do you really need the item or can you reduce the amount you are ordering.
5. Collaboration of organisations procuring together can give savings on the scale of economies and also the officer time as the process is streamlined. <https://local.gov.uk/national-procurement-strategy/making-savings>

2. WHAT ARE THE WIDER OPPORTUNITIES?

This means

1. Trying to look at the bigger picture to see if there are opportunities for partnership working.
2. Working with other services within your organisation as in many cases services are being delivering to the same client and joint working can deliver savings.
3. Working with other organisations to deliver savings by avoiding duplication i.e. multiple agencies visiting a client when one agency may be able to visit and provide multiple information.
4. Achieving multiple benefits – making money go further
5. Working together with other Districts/Public Sector bodies to secure funding.
6. Working together to secure funding
7. Is the natural environment in a better condition than at the start – cause no harm

3. TAKE RESPONSIBILITY & PRIDE

This means

1. Leaving the natural environment in a better condition than found.
2. We are custodians for the future - *We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children.*
3. Doing the right thing as an organisation by setting an example.
4. Causing no harm to the environment and where possible enhancing it.
5. Having a strong Corporate Social Responsibility.

Boxes will drop down when you click on one of the 3 themes

DON'T WASTE ANYTHING – Case Studies

Lincolnshire County Council (LED Street Lighting Upgrade)

In Early 2018 it was decided after a successful previous rollout of LED street lighting a further rollout would proceed to replace just over 25,000 street lights with LED.

LED street lighting is more efficient leading to a reduction in finances and carbon emissions but it also provides a better quality of light and requires less servicing and has a much longer life span than the sodium lamps they replace.

The £3,055,470 project funded through Salix Finance and street lighting involves replacing sodium ballasts of 25,010 street lights with LED replacements over a six year period. The project covers all the purchase and replacement costs leading by year six 6 to annual saving of £407,605 and 1,057.80 tonnes of carbon.

At present the project is in its third year of delivery with all units being replaced by the end of March 2024.

District Councils (Paper and card collection)

Three of the partner Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) - Boston Borough Council, North Kesteven District Council and South Holland District Council volunteered to run pilots and give an understanding of the feasibility of implementing this two stream collection option countywide.

The trial commenced in September 2019 with the WCAs undertaking the collection of paper and card in a separate dedicated receptacle (bin or bag). 7,500 households were selected to be a part of the trial consisting of a mix of urban, semi-urban and rural properties with the paper and cardboard being collected was sent directly to a paper processor.

Supporting the operational roll out has been a comprehensive set of education, engagement and communication activities and the results of the trial after the 12 months are as follows:

- 444.82 tonnes collected (equivalent to 1.35kg per household per week)
- Presentation (participation rate) - 96.3%
- Of those bins/bags presented - 97% have been collected (i.e. contained the right things)
- Quality levels of 98.5% quality paper and card (newspaper/cardboard/mixed papers)
- Moisture levels of less than 8% - a requirement of the paper mill we send it to

Separate collections of paper and card will now be rolled out on a district-by-district basis and it is anticipated the first authority will begin separated collections in Spring 2021.

Community

Mint Lane Café, Lincoln

Mint Lane Café is a community kitchen that supports Lincoln residents with affordable hot lunches that have been made from supermarket surplus stock. They offer friendship through food and encourage customers to sit and chat with new people while they enjoy a home cooked lunch. This community run project supports food waste by preventing edible food from becoming discarded and

community wellbeing by providing a safe and friendly environment to have an affordable hot lunch four days a week. They also have a small, but growing, shop selling dry, fresh and frozen products that customers can use at home. A number of Lincoln businesses supply the shop and café with their unsold or damaged bakery goods, which don't quite meet their exacting standards for their own customers, but are still perfectly safe and delicious for resale at a much reduced price. Lincoln University's agriculture campus supplies their fresh produce and much of what is for sale in the shop is organic and plastic-free.

The café and shop are available to everyone and currently open Wednesday-Saturday from 10am-3pm. It costs £3 for a three-course hot lunch and if you are able to afford more you can donate or purchase 'pay it forward' vouchers to support other members of the community. The café has space for 20 seated customers, but there are plans to expand and develop an outdoor seating area with room

What are the wider opportunities? – Case Studies

Lincolnshire County Council

Developing Water Catchments Resilience to climate

As the climate changes we are facing some considerable challenges in managing water, we can have too much of it (during flooding events) or not enough (during times of drought). This project is designed to support 20 businesses to reduce their risk of flooding as well as improve the conservation status of some of our fenland habitats.

The project is a partnership between Lincolnshire County Council, Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board and the Environment Agency. The primary goal is to set baseline water catchment data and use it to model the implications of water fluctuations and share that information with those who need to understand water volumes (such as farmers). Ultimately by better understanding water distribution we should reduce the need to move water around. Moving water around is both costly and has a high carbon footprint so the less we need to do it the better for the environment.

District Councils

Sustainability Officers Working Group

In March 2020 Lincolnshire's Council leaders approved the formation of a Lincolnshire wide sustainability officers working group with sustainability representatives from each council. This group are currently working together to share information and identify opportunities to work together. This could save money, time and effort. The group are currently reviewing Lincolnshire wide carbon data and exploring modelling opportunities as well as identifying data sources to contribute to our understanding of Lincolnshire emissions.

Community

In February this year various community groups took the opportunity to get out into nature and plant trees at a former land fill site. The event was hugely successful and over 2000 trees were planting creating new woodland for future generations.

Working for a Better Future

Commitments for Zero-Carbon Lincolnshire

< Links to Front page/homepage >

3. Take Responsibility and Pride

"We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children"

Everybody needs to take responsibility for their part of the World. Lincolnshire has a lot to offer and there are many reasons to be proud of the county. Being proud of Lincolnshire makes it easier to take responsibility for its protection and improvement.

If every resident pledges to leave their part of Lincolnshire in a better condition than when they found it and act as custodians of the future then the natural environment has the opportunity to thrive. Our natural spaces will have the chance to flourish with new and mature species, and invite a wide range of creatures to make Lincolnshire their home.

Looking after the natural environment is the right thing to do. It is crucial to look after our natural world to minimise the impact of climate change and preserve our way of life. As organisations our responsibility runs deeper. We need to ensure that our activities do not cause harm and that we take responsibility for the sustainability of the whole value chain.

Examples:

Lincolnshire County Council - Low Carbon Lincoln Castle

Lincoln Castle is exploring opportunities so that they can become a low carbon visitor attraction by 2030. They are working with Lincoln based consultants Delta-Simons to understand where their biggest environmental impacts currently are and some of the ways these could be addressed. In conversation with staff, volunteers and visitors they hope to unearth some innovative ideas that can help with the transition to net-zero over time. Museums shape our view of the world and are ideally placed to make a difference. They help us understand who we are and the world in which we live. They influence how we think and the way in which we behave. They are, therefore, key to shaping attitudes towards all sorts of contemporary issues. They are unique in having responsibilities to people of the past, present, and future to ensure that collections remain in good shape and accessible for years to come.

Partners – GLNP, Lincolnshire Records Centre

Community – Plastic Free Communities [Students for Climate (school strikes, email group)]

Plastic Free Communities are popping up all over Lincolnshire (currently Caistor, Keelby, Lincoln, Horncastle, Mablethorpe & Sutton on Sea, Skegness, Grantham, Barrowby, Sleaford, Boston, Spalding, Stamford). This is part of a campaign organised by Surfers Against Sewage that aims to eliminate single-use plastic from our communities and stop the tap of plastic ending up in rivers and seas. The campaign works with businesses, community groups and householders to educate and offer more sustainable alternatives to single-use plastic locally. The groups are run by local leaders who are proud to volunteer in their communities to make a positive difference in their area.

Louise Brown, co-leader for Plastic Free Lincoln, says that she is only able to make a difference in her patch of the world and was inspired to act for the benefit of her children. If every community can act in a similar way, then globally we can make a huge impact.

<Links to SAS website, Facebook pages>

Data

Lincolnshire County Council (Carbon Management Plan 3)

Following on from two previously successful CMP's which have seen a 46% reduction from our 2005/06 baseline by 2017/18 LCC worked with the Carbon Trust in 2017-18 to develop a 3rd carbon management CMP3 (2018-2023). This CMP commits LCC to a target of reducing its 2016/17 baseline of 28,679 by 20% between 2018 and 2023, and underpins potential financial savings to the organisation of around £1.1m over this period. Links for CMP3 and its summary document are below.

[Carbon management plan](#)

[Carbon management plan summary](#)

Lincolnshire Wide Carbon Modelling

Lincolnshire Wide Carbon Baseline – sus officers working group example

A creation of a one off Lincolnshire wide carbon baseline that included LCC & the Districts with potentially other public bodies i.e. Police, NHS and Lincoln University could identify areas of carbon emissions that would benefit from joint working. This has been done for waste where a Lincolnshire wide waste carbon footprint led to the identification of areas of high carbon emissions as well as areas that would benefit from joint working.

District Councils

Links to information on each of the Districts Carbon management plans or other climate documentation is below:

- **Boston Borough Council** (Climate emergency declaration)
 - <https://www.mybostonuk.com/boston-borough-council-declares-climate-emergency/>
- **City of Lincoln Council** (Vision 2025 Strategic Plan)
 - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/downloads/file/851/vision-2025-strategic-plan>
- **East Lindsey District**
 - Awaiting a link to their CMP
- **North Kesteven District Council** (Carbon Management Plan)
 - <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/your-council/how-the-council-works/key-plans-strategies-and-policies/policies/climate-emergency-strategy-and-action-plan/>
- **South Holland District Council**
 - Awaiting information
- **South Kesteven District council** (Carbon Management Plan)
 - <http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=26489&p=0>

- **West Lindsey District Council** (Carbon Management Plan)
 - <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/my-community/sustainability-climate-change-and-environment/carbon-management/carbon-management-plan/>

Lincoln Climate Commission – Find link

The Lincoln Climate Commission emerged from collaboration with the City of Lincoln Council, Siemens, Transition Lincoln and the University of Lincoln with an aim to make Lincoln zero carbon by 2030. The link below

- <https://www.lincolncclimate.org.uk/>

Lincoln University

- <https://estates.lincoln.ac.uk/sustainability/energy-and-carbon-management/>

Lincolnshire NHS

- <https://www.ulh.nhs.uk/about/board-meetings/october-2016/item-9-3-sdmp-trust-format-ver-8-4-to-tb-draft-clean/>

Lincolnshire Police

- **Carbon Management Plan about awaiting approval. If public document link will follow.**

Local Authority and regional Carbon emissions

Data exists at District Council level for per capita carbon emissions and this data historically goes back to 2005. The data has a 2 year lag but is useful as it breaks down emissions into domestic, commercial and transport emissions so it is possible albeit only at fairly high level to see changes over time. The data can be found at the link below:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

Leadership

Individual organisations will have their own project management and strategic boards, but it is important that Lincolnshire activity is coordinated and there is a clear picture of what action is taking place where.

Lincolnshire County Council has established an Environment Programme Board, which oversees the strategic direction for Lincolnshire County Council activity and is accountable for reporting on the organisation's carbon emissions. The sustainability team takes on the coordinating and reporting role at Lincolnshire County Council and will advise services about how they can respond to climate change impacts and bring their service operations to zero-carbon emissions. Key parts of the Lincolnshire County Council organisational scope of the Green Masterplan will be led by separate delivery groups, these will include, but are not limited to, the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, the corporate transformation programme board, corporate property services, IMT and HR.

At a Lincolnshire local authority level, with all district councils and the county council coordinating effort, the Council Leaders and Chief Executives Group will provide the strategic overview. They have supported the recommendation to re-establish a countywide sustainability officers group. This group will bring together the range of ambition and action happening across the county and find ways to work in collaboration to share workloads and financial contributions as much as possible. There are already many established delivery groups that have membership from variety of public sector partners, these continue to be a crucial way to deliver the ambitions of the Green Masterplan, including; Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, Central Lincolnshire Planning Group, Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership.

In the community and for Lincolnshire businesses

Green Masterplan Governance Structure			
	Influence →		
	LCC internal governance for own emissions and environmental impacts	Lincolnshire wide emissions and environmental impacts	Business and communities emissions and environmental impacts
Strategic overview	Corporate Environment Board	Leaders and Chief Executives Group	Climate Commissions?
Co-ordinating group	Sustainability team	Sustainability Officers working groups	
Delivery groups	Lincolnshire waste partnership senior officer working group	Lincolnshire waste partnership senior officer working group	
	Property Services	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership	
	IT	Transport group?	
	HR	Planning groups?	
		Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership	
		Flood risk and water management partnership	

Green Masterplan Actions

Lincolnshire County Council

This page outlines the range of actions that Lincolnshire County Council is considering focusing on for the next 10 years of the Masterplan period from 2020 – 2030. Our aim is to tackle some of the most pressing and urgent actions to reduce carbon and our impacts on the environment. We will focus our activities in 3 broad areas across Lincolnshire County Council:

- **Delivery of the transformation plan to embed GMP commitments across the council**
- **Deliver the carbon management plan**
- **Review Lincolnshire County Council travel policies**

Buildings

- Clear heating policy for all buildings – temperature buildings will all be heated and cooled to
- Explore energy generation making use of building fabric (e.g. solar PV)
- ESPO – explore demand side response opportunities
- Shared and clear building rationalisation plan including:
 - Lincoln campus
 - Horncastle site
 - Review of bases to tie in with OPE and use of office 365
- Review R&M policy to allow for ambitious/ innovative low carbon technologies to be installed.
- Establish a clear minimum design standard for all new builds (e.g. Passivhaus)

Resources

- Responsible procurement of supplies (whole life costings, ability to reuse)
- Waste management
 - Minimise the waste produced by staff
 - Centrally manage old IT equipment to minimise wastage and appropriately dispose broken electronics
 - Have a standard recycling approach across all buildings
- Paper
 - Reduce to a minimum all paper in council meetings
 - Monitor and reduce printing across the authority
- Pensions – explore opportunities to make low carbon investment opportunities
- Support staff to make positive low carbon decisions at home (salary sacrifice for home energy efficiency installations)
- Explore county farms opportunities eg tree planting.

Carbon Management Plan

- Insert CMP actions

Travel and Transport

- Reduce the requirement for staff to travel, make full use of Office 365 and video conferencing facilities.

- Clear policies to ensure travel is reduced and VC tools are the preferred method of holding meetings.
- Review staff parking passes
- Review commuting – look to promote rail and train transport (travel cards, incentives, working times/hours to accommodate public transport time tables)
- Pool cars/bikes
- Flexible working review to ensure consistency of approach across the council. Cost of working from home? Etc.
- Fleet vehicles must all be ultra-low emissions by 2050. A minimum target for 2030 should be 20% however 50% should be achievable.
- Review the car lease scheme
 - Remove carbon intensive vehicles from the lease scheme, and replace with electric vehicles.
 - Review the mileage requirements for the lease scheme (as we are trying to encourage staff to travel less for work)

Partnerships

This page details the actions Lincolnshire County Council will take with our partners focusing on for the next 10 years of the Masterplan period from 2020 – 2030. Our aim is to tackle some of the most pressing and urgent actions to reduce carbon and our impacts on the environment. We will focus our activities in 3 broad areas across Lincolnshire

- Develop the actions of the sustainable officers working group to generate new joint projects
- Reducing the environmental impacts of Transport in Lincolnshire
- Reducing the environmental impacts of Waste Services

Green Masterplan Actions

Communities and businesses

This page details the actions Lincolnshire County Council will take within our communities and across local business focusing on for the next 10 years of the Masterplan period from 2020 – 2030. Our aim is to tackle some of the most pressing and urgent actions to reduce carbon and our impacts on the environment. We will focus our activities in 3 broad areas across Lincolnshire.

- Settling up a Lincolnshire Environmental Fund
- Support the emerging Lincoln Climate Commission

Why a Green Masterplan?

Imagine a world where solutions to reduce carbon and adapt to a changing climate align with the wider aims of businesses, communities and large organisations. Until recently this might have seemed unlikely, however the announcement by the Prime Minister Theresa May in May 2019 to cut UK carbon emissions to net zero by 2050 set a stringent and pressing target focusing efforts in sectors such as waste, transport and energy. Theresa May stated there was a "moral duty to leave this world in a better condition than what we inherited".

The question now is what might a zero carbon future look like and how might we leave the world in a better condition? Of course we don't have all the answers here and now in 2020, but there are many opportunities to use existing and new technology to give an idea of what it might look like. Undoubtedly future solutions will be integrated within a region's economy and environmental characteristics, making best use of the resources available and working in partnership with public and private and 3rd sectors.

In Lincolnshire we are well placed to rise to the challenge of net zero, with a broad depth of knowledge across multiple sectors including agri-tech, energy, and education. The Green Masterplan will focus our collective actions on reducing our impacts on the environment and supporting the individual goals of Lincolnshire's communities, businesses and organisations, as well as Lincolnshire County Council's own impacts.

At the heart of the Green Masterplan are our 3 commitments to deliver a greener future. They are:

- Don't waste anything
- Consider wider opportunities
- Take responsibility and pride

These commitments will steer our actions to achieving net zero. By not wasting our time, energy, money we will reduce the need for earth resources and ultimately save carbon. By considering the wider opportunities we'll be able to identify areas where we can work with others to make the most of our actions. Encouraging partners to work together can achieve multiple benefits and is an efficient use of time and money. By taking responsibility and pride we are carrying out our moral obligation to leave Lincolnshire a better place acting as custodians for the future.

Aside from our commitments, within the Green Masterplan you'll find data on carbon emissions across Lincolnshire, a look at what's happening across Lincolnshire and an action plan detailing climate actions across Lincolnshire. The principles of the Green Masterplan will remain the same however as new information, policy or events happen we will review the plan and adapt if necessary.

Measuring Success

<Links to data pages>

Each action plan will be developed by the individual organisation, but shared here so that the areas of collaboration and project succession can be seen as part of the whole picture. Some projects will be easier to set targets and report tangible results for. Others, which are more holistic and cultural or behavioural in nature, will have less verified results, but more narrative to articulate how they are progressing.

Lincolnshire County Council has a number of timelines for reporting success and keeping up momentum for the Green Masterplan. Individual projects will be reported on annually to track progress and highlight areas where more activity is needed. Reporting will be completed by project managers and an annual update will be available here gathering all information together.

Every three years, a thorough action plan review will take place. It is expected that this will enable future-planned projects to be started and the medium term landscape to be reviewed so that the next phase of pipeline projects can be added to the action plan and prepared accordingly.

A strategic review will take place every five years. It is anticipated that the legislative horizon will evolve at this pace, so that we can make sure that activity is aligned with national policy. This timeframe also supports engagement with national leaders so that we can articulate and evidence what is needed at a local level to continue moving Lincolnshire towards to a zero-carbon economy.

We propose working in three priority areas in each 10-year phase of the Green Masterplan. These pillars of activity will help to structure where the greatest gains are and focus activity in a manageable number of strategic areas. As we move nearer to the zero-carbon target for 2050, the priority areas will change and the Green Masterplan will adapt to meet the evolving priorities. Ten year horizons for the key pillars of activity with a mid-term strategic review of these priority areas should keep the action plan on track and make sure that the strategic direction is still the right one.

We will update and include carbon emissions baselines and projections to support the development of project plans and evidence the activity that is taking place. Lincolnshire County Council is working on their third carbon management plan (2018-2023), and may adjust the period of the next plan so that it aligns more closely with the strategic reviews of the Green Masterplan.

Green Masterplan: Initial Delivery Programme

Action	Comments	Benefit	Timescales
Reducing carbon emissions by 20%	Outlined in the Carbon Management Plan	5,700 tonnes of CO2 avoided	2023
Replacement of streetlights with LED lamps	Project underway and funded from the Salix Fund	1,057 tonnes of CO2 avoided	2024
Heat Decarbonisation Plan	Bid to BEIS/Salix Decarbonisation Fund. Likely to be future funding opportunities	200 tonnes of carbon saved – assumes 10% of buildings upgraded Upgraded heating systems Lower maintenance costs	2023
Assessment of buildings for PV solar	Systematic assessment of each building for solar PV installation. PV prices rapidly falling – low payback levels. Could be funded by Salix SEELS bid	Related to the size of the opportunity. Would reduce running costs and potentially generate income.	Assessment in 2021 Initial projects in 2021/22
Sustainability Decision Making Tool	A simple checklist of sustainability considerations	Ensure that the sustainability implications are considered in major decisions and purchases	May 2021
Demonstration Electric Vehicles	Highways looking at EVs with Balfour Beatty. Other funding opportunities to get EVs. Allows LCC to assess technical issues, maintenance, charging infrastructure. Experience before 2030 phase out of petrol & diesel	Reduced emissions Air quality improvements	2021 and on-going as funding opportunities arise
Smarter Working	Change in the way the Council operates to take advantage of improvements in connectivity. Energy savings due to smarter working being monitored	Reduced operational costs Estate rationalisation Reduced travel and business mileage	2020/21 initial phase
Climate Change Risk Assessment	National CCRA updated for 2022. LCC update to run alongside	Identification of current risk. Updates a document that is currently out of date	2022

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Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs

Summary:

This report invites the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee to consider a report on Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs, which is due to be considered by the Executive on 2 February 2021. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of its consideration of this item.

Actions Required:

The Committee is invited to: -

- 1) Consider the attached report and to determine whether it supports the recommendations to the Executive as set out in the report.
- 2) Agree any additional comments to be passed on to the Executive in relation to this item.

1. Background

On 2 February 2021 the Executive is due to consider a report on Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs, which is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Conclusion

Following consideration of the attached report, the Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendations in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive. Comments from the Committee will be reported to the Executive on 2 February 2021.

3. Consultation

This Committee is being consulted on the proposed decision of the Executive on 2 February 2021.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	Report to the Executive on 2 February 2021 on Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs, including: Appendix A - Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs Governance Structure Appendix B - Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs Programme of Work

5. Background Papers

No background papers, as defined in the Local Government Act 1972, were relied upon to a material extent in writing this report.

This report was written by Matthew Harrison, who can be contacted on 07771 837565 or matthew.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Executive
Date:	02 February 2021
Subject:	Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs
Decision Reference:	I021581
Key decision?	Yes

Summary:

Funding to the value of £2.2 million (capital £2m, revenue £200k) has been made available to address drainage and flooding issues in Lincolnshire. A programme of work has been developed between the Floods Team and Highways with overall spend and delivery to be completed by March 2022.

A governance structure has been established to facilitate the delivery of the works programme with update and progress reports to be made throughout the duration of the programme.

The Executive is requested to approve the Governance Structure and Programme of Works.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive:-

- (1) approves the Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs Governance Structure attached in Appendix A and the Programme of Works attached in Appendix B; and
- (2) delegates to the Executive Director – Place, in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT, and the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place, the authority to take decisions to proceed with individual schemes and the terms of entering into any contractual documents to give effect to the schemes.

Alternatives Considered:

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Not to approve the Governance Structure and Programme of Works for the Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs. |
|----|--|

Reasons for Recommendation:

Approval of the Governance Document and Programme of Works for the Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs will allow the Floods Team and Highways Teams to work together to deliver a robust programme of works through an established reporting framework to improve drainage and reduce the risk of flooding in the county.

1. Background

Funding to the value of £2.2 million (capital £2m, revenue £200k) has been made available to address drainage and flooding issues in Lincolnshire. A programme of works is being developed in collaboration between the Floods Team and Highways. Implementation of this additional investment has been identified as £1.1 million per annum for both financial years 2020/21 and 2021/22 with overall spend to be completed by March 2022.

This report is to seek approval of the Governance Document, Programme of work and to support the approach for regular progress reporting for the Development Funds for drainage investigation and flood repairs.

Governance and Works Programme

The following provides the latest position on delivery of drainage investigations and flood repairs through the development fund programme. These works are being delivered alongside the wider highways drainage programme, and other key flood related activities, which provide a more extensive picture of the range of works in progress.

Programme Governance

A governance structure has been established to facilitate the delivery of the works programme and the latest version can be found in Appendix A. In summary, day to day programme management will be undertaken by the highways asset and maintenance teams with support from technical services partnership for certain projects. Members of the Floods team (located within the environment team) will oversee the overall programme delivery and provide effective reporting on key developments and milestones. Currently monthly meetings are taking place with the Programme Delivery Board and Programme Manager with the option to increase these to fortnightly as work intensity increases. Regular updates will be provided to the Project Sponsor as well as formal reporting channels to both senior managers and members.

Programme Delivery

A programme incorporating all drainage works, including those allocated against the Development Fund budget is being monitored in parallel with each other, but specifically the projects identified within the development fund allocation can be found in Appendix B. This spreadsheet details all works within the drainage programme and where these are currently allocated for delivery. There is a full and active programme of drainage works taking place in the county being delivered through the Highways Teams, some of which have been completed, with the remainder to be programmed for 2021/22 and those discussions will be commencing with the term contractor Balfour Beatty shortly. These combined with all other highway works will enable the contractor to develop and deliver a workable programme for the financial year 2021/22. This programme is subject to change depending on the outcome of investigations for example, but updates will be reported regularly as per the governance document.

The below table shows that there is a variety of funding over the next two years that highways have been working on (including the Development Fund) as follows;

Drainage Funding 2020 to 2022	Budget	Year
Capital Maintenance Drainage - Works	£300,000	2020/21
Capital Maintenance Drainage - Works	£300,000	2021/22
DF Drainage Funding - Works	£1,000,000	2020/21
DF Drainage Funding - Works	£1,000,000	2021/22
Community Maintenance Gangs - Drainage	£1,000,000	2020/21
	£3,600,000	
DF Drainage Funding - Design	£100,000	2020/21
DF Drainage Funding - Design	£100,000	2021/22
	£200,000	
Total Budget	£3,800,000	

The information is summarised in the programme attached with current expenditure figures as below for 2020/21:

2020/21 Drainage Works	Allocation
Capital maintenance drainage schemes completed works	£155,000
Development Fund drainage Bid schemes completed works	£225,000
Capital maintenance drainage schemes on-going schemes planned	£130,000
Capital Maintenance Emergency Works expected	£150,000
Community maintenance drainage gangs planned expenditure	£1,000,000
Total Expenditure 2020/21	£1,660,000

Next Steps

As of mid-December 2020, in addition to works already completed by highways asset and maintenance teams, six further schemes have been completed or are ongoing against the development fund budget totalling around £341,000. In addition to this is the contribution of £150,000 to the River Steeping catchment work which is supporting the very successful maintenance and delivery programme against key parts of the Catchment Action Plan for that area following severe flooding in June 2019. The first phase of those works will be completed by the end of December 2020.

A further 34 schemes and projects are planned to be delivered as part of the development fund drainage repairs and flood investigation programme with initial scoping work having commenced in some cases. This includes 8 schemes which technical services partnership drainage engineers have commenced data gathering and investigations which is anticipated to be completed by the end of December 2020. This will be followed by a detailed design which is anticipated to take place from December 2020 to April 2021. Schemes identified in the current programme are subject to change as investigation and design work may influence the size and scale of the project delivered and/or which schemes may progress to delivery. The governance document sets out the clear lines of reporting and regular updates on project delivery and spend will ensure budget pressures are maintained within the scope of the Development Fund allocation.

Summary

The Executive may choose not to approve the approach and programme outlined in this report, however approval is recommended as the first stage of more regular updating on the Development Fund - Drainage Investigation and Flood Repairs wider programme.

It is recommended that the Executive approves the proposed governance structure and programme of works (see Appendix A and B). The governance document outlines the reporting mechanisms for the duration of the programme and regular updates will be made to keep senior officers and members informed on all aspects of the programme delivery phase.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
- Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

Consideration has been given to the Equality Act duties but there are not considered to be any implications arising directly from the matters discussed in this report.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

Consideration has been given to the JSNA and the JHWS, but there are not considered to be any implications arising directly from the matters discussed in this report.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

Consideration has been given to the section 17 matters but there are not considered to be any implications arising directly from the matters discussed in this report.

3. Conclusion

Approval of the Governance Document will allow for a structured and effective reporting mechanism for the spend and delivery of the drainage investigation and flood repairs programme.

Approval of the Programme of Work will allow officers to continue to carry out the necessary investigations and design work (where appropriate) for the schemes identified within the attached programme spreadsheet extract (see Appendix B).

Approval to continue with this area of work will be the start of more regular reporting on the development of the Development Fund Programme for Drainage Investigation and Flood Repair works between now and conclusion of the programme in March 2022. It is therefore requested that the Executive finds these proposals appropriate to allow the programme to continue in its current form.

4. Legal Comments:

The Council has the power to adopt the governance arrangements set out in Appendix A and implement the programme of work set out in Appendix B.

The decision is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

5. Resource Comments:

The delivery of this programme will work within the approved budgets including the allocation from the Development Fund.

Budget monitoring reports are considered and updated on a monthly basis.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

This report will be considered by the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee on 12 January 2021 and the comments of the Committee will be reported to the Executive.

d) Risks and Impact Analysis

The programme for the Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs will be monitored throughout its duration as per the governance document attached.

7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs Governance Structure
Appendix B	Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs Programme of Works

8. 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 Matthew Harrison, who can be contacted on 07771 837565 or matthew.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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Development Fund – Drainage Investigation and Flood Repairs

1. Background

Funding to the value of £2.2million (Capital £2m, Revenue £200k) has been made available to address drainage and flooding issues in Lincolnshire. A programme of works is to be developed in collaboration between the Floods Team and Highways. Implementation of this additional investment has been identified as £1.1million per annum for both FY2020/21 and 2021/22 with overall spend by March 2022.

An initial draft programme has been discussed with the Executive Members, Councillors R G Davies and E J Poll. Further work has taken place during September 2020 to refine the programme, define overall timescales and identify appropriate delivery mechanisms for schemes within the programme.

2. Objectives

Members of the Flood Risk team and Highways will lead on the prioritisation, investigation and detailed design of proposed drainage schemes with the aim of producing a finalised programme in October 2020. This will identify the most appropriate delivery mechanism, along with lead-in times for specific projects within the programme.

Programme dates for larger scale schemes will need to be agreed with the Term Contractor Balfour Beatty for commencement of permanent repairs from October 2020. Overall the programme will commence in early 2021, and will continue to deliver throughout 2021-22 to complete overall spend in March 2022

Table summarising key timescales and objectives

Objective	Timescale
Develop draft programme of work	September 2020
Develop final works programme	October 2020
Programme delivery	December 2020 to March 2022
Programme completion	March 2022

3. Project Management

LCC Environment Team will co-ordinate overall programme, with the Programme Sponsor ("PS") having overall accountability for the successful delivery of the Project.

The PS will be supported by a Programme Manager ("PM"), who will be responsible for ensuring the overall programme objectives are met in a cost-effective manner and oversee the delivery of the wider programme.

The PM will be supported by the wider flood risk and highways team ("Programme Delivery Board") ensuring projects are delivered through appropriate delivery mechanisms.

The day-to-day management of individual projects will be done by the Project Managers ("PMn") and will provide regular communication to both the Programme Delivery Board and PM.

Collectively the above will be known as the ("Project Team").

4. Project Governance

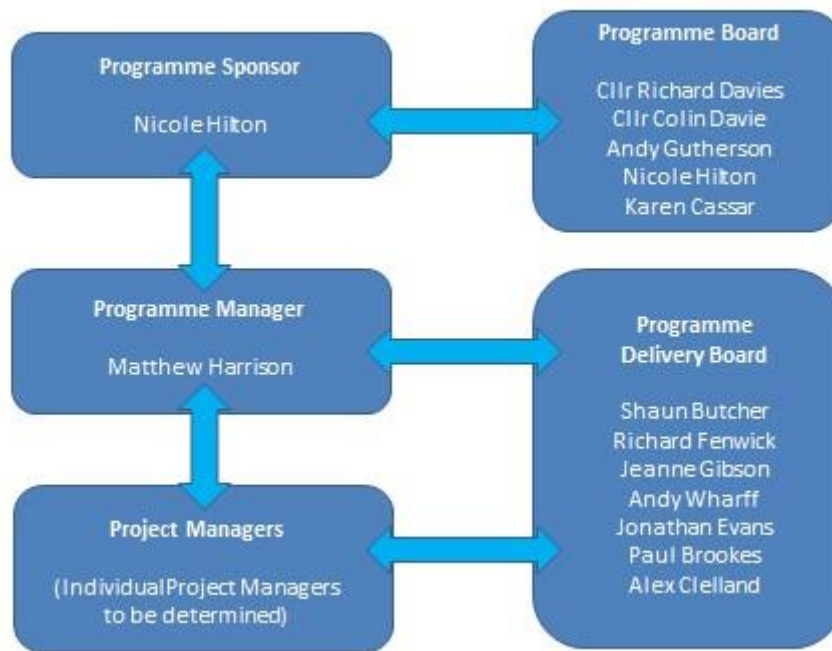
The PS will support the PM in discharging their overall accountability for the Project, providing strategic direction and ensuring proposals continue to be aligned with the overall objectives of the invest to save programme.

The Programme Delivery Board, meeting monthly, will support the PM in driving forward the project programme to deliver the schemes. Members of the Programme Delivery Board must be able to commit resources from their departments and organisations to support the programme as required, recognising the level of this will vary for each scheme proposal and depending on resourcing and competing demands.

The PS and PM will ensure effective liaison between the Programme Delivery Board and individual Project Managers. A detailed report showing individual scheme locations and costing will be prepared for each financial year. This will be updated on a monthly basis as detailed design and costings are finalised and will include delivery dates and durations of programmed works. The project team will report to Assistant Directors monthly.

The project team will regularly review this governance structure and may amend it as required to reflect changes in the programme and the Partners. The current governance structure (October 2020) is detailed below.

Progress will be reported regularly to the Programme Board, and thence quarterly to the Directorate Leadership Team and as required to Corporate Leadership Team, in addition to updates to scrutiny committee and regular reporting on progress on the transformation and development programme to Informal Executive.



Development Fund – Drainage Investigation and Flood Repairs Governance Structure

The Terms of reference for the Development Fund Programme – Drainage Investigation and Flood Repairs Governance are detailed below.

Programme Board

- Cllr Richard Davies
- Cllr Colin Davie
- Andy Gutherson
- Nicole Hilton
- Karen Cassar

Programme Sponsor

- Nicole Hilton – Assistant Director Communities

The Programme Sponsor will:

- Provide strategic leadership on direction and delivery
- Endorse progress on programme delivery and timescales
- Provide effective reporting to the programme board, senior officers, leadership team and Executive Members

Programme Manager

- Matthew Harrison – Senior Commissioning Officer – Flood Risk

The Programme Manager will:

- Ensure effective liaison with the Project Managers
- Provide effective reporting to the Programme Sponsor
- Liaise directly with the individual project managers to manage and report upon project delivery, timescales and costings
- Support successful delivery of the overall programme
- Provide support and direction to individual project leads
- Raise issues to the Programme Sponsor

Programme Delivery Board

- Shaun Butcher – LCC Highways
- Richard Fenwick – LCC Highways
- Jeanne Gibson – LCC Highways
- Andy Wharff – LCC Highways
- Jonathan Evans – Technical Services Partnership
- Paul Brookes – LCC Flood Risk Team
- Alex Clelland - Strategic Finance Manager – Place

The Programme Delivery Board will:

- Provide effective support to individual project managers and to the programme manager.
- Advise on potential risk to the programme i.e. funding or duration
- Provide direction on technical information, issues, risk and change to the programme
- Raise issues and agree solutions with the Programme Manager
- Make recommendations on key decisions to the Programme Manger
- Resolve issues escalated from individual project managers
- Support successful delivery

Project Managers

- Individual project managers will be identified for each project within the programme, and specified in the delivery programme document.

Project managers will:

- Report to the programme delivery board and maintain effective governance arrangements for their individual projects, including reporting, maintaining timescales and managing resources.
- Report to the programme delivery board through the Programme Manager on specific scheme delivery.

- In a timely manner will raise any issues that may impact on scheme spend or project and – by extension - programme duration
- Provide direction on technical information, issues, risks and changes to individual projects
- Ensure effective communication and management of contractors and sub-contractors
- Support the overall aims and objectives to delivery an effective programme of works

5. Term

This document will remain valid whilst the programme is ongoing.

All parties will be responsible for reviewing its contents throughout the programme delivery phase and any changes will need to be agreed by all parties. The programme manager will be responsible for ensuring overall programme documentation remains up to date and fit for purpose. Project Managers have this responsibility in respect of their own projects.

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Budget Area	Current Status	Cost Centre/Project Code	Budget	Actual	Street Name	Parish	Details	Date	Job	Design Lead
20/21 Schemes										
Development Fund	Works Complete	LC1194	£29,698.31	£29,698.31	MOORTOWN ROAD	Kelsey (N023)	TSP - Structures - Rivermeade Bank Slip - Repair bank slip on Station Road	Aug-20	4703418	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Works Complete	LC1194	£29,864.70	£29,864.70	ROYAL OAK LANE	Bass Aub Hadd Shy (W015)	HJM Aubourne Drainage Repair Works CP2 upstream to CP1 - 150mm the	Sep-20	44110529	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Works Complete	LC1194	£48,897.87	£48,897.87	BARTON STREET	Covenham (E004)	MW-IW Pipe dyke and infill	Sep-20	44111123	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Works Complete	LC1194	£60,524.15	£60,524.15	LINCOLN ROAD	Wickenby (N048)	Failed bank slip repairs	Aug-20	4703475	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Works Started	LC1194	£54,557.57	£54,557.57	LEA ROAD	Newton On Trent (N040)	JV A156 Torksey drainage works.(MW-IW)	Oct-20	44110510	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Works Started	LC1194	£100,000.00	£116,957.94	B1397 Main Road	Gosberton	Repair to damaged drainage system	07/09/2020	44110715	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Ready to programme	LC1194	£50,000.00		Middletons Field	Lincoln	Soakaway recons	2020-21	44110768	Highways Asset
			£373,542.60	£340,500.54						
21/22 Schemes										
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£15,000.00		High Street	Blyton	Damaged to carrier drain and repair to chambers.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£15,000.00		Cliffe Rd	Welton	Flooding next to development	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£25,000.00		Martin Close	Heighington	Repair to damaged drainage system	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£30,000.00		A52 / A607 Junction	Grantham	Significant damage to the drainage system resulting in multiple drainage damage and road surface repairs.	2021/22	44110415	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£30,000.00		Teford Road	Salmonby	Drainage repairs and carriageway patching.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£35,000.00		Halls Lane	Goulceby	Drainage damaged requiring investigation and repairs.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£35,000.00		Marston village	Marston	Significant damage to the drainage system resulting in multiple drainage damage and road surface repairs.	2021/22	44111874	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£40,000.00		A52 Bridge End Road	Grantham	Significant flooding at the A52 Harrowby Road junction, which is the main route into town, road surface and drainage damage requires repair.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£40,000.00		Lutton War Memorial	Lutton	Repair to damaged drainage system.	2021/22	44111875	Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£50,000.00		Main Road	Ingleby	Repair to damaged drainage system.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£50,000.00		Main Road	Newton on Trent	Repair to damaged drainage system.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£50,000.00		B1184 Hale Lane	Sibsey	Haunching works and bank reinforcement works.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£50,000.00		B1241 High Street	Sturton by Stow	Roadside and culvert collapsed and requires two new manhole chambers.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£55,000.00		Main Road	Scopwick	A number of drainage pipes have been damaged/collapsed on Main Street which requires replacement to prevent future flooding.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£55,000.00		Charles Avenue	Scotter	Replacement of carrier drain and headwall due to flood waters.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£60,000.00		A151 Pond Farm	Bourne	Collapsed Culvert/Damaged cw. area team patching added to site states full width so road closure most likely	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£60,000.00		Sudbeck Lane	Welton	Repair to damaged drainage system.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£105,000.00		A153 Main Road	North Kyme to Billingham	The Skirth overtopped resulting in damaged to the bank and flooded this main route over a distance of about 1km. Road was closed while the EA repaired the banks. Damage to the road and verge requires patching and rebuild to the verge.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£105,000.00		Main Road	Sedgebrook village	The whole village was under water and under the railway bridge still	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£50,000.00		Main Road	Bransby	Culvert collapse causing damage to drainage infrastructure.	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£15,000.00		Ferry Road and Hall Court	Fiskerton	Repair to drainage infrastructure and repair to the carriageway.	2021/22		Highways Asset
			£970,000.00	£0.00						

Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£20,000.00		Silver Street	Bardney	Damage to carriageway due to flooding, new pipe diversion to new outfall	2021/22		TSP/LHT
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£50,000.00		B1190 Bardney Causeway	Bardney	Seepage from the river has destabilised the embankments / verges,	2021/22		LHT/IDB
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£75,000.00		Village Centre	Woodhall Spa	Drainage damaged requiring investigation and repairs	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£85,000.00		Louth Road	Binbrook	Bank reconstruction, drainage and carriageway repairs.	2021/22		LHT/IDB
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£90,000.00		Bardney Cemetery	Bardney	Repair required to damaged drainage system.	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£100,000.00		Abbey Road (Bardney Lakes)	Bardney	Provision new drainage system across private land	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£100,000.00		Fiskerton Road	Cherry Willingham	Repair to damaged drainage system	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£150,000.00		Hobhole Bank	Hobhole Bank	Bank reconstruction and retreat damaged carriageway due to standing	2021/22		Highways Asset
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£150,000.00		A52 Main Road	Frieston	In the recent rainfall event it has become apparent that damaged to the	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£200,000.00		Station Road	Kirton	Repair to damaged drainage system.	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	Proposed	LC1194	£400,000.00		Sudbrooke Road	Scothern	Flooding of properties and damage to carriageway, extensive repair work to	2021/22		TSP
Development Fund	TSP Design		£200,000.00		Staff Time	Staff Time	Design Costs	2021/22		TSP
			£1,620,000.00	£0.00						



Open Report on behalf of James Drury, Executive Director - Commercial

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	County Farms

Summary:

This report provides an update to Members on the County Farms Estate in terms of current challenges, the Agriculture Act and future Strategy.

Actions Required:

The Committee is invited to note and comment on the report.

1. Background

1.1. During the past twelve months there have been some significant changes to the Agricultural sector. This report is to provide Members with an update on the challenges and actions taken.

2. Covid-19

2.1. The pandemic caused some disruption to markets, such as for prime beef and chipping potatoes, but the economic impact for most arable farmers was relatively limited. The Council's primary concern was for the welfare of the tenants and the potential social impact of the lockdown measures and the isolation that this could bring to people already living in some relatively remote locations.

2.2. Regular contact with tenants was put in place and contact details of Savills, Lincolnshire Rural Support Network (LRSN), and the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (RABI) were widely shared and encouraged as support networks.

3. Extreme Weather Conditions

3.1. The weather has been a bigger economic factor for farming over the past year. According to the Met Office, in June 2019 Lincolnshire received 230% of the rainfall expected for the month. Leverton in Lincolnshire recorded 101.2 mm on 10 June. New records were set for two-day and three-day total

rainfall in Lincolnshire on 10-11 and 10-12 June respectively. To follow this, autumn rainfall records were broken for Lincolnshire. This was followed with the driest spring on record, with just 37.3 mm of rain falling in Lincolnshire, just 27% of the long term average.

- 3.2. This adversely impacted the 2020 harvest. DEFRA's estimate of the UK's 2020 wheat crop is 10.1m tonnes, some 37.5% lower than 2019, well below the five-year average (15.1m tonnes) and the lowest since 1981. It is expected that this will have a financial impact on arable farmers over the next twelve months.
- 3.3. Although we cannot control the weather, this has added to the importance attached to ways of mitigating extreme weather such as both drainage and irrigation.



LCC Wainfleet Estate – June 2019

4. Support as a Landlord

- 4.1. Both Covid-19 and the extreme weather have understandably required support from Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) as landlord. In conjunction with daily estate management contact with tenants, the following actions were carried out:
 - RABI was invited to present at the annual tenants meeting on 27 February 2020. Invitations sent to all tenants and all contact details included.
 - RABI details included within the annual newsletter to all tenants (February 2020).
 - Email sent to tenants on 17 March 2020 with team contact details and details of RABI and LRSN.
 - Email sent to tenants on 29 June 2020 confirming contact details, reiterating RABI/LRSN's details, and sharing a link to Covid-19 Business Support.
 - Email sent in October with link to the Farmworker App, again with all contact details for Savills and RABI/LRSN.
- 4.2. In respect of financial support and the potential difficulties in meeting rental demands, tenants have been encouraged to make contact as soon as possible in order that support and payment plans can be agreed. Tenants will be asked to provide the previous year's approved accounts to support their claim and understand whether there are any additional issues. Each enquiry

will be assessed on an individual basis. To date, support has been provided to one tenant in terms of an extended rental payment date as requested by the tenant and approved by the Portfolio Holder.

- 4.3. It should be noted that by their nature, farmers are very proud and private individuals and in some cases assume that by asking for support, it is seen negatively. We have attempted to alleviate those fears by advising as frequently as possible, that early contact is essential and having them remain as tenants is the Council's focus.

5. Agriculture Act 2020

- 5.1 Following the Agriculture Bill receiving Royal Assent in November 2020, DEFRA has produced its Transition Plan 2021-24, providing some clarity on plans for post Brexit farm support in England.
- 5.2 The Government has now set out how much BPS (Basic Payment Scheme) Direct Payments will be cut each year between 2021 and 2024, and how this released money will be used through new grants and schemes to help agriculture become more productive and prepare for there being no direct subsidies from 2028. There is more detail on what the Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme will look like, as well as information on the funding available throughout the transition. The transition period begins on 1 January 2020 and ends in 2027.
- 5.3 The total spend on Direct Payments will be reduced by around 10% in 2021 and 15% in both 2022 and 2023. DEFRA has now confirmed the reduction rates to be applied to Direct Payments in 2021-24, a banded structure (like income tax) will be used to cut payments meaning that larger payments will be cut more heavily.
- 5.4 Modelling suggests that based on historic payment data, 80% of farmers fall in the bottom band as their payments are currently less than £30,000. Relative to their current payments, these farmers will experience cuts of 5% in 2021, 20% in 2022, 35% in 2023 and 50% in 2024.
- 5.5 The average payment reduction for businesses in 2021 will be 5.8%, but payment to 1 in 10 businesses will be cut by 10% or more. Payments to the largest claimants will be cut by almost 25%. For farmers currently receiving over £150,000, the amount of their payment over £150,000 will be cut by 70% by 2024. This is further and faster than the sector had been expecting.

6. Lump Sum Exit Scheme

- 6.1. DEFRA intends to run a Lump Sum Exit Scheme in 2022. This would allow farmers who wish to exit the industry to take their remaining transition period Direct Payments as a capitalised lump sum. The Lump Sum Exit Scheme is intended to assist farmers who are thinking about retiring whilst creating opportunities for new entrants into the farming sector. There will be a consultation on the Government's specific proposals early in 2021. Following

that consultation, we will be in a position to model scenarios of the likely effect on the LCC estate.

7. Future Strategy

- 7.1 The County Farms Strategy will be updated over the next twelve months, providing time to understand the Act changes, trade arrangements and other significant issues as well as undertake meaningful consultation.
- 7.2 In the meantime, liaison with the Countryside Services lead, Chris Miller, is taking place to ensure connectivity in delivering the Council's aspiration to plant 750,000 new trees/hedging and the part that the farm estate can play in that.

8. Conclusion

- 8.1 The County Farms Estate may be subject to substantial change as a result of the Agriculture Act 2020.

9. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

The risks and impact of the changes as listed above will become more apparent as further details are released by the Government. At that stage, modelling will be undertaken and reported accordingly.

10. 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 Sarah Wells, who can be contacted on 07769 953478 or sarah.wells@lincolnshire.gov.uk



Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Historic Places Team Strategy

Summary:

This report will set out the need for a first draft of a strategy for the Historic Places Team. This sets out the way in which the team, within Planning Services, ensures the County Council encourages the residents of Lincolnshire to appreciate and care for their historic environment. As the report says, it is the buildings, landscapes and stories of our past which make Lincolnshire what it is. They are what gives Lincolnshire its character and its residents a sense of place and a sense of belonging. We shall work hard to ensure the legacy we inherited is passed down to future generations in the best possible condition and is managed sustainably for the long term benefit of all for generations to come.

Actions Required:

1. That the Committee provides comments on the content of the Strategy (Appendix A to this report).
2. That the Historic Places Manager be tasked with considering the Committee's thoughts and ideas, and incorporating them into a final draft.
3. That a final draft be brought to this Committee on 13 July 2021, with a view to it being implemented soon thereafter.

1. Background

The Historic Places Team moved to Planning Services in 2019 following a Directorate review. The team runs the county's Historic Environment Record and uses the information held to promote the sustainable management of the historic environment. The Team provides advice on archaeology and the historic environment to local planning authorities and recovers the cost of providing this service.

In order to promote a wider understanding of the county's rich heritage the team runs a number of projects and is currently being funded by Historic England to produce an Extensive Urban Survey – a study of the thirty most historic towns in the historic county of Lincolnshire. The team also hosts the county's Finds Liaison Officer, a post part-funded by the British Museum as part of the national Portable Antiquities Scheme.

In the context of an ever-increasing emphasis being placed on the role heritage can play in the economy, in health and well-being, and in education, it was considered essential to set out the key objectives the team will work to. This provides the opportunity to align the team's objectives with the County Council's Corporate Plan and to respond to national policy contexts.

2. Conclusion

The Historic Places Team will adopt the strategy after the following steps:

- The Historic Places Team wants to hear the views of the Committee and will complete drafting of the strategy following the meeting's discussion of this first draft.
- We want the Committee to give its views on consulting with key stakeholders.
- We shall present a final draft of this Strategy to the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee on 13 July 2021, for immediate implementation upon full endorsement.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

The Historic Places Team works with a large number of partners and provide a service to district councils, the costs of which are recovered in full. In order to inform the residents of the county about their heritage we will need to use all sorts of media including social media and other online channels.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Historic Places Lincolnshire - Our Heritage, Our Future - A Strategy for Lincolnshire's Historic Environment, 2021-2026

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 Ian George, who can be contacted on 07990785499 or ian.george@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Historic Places Lincolnshire

Our heritage, our future

A strategy for Lincolnshire's historic environment

2021-2026

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Action plan

Foreword

Lincolnshire's historic environment isn't about places it's about the people that shaped them and the people who live here today. Lincolnshire faces many challenges in managing its environment to ensure it hands it on in the best possible condition to our children.

To be completed

Signed by Councillor Eddy Poll, Executive Councillor for Commercial and Environmental Management, Lincolnshire County Council

Introduction

England's historic environment is the result of many centuries of human activity as our ancestors have shaped the environment in which they live. In Lincolnshire, the quality and diversity of our historic environment is a key characteristic of the county and a major driver of economic growth as well as giving the county its sense of place.

Heritage is a unique resource which can help shape places people value and therefore want to live, work and invest in, places where quality of life goes hand in hand with aspiration. It is a resource that needs careful management. Inappropriate decisions can lead to long term harm to or the loss of valuable heritage assets. Effective promotion of the county's historic environment supports regeneration, delivering growth and economic diversification. Strengthening a distinctive sense of place can promote a more inclusive sense of ownership in the local environment and can foster its good stewardship. In turn, our historic environment, alongside positive physical transformation of neighbourhoods and improved living standards can help to reduce crime and increase mental wellbeing. Our heritage is a source of great potential and we shall seek to realise this for the benefit of the people of Lincolnshire, its businesses and all who visit the county.

Vision

Strategy Vision

Heritage in changing world – cherished, conserved and enjoyed

'The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team will act as a steward of the county's historic environment, actively facilitating sustainable development while ensuring that it is sensitive towards the inherited landscape and character of the county. In so doing, we shall promote growth that is sustainable, inclusive and respectful of Lincolnshire's past. The historic environment gives the places of the county their local distinctiveness and we shall ensure this legacy is handed on to future generations. We shall work collaboratively to produce better outcomes for the people of Lincolnshire.'

Objectives

Lincolnshire County Council will fulfil its vision for the county's rich and diverse historic environment by:

- Providing a key strategic overview for all concerned in managing the wealth of heritage resources across Lincolnshire.
- Promoting the long term and sustainable management of the sites, monuments and landscapes which form our historic environment.

- Promoting community participation in the management and promotion of the local heritage resource.
- Promoting a greater understanding of the valuable role the heritage can play in education both in teaching and learning along with research into the county's illustrious past.
- Developing a wider understanding of the role our heritage can play in achieving a greater prosperity for the people who live and work in Lincolnshire.
- Promoting a greater understanding of the international links with Lincolnshire that have both shaped the county and its people but also influenced global events.
- Fostering a greater role for the historic environment in the promotion of Lincolnshire as a county with a strong sense of place and an offering to the visitor from both within and beyond the UK.
- Developing strong, county-wide partnerships between all those who care for aspects of Lincolnshire's heritage.
- Seeking funding from national and other organisations to ensure there is investment in heritage assets and projects which promote our historic environment.
- Ensuring the heritage plays its part in promoting the county of Lincolnshire as a destination for visitors.
- Being responsive to change and able to take opportunities to the benefit of the historic environment when such opportunities arise.
- Appointing a Heritage Champion to provide a strong, strategic lead for the county's historic environment.

These objectives will be met by implementing the Action Plan within this strategy.

Executive Summary

This strategy sets out how Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), through the work of its Historic Places Team and Planning Services, will work with partners to manage change in the county's historic environment. We shall work to ensure our vision for the county's rich historic environment is realised through developing strong partnerships and by working with local people.

- Lincolnshire has an historic environment which contains a rich resource of sites, buildings and landscapes from every period of our past, many of which are of national and international significance.
- Lincolnshire County Council has a role and duty to act as a steward, protecting this heritage for future generations to enjoy. In order to achieve this, we shall take a strategic approach, working with partners (e.g. Historic England, the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), district councils, etc) to ensure our heritage assets are protected and also contribute fully to the economic development of the county.
- Our historic environment has the potential to contribute to the visitor economy of the county. Heritage tourism contributes more to the UK economy than the advertising, film or car industries combined.
- Our historic environment has the potential to provide economic growth that is environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. A vibrant cultural offer associated with heritage and tourism is vital to resolving one of Lincolnshire's most intractable economic challenges – attracting and retaining a highly skilled workforce.
- The Historic Places Team will position itself at the heart of Lincolnshire County Council's role in shaping better places for Lincolnshire and providing opportunities for local communities to engage with the stories and places of their past.

Key Goals for the Service

This strategy is intended to be a framework for service delivery. As such, we have devised three core objectives, under which specific objectives will sit. They are:

- Encouraging people to value and care for our shared heritage and the historic environment.
- Promoting heritage through education and awareness.
- Encouraging people to see heritage as an engine for change in both the economy and society.

Lincolnshire County Council's Corporate Plan

Our vision: working for a better future

In addition the County Council states:

Our ambitions go far beyond what we can deliver on our own, so you will find detailed here how we will work with public and private organisations to bring greater and lasting benefits to our county.

The Corporate Plan underpins our 'One Council' approach, which ensures all services are working towards shared goals and will help different areas of the council work together more effectively.

In 2019/20, the total cost of services Lincolnshire County Council provides will amount to £1,303m, inclusive of schools. The current capital programme encompasses planned spend of £119m in 2019/20 and a further £146m in future years.

We want to be a council that continues to offer our residents the services they need and the lifestyle they deserve, but that also shows strong leadership and speaks up proudly for Lincolnshire.

We are identifying key priorities for this council and for Lincolnshire. We are determined that in the coming years people and communities will have:

- High aspirations
- The opportunity to enjoy life to the full
- Thriving environments
- Good-value council services

Our historic environment

Lincolnshire is the fourth largest county in England, stretching from the bustling riverside town of Gainsborough in the northwest to picturesque Stamford in the south. People have inhabited Lincolnshire for over 500,000 years and, as a consequence, we have inherited a rich landscape containing heritage sites from across the millennia. Despite the intensive ways in which the land has been used over many centuries, particularly for arable farming, Lincolnshire's heritage is outstanding in both its extent and the quality of what survives. The landscape is dotted with prehistoric burial mounds, historic towns, great estates, the remains of medieval villages long since abandoned and even the remains of airfields from our role as Bomber County in World War Two.

Evidence of the long history

Lincolnshire has a long history of antiquarian interest in the relics of its past, notably from people like William Stukeley, born in Holbeach in 1687, and Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820). This antiquarian interest means many excavations and investigations have taken place across the county. Much of this work has either been based on random discoveries or the result of development. Systematic survey and analysis is the best way to achieve a more rigorous collection of data upon which to make long term management decisions. With this in mind, Lincolnshire County Council has undertaken and supported a number of projects often in collaboration with partners.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The landscape is dotted with sites, monuments and places of historic significance. For a long time the land in between was often neglected by researchers but Historic England has developed over a number of years a programme of characterisation projects to encourage the creation of a broader perspective of the landscape of England. The county of Lincolnshire's historic landscape was studied and a report produced in 2011 summarised the findings of the project.

Historic farmsteads

In 2015 Historic England published guidance on historic farmsteads in Lincolnshire. This report followed research undertaken across the historic county to understand the resource of historic farmsteads across the county as part of a national characterisation programme.

National Mapping Programme

A key resource for archaeology is the evidence we can glean from aerial photographs. Many researchers have flown the county taking aerial photographs for reasons of archaeological prospection. In recognition of the fact that many of these photographs have not been accurately transcribed and interpreted Historic England funded what it called the National Mapping Programme. Part of the county of Lincolnshire was studied although a significant part of the south of the county remains to be done.

Extensive Urban Survey

In 2018 Lincolnshire County Council successfully obtained funding from Historic England to undertake a survey of thirty historic towns across the historic county of Lincolnshire. This project will provide a historical mapping and narrative for each town. The information will be provided to local planning authorities and other partners to provide an evidence base for planning and investment decision making. The project also has its own website: www.lincsabout.town.

Excavations in City of Lincoln

In the days of post-war redevelopment the damage done to town and city centres led to large-scale building programmes. People began to realise that archaeological sites were being put at risk. This led to a number of major programmes of archaeological work. The city of Lincoln was subject to a major campaign of archaeological excavations from the late 1960s. In the 1990s these were brought to publication with a series of academic publications. In response to this huge resource of archaeological information, Historic England funded a series of initiatives to allow for better management of this rich resource including the Urban Archaeology Database and LARA, the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment. These led to the development of the Heritage Connect website: <http://www.heritageconnectlincoln.com/>

The Planning System

In 1990 at a conference in Lincoln the then government launched Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning. This established the desirability of preserving archaeological remains as a material consideration in the planning process. Central to good decision making about archaeological remains was the need for local plan policies to reflect the desirability of preserving archaeological remains potentially of national importance. This was based on acknowledgement that only a small fraction of important archaeological sites were legally protected by scheduling as ancient monuments.

In the past thirty years many changes have been brought about by successive governments but the preservation of significant archaeological remains is still fundamental to national planning policy (currently stated in the National Planning Policy Framework, 2019).

Build Beautiful Agenda

The character of place and the desire to raise the quality of design is also something that various governments have tried to address. In January 2020 the government published the report of the Build Better, Build Beautiful Commission called *Living With Beauty: promoting health, well-being and sustainable growth*. The objective is to find ways of promoting high quality design for new homes and neighbourhoods.

This comes at a time when the changing nature of retail, in particular as more shopping is done online, is bringing about great change to our historic town and city centres. The government has launched a number of initiatives to try and combat

these threats and many Lincolnshire towns are benefitting from the funding available to try and address economic and social decline in the main urban centres.

Post-Covid recovery

The year 2020 was dominated by the global pandemic brought about by the coronavirus (Covid-19). The subsequent lockdown of parts of the UK economy in order to reduce transmission of the virus has had a huge impact on the viability of many businesses and these impacts may well add to the changes in our town centres particularly if one of the long term outcomes is a decline in the reliance on office working.

The Resource

Lincolnshire's historic environment is a rich resource. There are 8,095 listed buildings in the county and 536 scheduled monuments. Not only that but there are important historic landscapes too, including 193 conservation areas and 28 registered historic parks and gardens. Stamford town centre was the first conservation area designated in England. Lincolnshire is famed for its windmills and contains the tallest windmill in the country, at Moulton, near Spalding, and the only eight-sailed windmill, at Heckington.

Our heritage is not just about places. It is about the people that occupied these places and the impact they had on our county. People leave intangible traces in the way they live their life. Great thinkers like Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Joseph Banks, Alfred Lord Tennyson, George Boole and Margaret Thatcher have left their mark far beyond the county's boundaries. Lincolnshire has contributed to international history too, be it with the contribution it made to the first European settlers of North America or the mapping of the globe by early explorers like Matthew Flinders, Sir John Franklin and George Bass.

It is the traces of these lives and so many more which have shaped the county and left the remains for which we are temporary custodians.

The Historic Places Team

Set within LCC's Planning Services, the Historic Places Team consists of archaeologists and heritage professionals providing advice on the management of the county's heritage and to ensure public awareness of it. The team works with a number of partners from within and beyond the heritage sector, seeking funding where it can for projects that will enhance our knowledge of the county's historic environment and our ability to manage it.

Working in Partnership – Relationship of this Strategy to others

The Historic Places Team works with many partners in order to achieve the objectives set out below. We have partners within LCC, especially our colleagues in Cultural Services, Economic Development and Highways and Planning. We also have numerous external partners, many of whom have their own strategic plans and stated objectives. This strategy is written within the context of these.

Why we need a strategy

Below we set out areas where the historic environment and heritage of Lincolnshire can contribute to the life of the people who live in or visit Lincolnshire. We believe a strategy is needed to address the risks our heritage faces in a rapidly changing world. We set out ways in which we hope to ensure our heritage is better cared for so that by the end of the five years covered by this strategy our historic environment will be a better condition.

There is always a risk that heritage is seen as something which is nice to have rather than being seen as something which is of intrinsic value which should be treated as an essential component of people's lives. This section sets out the context in which heritage has to operate in the county, the positive reasons why we need a strategy as well as the threats we face in ensuring it is properly managed.

This strategy seeks to release the potential of Lincolnshire's heritage to contribute its fullest potential for its people and places. It is our aspiration that this strategy will seek to enable this potential to be developed in a shared and co-operative approach. The purpose of this strategy is to provide a framework and context for how we should best care for and prioritise those assets most at risk or in need of urgent focus, and promote heritage in the county.

Heritage assets are vulnerable and once harmed or lost can never adequately be replaced. Too often we look back in regret at the heritage that has been destroyed in the past; we do not want future generations to do likewise and find fault with the approach we took to handing on our legacy. In that context this strategy is both a call to action and a reminder that everyone has a responsibility for preserving our shared heritage.

Lincolnshire faces a great deal of change. Population growth brings with it a need for improved infrastructure, housing, schools and other services crucial to the economic development of the county. However, the county's heritage is strong, diverse and full of character, and should be core to the offer the county can make to residents, businesses and visitors alike.

The economic impact of heritage can be considerable. It can make a fundamental difference to how people feel and whether they want to live, work in and visit the county. Heritage is a key contributor to making a place attractive making a particular place appealing. Research in recent years has shown that heritage is a driver of prosperity, especially economic growth and employment.

The wellbeing impact of heritage is also considerable: engagement with heritage changes people's lives. Appreciation of and engagement with heritage helps people to understand the world around them – it gives them pride in their surroundings and a 'sense of place'. A shared sense of place between organisations, individuals, heritage/cultural businesses and groups supports community identity, cohesion and health and wellbeing. Research by Historic England has clearly demonstrated that visiting a heritage site improves personal wellbeing.

In developing this strategy Lincolnshire County Council has been aware of the context in which it sits. Many of the partners we work with have their own strategies and policies which influence the work we do.

The system for planning in England is established through law but is guided by the principles set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF establishes the rules by which heritage assets, whether designated or not, should be managed by the planning system clearly establishing that the government believes that development which harms or destroys the significance of a heritage asset does not fall within the definition of sustainable.

The statutory advisor to the government on the historic environment is Historic England. As well as advising the Secretary of State on the listing of heritage assets of national importance they also have a statutory function to advise on consents for works to such assets. Historic England also provides guidance on best practice within the historic environment on matters as diverse as archaeological techniques to practical conservation.

The guidance set by the NPPF is supported by Advice Notes drawn up by Historic England. These give more specific advice on what constitutes best practice within the historic environment.

Of particular importance for decision making by local planning authorities is the local plan. Each is required by law to set out the local approach to planning policy and how it will be implemented. Each local plan will set out policies for the historic environment and will set out to avoid development which would adversely affect heritage assets. There is a strong presumption in favour of development.

In 2019 LCC commissioned a piece of research which demonstrated the value which is attached to our historic environment and heritage. This demonstrated that people value its ability to provide a place of entertainment and learning but also value the way in which the heritage around them provides them with an environment which they cherish and gives them a sense of place.

Theme 1 - Valuing and Caring

Lincolnshire County Council believes that we should hand down to future generations our heritage wherever possible in a better condition than we received it. We can only achieve this by encouraging people to appreciate their heritage.

The 'Heritage Cycle' set out below demonstrates how by raising awareness of the importance of our historic environment we can encourage better guardianship of heritage assets because people value them more when they understand more about them

Heritage cycle (c. English Heritage, 2003)



Managing the Historic Environment Record

The main repository of information about Lincolnshire's historic environment is the Historic Environment Record managed and promoted by Lincolnshire County Council. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) requires local authorities to 'maintain or have access to a historic environment record' to ensure the proper management of heritage assets through the planning system.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) is a digital and archival record of all known archaeology, listed buildings and historic sites of interest (including wrecks and battlefields) in Lincolnshire. The HER is publically accessible to all, making it a valuable resource for students and the general public alike. The NPPF requires that the HER is kept up-to-date so the evidence within it can be used to assess the significance of heritage assets which may be affected by development and it should contribute to the prediction of where previously unidentified heritage assets may be present. The Lincolnshire HER has a national reputation as one of the most accurate and comprehensive such records in the country. We wish to further develop this resource in order to make sure that it embraces new technology, continues to fulfil its

role within the local execution of the NPPF and reaches new audiences within the research community and the general public at large.

Managing Historic Sites through Planning

Lincolnshire County Council provides advice to local authorities as well as its own planning function on the impact of development upon the historic environment, particularly archaeological remains.

- Provide pre-application archaeological advice to planners, developers, consultants and others including assisting in the design and monitoring of advance fieldwork, reviewing report and so on.
- Provide direct advice to local authorities on planning applications for archaeology in line with our contract.
- Provide strategic advice to Lincolnshire County Council and where requested to district council planning authorities.
- Deliver planning advice to Lincolnshire County Council.
- Offer advice to Lincolnshire County Council's teams on our own developments and where appropriate liaise with WSP over the management of the archaeological work on these.
- Overseeing the discharge of planning requirements for archaeology through agreeing schemes of archaeological works, monitoring their implementation and standards as well as reviewing the results of the works and reporting.
- Where required, provide expert advice in planning appeals.

The prudent and well-informed management of our archaeological heritage is dependent upon the expert advice available to local authorities when making planning decisions.

Advice on the management of the historic built environment is provided by Conservation Officers based in each district council. The Historic Places Team works closely with them and attends the quarterly meetings of the Lincolnshire Conservation Officers Group.

Non-planning

There are developments of changes which can be made within the towns and countryside of England which do not require planning permission. LCC will work with bodies who benefit from permitted development rights or who have their works approved by mechanisms other than through the local planning authority. These include the statutory undertakers (providing water, gas, electricity and tele-communications), Network Rail, the Environment Agency, the internal drainage boards and others.

Advising on Agri-Environment Proposal

It has long been recognised that one of the greatest impacts upon the historic environment, especially archaeological sites, can be made by agricultural practices. In response the DEFRA-backed Countryside Stewardship has established ways in which it can encourage good management of the environment, natural and historic, to benefit this and future generations by compensating land owners and farmers for implementing less harmful management options.

Working with Partners to Improve our Understanding of the Resource

Our knowledge of the historic environment does not and should not remain static. New discoveries are being made all the time. It is a condition of planning permission that information gained in the course of development feeds into the HER thereby keeping our knowledge up-to-date. We encourage those undertaking research within the historic environment to provide us with the results of their endeavours. We can share this information with the local community.

Information comes in many forms – old photos, old maps, historic research of ancient documents, archaeological research. We value it all as it all contributes to an improved understanding of how the places of Lincolnshire have come to be how they are today.

Making Connections within our Environment

The historic environment is one element of our landscape. It cannot be managed in isolation. In managing historic buildings, landscapes and sites we will find others may have an interest in a given place. Of particular importance is to manage the natural environment and valuable habitats in such a way that wildlife and heritage can thrive alongside one another. We will work with partners to ensure pragmatic solutions to management challenges are found which will result in better management for the benefit of all interests.

Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC)

The Church of England has a general exemption from the secular planning law. It has its own system for managing its heritage assets. The Historic Places Team has a place on the DAC and will advise the Lincoln Diocese on the appropriate ways of managing its rich heritage resource.

Heritage Crime

There are many threats to the heritage and the Historic Places Team works with partners to ensure criminal activity which puts our heritage at risk is minimised or, if it does occur, is investigated. We attend the Rural Community Safety Multi-Agency Gold Group coordinated by Lincolnshire Police. While most people engage with our heritage in a respectful way some seek to make profit from it and this can range from the theft of lead from church roofs to the illicit removal of artefacts from private land. We will work with partners to reduce the risk to our shared heritage.

Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook

In the interest of ensuring that where archaeological work is required it is done so to the best possible standard, LCC maintains a handbook to provide guidance on the way in which excavations and other forms of archaeological work should be undertaken. This handbook draws upon nationally accepted standards drawn up by bodies like Historic England, the Museums Association and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

We will ensure this valuable document remains up-to-date and reflects, as well as possible, the best practice of the time.

Theme 2 - Promoting Heritage through Education and Awareness

Knowledge of our past does not stand still. New discoveries are being made all the time. All these discoveries add to our narrative of the past of the county and often can contribute to the national story. We will work with all partners in the county and beyond to ensure research into the county's past continues and its results are made available to as wide an audience as possible.

Education

Research

We will ensure that information gained about the historic environment of Lincolnshire is shared to as wide an audience as possible. We will encourage others to research the archaeology and history of the county and will ensure we work with partners, particularly the universities, to ensure the wealth of resources in Lincolnshire are studied by suitably qualified researchers.

Teaching and learning

The National Curriculum requires young people to learn about their local environment and their local history. We will work with providers to ensure that they have the opportunity to use resources to give children an opportunity to interact with their local historic sites.

Historic England

Research into the management of and conservation of heritage assets is led by the government's agency for the historic environment, Historic England. We will work with the officers of Historic England to ensure that Lincolnshire receives funding for projects within the county which can contribute to the nation's story.

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Frameworks

In recognition of the important contribution the information gained through development-funded archaeological interventions, Historic England has supported the creation of regional research strategies. Lincolnshire County Council works with Historic England and regional partners to promote these research frameworks, enhancing our understanding of the development of Lincolnshire and the wider region.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

Metal detecting is a highly popular hobby in the UK. We are enthusiastic participants in the Portable Antiquities Scheme which is run nationally by the British Museum to promote the reporting of finds. Lincolnshire is one of the most popular counties in the country for the hobby and it has led to remarkable discoveries coming to light. We will ensure our Finds Liaison Officer has the necessary resources to record all the finds that come to light and ensure that the requirements of the Treasure Act are fully complied with, including working with the Lincolnshire Coroner. Where appropriate we will encourage finders to deposit their material in a local museum, preferably with Lincolnshire County Council's Heritage Service.

Universities

Lincolnshire benefits from hosting two universities in Lincoln and each has programmes which interact with the historic environment. We will work with staff and students to ensure they can research and benefit from Lincolnshire's wealth of heritage resources. This will generate a new understanding of heritage sites and will lead to greater community engagement with the historic environment. Universities can access funds for research and we will encourage them to undertake as much research as possible on their doorstep, here in Lincolnshire.

Local Societies

Lincolnshire plays host to the country's oldest learned society outside London, the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology is a thriving county society which publishes the county's academic journal, Lincolnshire for History and Archaeology. There are many smaller societies and local groups promoting heritage and the study of local history across the county. These all offer a valuable way of disseminating information about the county's heritage to local communities. We will support them wherever we can and will participate in events they organise.

Community Projects

Working with local communities can bring rewards for us but more importantly for the local people. We can encourage people to understand their heritage better. In turn, this can encourage people to take responsibility for their local environment because they develop a sense of pride in their locality.

Work with Colleagues in Heritage Services

Other teams across Lincolnshire County Council provide ways of engaging with people and their heritage. This is particularly true of Heritage Services who run the county council's heritage attractions. These provide venues for engagement with artefacts and stories of the county's rich past. We encourage professional archaeologists to ensure their finds add to this story by depositing their archives with the Heritage Service.

Theme 3 - Heritage as an Engine for Change – Economy and Society

The Historic Environment can be a powerful engine for both economic growth and the physical transformation of the living environment. In its research published in Heritage Counts in 2019, Historic England showed that the heritage sector provides a Gross Value Added of £31 billion per annum and supports 464,000 jobs. In their report they referred to 'Heritage and the economics of uniqueness' and this is supported by LCC's enthusiasm for the creation of places with local distinctiveness.

Lincolnshire County Council is ambitious for both our communities and our local economy and we believe that the historic environment has a vital role to play in the social, economic and cultural development of the county. The ways in which this can be achieved simultaneously embraces both tangible remains of our heritage like its buildings, monuments and museums but also the intangible heritage of events and cultural activities and the special character of its places. The positive outcomes which result from careful and dynamic stewardship of our historic environment are clear: reduced crime, increased mental wellbeing, economic growth, positive physical transformation of local neighbourhoods and improved living standards. Our heritage is a source of great potential and as a service, we will seek to unlock and realise this for the benefit of the people of Lincolnshire.

The quality of the environment makes a strong contribution to an individual's sense of place and their quality of life.

Tourism

The Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership has six priority areas for growth and one of these is the visitor economy. In its strategy it states,

Home to the Red Arrows and including Lincoln Castle and Cathedral, the Lincolnshire Wolds and the vibrant coastal resorts of Cleethorpes, Mablethorpe and Skegness – the UK's fourth most popular holiday resort – the area has a rich heritage, cultural and leisure offer.

The historic environment contributes a great deal to the visitor economy. Our understanding of places can contribute to the stories we can tell to visitors and residents alike. There are many visitor attractions across the county which tell a story of history and contribute to the tourism offer of the county.

The Green Masterplan

Lincolnshire County Council is developing a Green Masterplan. This will set out how Lincolnshire will contribute to meeting the UK's climate objectives and reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. To reach this goal will require many changes in personal behaviour for the residents of the county. It will also require physical changes which will have the potential to impact the wider environment. We shall work with colleagues and partners to ensure the historic environment can play its part in achieving the goals set out in the Green Masterplan and deliver a safer and more sustainable future for our grandchildren.

Church of England

There is a church in every community in Lincolnshire. Many churches are in crisis as their congregations dwindle and the Parochial Church Council struggles to generate the revenue to support the maintenance of what are often ancient buildings. We will work with the Diocese of Lincoln, particularly through its DAC, to ensure this resource of valuable heritage assets continues to thrive. In some instances this may mean introducing innovative new uses into the buildings and providing wider social and community activities within them.

Social Prescribing

In recent years, as people have come to realise the critical importance of mental well-being, alongside physical well-being, the local environment can play an important part in positively contributing to a person's sense of place and purpose.

Projects

The county council will seek funding for projects which connect people with places. In recent years we have been undertaking the Extensive Urban Survey funded by Historic England as part of their national programme of characterisation projects.

Action Plan - 2021-2026

1. Historic Environment Record

We will commission from Historic England an HER Audit to allow us to benchmark our records and our systems of recording.

Purpose: to allow us to better understand the resource we curate and the ways in which it can be improved.

We will commission the creation of an online portal to our database thereby allowing people from all around the world to access the record of Lincolnshire's historic places.

Purpose: to provide wide community access to the stories the information on Lincolnshire's historic environment can tell.

We will ensure the Lincolnshire HER continues to be a national exemplar in the way it manages and presents information on the historic environment.

Purpose: to ensure we are well-placed to benefit from projects which will further enhance our record and to allow Lincolnshire to play its full part in contributing to the national story of our shared heritage.

2. Extensive Urban Survey (EUS)

We will complete the Extensive Urban Survey which was commenced in 2018 and ensure it contributes fully to the national picture of the characterisation of historic places.

Purpose: to ensure the threats to the market and small towns of Lincolnshire are well understood.

We shall seek further opportunities to utilise the skills developed as part of the EUS project in other projects both within and beyond Lincolnshire.

Purpose: to further enhance our understanding of places in Lincolnshire and to provide a regional lead.

3. Historic Pubs Project

In partnership with many groups and with funding from Historic England, we shall run a project which records the public house across Lincolnshire. We shall start with a pilot project looking at the Heritage Coast area of the county called Inns on the Edge. We are aware the public house is a resource at risk. Even before the Covid-19 pandemic village pubs were facing many economic challenges. They are a key element of many places giving a vibrancy to many rural and isolated communities. Only by better understanding the resource will we be able to better address the challenges faced.

Purpose: to provide us with the tools needed to allow better management of this threatened heritage resource.

4. Social Prescribing

Given the evidence which increasingly demonstrates the value for personal well-being of engaging with historic places and historic artefacts we shall promote the historic environment as a force for good. There is a value to mental well-being of being outdoors and experiencing historic places in their landscape setting. We will work with partners to ensure that the heritage of Lincolnshire plays its part in contributing to improvements in the physical and mental health of the residents of the county.

Purpose: to contribute towards improving the quality of life for the residents of Lincolnshire.

5. Planning Archaeology

We will ensure we provide timely, expert advice to all those who seek to make changes within the local environment which might have an impact on heritage assets.

Purpose: to implement government policy on sustainable development.

We shall update the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook to ensure all that we work with are aware of how we expect archaeology to be undertaken in the county.

Purpose: to maintain the highest professional standards in a world of developer-funded archaeology.

Not all archaeological impacts result from change which is controlled by the planning systems. Infrastructure projects by statutory undertakers are usually permitted development and are controlled by other means.

Purpose: to ensure major construction projects in Lincolnshire play their part in avoiding unnecessary harm to the heritage of the county.

Land-use change and environmental management can bring impacts within the countryside which can have adverse impacts. The expertise of the team will ensure the transition away from EU funded measures for achieving good management of the countryside brings benefits for the historic environment.

Purpose: to reduce the impact on some of the county's less well understood heritage resources.

6. Local Listing

The government is keen to ensure that heritage assets of less than national value are better represented in the planning process. Powers exist for local authorities to make lists of heritage assets of local value and we shall endeavour to provide a central resource and focus for the county-wide drive for a consistent approach across the historic county of Lincolnshire.

Purpose: to ensure non-designated heritage assets of local value are maintained as features of our local environment.

7. Raising Awareness

We will work with universities to maximise the research undertaken in Lincolnshire on sites, landscapes and the material of the county's past.

Purpose: to provide us with even better information with which to tell Lincolnshire's story.

We will work with the education sector to develop resources suitable for young people and allowing the local historic environment to contribute to the teaching and learning of the county's young people.

Purpose: to raise awareness of the value of our heritage and to encourage greater understanding of how it needs to be cared for.

We will work with partners across the sector to ensure artefacts found across Lincolnshire are recorded and, if appropriate, donated to the Heritage Service.

Purpose: to ensure the full reporting of all historic artefacts so they can contribute to the story of the county.

Where appropriate we will develop projects to better understand sites which are reported to us and engage with local communities to help them develop the skills needed to understand the historic environment.

Purpose: to maximise the potential our heritage has to enthuse and excite people about their local history.

8. Appointment of a Heritage Champion

In line with many local authorities Lincolnshire County Council will appoint a Member with the specific brief to promote our rich historic environment and the many assets it contains.

Purpose: to ensure the Council Tax payers of Lincolnshire are fully aware that their heritage will be cared for and is in safe hands.

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Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2020-2021 – Quarters 1 and 2

Summary:

This report sets out the performance of the Tier 2 Service Level Performance measures for 2020/21 Quarters 1 and 2 for Economy, Flooding and Waste which are within the remit of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the details of the performance contained in the report and recommend any changes or actions to the relevant Executive Councillor.

1. Background

Economy Performance Measures

The targets measure the number of businesses supported, the number of adults gaining qualifications and the amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire. Progress has been very good to date. The Growth department has been very innovative and resourceful and changed the mode of delivery to a virtual model very quickly; this alongside the government grants has greatly supported our learners and business community.

Businesses Supported

886 businesses have been supported for Quarter 2 (Q2) against a target of 410. The Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub continues to provide a wide range of vital business support services having assisted 259 businesses in Q2.

The Team Lincolnshire Cares programme has supported 112 businesses in Q2 and the weekly virtual Coffee Clubs continue to grow in popularity with 14 taking place in Q2.

86 businesses were supported to submit expressions of interest for the LEADER grant programme and support was provided to 37 businesses located across our property portfolio.

Qualifications Achieved

The number of qualifications achieved has increased to 413, including 353 added in Q2 against a target of 420. In response to the challenges raised in delivering learning provision during Covid-19, alternative and innovative approaches were encouraged with the result that 34% of the 353 qualifications achieved in Q2 were delivered by e-learning.

20% of the qualifications were delivered in the Gainsborough area, 17% in Skegness/Mablethorpe and 10% in Lincoln. 34% of all learners that achieved qualifications this quarter had no or low levels of prior qualifications.

External Funding Attracted

The total value of external funding received now stands at £3,453,208 against a Q2 target of £3,000,000.

This includes £1,764,878 attracted in Q2 of which £691,036 was received through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Greater Lincolnshire Productivity Hubs project.

The Covid-19 Visitor and Wider Economy recovery grant pot provided £776,842 and £297,000 was received from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for Covid-19 business support response work, including support for the East Midlands Cluster lead role.

Applications made in Q2 for the LEADER grants will be awarded in Q3 alongside additional grants realised through ERDF and EARDF grants.

Flooding Performance Measures

A total of 18 flooding incidents have been recorded since April 2020 where internal flooding of a property has occurred and where a formal investigation has been commenced by the Council under its role as Lead Local Flood Authority.

The County Council has determined that these investigations (known as 'section 19 investigations') should be instigated in the event that there is a flooding incident during which one or more domestic properties are flooded internally, the strategic highway network is significantly affected, there is significant impact on farmland and there is significant impact on the community, for example schools, commercial property or other community asset.

Of these 18 investigations since April 2020, 15 have occurred in the quarter under review (July to September), which compares with 18 taking place in the same quarter in 2019-20. However, the data also clearly shows the significant impact of the flooding events of the second half of 2019, with 171 investigations commenced during 2019-20.

Waste Performance Measures

The targets measure the recycling performance across Lincolnshire. Recyclable materials are collected either by the district councils from households or by Lincolnshire County Council when residents visit the recycling centres. Our performance has followed the national trend as regards the effects of coronavirus with national and local lockdowns. More waste and recycling has been collected from households and less from the recycling centres as residents spend more time at home.

The recycling performance at the recycling centres for the first two quarters is above the target as is the tonnage of recycling collected from households through the kerbside collections by district councils. Data on the graphs are shown as a forecast until the Government approve our statistical returns for the full year, usually in December/January, when it changes to actual.

2. Conclusion

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is invited to review and comment on the performance information for Quarters 1 and 2 and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

3. Consultation - Not Applicable

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Economy Performance Measures
Appendix B	Flooding Performance Measures
Appendix C	Waste Performance Measures

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

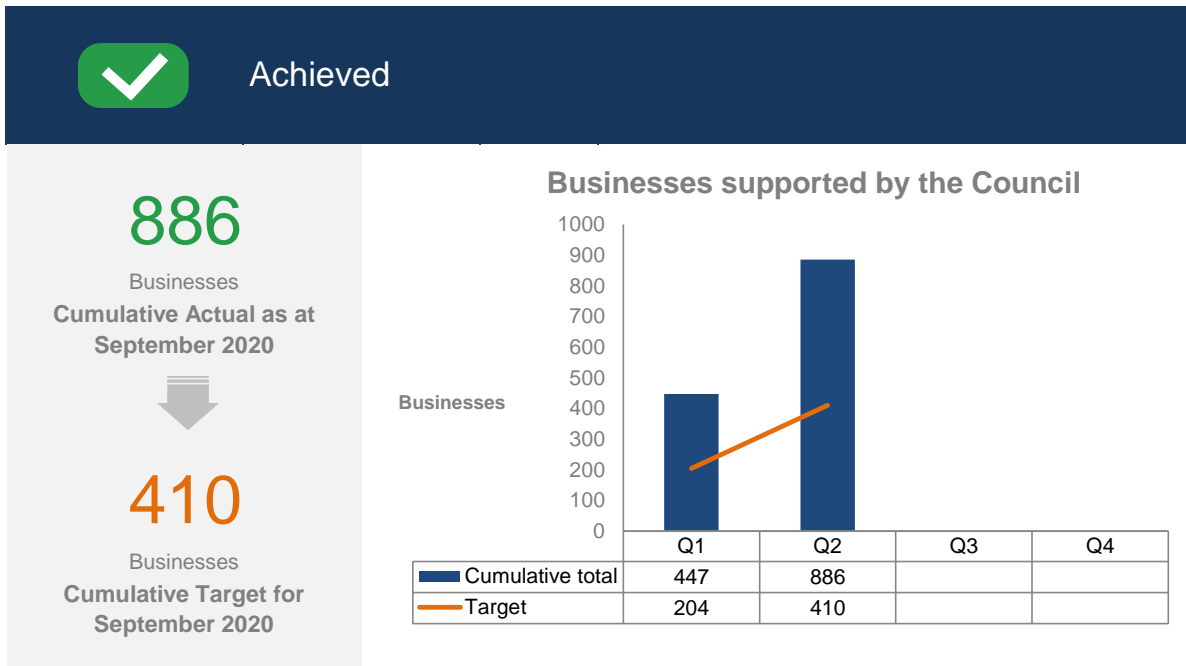
This report was written by:

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Businesses supported by the Council

Number of businesses who receive direct support and advice from services the Council commission. The council commissions a series of programmes which help business leaders to grow their business. The businesses who receive support will grow, creating jobs and other opportunities (e.g. supply chain). A higher number of businesses supported by the Council indicates a better performance.

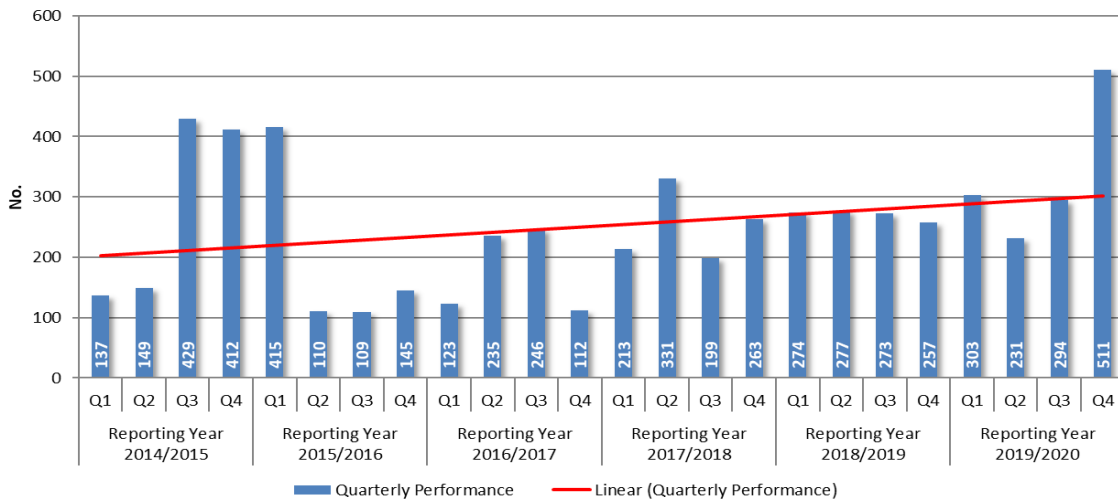


About the latest performance

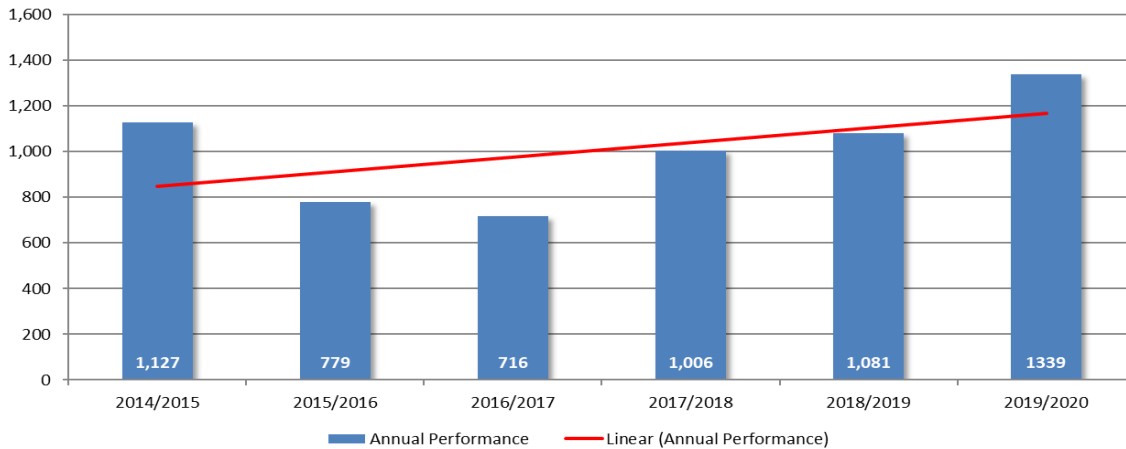
886 businesses have now been supported during 2020/21 including 439 added in Q2. The Growth Hub continues to provide a wide range of vital business support services having assisted 259 businesses in Q2. Through Team Lincolnshire Cares, 112 businesses were supported in Q2, and the weekly Virtual Coffee Clubs continue to grow in popularity with a further 14 having taken place in Q2. 86 companies were supported in submitting expressions of interest for grants through the LEADER programme and a variety of support was also provided to 37 businesses located across our property portfolio

Further details

Businesses Supported by the Council



**Businesses Supported by the Council
Annual Performance**



About the target

Targets are based on previous years actuals. However, dependent on individual business needs, the level and type of support that businesses demand and seek during the course of a year may vary which will affect the performance of this measure

About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for a +/- 5% fluctuation against the target

About benchmarking

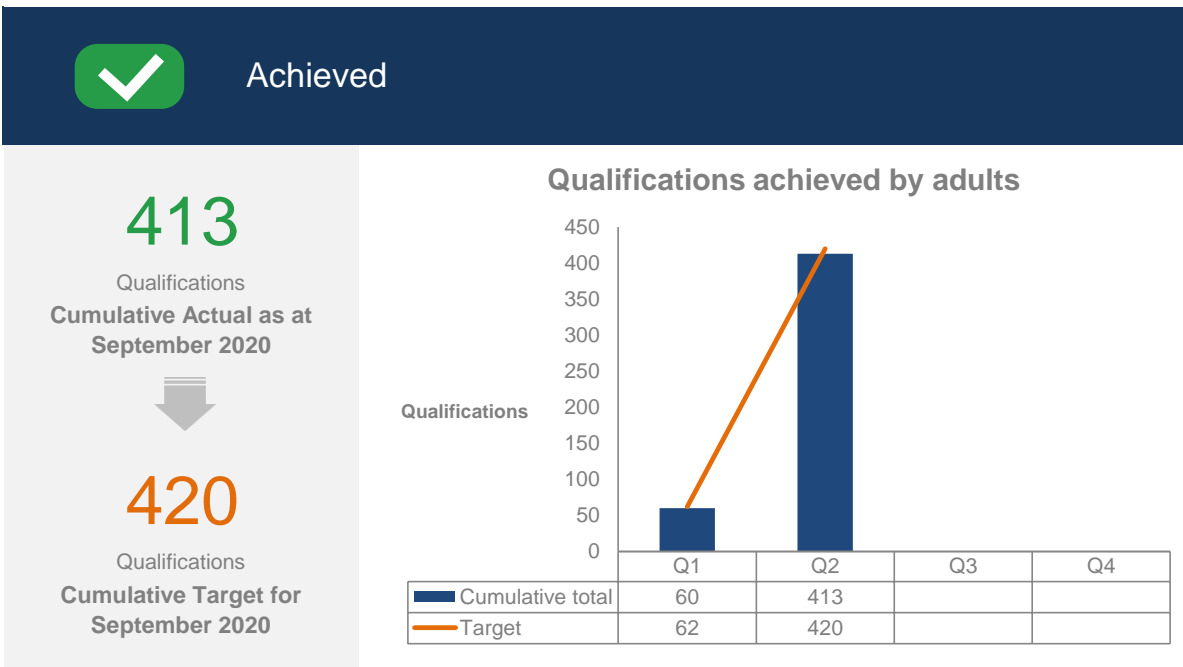
This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

Qualifications achieved by adults

Number of qualifications achieved (skills programmes, vocational training programmes, adult and community learning) through programmes supported by the council. The council commissions a series of training schemes which help individuals to gain skills. These training schemes are focused on the skills that employers need. Employers can understand an individual's skill level by the qualifications that they hold, hence the reason that we count the number of qualifications achieved.

A higher number of qualifications achieved indicates a better performance.

Although this measure is reported on a quarterly basis, the data that is published spans two academic years, 2019/20 and 2020/21

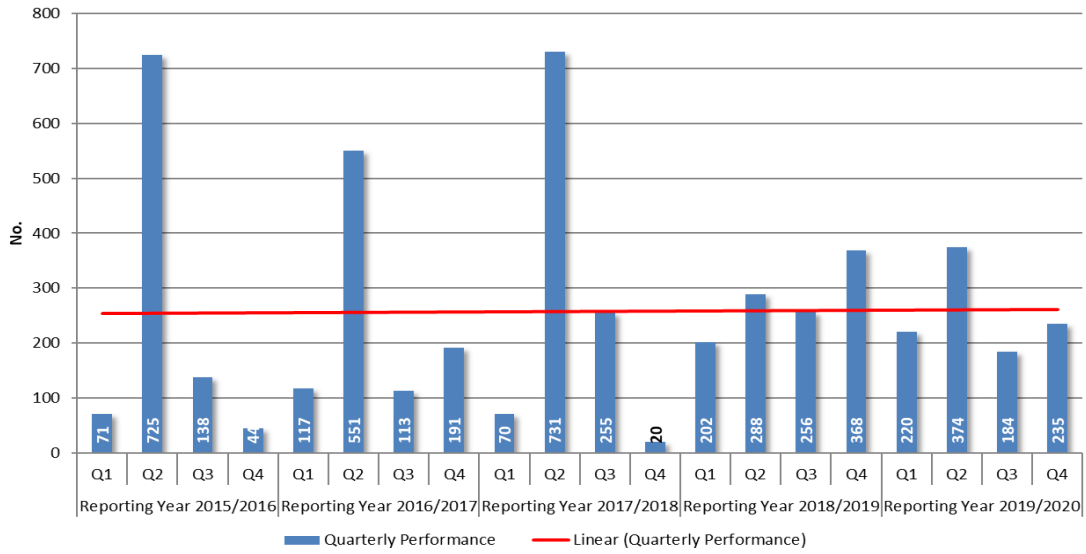


About the latest performance

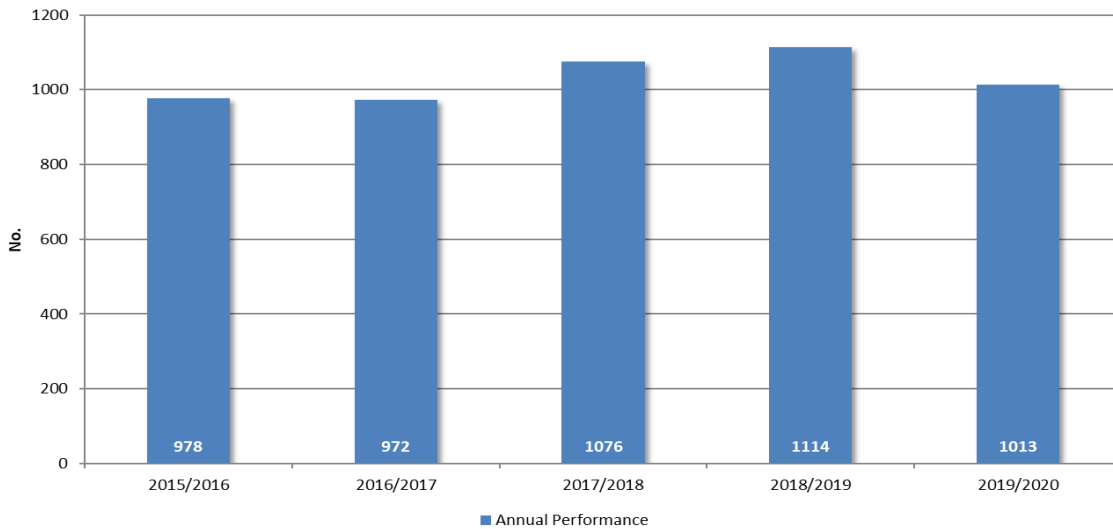
The number of qualifications achieved has increased to 413 including 353 added in Q2. In response to challenges raised in delivering learning during Covid-19, alternative and innovative approaches were encouraged with the result that 34% of the 353 qualifications achieved in Q2 were delivered by e-learning. 20% of the 353 qualifications were delivered in the Gainsborough Area, 17% in the Skegness/Mablethorpe area and a further 10% in the Lincoln area. 34% of all learners that achieved qualifications this quarter had no or low levels of prior qualifications.

Further details

No. of Qualifications Achieved by Adults



**No. of Qualifications Achieved by Adults
Annual Performance**



About the target

Although qualification based courses will commence place during the Autumn Term (Q3), most of the actual results will not be received until January i.e. (Q4) at the earliest. Most qualifications are achieved in the Summer Term (Q1 and Q2), with the bulk being achieved at the end of the academic year (Q2). Qualifications achieved in Q3 include Summer Term resits and late results for the previous academic year.

About the target range

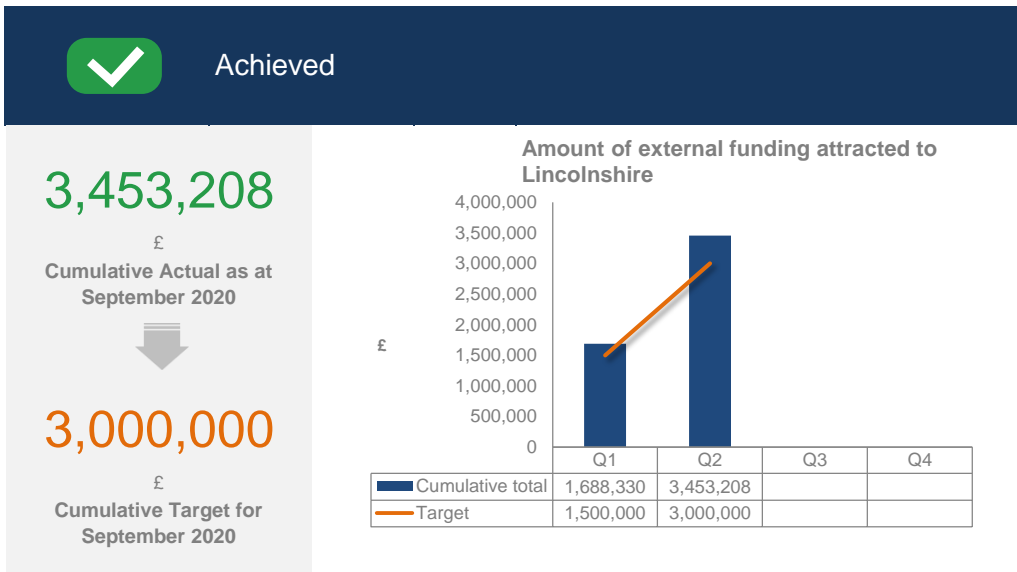
The target range for this measure allows for a +/- 5% fluctuation against the target

About benchmarking

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

Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire

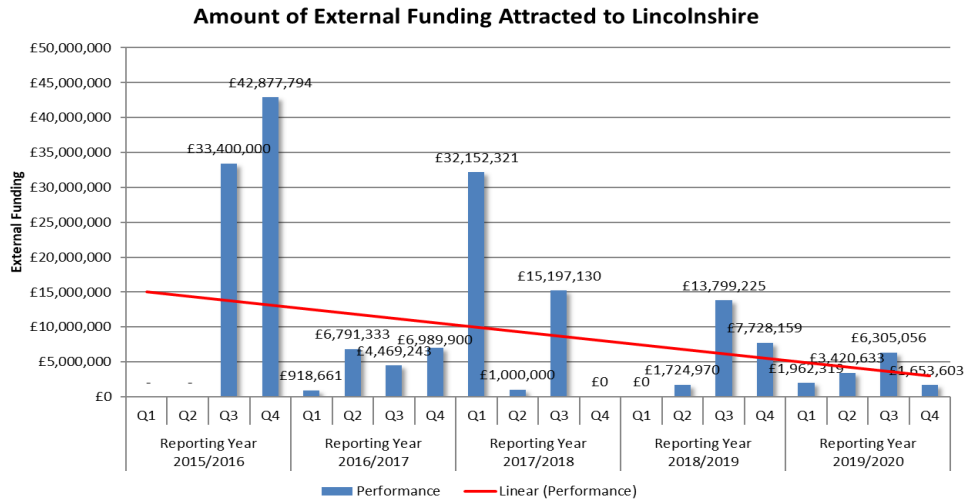
Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire (including Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and European Union funding programmes) by the council. A higher amount of external funding indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

The total value of external funding received now stands at £3,453,208. This includes £1,764,878 attracted in Q2 of which £691,036 was received through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) project: Greater Lincolnshire Productivity Hubs. Through the Visitor Economy and Wider Economy grant pots, a further £776,842 has been attracted, and a further £297,000 was received through the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for COVID response and East Midlands Cluster uplift work. Applications made in Q2 for LEADER grants will be awarded in Q3 along with additional funds expected to be realised through ERDF and EARDF grants

Further details



About the target

The target set is based on external funding bids submitted that are anticipated to be approved throughout the reporting year.

About the target range

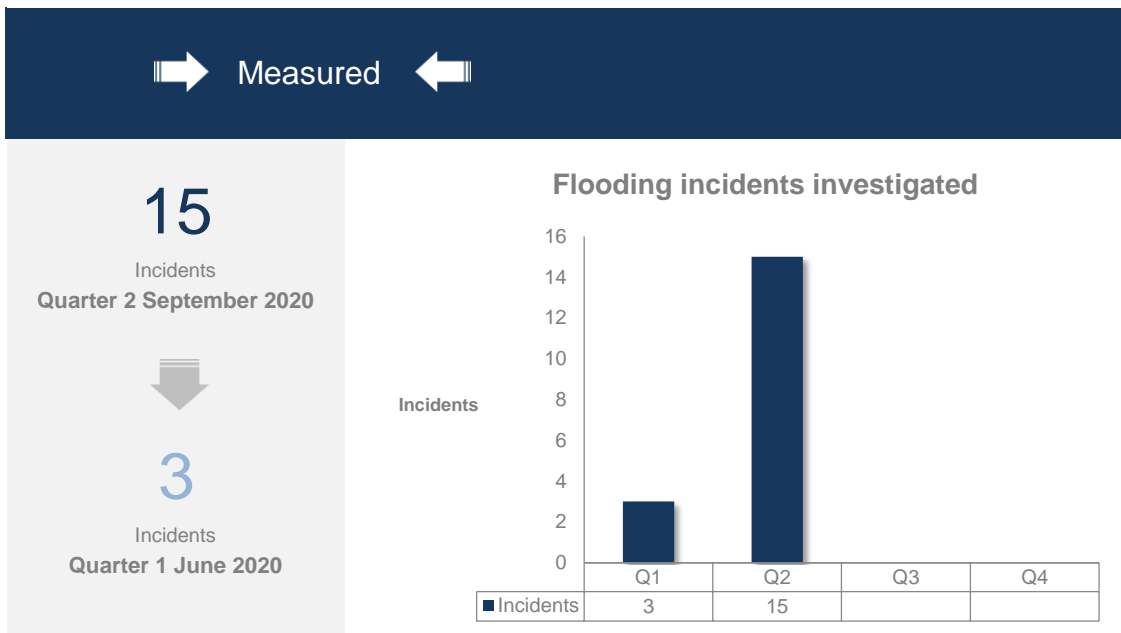
The target range for this measure allows for a +/- 5% fluctuation against the target.

About benchmarking

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

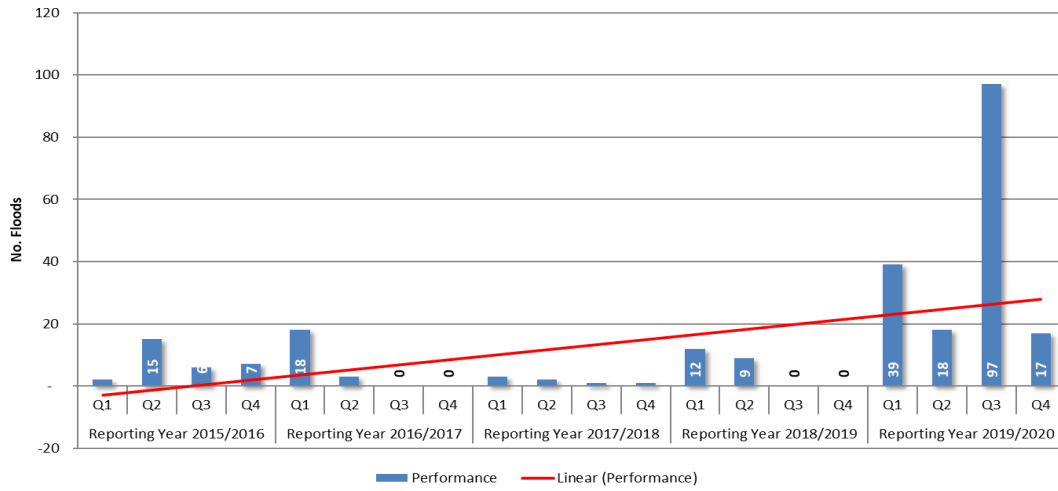
Flooding incidents investigated

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. Lincolnshire County Council has interpreted a flooding incident to be any in which one or more domestic properties are flooded internally; the strategic highway network is significantly affected; there is significant impact on farmland or there is a significant impact on the community e.g. schools or commercial property

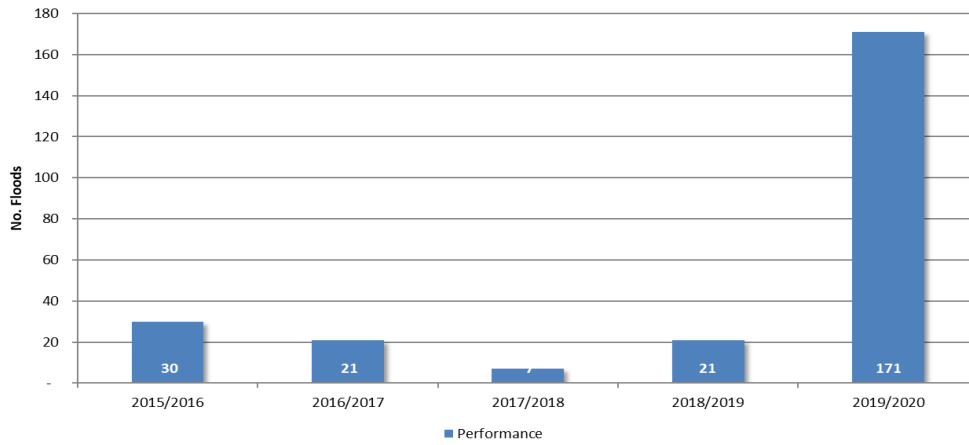


Further details

Flooding Incidents Investigated



Flooding Incidents Investigated Annual Total



About the target

This measure is reported to provide context. 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

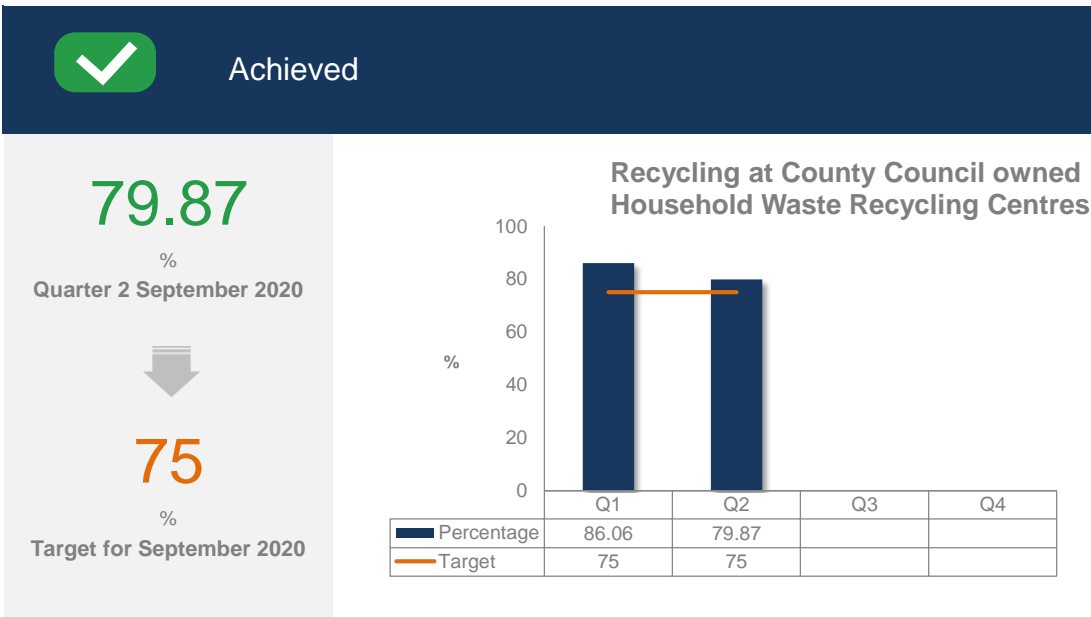
This measure is local to Lincolnshire as each Local Flood Authority (Unitary and County Councils) defines a flood incident as they consider appropriate and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

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.

A higher percentage of recycling indicates a better performance.

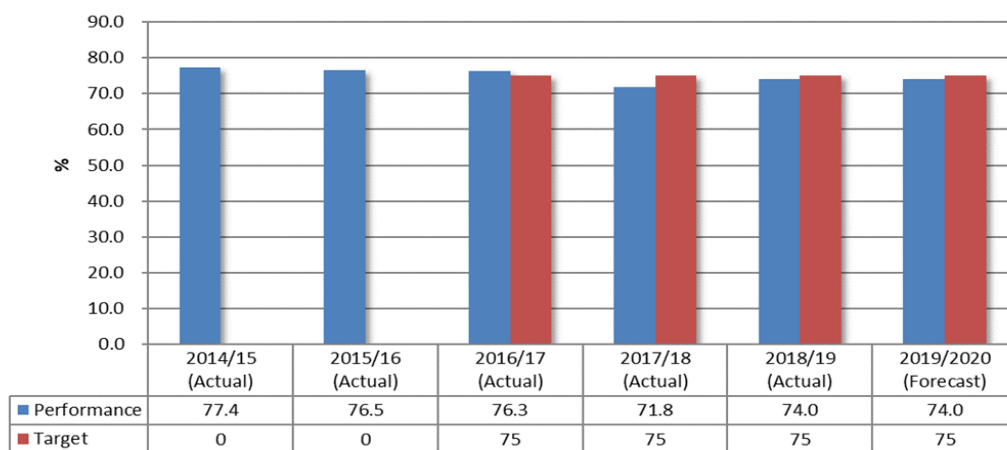


About the latest performance

We are seeing reduced tonnages across the Household waste recycling centre network. We have implemented a Click and Tip booking system for the sites to enable the public to book a slot at the recycling centres to take their waste. The Year end forecast is based on Q1 & Q2 20/21 and Q3 & Q4 19/20 . The year end forecast is subject to change as the booking system was implemented from May 2020.

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 measure.

About benchmarking

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

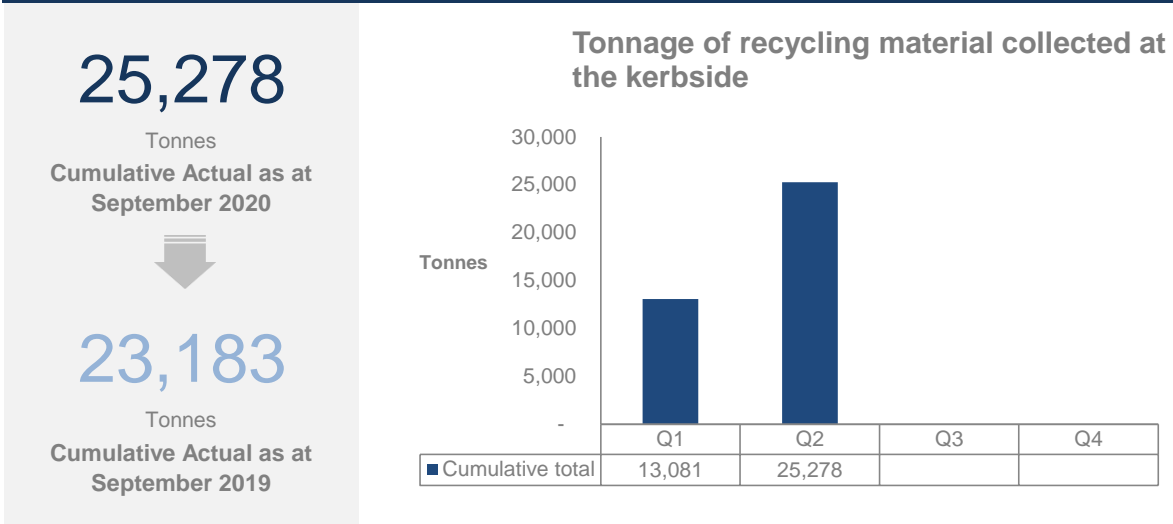
Tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside

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.

A higher tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside indicates a better performance.

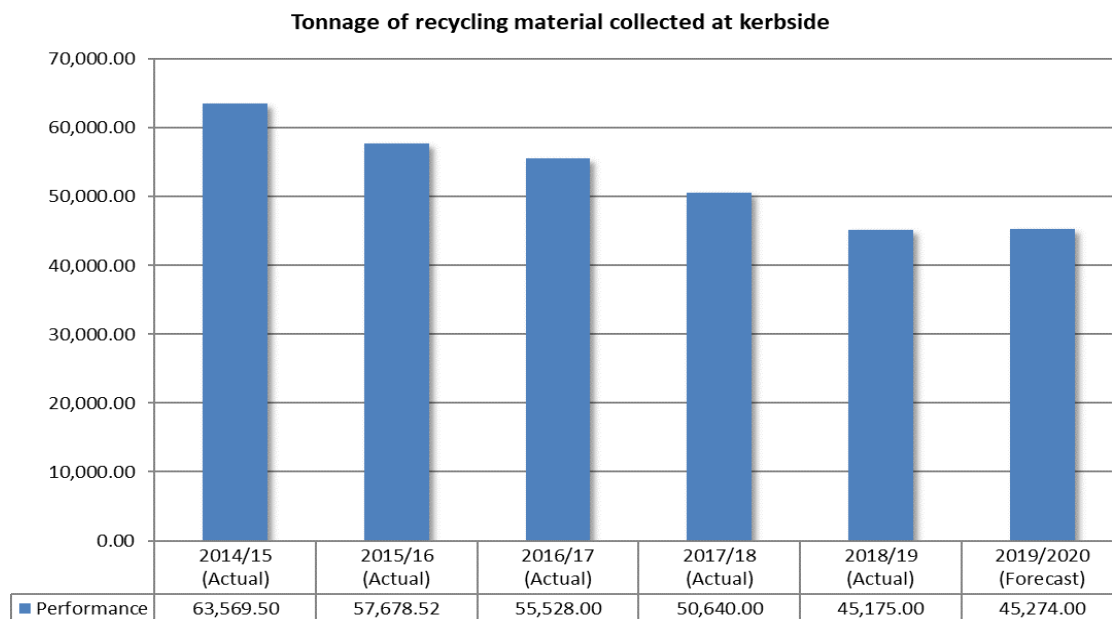
Measured



About the latest performance

There has been an increase in waste collected from households. Year end forecast figures based on Q1 & Q2 20/21 and Q3 & Q4 from 19/20.

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

A target range is not applicable to this measure

About benchmarking

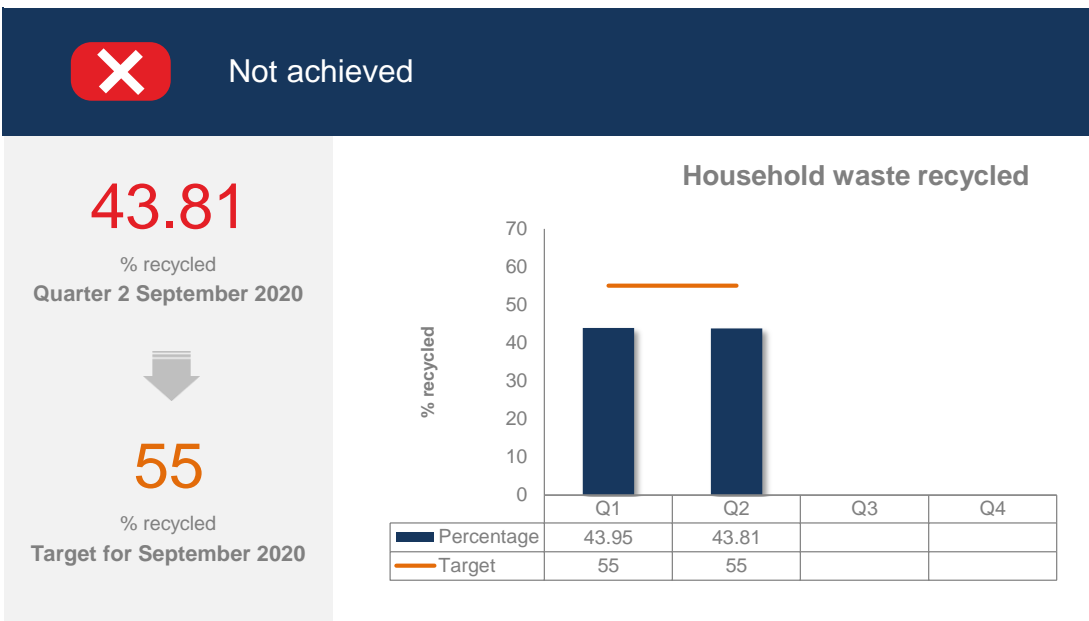
As tonnage collected depends on the size of a Local Authority, comparisons with other councils is not meaningful.

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. A higher percentage of household waste recycled indicates a better performance.

The measure is dependent on growing conditions as it includes green waste collected and presented at HWRC's, which is why performance is generally expected to be higher in the summer months (Quarter 1 and 2).

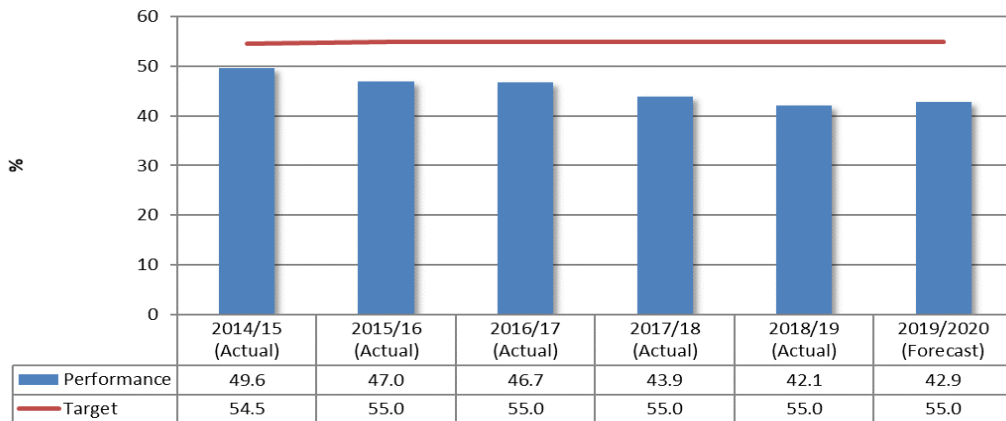


About the latest performance

There has been more waste collected from households but the contamination rate has increased. There is a reduced tonnage being presented at the HWRC sites and our composting levels are similar to last year.

The Year End Forecast is based on the 20/21 Q1 & Q2 and the Q3 & Q4 from 19/20 to project forward. These are subject to change as the impacts of Covid are better understood.

Percentage Recycled of Household Waste Collected (Annual Total)



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.

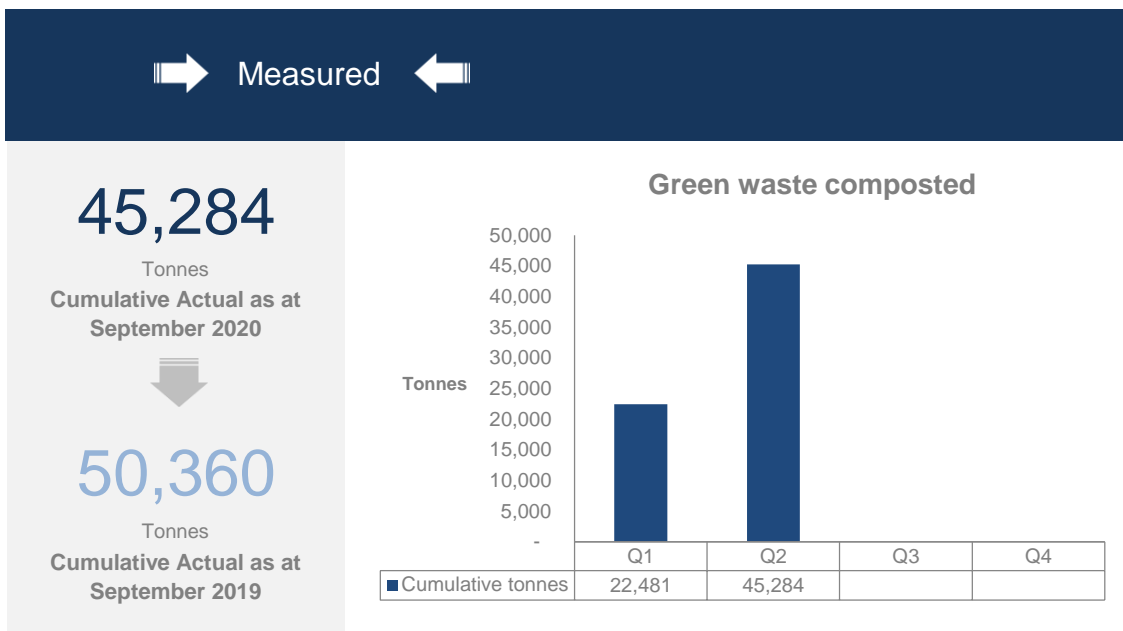
About benchmarking

As a part of the recently-adopted Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is committed to the development of a number of Key Performance Indicators in addition to the performance indicators already being reported. These additional measures include the level of contamination in the recycling, the overall carbon footprint of waste operations and a measure of public satisfaction with the services being received, and it is recommended that benchmarking be pursued once these have been adopted.

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. A higher tonnage of green waste composted indicates a better performance.

This is a contextual measure only and is depended on growing conditions and take up of the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) service which all WCAs charge for and have recently amended the pricing structure for the service this year.

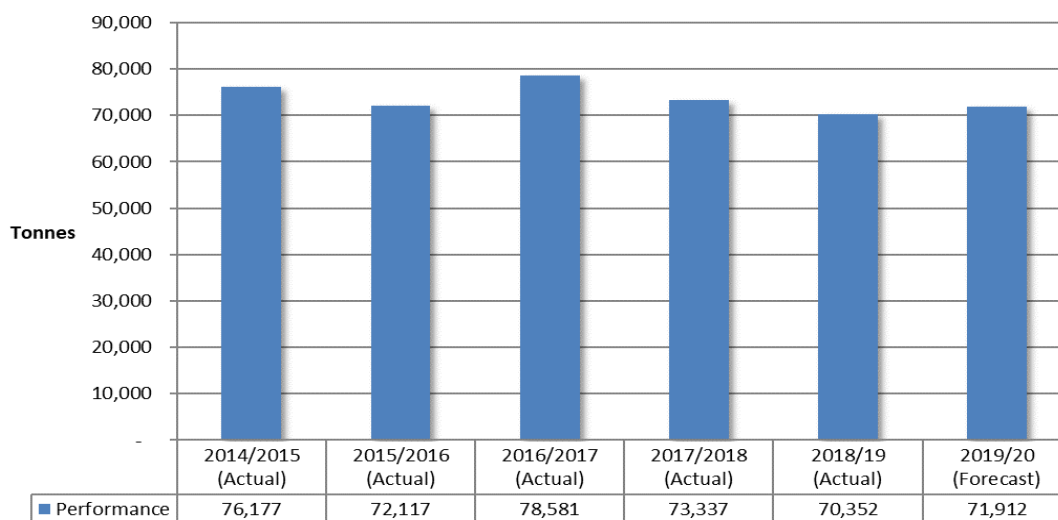


About the latest performance

Year end forecast figures based on Q1 & Q2 20/21 and the Q3 & Q4 from 19/20

Further details

Green waste sent for composting



About the target

No target has been set, as this is measured for reference purposes.

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.

Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director - Resources

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	12 January 2021
Subject:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme which is reviewed at each meeting of the Committee.

Actions Required:

The Committee is invited to review the work programme and highlight any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

1. Background

The Committee is encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme, which is set out below.

12 January 2021	
Item	Contributor
1 Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2020/21 <i>(Executive Decision - 2 February 2021 and County Council Decision 19 February 2021)</i>	Keith Noyland, Head of Finance, Communities
2 Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan <i>(Executive Decision on 2 February 2021 and County Council on 19 February 2021)</i>	Neil McBride, Head of Planning Adrian Winkley, Minerals & Waste Policy and Compliance Manager
3 Lincolnshire County Council's Green Masterplan <i>(Executive Decision on 2 February 2021)</i>	David Hickman, Head of Environment

12 January 2021		
Item	Contributor	
4	Development Fund - Drainage Investigations and Flood Repairs <i>(Executive Decision on 2 February 2021)</i>	Matthew Harrison, Senior Commissioning Officer Flood Risk
5	Historic Places Team Strategy	Ian George, Historic Places Manager
6	County Farms	Sarah Wells, Business Manager - Corporate Property
7	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2020 - 2021 – Quarters 1 and 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development David Hickman, Head of Environment John Coates, Head of Waste

23 February 2021		
Item	Contributor	
1	Tattershall Household Waste Recycling Centre <i>(Executive Councillor decision between 24 and 26 February 2021)</i>	Mike Reed, Delivery & Transformation Manager (Waste)
2	Internationalisation Strategy	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development
3	Impact of Covid-19 on the High Streets	Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment
4	Employment & Skills Audit and Action	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development
5	Fifth Local Transport Plan	Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment
6	Team Lincolnshire Investment Strategy	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development
7	Market Deeping Business Space	Amanda Bond, Special Projects Officer, Economic Infrastructure

23 February 2021		
Item	Contributor	
8	<p>Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2020 - 2021 – Quarter 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	<p>Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development</p> <p>David Hickman, Head of Environment</p> <p>John Coates, Head of Waste</p>

6 April 2021	
Item	Contributor
No items currently listed.	

22 June 2021		
Item	Contributor	
1	<p>Introduction to Service Areas Reporting to Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</p>	<p>Justin Brown, Assistant Director – Growth</p> <p>Nicole Hilton, Assistant Director - Communities</p>

13 July 2021		
Item	Contributor	
1	<p>Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2020 - 2021 – Quarter 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	<p>Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development</p> <p>David Hickman, Head of Environment</p> <p>John Coates, Head of Waste</p>
2	<p>Lincolnshire Rural Support Network</p>	<p>Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment</p> <p>Sarah Wells, Business Manager - Corporate Property</p>

Items to be Programmed

- Review of Land Sales Policy - Regeneration
- Skegness Business Park
- Planning White Paper
- Green Technology Grant
- Tree Planting
- Coastal Car Park Strategy

This report was written by Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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