



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

10 January 2022

Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 18 January 2022 at 10.00 am in the Council Chamber, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Debbie Barnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive

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

Councillors R Wootten (Chairman), M A Griggs (Vice-Chairman), A J Baxter, M D Boles, I D Carrington, I G Fleetwood, A G Hagues, Mrs J E Killey, H Spratt, G J Taylor and L Wootten

**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 18 JANUARY 2022**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 30 November 2021	5 - 14
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2022/23 <i>(To receive a report from Keith Noyland, Head of Finance, Communities, which enables the Committee to consider and comment on the budget proposals for the Council's Environment and Economy services, prior to a decision being taken by the Executive at it's meeting on 8 February 2022, on the budget proposals for 2022)</i>	15 - 22
6	Lincolnshire Carbon Tool <i>(To receive a report from Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager – Environment, which updates the Committee on the work that has been done to quantify the carbon dioxide emissions across the county and seeks support for the work underway to reduce emissions)</i>	23 - 32
7	Lincolnshire Homeowner Property Flood Resilience Assistance Scheme Update <i>(To receive a report from Matthew Harrison, Flood and Water Manager, which updates the Committee on the development and promotion of the Council's pilot to enhance the resilience of properties to flooding throughout Lincolnshire in locations where traditional community-based initiatives would not be economically feasible through grant source measures)</i>	33 - 36
8	Green Masterplan: 2021 Progress Report <i>(To receive a report from Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager – Environment, which provides the Committee with an update on the progress towards developing and delivering the County Council's Green Masterplan)</i>	37 - 42
9	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report from Kiara Chatziioannou, 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)</i>	43 - 48

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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.

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing [Agenda for Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 18th January, 2022, 10.00 am \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

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**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
30 NOVEMBER 2021**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR R WOOTTEN (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors M A Griggs (Vice-Chairman), A J Baxter, M D Boles, I D Carrington, A G Hagues, Mrs J E Killey, H Spratt, G J Taylor and L Wootten.

Councillor T Dyer attended the meeting as an observer.

Councillors C J Davie and D McNally attended the meeting as observers via Microsoft Teams.

Officers in attendance:-

Kiara Chatziioannou (Scrutiny Officer), Dan Clayton (Sustainability Manager), Matthew Harrison (Senior Commissioning Officer – Flood Risk), Brendan Gallagher (Principle Planning Officer) David Hickman (Head of Environment), Vanessa Strange (Head of Infrastructure and Investment) and Emily Wilcox (Democratic Services Officer).

Officers in attendance via Microsoft Teams:

Samantha Harrison (Head of Economic Development), Chris Miller (Deputy Head of Environment) and Mike Reed (Head of Waste).

33 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

An apology for absence was received from Councillor I G Fleetwood.

34 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest.

**35 MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD ON 19 OCTOBER 2021**

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 19 October 2021 be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

36 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND LEAD OFFICERS

The Chairman welcomed the students of Bishop Grosseteste University who were in attendance as observers to the meeting and highlighted the benefits of student engagement with the democratic process.

The Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards announced that the construction of the new tactical HWRC site would commence on the 6th of December with a six month construction period. The site would be larger than the existing site and provide a better experience for residents to dispose and recycle their material.

North Kesteven District Council and Boston Borough Council had now successfully introduced the separate collections for paper and card recycling which had led to a significant improvement in contamination levels. West Lindsey District Council would also be introducing this service in the coming months. The roll out of the collection service had been supported by additional officers who had been present during bin collections where they had monitored contamination levels and educated residents when possible. Sampling had indicated that the lifestyle of residents played a significant part in the composition of waste, for example access to shops and takeaway food outlets. The Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards thanked Offices and Councillors at both Boston Borough and North Kesteven District Councils for their efforts in making the project a success.

The Performance Improvement Team had also created and tested an education and packaging programme for Primary Schools and delivery was due to commence to all schools in 2022.

The Executive Councillor for Economic Development, Environment and Planning informed Members that the Government were due to make an announcement on the Levelling Up White Paper would be in the week commencing December the 13th. It was emphasised that Levelling Up was critically linked to infrastructure for Lincolnshire, particularly with a need to address decades of underinvestment by central government as the Council strived for a fairer funding deal for all of our residents.

The Executive Councillor advised Members that Cityfibre had announced they would invest £21 million into a new citywide network that would bring full fibre broadband connectivity to Lincoln which would bring much needed improvements for Lincolnshire.

Elsewhere, initial results from the Lincolnshire Quarterly Economic Survey showed falling UK market activity levels with export markets. Officers continued to analyse trends so that they could best understand how to shape their support across all sectors.

Nationally, the Resolution Foundation report into the long term implications of COVID-19 on the labour market had shown that at the end of the job retention scheme, there had not been a spike in unemployment, but that participation in the labour market had actually

reduced, with 586 thousand more economically inactive people than at the start of the pandemic.

Work was underway for the redesign of the Business Centre in Market Deeping, and work was nearing completion on the Boatshed Café on Huttoft Car Terrace, which would be beneficial for the visitor economy in the area.

It was also noted that the Council were promoting the South Lincolnshire Food Enterprise Zone and the wider Agriculture food offer, with two leads being followed up with both the UK and the foreign investor, as well as on the food enterprise zone or the construction of the hub building, which was supported by the Getting Building fund from the UK.

The Council were working hard to ensure that a train service was maintained for the Lincoln Christmas Market.

In response to a question, it was confirmed that there were 5 national infrastructure applications for giant solar farms in Lincolnshire. The Council would consider the benefits of land for food and renewable energy sources and would then submit a response in due course. The Committee were reassured that all relevant Members would be consulted before a response was submitted.

37 SERVICE LEVEL PERFORMANCE REPORTING AGAINST THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 - 2022 - QUARTER 2

Consideration was given to a report by the Head of Economic Development, which invited the Committee to consider a report on the Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework for Quarter two for 2021/22.

The Head of Economic Development was pleased to report that the service had exceeded the target for the number of businesses supported, having supported 1126 businesses. This was due to the introduction of a strong package of support to help businesses to navigate through the challenges posed by Covid-19.

The service had also been successful in their bid for future European Regional Development Fund money and had £1.06m, which would enhance the current business support program. The programme would work with the Lincolnshire Growth Hub to continue to provide businesses with advisory support with grants and provide guidance, workshops and events until June 2023.

The service had exceeded the number of qualifications achieved by adults and within the same period, with 973 individuals undertaking qualifications which was achieved by expanding online courses and learning opportunities.

The Head of Economic Development was pleased to report that the Council had received over £15m worth of external funding over the period, which had exceeded the target. This was predominantly due to an extension of some of our European Regional Development

Fund projects which had enabled the Council to provide further business support across the Lincolnshire area.

The Business Support Programmes that were provided included a rural support programme, a digital programme, a recovery programme and a programme to invest for the future. All programmes were supported through the Council's website, through social media, Councillor briefings and via the Local Enterprise Partnership.

There was a clear and robust system in place for monitoring the destinations of all learners, which included a follow up and report to the learning board. It was agreed that a further update be provided within the report to the next meeting.

It was clarified that the Council received an allocation from the Department for Education (DfE) for learner provision which was increased during the pandemic due to a need for further support. The Council also applied for further growth funding that was added to the allocation and therefore the providers contracts were increased to meet the needs of the learners.

Members were encouraged that the targets for the support package were being met. The Committee were also welcomed partnership working between the County Council and other District, City and Borough Council Economic Development Teams on future projects.

The Head of Environment then provided an update on performance with regard to flooding within Lincolnshire. It was noted that as the Lead Local Flood Authority for Lincolnshire, the Council had a number of statutory powers and responsibilities for managing flooding within the County. The Head of Environment highlighted the following with relation to flood risk performance measures

- 13 new formal investigations had been launched as a result of flooding during the previous quarter, which had affected a total of 16 properties. In addition to those formal investigations, the Council now maintained records of 'near-misses', where the trigger threshold for a formal investigation might not be reached, but where the information was retained to provide context for ongoing or new investigations and to identify locations where persistent issues might be developing
- The general trend for the number of investigations was rising and officers were closely monitoring the situation

The Chairman welcomed an update from the Head of Waste on service level performance for quarter two. Members were advised that the recycling rate at household waste recycling centres had decreased down to 71% which was being monitored and the service were looking at ways to address the issues and introduce a campaign which would notify the public informally how they could recycle better; the overall recycling rate that for this last quarter is around 44%, which was similar to previous quarters and the total tonnage of waste collected was 546 kilograms per household which was slightly under the target of 560. It was thought that this was due to a number of factors including less material being presented at the house waste recycling centres and seasonal composting. Officers were

working to identify the national trend in the reduction of recycling and would be increasing their engagement with the public through education campaigns and other means.

The Committee were invited to ask questions on the performance updates of both flooding and waste, and during the discussion the following points were noted:

- Officers advised that the targets that had been set were historic and as waste and recycling collection developed, targets would need to be reviewed to ensure they were appropriate and were reflective of the current trends and recycling and disposal rates.
- It was suggested that there was an opportunity for the Council to improve its recycling rate by working with partners to promote textile recycling. The Head of Waste confirmed that the Council had 11 sites across the County with textile banks. Officers were happy to engage with Councillors on this issue to identify if and where there was a need for more textile recycling points across the County.
- Officers were investigating the reasons for the slight variation in recycling across the County's household waste recycling centres to see whether improvement could be made.
- It was acknowledged that there was a need to better understand recycling rates to understand why rates were lower despite the increasing amount of opportunity for people to recycle.
- Officers were working on providing a breakdown of recycling rates for each District, however it was difficult to provide comparative data as all District offered different ways of recycling. Once available, the data would be shared with the Committee.
- Concerns were raised over very low recycling rates in some student areas in Lincoln. The Waste Team acknowledged that there were improvements to be made to positively engage with certain groups in order to improve recycling rates in certain areas.

RESOLVED:

That the report be received and the comments made by the Committee be noted.

38 FLOOD AND COASTAL INNOVATION PROGRAMME - THE GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE GROUNDWATER PROJECT

Consideration was given to a report by the Senior Commissioning Officer – Flood Risk, which provided an overview of the Flood and Coastal Innovation Programme for the Greater Lincolnshire Groundwater Project.

As Lead Local Flood Authority for Lincolnshire, the Council were leading on the development of a collaborative approach based on the existing flood risk management partnership, who had been successful in their Expression of Interest into the Government's Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme. The report outlined the partnership's objectives. These included identifying opportunities to manage groundwater in a sustainable way that

manages flood risk whilst protecting the environment, enhances watercourses and and improves Greater Lincolnshire's resilience to groundwater flooding. In improving protection to homes, businesses and local communities, the aim was to develop community resilience and enhance the resilience of Lincolnshire's natural capital. The partnership was now developing an outline business case, which was due to be submitted in April 2022.

The programme would provide the opportunity to develop an understanding of a broad range of groundwater risks and opportunities across Greater Lincolnshire, leading to a range of practical actions delivered in partnership over the next six years.

The Committee considered the report and supported the work on groundwater flooding which was an extremely challenging and complex issue that affected many of Lincolnshire's residents.

RESOLVED:

That the report be received and the comments made by the Committee be noted.

39 THE LEVELLING UP AGENDA FOR LINCOLNSHIRE

Consideration was given to a report by the Head of Infrastructure and Investment, which provided an update on the Levelling up Agenda for Lincolnshire, which aimed to reduce inequality between communities to deliver sustainable, inclusive on our plans for growth in Lincolnshire, whilst addressing the challenges for Lincolnshire's communities, individuals and businesses.

The Levelling up agenda highlighted some key opportunities for Lincolnshire around the UK shared prosperity fund; manufacturing and clean energy on the Humber bank; agrifood across the UK Food Valley. It was important to provide opportunities for businesses to raise their productivity and access new markets.

The agenda would look to address the lifestyle benefits of our rural and coastal living such as outdoor lifestyle in affordable housing and the wider infrastructure that they connect to.

The ambitions for the levelling up fund included a range of schemes including town regeneration schemes and the introduction of walking and cycling facilities. The fund sought to identify Lincolnshire's 'unique selling points' and build on the strengths within Lincolnshire around peoples needs, within the available timeframes.

The Committee considered the report and during the discussion the following points were noted:

- Investment in Lincolnshire was welcomed, however some Members raised concerns that the principles behind the 'levelling up' fund did not accurately represent the wealth inequality of some of the poorer divisions within the County in which many

basic needs were not being met such as affordable housing or access to green space. Officers acknowledged the points raised and recognised the importance of communicating directly with residents to better understand their needs and wishes. The Council had engaged with communities in a number of ways on a range of issues.

- Members commended the use of funding being spent in an appropriate way which would stimulate local economic growth. It was commented that economic development could be furthered with the introduction of Devolution in Lincolnshire which would deliver more powers to local government to make improvements locally.
- It was suggested that levelling up in Lincolnshire should mean providing better access to services to everybody, regardless of their circumstances.
- It was confirmed that Midlands Engine looked at the economic activity across the whole of the Midlands.
- There were a number of pieces of work across the Council that fed into the levelling up agenda, such as the local transport plan, bus service improvements and other highways projects.
- The Executive Support Councillor for Economic Development, Environment and Planning brought attention to the investments in Gainsborough which would be highly beneficial for the economy.

RESOLVED:

That the report be received and the comments made by the Committee be noted.

40 PLANNING FOR STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE

Consideration was given to a report by the Principle Planning Officer, which invited the Committee to agree on the priorities for officers to develop and up-to-date evidence based infrastructure matters.

Members were referred to page 87 of the agenda pack, which provided a summary of the Council's proposed £1 billion pipeline of infrastructure projects and the potential benefits of the projects.

The Principle Planning Officer recorded his thanks to the Greater Lincolnshire Partners who had helped and supported in the development of the planning for strategic infrastructure in Greater Lincolnshire so far.

In analysing the Greater Lincolnshire Economic plan, alongside the six local plans for districts across the County, Officers had identified 59 potential projects in the pipeline to be undertaken in relation to strategic infrastructure which had been placed on a scoring matrix to identify which projects would be prioritised.

The Principle Planning Officer was pleased with the plans that had been progressed despite the challenging circumstances faced as a result of the pandemic. Work would now be undertaken to address thematic gaps, two of which would include a digital infrastructure and health and care infrastructure; deliver a step change in the collaboration and our proactive engagement of partners and develop greater openness and sensitivity and the Council's processes and methodology to ensure a greater sensitivity and awareness to longer term projects in order to be able to promote collective readiness to establish a comprehensive pipeline of projects.

Members were referred to Appendix A for a full list of projects.

Members considered the report and during the discussion the following points were noted:

- The Committee welcomed investment for infrastructure projects in Grantham and supported partnership working between the County and District on the development of projects and were pleased to see that improvements to the A17 were a priority as many residents had to travel out of the area for employment.
- It was suggested that a second bridge for Gainsborough be considered as a possible project due to congestion and poor traffic flow throughout the town.
- It was clarified that the Gainsborough Green Grid was a series of cycle and pedestrian routes that would be greened.
- Documents such as the Greater Lincolnshire Economic plan had been used as a starting point to identify projects on an evidential basis.
- Members raised concerns with broadband issues not being considered as a priority despite causing significant issues for some areas across the County. The Principle Planning Officer advised Members that Officers would look to focus on the digital debate as a key focus for 2022.
- It was explained that the plan was a prioritised pipeline in which some projects had been prioritised for the short term as they had demonstrated a strong degree of strategic fit and deliverability. Members were invited to discuss any further queries they wished to raise with the relevant officer outside of the meeting.
- Members commended the work of officers and hoped that the Council were successful in any future bids for grant funding.

RESOLVED:

1. That agreement be given by the Committee to the priorities set out within the report;
2. That the comments made by the Committee be noted.

41 TREE STRATEGY: "THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE"

Consideration was given to a report by the Sustainability Manager, which provided an update on the Green Masterplan and the initial progress towards the County Council's target to reach net zero carbon by 2050.

The Committee was informed that the Council had put in a successful application to the Local Authority Treescapes Fund for the delivery of trees in non-woodland settings. This was partly driven by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) through the Forestry Commission, seeking to mitigate the anticipated loss of trees through ash dieback disease. The findings of surveys carried out by the Council's highways team had concluded that Lincolnshire was expected to lose about 80 to 90% of trees on the highways network through ash dieback.

As a whole, Lincolnshire had one of the lowest tree coverage rates in England, partly because of its importance as an agri-food producing and processing area. Further funding for the planting of trees provided an opportunity to address this disparity.

In partnership with District and Parish Councils, Lincolnshire County Council had identified a number of sites across the County to plant trees and a map had been produced for locations where it would be suitable to plant new areas of woodland, which was set out in within the report.

The Sustainability Manager emphasised the importance of putting the right tree in the right place to ensure that trees were not planted on areas which were already important habitat areas or wetland areas. The tree strategy looked to address these issues as well as addressing the potential that existed for providing trees highways and streets.

It was hoped that with the currently obtained funding and the bids for other funding resources, the Council would meet the target for a tree for every resident - 750,000 trees over the next 2 to 3 years.

Members considered the report and during the discussion the following points were noted:

- The Committee welcomed the introduction of a tree strategy and the progress that was being made in the planting of more trees across the County, for environmental and aesthetic reasons.
- It was confirmed that the Council would be taking part in the Jubilee Tree Planting Celebrations that were planned for 2022 and a number of sites had already been identified for this event.
- Hedgerow planting was not allowed to be included in the LATF. However, there were plans to add to existing woodland through improving hedgerows.
- The Council were working closely with District Councils to analyse any existing strategies that were in place and have a joined up approach.
- The Council would be working with the Woodland Trust on the tree strategy project.
- It was hoped that Officers would continue to work closely with local planning authorities to provide practical help for developers in the provision of trees in the development of new housing estates, in line with requirements in the Environment Act.

RESOLVED:

1. That the proposal to submit an application to the Trees Call for Action Fund be supported;

That the progress towards developing a Tree Strategy for the County be endorsed.

42 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report by the Scrutiny Officer, which invited the Committee to review their work programme for the coming year.

The Committee was referred to the work programme, which was set out on pages 96-97 of the report.

Members were advised that the item on the Internationalisation Strategy had been moved to the meeting in February agenda. An update on Infrastructure Planning would also now be reported to the Committee in May 2022.

The Chairman thanked the students and lecturer from Bishop Grosseteste University for attending the meeting and in turn they thanked the Committee for an opportunity to attend and gain an insight into local politics.

RESOLVED:

That the work programme, with the amendments identified, be endorsed.

The meeting closed at 10:39

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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	18 January 2022
Subject:	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2022/23

Summary:

The report outlines the budget proposals for the next financial year 2022/23.

The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2022/23 was issued on 16 December 2021. The Final Settlement, which is expected to be in line with the draft, is due to be published in February 2022. Further budgetary information is also awaited from the Lincolnshire District Councils, therefore the budget proposals for 2022/23 are estimated at this stage.

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

The Executive approved budget proposals, including those set out in this report, as its preferred option for the purposes of further consultation at its meeting on 5 January 2022.

Members of this Committee have the opportunity to scrutinise them and make comment, prior to the Executive meeting on 8 February 2022 when it will make its final budget proposals for 2022/23.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider this report and provide comments on the budget proposals for consideration by the Executive at its meeting on 8 February 2022.

1. Background

- 1.1. On 27 October 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the outcome of the 2021 comprehensive spending review (SR2021) alongside his Autumn Budget 2021. Although this was a spending review setting government departmental budgets up to 2024-25, continuing uncertainty about the fair funding review and possible Business Rates retention reform resulted in it remaining unclear whether

the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) would conduct a one-year or three-year settlement.

1.2. The Spending Review announcement included notification of additional funding for local authorities in 2022/23 to help councils deal with some of the pressures currently being experienced, including inflationary pressures. Announcements included:

- Local government in England will receive an additional £4.8bn in grant funding over the next three years (£1.6bn in each year), which was described as “for social care and other services”.
- There will be additional funding of £3.6bn over three years for adult social care reform, to implement the cap on personal care costs and changes to the means test. This will be weighted towards later years as the costs of the changes will grow over time.
- Councils providing Adult Social Care services can charge an adult social care precept of up to 1% in 2022/23 and the same again in 2023/24 and 2024/25 (this is in addition to any adult social care precept which may have been deferred from 2021/22 and which can be charged in 2022/23).
- The Business Rates multiplier, which is used to increase Business Rates charges, is to be frozen in 2022/23 and councils will be compensated for this loss of income, most likely by way of additional Section 31 grant.
- Following the previous year’s announcement of a public sector pay freeze, SR2021 confirmed a return to the usual process for setting pay awards.
- The National Living Wage will increase to £9.50 per hour from April 2022 (the impact of this increase has been included in the budget proposals).
- A number of other specific grants will be received, although the amounts per council are not yet known. These include grants for: Supporting Families £500m (formerly Troubled Families), cyber security £12m, roads £2.7bn over the next three years, Special Educational Needs and Disabilities school places £2.6bn.

1.3. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2022/23 was issued on 16 December 2021 and confirmed funding for one year only (2022/23) and has aimed to offer some stability in funding with primarily a roll-over of existing funding ahead of an assessment of needs and existing resources.

1.4. The provisional settlement confirmed the following funding arrangements for the Council in 2022/23:

- A new tranche of Social Care Support grant of £9.342m; it is assumed that this grant will continue at the same level into future years.

- The Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) share of the new funding to deal with local authority pressures (to be called “Services Grant”) was confirmed at £7.684m and for the 2022/23 year only.
 - Rural Services Delivery Grant – LCC allocation was confirmed at £7.277m, which is the same as in 2021/22.
 - New Homes Bonus grant – LCC allocation is £1.659m, which is an increase of £0.190m compared to 2021/22.
 - Revenue Support grant – LCC allocation is £21.220m, which is an increase of £0.640m compared to 2021/22.
 - Business Rates Top-Up grant – LCC allocation is £91.302m, which is the same as in 2021/22. This stagnation of the grant level is due to the business rates multiplier freeze announced as part of the Spending Review. It is assumed that the total of the different elements of business rates will be in line with the total amount we receive in the current year, but this will not be known until the end of January when we receive budgetary information from the Lincolnshire District Councils.
 - The council tax referendum limit will be 2% for general council tax increases and social care authorities can raise up to 1% for a further Adult Social Care precept. Social Care authorities can also raise an Adult Social Care precept in 2022/23 for any element of the 3% precept for 2021/22 which was deferred but this cannot be carried-forward again.
 - Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) was confirmed at £34.255m, which is £1.006m higher than the current level of grant. It is assumed that this is to fund new activities and a corresponding cost pressure of £1.006m has been added.
 - A new grant called Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund was confirmed at £2.273m. This relates to the reforms to Adult Social Care funding announced in the autumn and it is again assumed that there will be new burdens arising from compliance with the grant conditions, resulting in a corresponding cost pressure.
- 1.5. Members will be aware that central Government planned to implement significant funding reforms for the local government sector. There are two aspects to these reforms: the Review of Relative Needs and Resources (known as the Fair Funding Review), and 75% Business Rates Retention. These reforms were originally due to be implemented from April 2020 but were later deferred to April 2021 and then again to April 2022. The provisional settlement announcement indicates that work will start in the coming months to look at updating how local government funding is distributed. It is therefore possible that these long-awaited reforms could be implemented from 2023/24, however at this point no definite implementation date has been announced.
- 1.6. The coronavirus pandemic continued to impact on both Council services and the local economy in the 2021/22 financial year with the Council's costs and losses

arising directly from the pandemic being funded by additional government grants. It is assumed that no such funding will be available in 2022/23.

- 1.7. In view of the continuing uncertainties about future levels of funding, a one-year budget is proposed for 2022/23.
- 1.8. At its meeting on 5 January 2022 the Executive approved proposals for the Council's revenue and capital budgets to be put forward as a basis for consultation including a proposed Council Tax increase in 2022/23 of 3.00%. This results from the proposed implementation of the Adult Social Care (ASC) Precept that was deferred in 2021/22. The charging of this 2021/22 ASC precept cannot be deferred again.

Revenue Budget

- 1.9. 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 2022/23 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.
- 1.10. Table A shows the total proposed revenue budget for the Council's Environment and Economy services.

TABLE A

2022/23 Revenue Budget	2021/22 Budget	Cost Pressures	Savings	Proposed Budget 2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Environment inc Flood Risk Management	3,072	200		3,272
Waste Management	23,000		-365	22,635
Planning Services	1,312			1,312
Economic Development	1,086		-10	1,076
Economic Infrastructure	399			399
Infrastructure Investment	561			561
Development Management	-114			-114
GLLEP	344			344
Total	29,660	200	-375	29,485

- 1.11. The overall budget proposals have allowed for pay inflation of 2% in 2022/23. This is however, currently being held centrally pending agreement of any pay settlement,

following which service budgets will be updated and it is therefore not currently reflected in the table above.

- 1.12. In Environment, an unavoidable cost pressure of £0.200m arises from the increased cost of maintenance to the public rights of way network fuelled by significant materials and labour price inflation. This pressure has been exacerbated over the last two years by greater use of the footpath network driving demand on the service.
- 1.13. Savings of £0.365m are anticipated in 2022/23 from the continued roll-out of separated waste paper and card collections resulting in more efficient processing and improved value of the materials collected.
- 1.14. During 2021/22 a number of services, particularly Waste Management, continued to be impacted by the coronavirus pandemic with the consequential increase in costs being met from the grant provided by government. Proposed budgets for 2022/23 assume that service demands will return to more normal levels and any continuing financial impacts on Council services will therefore be minimal. Waste is influenced by a complex mix of variables, many of which are outside the service's direct control. It will therefore be closely monitored throughout the year to ensure any emerging risk is quickly identified and appropriately mitigated.

Capital Programme

- 1.15. The ten-year Capital Programme previously approved has been reviewed in line with the principles set out in the Council's Capital Strategy, including the principle of affordability. The full Gross Programme totals £113.730m for 2022/23 plus a further £268.569m in future years. After grants and contributions are taken into account, the Net Programme is £87.734m for 2022/23 plus a further £261.075m for future years.
- 1.16. Due to the uncertainty of future funding, no new projects have been added to the Capital Programme in this budget process. Instead, the block budgets for rolling maintenance programmes have been continued forward for the full ten years, and the capital budgets for some existing schemes have been increased due to rising costs. The capital programme net budget has therefore increased since last year's budget process by a net amount of £7.741m.
- 1.17. Table B shows the proposed gross capital programme for the Council's Environment and Economy services.

TABLE B

Capital Programme (2021/22 plus Future Years)		Revised Gross Programme 2021/22 £m	Revised Gross Programme 2022/23 £m	Gross Programme Future Years £m
<u>ENVIRONMENT</u>				
Other Environment and Planning	Block of small projects.	0.018	0.000	0.000
Flood & Water Risk Management	A range of projects to alleviate flood and water risks.	0.866	0.000	0.000
Countryside Rights of Way	Public rights of way capital works	0.049	0.000	0.000
Local Flood Defence Schemes (to match fund EA)	Match funding with the Environment Agency for local flood defence schemes.	0.600	1.353	4.500
Total - Environment		1.534	1.353	4.500
Waste - Fire Suppression Systems at Transfer Stations	Installation of fire suppression systems.	0.100	0.663	0.000
HWRC - Tattershall	Replacement Household Waste Recycling Centre at Tattershall	1.300	0.698	0.000
HWRC - Skegness	Replacement Household Waste Recycling Centre at Skegness	0.000	2.000	0.000
Equipment & Vehicles for Waste Transfer Stations	Replacement programme for vehicles and plant used in waste transfer stations.	0.300	0.729	0.299
Separated Paper and Card Scheme	Implementation of separate collections of waste paper and card for Lincolnshire households.	1.664	0.963	2.388
Waste	Block of small projects.	0.100	0.035	0.000
Total - Waste		3.464	5.088	2.687
<u>GROWTH</u>				
Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership Contribution	Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership funding for capital projects.	17.114	1.558	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.	0.776	0.000	0.000
Other Growth and the Economy - Economic Infrastructure	Block of small projects.	0.160	0.000	0.000
South Lincs (Holbeach) Food Enterprise Zone	Contribution towards Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone.	0.011	0.000	0.000
Economic Development - Business Unit Development	Development of business units.	1.517	0.000	0.000
Skegness Countryside Business Park	Infrastructure works to enable the further development of Skegness Countryside Business Park.	0.092	0.000	0.000
Economic Development - Horncastle Industrial Estate Extension	Extension of Horncastle Industrial Estate Extension.	0.000	1.500	0.000
Total - Growth		19.670	3.058	0.000

1.18. Other than some re-phasing of existing project expenditure there have been no changes to the previously approved Capital Programme relating to Environment and Economy.

1.19. The Capital Programme is currently supplemented by funding from the Development Fund Initiatives earmarked reserve, with £2.000m being approved in the 2020/21 budget to increase capacity to carry out drainage investigation and repair work, reducing deterioration and improving prevention of localised flooding issues. That scheme was due to end in the current financial year, however, it is proposed that the remaining, unallocated balance of the earmarked reserve (£1.444m) be allocated to extend the Drainage Investigation and Flood Repairs scheme for a further two years. The additional allocation being £0.750m in 2022/23 and £0.694m in 2023/24.

Further consultation

- 1.20. A consultation meeting with local business representatives, trade unions and other partners is scheduled to take place on 28 January 2022.
- 1.21. The proposals will be publicised on the Council's website together with the opportunity for the public to comment.
- 1.22. All consultation comments and responses will be available to be considered when the Executive makes its final budget proposals on 1 February 2022.

2. Conclusion

- 2.1. These budget proposals reflect the level of government funding expected to be available to the Council and an assumed increase in Council Tax in 2022/23 of 3.00%.
- 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 1 February 2022.

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 2022/23	https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=121&Mid=6153
Executive Report 5 January 2022	

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

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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	18 January 2022
Subject:	Lincolnshire Carbon Tool

Summary:

This report provides details of the Lincolnshire Carbon Tool which was commissioned to determine carbon emissions from the whole economy in the Lincolnshire County Council area.

Actions Required:

The Committee is asked to review the work that has been done to quantify the carbon dioxide emissions across the county and support the work that is underway to reduce these emissions.

1. Background

The UK government has set a national target to reach net zero carbon by 2050 as part of its response to the United Nations Paris Agreement in 2015. The County Council has also adopted 2050 as its target date to reach net zero carbon to help tackle climate change.

The Council has good information on its own direct carbon emissions going back to the early 1990s and has successfully reduced carbon emissions by over 60% over this period. However, the wider carbon emissions from the whole economy in Lincolnshire are less well understood. A consultancy, Etude, was commissioned to look at carbon emissions in the county. This report provides an overview of the carbon emissions in the county and covers the challenges of reaching net zero carbon in Lincolnshire.

2. Lincolnshire Carbon Tool – Methodology and Carbon Budget

The methodology for calculating carbon emissions in Lincolnshire is based on the national methodology used by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. BEIS produces an annual calculation of the UK's carbon emissions and the Tyndall Centre has developed the Carbon Budget

approach for reductions in emissions. This is where they identify a set tonnage of carbon dioxide that an area can emit in a five year period, if the country is to meet the 2050 targets.

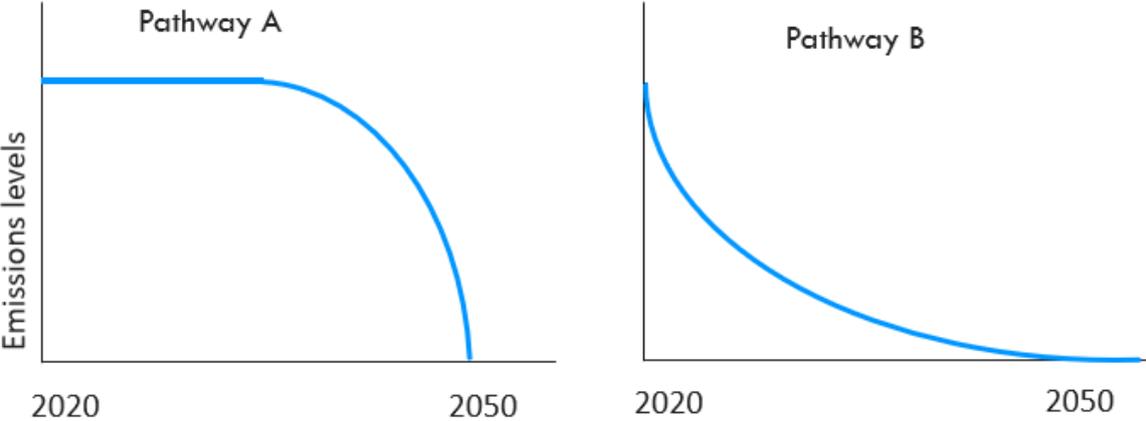


Figure One: Two Approaches to Reaching the 2050 Net Zero Carbon Target

Figure One show that the bulk of the reductions in carbon emissions need to happen in the next decade if the country is to keep within the carbon budget totals. The key figure is cumulative carbon emissions, not just annual emissions. In Pathway A the total carbon budget emission level would be exceeded even though net zero is reached. Pathway B reaches net zero in 2050 and keeps within the carbon budget totals.

As part of the Carbon Tool report the consultants calculated the amount of carbon that Lincolnshire could emit as its share of the national carbon reduction targets. The calculated carbon budget for between 2020 and 2050 is 24.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide.

The Carbon Tool shows that for the 2018/19 period the total carbon dioxide emissions for the Lincolnshire County Council area were 3.57 million tonnes. At these rates of carbon emissions, the carbon budget of 24.1 million tonnes would be rapidly used up. Therefore, to meet the carbon budget levels, carbon emissions need to be reduced significantly in the 2020s and early 2030s.

3. Lincolnshire Carbon Tool Results

The carbon emissions in 2018/19 were 3.57 million tonnes. The largest source of carbon emissions in the county was from transport activity producing 1.46 million tonnes, which was 39% of the total. Domestic housing generated 1.14 million tonnes (31%) and the business sector produced 1.1 million tonnes (30%). Heavy industry generated 6,900 tonnes. This information is displayed in Figure Two.

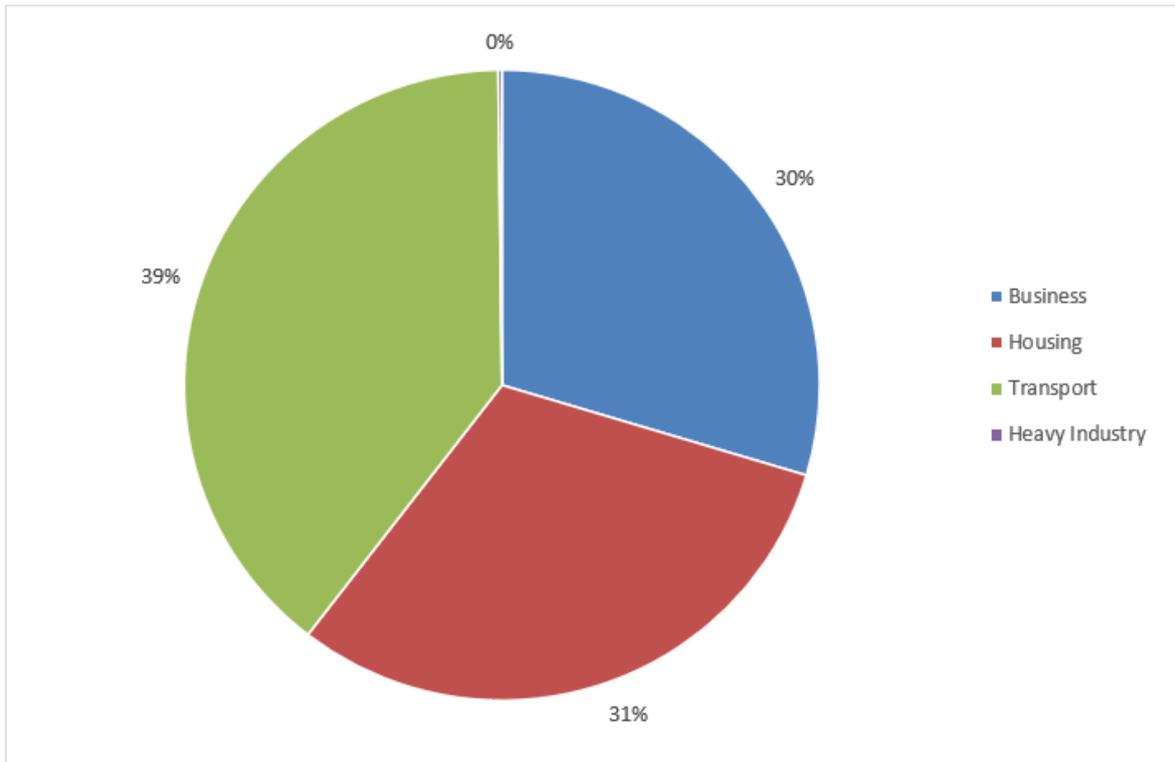


Figure Two: Lincolnshire Carbon Emissions in 2018/19 by Sector

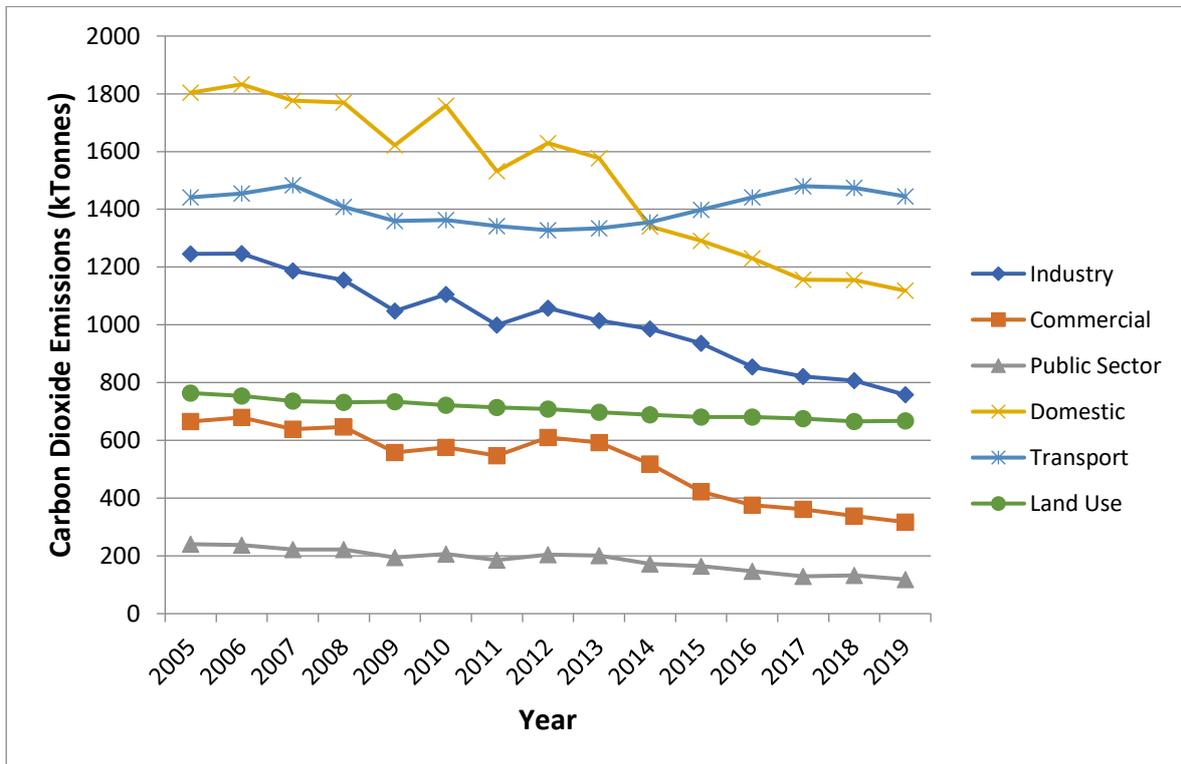


Figure Three: Carbon Emissions in Lincolnshire by Sector – 2005 to 2019 (Source BEIS)

Figure Three uses data from BEIS to show how carbon emission in Lincolnshire have changed over the period since 2005. The emissions from most sectors have fallen significantly. For example, domestic housing emissions have fallen from 1.8 million tonnes to 1.1 million tonnes per annum, a fall of almost 40%. These falls are largely due to the decarbonisation

of the national electricity grid, as coal power stations have been replaced by lower carbon gas generation and renewables.

The one area that has not seen significant falls is the transport sector, where carbon emissions have been flat since 2005. This is because the number of miles driven have increased significantly since 2000, due to the switch to internet shopping, which has caused a 70% increase in the number of van deliveries. In addition, while engines have become more efficient over the period, there has been a move towards large Sports Utility Vehicle type cars, which tend to use more fuel.

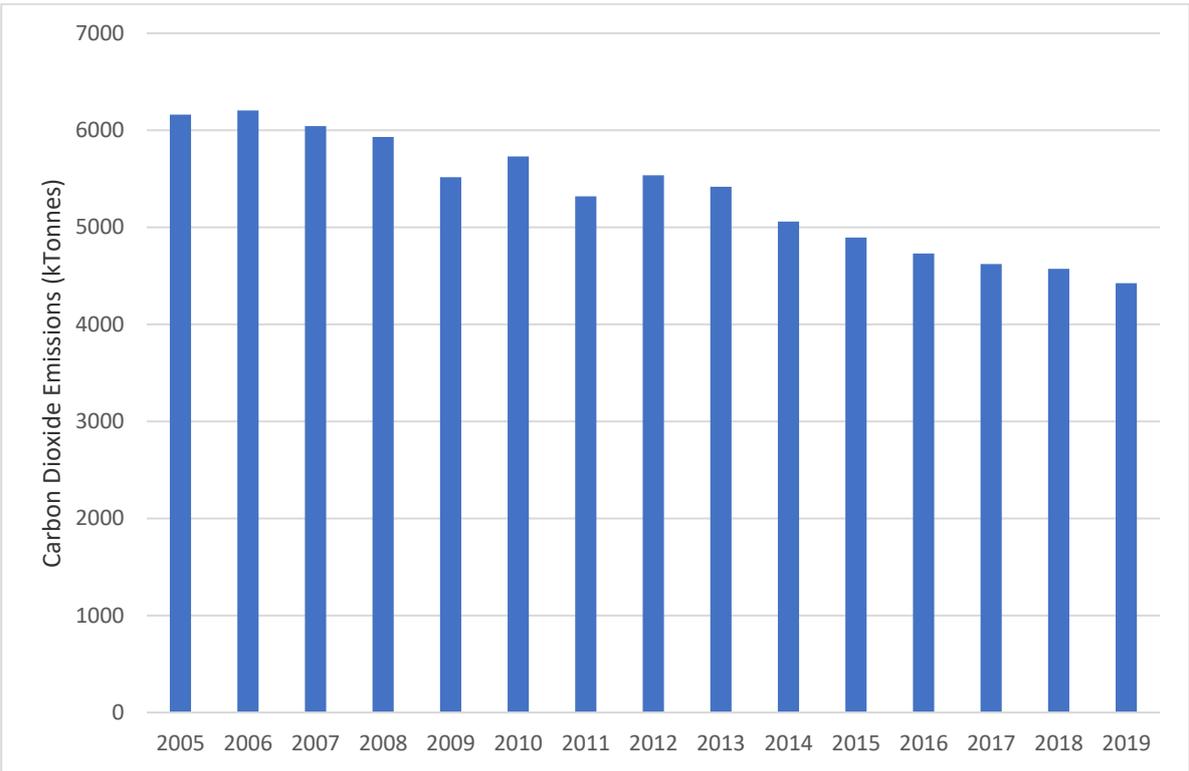


Figure Four: Total Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Lincolnshire

Figure Four shows that total carbon dioxide emissions in Lincolnshire have fallen from 6.1 million tonnes per annum in 2005 to 4.4 million tonnes in 2019. It is likely that the 2020 and 2021 figures will be significantly lower due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

The total emissions for the county have decreased despite the population of Lincolnshire increasing by around 100,000 since 2005.

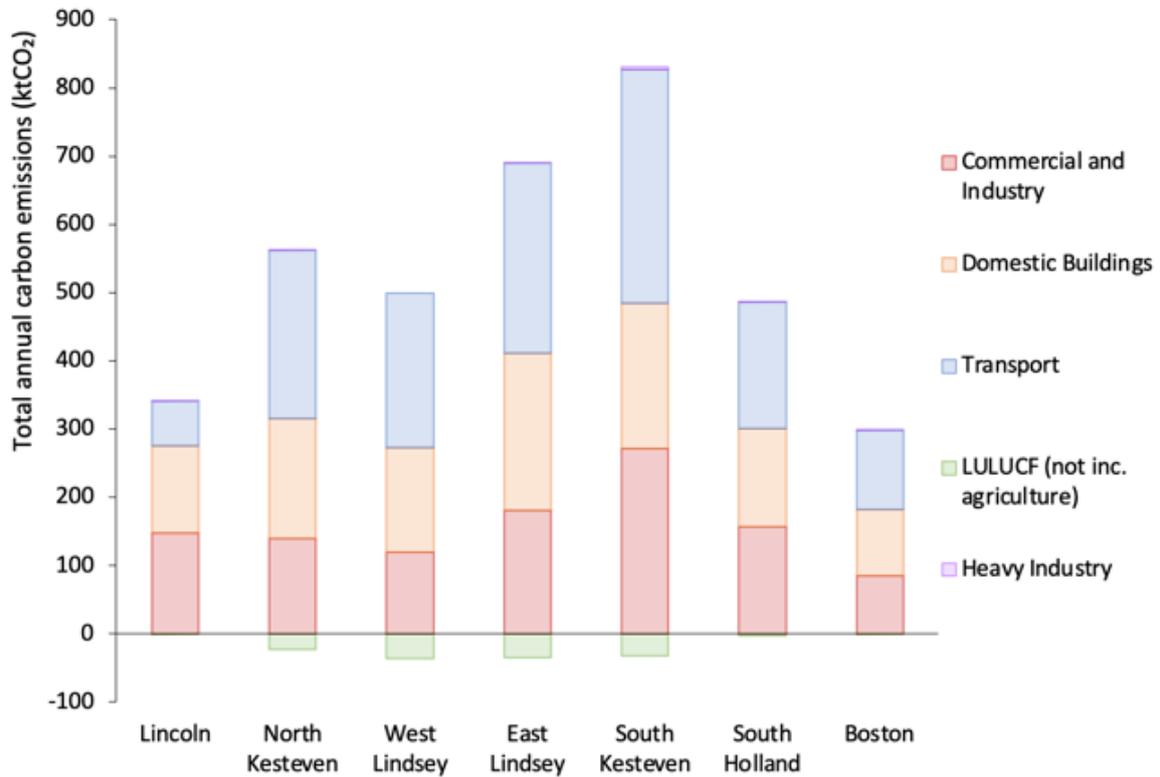


Figure Five: 2018/19 Carbon Dioxide Emissions by District Council Area.

Figure Five shows how emissions vary across the district council areas in Lincolnshire, again these figures are for the whole economy rather than for the district council alone.

The negative figure in green on the chart is for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). The land in these areas acts a carbon sink, locking up carbon emissions. By increasing habitat areas such as woodland and peatlands the county can act as a significant carbon sink, offsetting carbon emissions from other sectors.

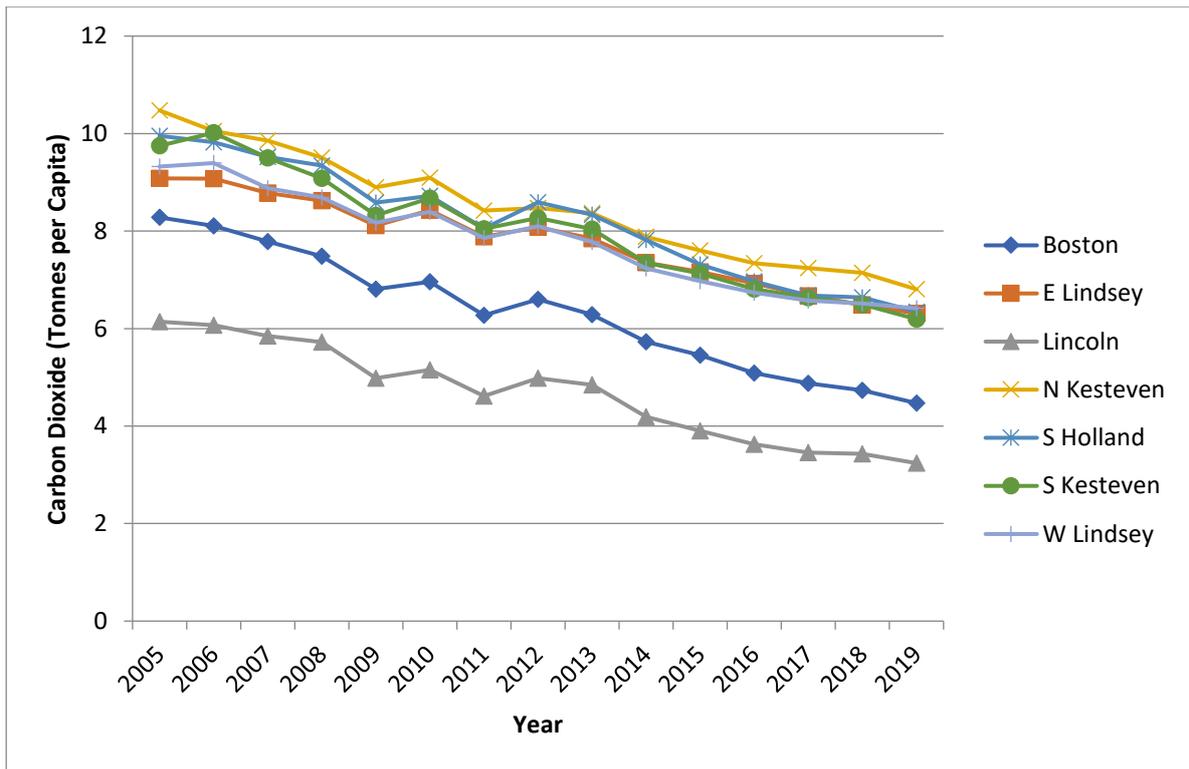


Figure Six: Per Capita Carbon Emissions for Lincolnshire District Council Areas

Figure Six shows per capita carbon emissions. The mainly urban districts of Lincoln and Boston have lower carbon emissions per capita compared to the rural areas. This is largely due to the level of transport related emissions in the rural areas. The chart shows that all districts have made significant reductions over the study period.

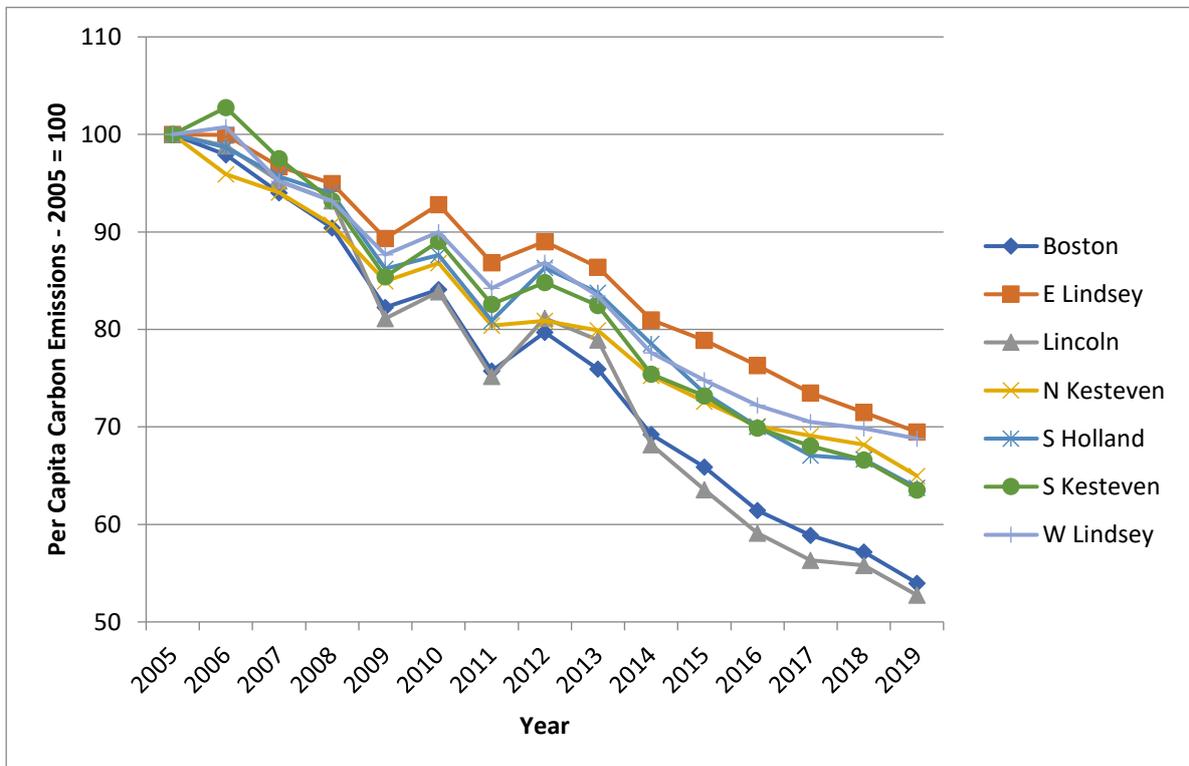


Figure Seven: Normalised Per Capita Emissions by Lincolnshire District

Figure Seven shows how the per capita carbon emissions in each district have changed since 2005 on a normalised basis. The chart shows that emissions in all districts are down by at least 30% since 2005. As above, the larger falls in Boston and Lincoln are due to the fact that transport plays a smaller part in their overall carbon emissions.

4. Actions to Reduce Carbon Emissions in Lincolnshire

4.1 Transport

As described above, transport is responsible for the largest proportion of carbon emissions within the county at 39%. The key policy actions to reduce emissions in the transport sector are being taken at a national scale, with policies such as stopping the sale of fully diesel and petrol cars and vans from 2030. Sales of electric vehicles are increasing rapidly, with just under 20% of new cars sold in November 2021 being fully electric vehicles. This will have the effect of rapidly reducing the carbon emissions from the transport sector.

Sales of electric vehicles within Lincolnshire are behind the national level but have been growing. At the end of 2020, 0.41% of registered vehicles in Lincolnshire were classed as being Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) compared to a national level of 1.08%. In response the Council has commissioned a report on the required electric vehicle infrastructure for the county from WSP. This report is part of the supporting documents for the new Local Transport Plan and makes recommendations on the number of public charging points that will be required. In addition, as part of the new Travel Plan for the County Council's own operations, opportunities to increase the number of charging points at Council facilities will be investigated.

Road freight is likely to require the use of internal combustion engines for a considerable time. The Government's Zero Carbon Roadmap for Transport indicates that the sale of diesel HGVs will only be phased out from 2040. In order to support lower carbon options in the freight sector, Business Lincolnshire has been supporting a company that is looking to open biodiesel filling stations for HGVs in Grantham and Spalding.

4.2 Industrial and Commercial

Carbon emissions from businesses are largely buildings and process related; any transport emissions are picked up in the transport emission calculation. The building related emissions will continue to fall as the national electricity grid decarbonises.

Lincolnshire Climate Partnership – the Sustainability Team has been working on a project to work with businesses to reduce their environmental impact. The project will help businesses to establish a carbon baseline and will then initially use small scale trial projects to implement environmental measures at business premises. It is hoped that additional funding can be sourced to expand this programme and allow larger interventions, such as roof mounted solar panels.

Future Buildings Standard – the Government has consulted on a new building standard for non-domestic properties, which will require much improved insulation and ventilation standards. A new building constructed to the Future Buildings Standards will have carbon emissions 70% lower than a building constructed to the current building regulations.

Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) – the MEES Regulations require buildings to meet a minimum energy standard when they are sold or leased. Buildings with an Energy Performance Certificate of F or G need to be upgraded to at least an “E” rating before they can be sold or leased. The Government has proposed that from 2030 the minimum standard should be upgraded to a “B” EPC rating. The regulations should mean that the worst performing buildings are upgraded or replaced.

4.3 Domestic Housing

Reaching net zero carbon for domestic properties will be a major challenge. It is probable that most existing houses in the county will require some retrofitting work to reduce their carbon emissions. This could include improvements to insulation levels, replacement of radiators and new heating systems such as heat pumps.

It should be noted that in the next few years the overall carbon emission level for housing in Lincolnshire will continue to fall as the national electricity grid continues to decarbonise. However, there will still be emissions from oil and gas used in domestic boilers.

GLEEN - The County Council has helped to set up the Greater Lincolnshire Energy Efficiency Network (GLEEN), which aims to coordinate activity on energy efficiency work on housing around Greater Lincolnshire. The group shares best practice and has looked to submit joint requests for funding to central government.

Local Plans - The new Central Lincolnshire Local Plan includes a requirement that new houses within the local plan area will not be able to burn fossil fuels on site. As a result the new properties will need to be heated by electrically powered heating systems.

Future Homes Standard - The Government has announced its intention to implement the Future Homes Standard from 2025. This is effectively an update to the Building Regulations and will require new houses to meet much higher standards for insulation and air change rates – significantly reducing their energy demand.

Government Support - £500 million funding is being allocated to local authorities through the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery (LAD) scheme, to improve the energy efficiency of homes of low-income households, helping reduce fuel poverty, phasing out high carbon fossil fuel heating, and delivering progress towards the UK’s commitment to net zero by 2050.

The LAD scheme aims to raise the energy efficiency of low income and low energy performance homes with a focus on energy performance certificate (EPC ratings of E, F or G). This funding has been distributed through the Midlands Energy Hub to the district councils.

Skills – A major challenge for delivering the required improvements to housing is the availability of a skilled workforce to undertake the work. In the procurement framework for the Local Area Delivery funding, none of the companies were from Lincolnshire. Therefore, the projects are being delivered by businesses from elsewhere in the East Midlands and from South Yorkshire.

Central government has recognised that a lack of suitable skills is a challenge for delivering the housing improvement requirements. The Midlands Energy Hub has been investigating skills issues and the Sustainability Team will be developing an action plan of how relevant skills can be upgraded in the county.

5. Conclusion

The County Council has made good progress in reducing its own carbon emissions and the wider carbon emissions across the whole economy in the county have declined over the last 15 years. However, there are challenges in reaching the net zero carbon target across the county, particularly around domestic housing and transport.

6. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

7. 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 Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager - Environment, who can be contacted on 07825 607157 or by e-mail at Dan.Clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	18 January 2022
Subject:	Lincolnshire Homeowner Property Flood Resilience Assistance Scheme Update

Summary:

This report updates members of the Committee on the development and promotion of the Council's pilot approach to enhancing the resilience of properties to flooding throughout Lincolnshire in locations where traditional community-based initiatives would not be economically feasible through grant source measures. Members' comments and guidance in continuing to develop the trial and the overall project are sought.

Actions Required:

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are asked to review and comment on the scope and status of the project and guide officers in developing the project further.

1. Background

Following flooding events in Lincolnshire caused by severe weather and high rainfall that took place in the latter part of 2019 and early 2020, options were explored to start a pilot Property Flood Resilience (PFR) funding assistance scheme in Lincolnshire based on the existing PFR model being delivered by Essex County Council. Following meetings with Essex County Council and their contractors / suppliers, it was then decided to build upon this model, adding in improvements that tailor specific needs for Lincolnshire, improving alignment with national codes of practice and ensuring products meet British Standards including 'wet testing'.

Broader Context

At a national scale the approach being taken within Lincolnshire is unique, with the administrative systems that have been developed and the bespoke measures identified for each property. Some key aspects of this approach include:

- 1) The use of the Jadu Case Management system to minimise administrative burdens on the Flood Risk Team.
- 2) The use of standard templates to align the process with the National Property Flood Resilience (PFR) Code of Practice.
- 3) The trial scheme shall look at resistance, recoverability, and preparedness measures, i.e., the whole suite of PFR measures.

The approach that Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) has taken has received interest and support from a range of both regional and national stakeholders including the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM), Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), FloodRe and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The scheme has also recently had exposure by Olivia Blake MP (Sheffield, Hallam) from the House of Commons asking questions to DEFRA regarding the effectiveness of the Lincolnshire Scheme. In a response provided by Rebecca Pow MP (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at DEFRA) on 28 October 2021, she highlighted how property level resilience measures can play a key role in reducing flood risk and helping people get back into their homes quicker following a flood. She welcomed the initiative shown by Lincolnshire County Council in developing a local Property Flood Resilience (PFR) scheme and expressed she will be keen to hear about the lessons identified.

Progress To Date

Nationally, the government invested £2.9 million from the 2018 budget to support regional PFR pathfinder projects in three areas of the UK to develop interventions to promote use and understanding of PFR. This scheme has just concluded and is being evaluated and will help in providing valuable learning more widely. In line with the government's current direction on PFR, the County Council initiated a 12 month pilot scheme which provided up to £5,000 of financial assistance for the installation of bespoke PFR measures approved by the Flood Risk Team. This followed detailed reviews of the suggested measures thereby ensuring that any measures implemented are proportionate and cost effective. Funding for the scheme came from Lincolnshire County Council.

The pilot scheme is being delivered in partnership between the County Council and Essex County Council, utilising existing contractors, suppliers and associated frameworks for the delivery of PFR to ten properties in Lincolnshire. The pilot focused on those properties for which a number of Section 19 flood investigation reports have been completed. Residents were contacted directly and asked if they would like to participate within the pilot scheme.

In light of lessons identified by the pilot scheme, the County Council has developed its own mechanism for the delivery of bespoke PFR measures, ensuring the scheme is tailored to the specific needs of residents within Lincolnshire, delivers value for money, and minimises the County Council's resource expenditure in terms of administration. These mechanisms went live in July 2021.

The scheme aims to protect up to 35 eligible properties from all sources of flooding via the installation of proportionate and bespoke resistance, recoverability and preparedness measures. In short these measures can be summarised as follows:

Resistance – Those measures which minimise water ingress, for instance, flood doors, flood barriers, self-closing airbricks / airbrick covers, non-return valves, sealing service pipework, repointing of mortar and waterproof sealant etc.

Recoverability – Those measures which minimise damages following water ingress, for instance, the raising of electrical sockets, the use of resilient plaster or plasterboard laid horizontally, the installation of kitchen units made from metal / marine ply / plastic on legs concealed by removable kickboards and the wall-mounting of boilers or placement on upper floors etc.

Preparedness – Those measures which facilitate effective response to flooding, for instance the creation of household flood plans and the use of existing early warning systems from the Flood Forecasting Centre etc.

Such measures are identified through a collaborative process with the homeowners concerned including a flood hazard and property assessment survey. The number of eligible properties identified is a target outlined within the Outline Business Case in the application for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (GiA) and Local Levy funds. Through the three sources of funding outlined below it has been requested to move 35 properties per year (aim is to protect approximately 115 - 120 properties over a three year period) from the very significant to significant risk bandings.

Funding to the value of £193,000 has so far been made available for the scheme, with financial breakdowns of this funding outlined in the table below.

Year	Source	Amount (£)
2021 - 2022	GIA	75,000
	Local Levy	50,000
	Lincolnshire County Council	68,000
Total		193,000
2022 - 2023	GIA	50,000
	Lincolnshire County Council	32,000
Total		82,000

It is worth noting that due to uncertainties surrounding the type and status of future eligible properties, alongside the risk of abortive costs, there is some potential for variance in the above figures and number of properties protected per year. However as part of managing this process, the Flood Risk Team will make all reasonable efforts to minimise any such risks thereby maximising the benefits that can be delivered to homeowners within Lincolnshire.

At the time of writing, seven eligible properties have been admitted onto the scheme and LCC's appointed contractor is currently in liaison with the homeowners concerned.

In addition to the above, the potential to further promote the scheme is currently being explored by the flood risk partnership, with the aim of enhancing awareness via a variety of measures within the 2022-2023 financial year. Measures considered include:

- The use of the 'floodmobile' at the Lincolnshire Show and other strategic locations across Lincolnshire with a history of flooding. Further details of which can be found [here](#).
- Advertising via Social Media
- Parish and town council newsletters
- County News
- Local community resilience groups

Consideration will be given to the relative priority of the proposed measures and any potential issues that might arise with pursuing them.

Next Steps

The Flood Risk Team will continue to work with partners and residents to promote and develop PFR approaches in Lincolnshire and in doing so evaluate lessons identified which will help shape and support any potential longer term initiatives in the county. Further updates on progress will be provided to future meetings of this Committee.

2. Conclusion

Members are asked to consider the approach outlined above and continue to support officers with guidance and advice throughout the development of the Lincolnshire Homeowner Property Flood Resilience Assistance Scheme.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable.

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by 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:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	18 January 2022
Subject:	Green Masterplan: 2021 Progress Report

Summary:

This report provides an update on progress towards developing and delivering the County Council's Green Masterplan. It covers the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the Council's carbon emissions, projects undertaken in 2021 and the plans for 2022.

Actions Required:

The Committee is asked to review and comment on the progress that has been made in initiating the delivery of the Green Masterplan and to give its support for the project programme for 2022.

1. Background

The Green Masterplan was approved by the County Council in February 2021. The Masterplan sets out the principles of how the Council will develop and respond to reducing its carbon emissions to reach net zero carbon by 2050. The Green Masterplan is supported by an action plan setting out projects to deliver net zero carbon.

2. Lincolnshire County Council: Carbon Emissions

In 1990 the carbon dioxide emissions for the Council were 55,000 tonnes per annum. By 2019 this total had been reduced to just under 22,000 tonnes. This had been achieved by reducing the size of the Council's estate, investing in energy efficiency measures in buildings, switching street lighting to low energy LED lamps, adding photovoltaic panels to the roofs of buildings and through the decarbonisation of the electricity supplied through the national electricity grid.

3. Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Carbon Emissions

The coronavirus pandemic and the requirement for staff to work from home, if possible, had a significant impact on the Council's energy consumption and carbon emissions. The

work from home directive began from the last week of March 2020; therefore, it makes a direct year on year comparison of the impacts on energy consumption and carbon emissions possible.

Below is a summary of carbon savings in LCC buildings:

LCC Buildings - Electricity

- Quarter 1 (Q1) 19/20 compared to Q1 20/21 – 27% saving.
- Q2 19/20 compared to Q2 20/21 – 25% saving.
- Q3 19/20 compared to Q3 20/21 – 27% saving.
- Q4 19/20 compared to Q4 20/21 – 18% saving.
- 2019/20 total consumption compared to 2020/21 total consumption - 24% saving.

LCC Buildings - Gas

- Q1 19/20 compared to Q1 20/21 – 24% saving.
- Q2 19/20 compared to Q2 20/21 – 2% saving.
- Q3 19/20 compared to Q3 20/21 – 5% saving.
- Q4 19/20 compared to Q4 20/21 – 10% saving.
- 2019/20 total consumption compared to 2020/21 total consumption - 10% saving.

LCC Buildings – Total (Gas & Electricity)

- Q1 19/20 compared to Q1 20/21 – 26% saving.
- Q2 19/20 compared to Q2 20/21 – 19% saving.
- Q3 19/20 compared to Q3 20/21 – 15% saving.
- Q4 19/20 compared to Q4 20/21 – 13% saving.
- 2019/20 total consumption compared to 2020/21 total consumption - 17% saving.

Total annual carbon savings from LCC buildings is 932 tonnes.

It should be noted that most of these carbon emission savings will have been transferred from Council buildings to emissions from employees' homes.

4. Green Masterplan 2021 Update

The Green Masterplan was approved by the County Council in February 2021. Since the approval was confirmed the Sustainability Team has been working to develop an action plan and to deliver carbon saving projects. Highlights from 2021 include:

Lincolnshire Climate Summit: An in-person event was held at the EPIC Centre at the Lincolnshire Showground in October. The event featured speakers looking at the national policy response to climate change and speakers from Lincolnshire who are helping to

deliver low carbon projects within the county. The Summit included an exhibition with over 30 local suppliers from the environmental sector.

Prior to the event, the Sustainability Team held a series of webinars focussing on sustainability issues with local businesses, charities and community groups. Overall, over 300 people took part in the Climate Summit and the webinars.

Zero Carbon Castle: A project to make Lincoln Castle a zero-carbon tourist attraction is underway. The Sustainability Team has been working with a local consultancy to develop a series of small scale projects, which will reduce the environmental impact of the castle. In 2021 an action plan of projects to reduce the carbon emissions of the building was developed. It is intended that the knowledge gained from this project can then support reducing emissions at other heritage sites within the county.

Establishing a Countywide Carbon Baseline: A project to calculate a zero-carbon baseline for the whole of the economy in Lincolnshire has been developed. This project is discussed in more detail in a separate report for the January 2022 Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee meeting.

Local Climate Impacts Profile Update: The Lincolnshire Climate Impacts Profile has been updated. This report looks at extreme weather impacts over the last ten years in Lincolnshire, including from flooding, drought and heatwaves. The Team worked with students from the School of Geography at the University of Lincoln to collect the background data for the project.

Tree Planting: A successful bid was submitted to the Forestry Commission Treescapes Fund. This will allow an initial round of planting in early 2022. Opportunities for further funding bids are being followed up.

Active Travel: The Active Travel work has moved into the Sustainability Team. The Council was awarded funding from the Department for Transport for active travel projects. The initial trial projects were implemented and plans for larger scale interventions, such as cycle paths connecting surrounding villages to their local towns have been proposed.

A new Travel Plan for the County Council's own activities is in development. This will look at how staff and visitors travel to the Council's buildings currently and will examine options for encouraging active travel. The Travel Plan will also examine infrastructure improvements to encourage active travel at the Council's buildings.

Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA): A tool was developed to use when new projects and policies are developed to ensure that the environmental implications are considered in project development. This would sit alongside the existing Equalities Impact Assessment process. The SIA tool has already been used as a trial in several projects by the Transformation Programme Team.

Directorate / Department Zero Carbon Plans: action plans for zero carbon activity were developed with Property and the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service. Additional action plans are being developed with Highways and Public Health.

Assessment of the Impact of the Environment Act 2021: The new Environment Act 2021 put extensive new responsibilities on local government, including on waste management, air quality and habitat creation. An assessment of the Act has been produced to identify the areas where the County Council will need to do additional work and may require additional resources.

5. Green Masterplan Projects in 2022

The progress on the Green Masterplan will be continued in 2022. A series of projects have been developed and will be funded from the dedicated Green Masterplan budget.

Project	Details
Lincolnshire Climate Partnership	Engagement with businesses on environmental issues. Already Development of the Energy Services Company proposal. Comms Campaign - Working with, ideally, an external PR firm to signpost businesses towards sources of support and funding for carbon negative projects.
Schools Engagement	Working with a small number of schools to promote carbon neutrality on fuel etc., establishing these schools as beacons for other schools (and our own corporate property) to see the benefits. This could bring in funding from other sources – such as the Salix Fund or PSDF. Work with children in schools through drama and arts to encourage uptake in the wider green agenda.
Tree Planting Projects	Providing match funding to the Treescapes Project (£20k) and the Trees Call for Action Fund (£20k). Potential to support the Lincolnshire Forest Partnership – to plant larger areas of woodland using the Woodland Trust MoreWoods grant.
Zero Carbon Parishes	Working with parish councils to develop zero carbon action plans and related projects. This will include energy audits, renewable projects, biodiversity. The project will collect evidence that can be part of a bid to the Shared Prosperity Fund.
Carbon Management Plan (CMP) Update	The current CMP runs up to 2023 – so an updated version is required.
Biodiversity Net Gain Analysis	The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) process has begun with the passing of the Environment Act 2021. The BNG process will be introduced over the next two years. This project will look at how the process will be introduced and opportunities to look at a co-ordinated response across the county.

Project	Details
Cargo Bike – Last Mile Project	This project will look at developing a cargo bike system for Lincoln – it will aim to reduce the number of delivery vehicles entering the centre of the city.
Local Energy Asset Review	A study looking at the energy opportunities in the county – including solar roofs, electric vehicle charging and heat networks.

6. Conclusion

Significant progress has been made in implementing and delivering the Green Masterplan in the first nine months after its approval. The coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on the direct carbon emissions of the Council and efforts to “lock-in” these savings will be made.

In 2022 the Sustainability Team intends to engage more widely with businesses and communities around the county to work with them to reduce carbon emissions across the county.

7. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not applicable

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 Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager - Environment, who can be contacted on 07825 607157 or by e-mail at Dan.Clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director - Resources	
Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	18 January 2022
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 for the year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. The work programme will be reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents are still relevant and will add value to the work of the Council and partners.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to review the work programme and highlight any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

1. Background

Overview and Scrutiny should be positive, constructive, independent, fair and open. The scrutiny process should be challenging, as its aim is to identify areas for improvement. Scrutiny activity should be targeted, focused and timely and include issues of corporate and local importance, where scrutiny activity can influence and add value.

All members of overview and scrutiny committees are encouraged to bring forward important items of community interest to the committee whilst recognising that not all items will be taken up depending on available resource.

Members are encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

2. Work Programme

18 January 2022		
Item	Contributor	
1.	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2022/23 <i>[Pre-decision Scrutiny] (Executive Decision – 8 February 2022 and County Council Decision 18 February 2022)</i>	Keith Noyland, Head of Finance, Communities
2.	Lincolnshire Carbon Tool	Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager - Environment
3.	Lincolnshire Homeowner Property Flood Resilience Assistance Scheme update	Matthew Harrison, Flood and Water Manager
4.	Green Masterplan: 2021 Progress Report	Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager - Environment

22 February 2022		
Item	Contributor	
1.	Flood and Coastal Resilience and Innovation Programme - Submission of Outline Business Case <i>[Pre-decision Scrutiny] (Executive Decision on 5 April 2022)</i>	David Hickman, Head of Environment Matthew Harrison, Flood and Water Manager
2.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2021 - 2022 – Quarter 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development David Hickman, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste
3.	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership presentation	Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager - Environment
4.	Internationalisation Strategy	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development
5.	Theddlethorpe Geological Disposal Facility Working Group - Update	Justin Brown, Assistant Director Growth
6.	Local Transport Plan V <i>[Information only /Briefing Report]</i>	Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment Jason Cooper, Transport and Growth Manager

12 April 2022		
Item		Contributor
1.	Property Green Agenda – potential guest presentation facilitated by Sustainability	Chris Miller, Team Leader - Countryside Services
2.	UK Share Prosperity Fund	Mandy Ramm, Funding and Investment Manager

24 May 2022		
Item		Contributor
1.	Study Visit Gibraltar Point	Chris Miller, Team Leader - Countryside Services
2.	Sustainable Transport	Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager - Environment
3.	Joint presentation on Local Transport Plan focusing on the Green Agenda	Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager – Environment (...)
4.	Infrastructure Planning – 6 month Progress Update	Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment

12 July 2022		
Item		Contributor
1.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2021 - 2022 – Quarter 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development David Hickman, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste

Items to be Programmed

- Historic Places Team Strategy
- Verge Biomass
- Humber and East Coast Strategies
- Review of Land Sales Policy – Regeneration (SW- County Farms)
- Skegness Business Park
- Planning White Paper
- Green Technology Grant
- Coastal Car Park Strategy
- Updating the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Issues and Options [early 2022- Jan Feb] - Adrian Winkley, Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager
- Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty -Key Priorities Update

3. Conclusion

Members of the Committee are invited to review and comment on the work programme and highlight any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

4. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

5. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Forward Plan of Decisions relating to the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee.

6. 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 Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 07500 571868 or by e-mail at kiara.chatziioannou@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Forward Plan of Decisions relating to the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
Flood and Coastal Resilience and Innovation Programme - submission of outline business case 1022487	5 April 2022	Executive	Flood and Water Management Scrutiny Committee; Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee; partner organisations; local communities	David Hickman, Head of Environment, E-mail: david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Yes	Louth Wolds; Market Rasen Wolds; Metheringham Rural; North Wolds

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