



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

16 October 2023

Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 24 October 2023 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 black ink that reads 'Debbie Barnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive

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

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

**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 24 OCTOBER 2023**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting held on 12 September 2023	5 - 14
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Lincolnshire County Council Carbon Report 2022-2023 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2022-23) <i>(To consider a report from Chris Miller, Head of Environment, and Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager, on the Council's Carbon Report for 2022-2023 which provides an update on greenhouse gas emissions from the County Council)</i>	15 - 50
6	Potential Topics for Scrutiny Review by Scrutiny Panel A <i>(To receive a report from Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, which enables the Committee to consider whether to make any suggestions for an in-depth scrutiny review, for consideration and decision by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board).</i>	51 - 58
7	Theddlethorpe Geological Disposal Facility Working Group - 6 Monthly Update <i>(To consider a report from Justin Brown, Assistant Director – Growth which provides the Committee with a 6 monthly update on the work of the Theddlethorpe Geological Disposal Facility Working Group)</i>	59 - 66
8	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report by 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>	67 - 72

Democratic Services Officer Contact Details

Name: **Jess Wosser-Yates**

Direct Dial **01522 552334**

E Mail Address jess.wosser-yates@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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

- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements

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, 24th October, 2023, 10.00 am \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

All papers for council meetings are available on:
<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/council-business/search-committee-records>



**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
12 SEPTEMBER 2023**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR I D CARRINGTON (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors Mrs A M Austin, A J Baxter, M D Boles, A G Hagues and H Spratt

Councillor P Dilks was also in attendance, and Councillors C Davie and T Carter attended the meeting remotely.

Officers in attendance:-

Paul Beales (Senior Commercial and Procurement Officer), Kiara Chatziioannou (Scrutiny Officer), Samantha L Harrison (Head of Economic Development), Marianne Marshall (Strategic Communications Lead), Hayley Redford (Project Officer - Economic Infrastructure), Johanna Rhoades (Project Officer - Utilities), Rachel Stamp (Waste Partnership and Projects Manager), Vanessa Strange (Head of Infrastructure Investment), Jess Wosser-Yates (Democratic Services Officer), and Simon Wright (Regeneration and Portfolio Manager)

17 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies were received from Councillor K Cooke, I Fleetwood and M Griggs. It was reported that, under regulation 13 of the Local Government Committee and Political Groups Regulation 1990, Councillor P Skinner would replace Councillor L Wootten for this meeting only.

18 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

No declarations were made at this point in proceedings.

19 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 11 JULY 2023

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the previous meeting be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

20 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND LEAD OFFICERS

The Chairman paid respects to Councillor Ray Wootten and reflected on his hard work at Lincolnshire County Council, notably within the Environment and Economy Scrutiny

Committee as its former Chairman. The Committee observed a minute of silence for Councillor Wootten.

- The Sutton Bridge placemaking scheme was welcomed as a local initiative to maximise the influence of the marina, village centre and local businesses.
- Lincolnshire County Council continued to display leadership in energy infrastructure in Lincolnshire. The Council was developing working relationships with electricity Distribution Network Operators and increasing understanding of businesses and communities regarding energy.
- Over 80% of businesses supported by the Growth Hub had expressed confidence in their current financial outlook.
- Tourists were spending less money which impacted the visitor economy. Despite this, Visit Lincolnshire had over 1.6 million website views in 2023 so far, and the conversion rate to a booking or download was of 14.4%.
- The AgriFood and AgriTech sectors continued to receive high quality investment enquiries, and multiple businesses were supporting investment projects.
- The Business Lincolnshire (BL) Team continued to support businesses and multiple programmes relating to manufacturing, the visitor economy and net zero were launching in September 2023.
- BL were organising a 'Going Global' Export Conference in November 2023 which would encourage increased international trade for Lincolnshire from new and existing exporters.
- Families across the County were engaging with Family Learning workshops and courses.
- Support and provision for students for whom English was not their first language was broadening.
- 92% of Functional Skills students achieved their qualification; course delivery and opportunities were being extended to work settings to empower employees to progress.
- The continued success of the South Lincolnshire Food Enterprise Zone in South Holland was noted, and a local food sector control and automation company now occupied a bespoke facility. Additionally, the Hub' innovation centre now had six tenants.
- The outline stage for the Boston Road Industrial Estate expansion scheme in Horncastle was complete and would be considered at an upcoming Committee meeting.
- Approximately 150 small business tenants continued to be supported by the Council.

Members noted the announcements, and information was requested regarding the progress of the Future High Streets Fund in Grantham. The Executive Councillor for Economic Development, Environment and Planning consequently agreed to plan a meeting alongside the Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT to discuss this further with members.

21 FOOD WASTE DISPOSAL CONTRACT PROCUREMENT

Consideration was given to a report from Rachel Stamp, Waste Partnership and Projects Manager, which invited the Committee to comment on the approval sought to procure a contract for the treatment of food waste through anaerobic digestion, which included collection from waste transfer stations by the supplier ahead of a decision by the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards between 18-22 September 2023.

During the Committee's consideration of this item, the following points were highlighted:

- Members who had experienced food waste collection in their divisions expressed positive views and welcomed the continuation of the service and wider roll out.
- Members enquired whether creating a central and council owned anaerobic digester had been considered as an option; Officers explained that waste minimisation was the highest priority. Volumes of residual and food waste were being monitored to enable future decisions, where that would be considered as a cost effective and optimum solution, however, currently engaging with a provider to procure a contract was based on existing need.
- Members emphasised on the importance of continuing to educate the public on waste disposal, recycling and all matters relevant to waste separation for appropriate, safe and effective reuse and disposal of items. Data and intelligence gathered from previous project roll outs offer insight to demographic characteristics across the county as well as practice and behaviours. Central government provided engagement and education that was being built on by local authority officers across the county who were aware of the needs and that understood those hard-to-reach localities and how to maximise take up of initiatives at these.

RESOLVED

1. That the Committee considers the report.
2. That the Committee's support for the recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards as set out in the report be noted.
3. That any additional comments to be passed on to the Executive Councillor in relation to this item.

22 APPROVAL TO PROCURE CONTRACTS FOR HAULAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRES EXIT WASTE STREAMS

Consideration was given to a report from Rachel Stamp, Waste Partnership and Projects Manager on behalf of Mike Reed, Head of Waste, which invited the Committee to consider a report which sought approval of the Council's Haulage of Household Waste Recycling (HHWR) contract which was due to expire on 31 March 2024. This decision would be taken between 18-22 September 2023 by the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
12 SEPTEMBER 2023

The Committee was guided through the report, which outlined a proposed course of action including procurement of new contracts on a lots-basis, and delegation of the necessary decisions. During consideration of this item, the following points were noted:

- Members were pleased that issues around the failure to collect waste streams were acknowledged and tackled through this report and were supportive of its recommendations.
- Members applauded the decision to award smaller contracts to local suppliers as means of increasing value on public expenditure through potentially lower prices and good value service provision.
- Members emphasised on sensitivities related to disruption that may be incurred by the routing of lorries, particularly where that crossed villages and hence enquired whether the contract specification could reflect on these matters at the procurement stage to avoid future frustrations. Officers gave assurance that haulers would be taking appropriate routes that minimized carbon footprint and abided by the rules pertinent to roads specifications and limitations. Terms were being monitored through the contract management to ensure that requirements were met; however, Officers explained that a certain degree of flexibility was required to meet future changes through the life cycle of the haulage.
- Assurances were given on the contracts containing tolerances that were being managed on a monthly basis to ensure performance was maintained at agreed standards (in line with the performance monitoring framework).
- Members highlighted that staff in HHWR Centres were consistently helpful.

RESOLVED:

1. That the Committee considers the report.
2. That the Committee's support for the recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards as set out in the report be noted.
3. That any additional comments to be passed on to the Executive Councillor in relation to this item.

23 SCRUTINY REVIEW REPORT: TOWN CENTRE IMPROVEMENTS

Consideration was given to a report which summarised the findings of Scrutiny Panel A (SPA) on Town Centre's Improvement, which was due to be considered by the Executive on 3 October 2023.

Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer and SPA project lead, introduced the report which was commissioned by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board in 2021 and provided a summary of the work undertaken by SPA since it was formed.

Councillor Phil Dilks, Chairman of SPA, guided the Committee through the report with the support of Councillor Tracey Carter, Vice-Chairman of SPA, who was in attendance remotely.

The Committee was informed that the report detailed a set of wide-ranging and robust recommendations to support the future of Lincolnshire's town centres in response to various challenges, such as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the cost-of-living crisis and increased online shopping. These recommendations included:

- Recommendation 1: LCC to hold annual meetings with the eight established Local Transport Broads (LTBs) to encourage strategic partners to agree on actions to address town centre issues.
- Recommendation 2: The establishment of a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for town centre matters.
- Recommendation 3: Placemaking, funding and skills to be encouraged to ensure accessibility and to support infrastructure whilst preserving the local character of town centres.
- Recommendation 4: To support the digitalisation of the high-street by promoting technological advancement, supporting employees to improve digital skills and current, modern content creation to advertise town centres.
- Recommendation 5: Data driven decision-making and targeted investment.
- Recommendation 6: The development of a Green Retail/Hospitality Guide for support independent businesses to become more environmentally friendly.

Members considered the report, and during the discussion the following points were highlighted:

- The Committee congratulated the work of the panel and thanked all officers, members and contributors involved.
- Members recognised the challenging economic environment that town centre businesses faced. Business rates were highlighted as an issue for many. The issue was also raised by expert witnesses during the review.
- Members recognised that business support activity happens at both an upper and lower tier. County Council staff will continue to provide an effective complementary service – efficiently and avoiding duplication.
- Supporting businesses to “go green” through adopting sustainable and conscious practices was another priority identified and supported by Members. The work described in the report was welcomed.
- The rurality of Lincolnshire emphasised the importance of reliable public transport to access town centres. It was noted that the work of SPA had acknowledged this consideration; connectivity could be supported through planning and place-making.
- Members reflected upon a variety of important factors that create and support thriving High Streets, from: the importance of high streets having a diverse independent range of businesses and the great value of independent shops; to the value of the quality of the built and natural environment which provided the town's centres' aesthetics and enhanced individual character, creating vibrant environments appealing to residents and visitors.
- The Committee acknowledged challenges faced by market-stall owners such as discount chain stores and online shopping.

- Louth town centre was considered to be a good example of utilising government funding to enhance town centres.
- Absent landlords remained an issue in many town centres which required attention. Members cautioned that Local Planning Authorities must be included in the development of placemaking plans; this should be explicitly captured in recommendations (R3) and future action plans that emerged from this review. Assurances were given that LCC was already undertaking a key role in the development of spatial planning, working with Local Planning Authorities and lobbying the government to ensure that the rural voice of Lincolnshire was heard (e.g., in relation to the Planning Reform Bill).
- Members were pleased to receive assurances on Transport Boards being the appropriate forum for discussion and addressing local town centre issues and opportunities,
- Members noted the importance of integrating various Local Authority tiers to ensure formal partnership working between Parish and Town Councils, DCs, LCC, private and third sectors, as well as the wider community.
- It was noted that some services were now inaccessible in some Lincolnshire town centres such as post offices and banks.
- Members emphasised the importance in ensuring high quality, healthy produce was available on the high street.
- It was raised that Recommendation 3 would involve close partnership working with planning authorities; The Head of Infrastructure Investment assured that the wording report would be amended to emphasise the importance of inclusion, and clarified that the present wording reflected an acknowledgement to devolution within the context of Greater Lincolnshire.
- Data management was a sensitive matter that required well defined responsibilities for those custodians of sources and data. Assurances were offered that data was stored and used appropriately and was already being used towards making crucial decisions that impacted the future of towns and the county as a whole (i.e., Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure, Energy Options etc.).

RESOLVED:

1. That the Committee formally recognises Scrutiny Panel A's efforts in carrying out the scrutiny review.
2. That the Committee acknowledges that the findings of the review have created future opportunities for the Council to build on strengths and address weaknesses identified, supporting Lincolnshire Towns to remain viable and resilient.
3. That the Committee supports the report and recommendations as summarised on pages 42-44 of the report
4. That the Committee approves the draft report attached as Appendix A as the final report on Town Centre Improvements for submission to the Executive at its meeting on 3 October 2023.

24 ENERGY OPTION ANALYSIS FOR GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE FINAL REPORT, OUTCOMES, AND NEXT STEPS

Consideration was given to a report presented by Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment and Johanna Rhoades, Project Officer – Utilities on behalf of the Head of Economic Infrastructure which summarised the Energy Options Analysis for Greater Lincolnshire Final Report, as well as its outcomes, next steps and actions.

The Committee had considered the Interim Report in April 2023 and had provided feedback regarding additional areas for consideration which were addressed in the Final Report.

The report, which was undertaken by Rider Levett Bucknall (RLB), comprised of the research and engagement RLB had completed during the commission period, this included engagement with a range of partners across Greater Lincolnshire such as District Councils and the Energy Sector.

The Committee was guided through the report and next steps, and during consideration of the report, the following points were highlighted:

- It was requested that the Committee considered energy option analysis annually under the thematic area entitled Energy Efficiencies.
- Members welcomed the presentation of the report, notably that it summarised issues raised with the Interim Report and highlighted the pages where these concerns had been addressed.
- Some members suggested that ground source heat pumps were a cheaper, simpler source of energy rather than geothermal. Members requested that a point of accuracy regarding deep geothermal be checked.
- The report had acknowledged that there was no commercial scale carbon capture storage within the United Kingdom currently; however, officers explained that the technology was of particular interest for businesses based on the Humber Bank.
- Members highlighted the need to consider the tensions around land use. Members noted the desire to use land for energy from solar farms to the use of farmland for feedstock for anaerobic digestion.
- Grid capacity and its inflexibility was a serious hindrance to economic development.
- Members recognised the importance of being able to benefit locally from local energy infrastructure, for example that energy from off-shore wind turbines should benefit not bypass Lincolnshire. This should be taken into account for future Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) applications.
- The Head of Infrastructure Investment assured that LCC proactively responded to government consultations and consistently makes the case for better energy infrastructure. This work formed part of the case making.
- Members highlighted that there was a lack of power in some towns and that electrification of housing and car charging would increase pressures further. The Head of Infrastructure Investment described the work underway to highlight shortages in the network. The mapping tool produced as part of the report had been

well received by officers at Local Planning Authorities who recognised the benefit for local plan work. The report formed part of a range of work that LCC was doing to promote infrastructure that supported growth and provided good outcomes for individuals, businesses and communities.

RESOLVED:

1. That the Committee thanks Officers for their detailed report and assurances given relevant to requirements for further research and engagement in identifying and implementing innovative solutions towards delivering longer term outcomes and beyond.
2. That the report be received, and that the Committee's endorsement of actions undertaken, and actions planned that were reported be recorded.
3. That the comments from discussion, as captured, be shared with Leading Officers and relevant Portfolio holders for their consideration; and
4. A thematic area entitled Energy Efficiencies be added on the list of items to be programmed in the 2023-24 period.

25 SUTTON BRIDGE PLACE MAKING - SCHEME OVERVIEW

Consideration was given to a report from Simon Wright, Regeneration and Portfolio Manager, and Hayley Reford, Project Officer- Economic Infrastructure which provided an update on the Sutton Bridge place-making scheme.

The Scheme sought to deliver a programme of integrated initiatives in Sutton Bridge through enhancing the villages major assets and creating the right conditions to increase footfall between the marina and village centre. It aimed to increase local spend and small business growth, and added value to extend the original mooring that were built in 2012. The Moorings were funded through the Sail the Wash initiative and were subsequently extended in Summer 2021.

The Committee considered the report, and the following points were highlighted in the discussion:

- Members welcomed the scheme and hoped it would encourage visitors to the village.
- Another round of consultation could occur; consequently the Chairman requested this item returned to Committee once further engagement had materialised for continued consideration.
- Members questioned the impact the scheme would have on the winter/year-round economy in Lincolnshire. The Regeneration and Portfolio Manager noted there was no specific information available regarding this or the marina itself; whilst it would be an attractive prospect for day boats, he accepted they may not be used as much in

the winter. He provided assurance that improvements to the walkway across the riverbank would enhance the village year-round.

RESOLVED

1. That the report be endorsed by the Committee,
2. That the Committee's satisfaction be recorded on the overall placemaking plan and the positive impact it is anticipated to have for the village's community and on visitor experience.
3. That the comments from discussion, as captured, be shared with Leading Officers and Relevant Portfolio holders for their consideration and reflection upon as they progress with the next steps of the project.

26 SERVICE LEVEL PERFORMANCE REPORTING AGAINST THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2023 - 2024 - QUARTER 1

Consideration was given to a report presented by Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development, Rachel Stamp, Waste Partnership and Projects Manager and Chris Miller, Head of Environment on performance achieved for Waste, Economy and Flooding in Quarter 1.

During consideration of the report, the following was noted:

PI 76 – Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres

- It was reported that 73% of materials presented at HHWRCs were recycled, and Members acknowledged this figure was lower than previous quarters.
- Members highlighted residents' concerns regarding HHWRCs being closed.
- The Waste Partnership and Projects Manager highlighted the importance of considering all Performance Indicators (PIs) in isolation as the overall volume of waste presented had decreased which was positive; waste minimisation was the priority of the waste hierarchy.

PI 160 Recycling Rate (new national formula)

- Members requested that data for this PI be broken down in terms of the type of recycling, and potentially by district. Members were informed by the Waste Partnership and Projects Manager that there were limitations in how far the data can be dissected, thus it was suggested that Waste PIs were considered by the Committee on an annual basis to facilitate an in-depth discussion into details within the data.

PI 162 Household waste to landfill

- Members praised that the measure was 0.01% which achieved the forecast of 2.63%. the Waste Partnership and Projects Manager noted this was due to working with

providers to secure alternative energy recovery for curbside materials rather than sending to landfill.

RESOLVED:

1. That the Committee thanks Officers for clarifications offered in relation to each area's respective performance
2. That the report be received, and that comments from the discussion, as captured, be shared with Leading Officers and Portfolio holders for their consideration.

27 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report by Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, which invited the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its own work programme for the year to ensure that scrutiny activity was focused where it could be of greatest benefit.

There had been no changes published, although the Scrutiny Officer informed Members that the next meeting would include an item inviting the Committee to consider potential topics for a Scrutiny Review

RESOLVED

That the Committee notes the report and approves of the existing work program as detailed on pages 297-304, and that the additional item regarding Energy as highlighted in discussion.

The meeting closed at 12.40 pm



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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	24 October 2023
Subject:	Lincolnshire County Council Carbon Report 2022-2023 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2022-23)

Summary:

The County Council has set a target to reach net zero carbon dioxide emissions for its own operations by 2050. This objective aligns with the national net zero target date, which was reconfirmed by the Prime Minister in his speech on environmental policy on 20th September 2023.

Previous updates on greenhouse gas emissions from the County Council have tended to be a short statement on the number of tonnes of carbon dioxide generated in the previous financial year. This report aims to provide additional detail on the sources of greenhouse gas emissions that the Council generates and provides context on whether the emission levels are rising or falling and the reasons for these changes.

The report sets out emissions from each fuel type and source. Actions are included on how the reporting can be improved for future years by improving data quality and covering more indirect sources of emissions.

It is intended that there will be an annual Lincolnshire County Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report, which will be published each October.

Actions Required:

That the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee: -

- (1) notes the work that has been done to quantify the carbon dioxide emissions across the County Council's operations; and
- (2) supports the work that is underway to reduce these emissions.

1. Background

1.1 Report Context

The full Lincolnshire County Council: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2022/23 is provided as an appendix to this report.

The County Council has been producing an annual measure of its greenhouse gas emissions for around fifteen years. However, these reports have tended to be short updates that give a numerical value of equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted from the activities of the Council.

This new report is intended to provide a much higher level of detail on the Council's greenhouse gas emissions. The report sets out the sources of greenhouse gas emissions and provides the background data. For each emission source context is provided on the latest figures and the activities that are producing changes in the data.

It is intended that this report will be updated annually and will become a key part of demonstrating that the County Council is meeting the commitments that it had made to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions.

The report shows that the Council has good data on its direct greenhouse gas emissions – i.e., from the use of fuel to heat buildings, fuel for vehicles and the use of electricity. These are classed as Scope 1 and 2 emissions. However, the available data on indirect emissions (Scope 3) is not as comprehensive. Therefore, the report includes a set of actions that will be undertaken to improve data on Scope 3 emissions for future versions of the report. Scope 3 emissions include those from waste management, procurement, construction, and highways.

1.2 Overall Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The County Council has made good progress in reducing its greenhouse gas emissions over the last decade. During the period from 2016/17 to 2022/23 emissions from Scope 1 and 2 sources have fallen by 51.4%. The bulk of this reduction is from falls in emissions from the use of electricity – the electricity grid has decarbonised, and the County Council has invested in energy efficiency schemes such as LED streetlighting. Emissions from the other sources have shown smaller falls and some of these reductions may just be changes due to the coronavirus pandemic.

The Council has energy consumption data going back to the 1990s and since 1990 emissions have fallen by 71.9%. This reduction is due to the Council reducing the size of its estate, investments in energy efficiency and the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

However, it should be clearly noted that there are significant challenges in reaching the net zero target.

1.3 Challenges to Reach Net Zero

Significant reductions in annual greenhouse gas emissions have been achieved – but there are still significant residual emissions that need to be reduced to get close to net zero.

The main challenges are:

- Quick win energy saving projects have largely been completed.
- Carbon saving projects could increase building running costs – at least in the short term.
- Getting older buildings to net zero will require significant capital investment.
- Indirect emissions will introduce a volatility into the data.

The Council has operated a Revolving Green Fund for the last fifteen years. The programme was started with investment from the Council and Salix Finance. Savings from energy efficiency projects are reinvested in new energy efficiency projects. To date the initial investment of £500k has delivered over £3.5 million worth of energy efficiency projects. As a result, a lot of “quick win” energy efficiency projects have already been undertaken.

To date the carbon reduction projects that the Council has undertaken have also had the benefit of reducing running costs. For example, the project to change the streetlights to LED has significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions – but has also cut running and maintenance costs for the lamps. However, future projects such as swapping gas boilers for heat pumps could lead to reduced carbon dioxide emissions, but higher running costs.

The Council has a large number of older buildings which are difficult to make energy efficient. Many of our schools have at least parts that are from the Victorian era, and it will be a challenge to make these buildings energy efficient and net zero carbon. Recently the Council received funding from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to produce a Heat Decarbonisation Plan and the work to produce this is being managed in partnership with colleagues from the Corporate Property Team and will look at the costs of decarbonising the top twenty energy using buildings at the Council.

As we get greater clarity on Scope 3 indirect emissions it is likely that there will be increased volatility in the data. Therefore, the context that this report provides will be important to describe why this is happening. A large part of the Scope 3 emissions will be linked to the construction of new buildings and highways projects. Therefore, the emissions levels will rise in years when major construction projects are underway. To get a better understanding of Highways related greenhouse gas emissions the Council is working with ADEPT and the Future Highways Research Group to produce a carbon footprint for the Highways Service.

2. Conclusion

The Council has made good initial progress in reducing its carbon footprint, but the next steps to reach net zero will be a significant challenge. The annual Greenhouse Gas Report will be an important part of demonstrating that the Council is doing its bit to reduce carbon emissions over the coming years.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Lincolnshire County Council: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2022/23

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

**Lincolnshire County Council:
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2022/23**

1.0 Executive Summary

Headline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Figures – 2022/23

This is the second annual report from Lincolnshire County Council on greenhouse gas emissions from the operations of the Council.

This report provides details on the progress that Lincolnshire County Council has made in reducing its emissions of greenhouse gases. In its Green Masterplan document the Council set a target to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050, as part of the national response to climate change.

The tables and figures below show the headline data on greenhouse gas emissions from the operations of the Council.

Scope	Greenhouse Gas Source	Emissions in 2021/22 (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Emissions in 2022/23 (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	
Scope 1	Gas Consumption	5,408	4,528	↓
	Oil Consumption	1,464	1,059	↓
	Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue Fleet	640	716	↑
	Winter Maintenance Fleet	181	207	↑
Scope 2	Electricity Consumption	6,134	5,359	↓
Scope 3	Business Travel	1,769	2,207	↑
	Staff Commuting	2,677	2,677	-
	Outsourced Services	1,048	1,050	↑
	Transmission of Electricity	543	490	↓
	Water Consumption and Treatment	71	67	↓
	Total	19,935	18,360	↓

Figure One: Lincolnshire County Council - Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source in 2021/22 and 2022/23

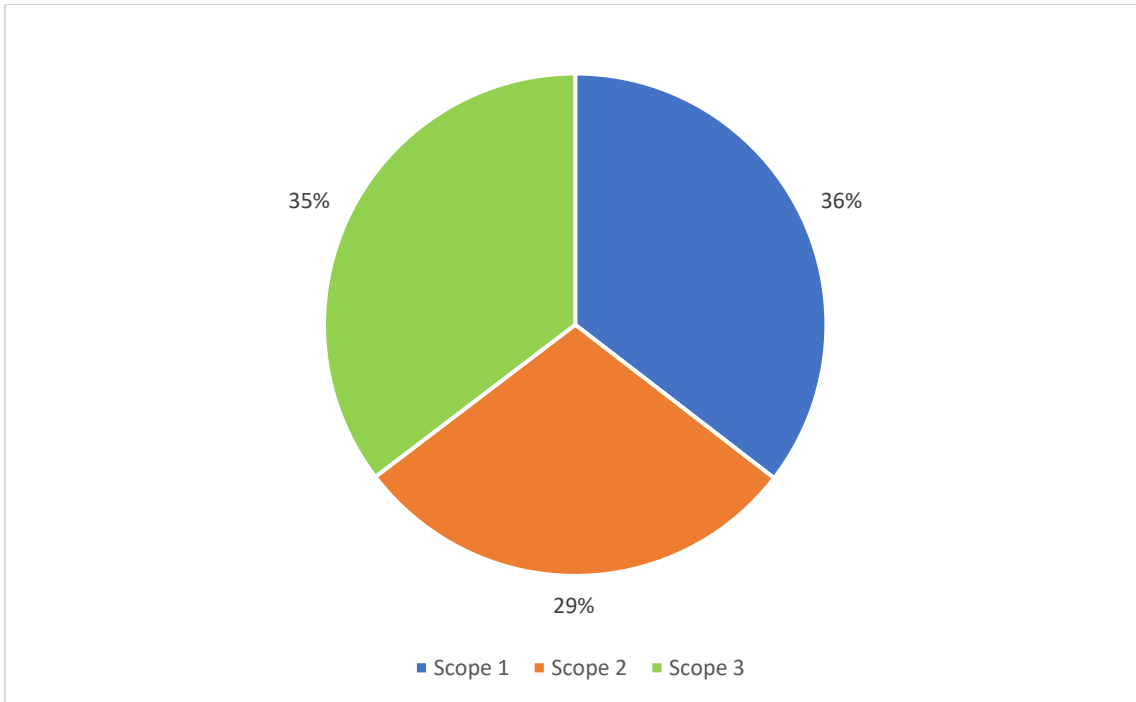


Figure Two: Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope in 2022/23

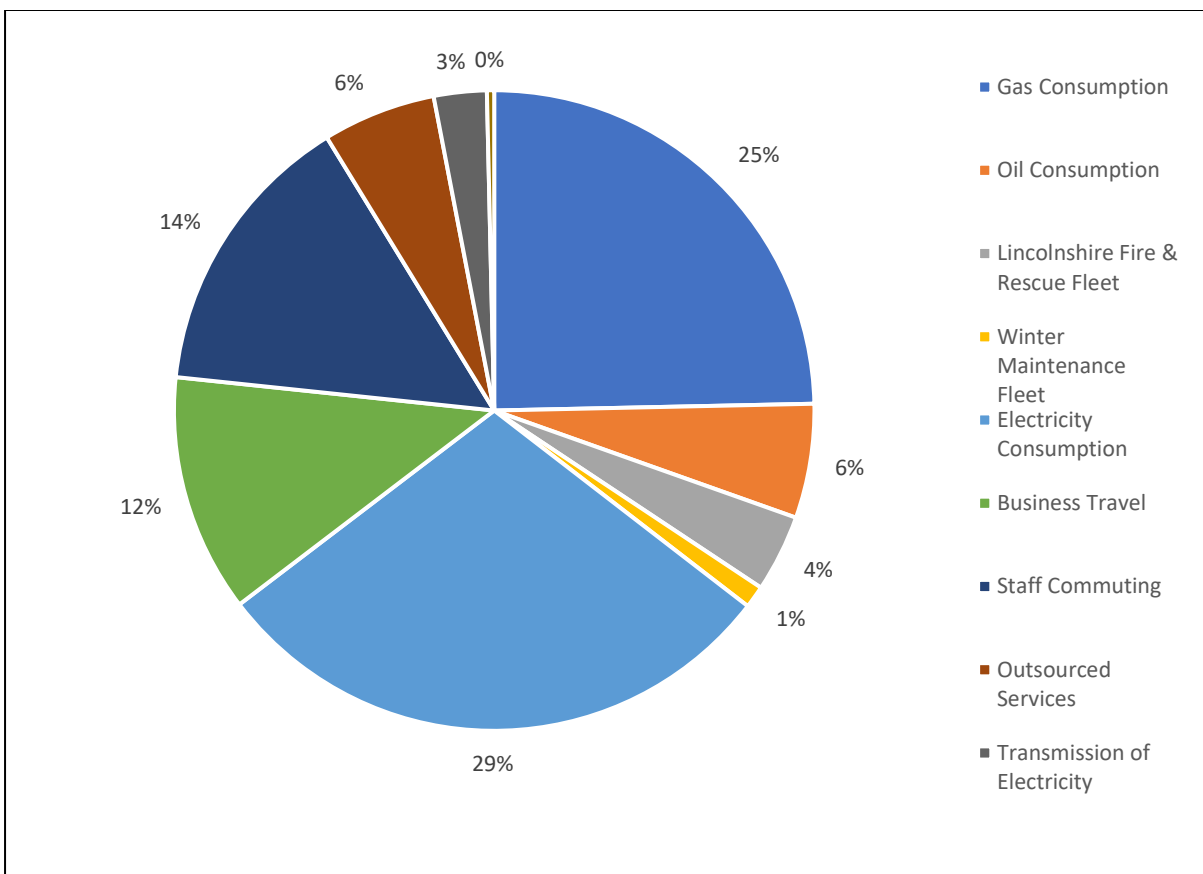


Figure Three: Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source in 2022/23

The headline greenhouse gas emissions figure for 2022/23 is equivalent to 18,360 tonnes of carbon dioxide – the various sources of these emissions are outlined in Figures One and Three. This represents a 7.9% fall from the 2021/22 emissions figure of 19,935 tonnes.

The reduction has been achieved through significant falls in gas and oil consumption due to the mild winter in 2022/23 and the ongoing decarbonisation of the electricity network as more renewables are added to the electricity generation mix. In some areas, particularly in business miles and fleet miles emissions rose – this was mainly due to activity returning to normal following the coronavirus pandemic.

Figure Two shows that the use of fuel in the buildings and vehicles operated directly by the County Council generates 36% of the emissions identified in this report – these are classed as Scope 1 emissions. The use of electricity (Scope 2) generated 29% of emissions and other indirect emissions (Scope 3) generated 35% of emissions.

This report adds new information on Scope 3 (indirect) greenhouse gas emissions, which has not previously been available – such as data on emissions due to staff commuting and emissions due to the transmission of electricity. As a result, it is not possible to make a direct comparison with previous years. Therefore, the table below compares just Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the period since 2016/17 (the baseline year, which was set in the Carbon Management Plan published by the Council in 2018).

Emission Source	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Gas	5,978	5,963	5,365	5,654	5,541	5,408	4,528
Oil	1,613	1,353	1,344	1,627	2,008	1,464	1,059
Vehicle Fuel	863	633	760	822	700	821	923
Electricity	15,974	11,397	8,687	7,942	6,513	6,134	5,359
Total	24,428	19,346	16,156	16,045	14,762	13,827	11,869
Percentage Change	0.0	-20.8	-33.9	-34.3	-39.6	-43.4	-51.4

Figure Four: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from 2016/17 to 2022/23 in Equivalent Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide

Figure Four shows that Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated by Lincolnshire County Council during the period from 2016/17 to 2021/23 have fallen by 51.4%. The bulk of this reduction is from falls in emissions from the use of electricity – the electricity grid has decarbonised, and the County Council has invested in energy efficiency schemes such as LED streetlighting. Emissions from the other sources have shown smaller falls and some of these reductions may just be changes due to the coronavirus pandemic.

When compared to emissions in 1990 there has been an even larger fall. Analysis in the report below shows that emissions compared to 1990 have fallen by 71.9% - this is for electricity, gas, oil, water, vehicle fuel and business travel.

The report provides additional details on the emissions for each source of greenhouse gas. Where possible, the data has been provided for back to 2016/17, but for some areas this has not been possible. The report includes details on renewable electricity generated by the photovoltaic solar panels that have been installed on the Council’s buildings.

Section Nine of the report has recommendations on how future iterations of the report can be improved by including additional data on Scope 3 emissions. At present it is not possible to provide data on emissions due to procurement activity and this is expected to be a large source of carbon dioxide.



Contents

1.0 Executive Summary.....	2
Headline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Figures – 2022/23.....	2
2.0 Introduction	6
3.0 Greenhouse Gas Emission Baselines.....	8
4.0 Key Performance Indicators.....	10
5.0 Scope One Emissions	11
6.0 Scope 2 Emissions	17
7.0 Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	22
8.0 Renewable Electricity Generation	28
9.0 Action Plan for Future Iterations of this Report	29
Appendix A – Solar Photovoltaic Sites	31

2.0 Introduction

Lincolnshire Council has set a target to reach net zero carbon by 2050 for both its own operations and for the wider economy in Lincolnshire. In order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations and from across the economy the County Council has developed a “Green Masterplan” which covers the policy response to climate change.

To set out the opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the activities of the Council three successive Carbon Management Plans have been produced. The latest version covers the period from 2018 to 2023. The Council has been assisted by the Carbon Trust to develop the Carbon Management Plans. A fourth Carbon Management Plan is currently in development and should be published by early in 2024.

As part of the development of the third Carbon Management Plan the Carbon Trust also produced a “Science Based Targets” carbon assessment for the Council. The Science Based Targets” approach sets out how much and how quickly an organisation needs to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to prevent the worst effects of climate change.

2.1 Greenhouse Gas Emission Types

Lincolnshire County Council has excellent data on energy use within its buildings, going back to the 1990s. This allows a good understanding of energy use patterns and their associated greenhouse gas emissions. The indirect emissions from activities such as commuting, and procurement are less well understood and previously the Council has provided limited reporting on these areas.

Greenhouse gas emissions get divided up into three areas or scopes – these are:

Scope 1: covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. This tends to cover emissions from burning fuels on site to heat buildings or provide hot water (such as gas used in a boiler) and from fuel used in vehicles owned by the organisation.

Scope 2: covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling. This includes the emissions generated from the usage of electricity in the buildings and for other electrically powered services such as streetlighting.

Scope 3: covers all other indirect emissions that occur within an organisation’s wider value chain. This is generally the most difficult category for accurate data collection as the activities are typically farther along the supply chain, where the reporting company may not have direct contact with the suppliers. Examples include emissions generated from business travel and commuting and the emissions generated during the usage phase of a product.

This report provides details of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Lincolnshire County Council and begins the process of calculating the Scope 3 emissions. Figure Five (from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol) shows the different types of activity that produce greenhouse gas emissions in each of the scope areas:

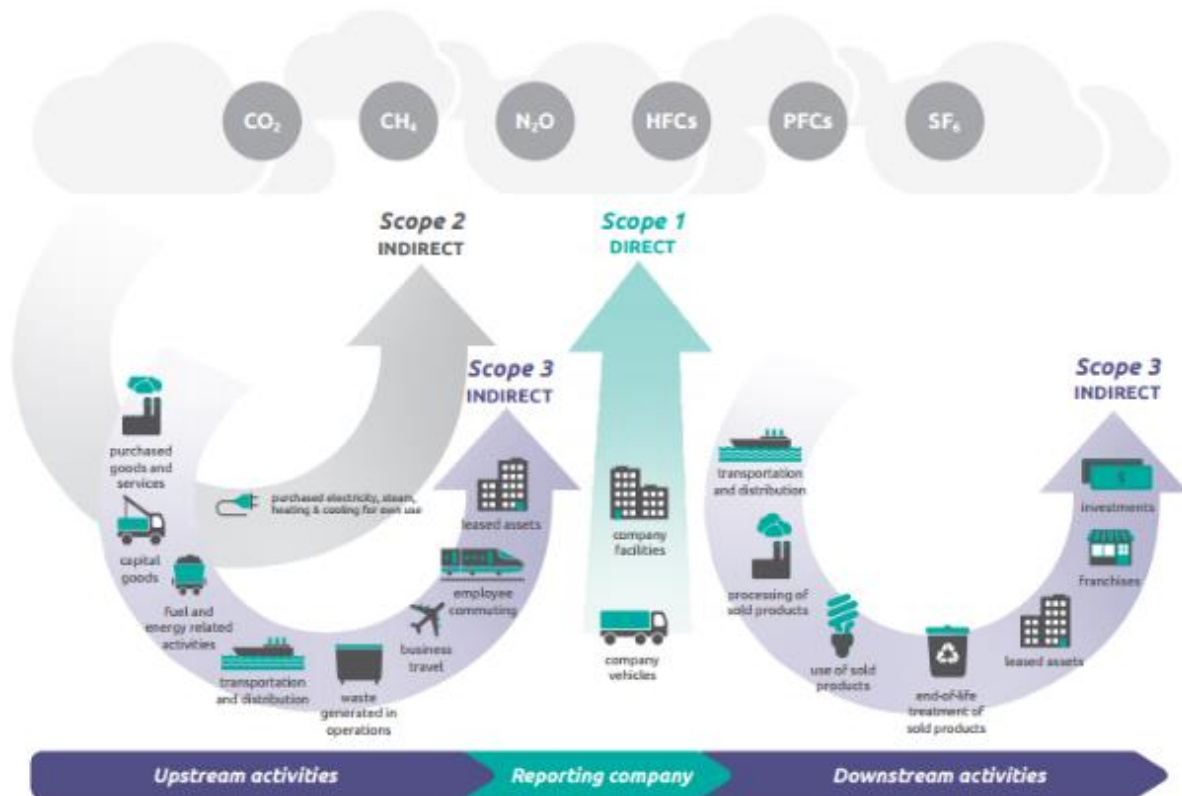


Figure Five: Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (from Greenhouse Gas Protocol)

Throughout this report the data is provided in units that give the greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes or kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalents (t of CO₂e or kg of CO₂e). Carbon dioxide is the main anthropogenic greenhouse gas, but there are other significant global warming gases emitted by human activity. These include methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons. These gases have global warming impacts much larger than carbon dioxide – they are converted to equivalent values of carbon dioxide. For example, methane has a global warming potential 27 to 30 times larger than carbon dioxide. Therefore, one tonne of methane emitted would be converted into 27 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.

3.0 Greenhouse Gas Emission Baselines

The greenhouse gas emission baselines for Lincolnshire County Council are:

1990 Baseline: 55,701 tonnes of carbon dioxide (tCO₂e)

2016/17 Baseline: 28,679 tonnes of carbon dioxide (tCO₂e)

The County Council has two baselines for greenhouse gas emissions that are used:

- 1990 Baseline – this baseline was developed as part of the Science Based Carbon Targets process undertaken by the Carbon Trust and estimates the level of emissions from 1990, which is the main international baseline for carbon dioxide emissions.
- 2016/17 – the Carbon Management Plan 3, which was published in 2018, sets out a baseline from which delivery of the Carbon Management Plan can be measured.

1990 Baseline

The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legal framework for the UK to cut greenhouse gas emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. The targets from the Act were subsequently updated to reaching net zero carbon by 2050. As a result, the Council has attempted to quantify its emission levels in 1990.

In 2019 the County Council commissioned a report from the Carbon Trust on Science Based Carbon Targets. The report looked at how quickly the Council would need to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions to play its part in keeping climate change related temperature rises to below 1.5 °C.

The Carbon Trust report looked at historic energy use and transport data for the Council, finding information for the period between 1993 and 2018. The Carbon Trust then extrapolated the 1993 carbon emissions data back to give an estimate for carbon emissions in 1990.

The Carbon Trust estimated that in 1990 the County Council's greenhouse gas emissions were 47,608 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($\pm 17\%$). This gives an upper limit for emissions in 1990 of 55,701 tonnes.

The changes in greenhouse gas emissions over the period from 1990 to 2018 are shown in Figure Six below. The units are tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.

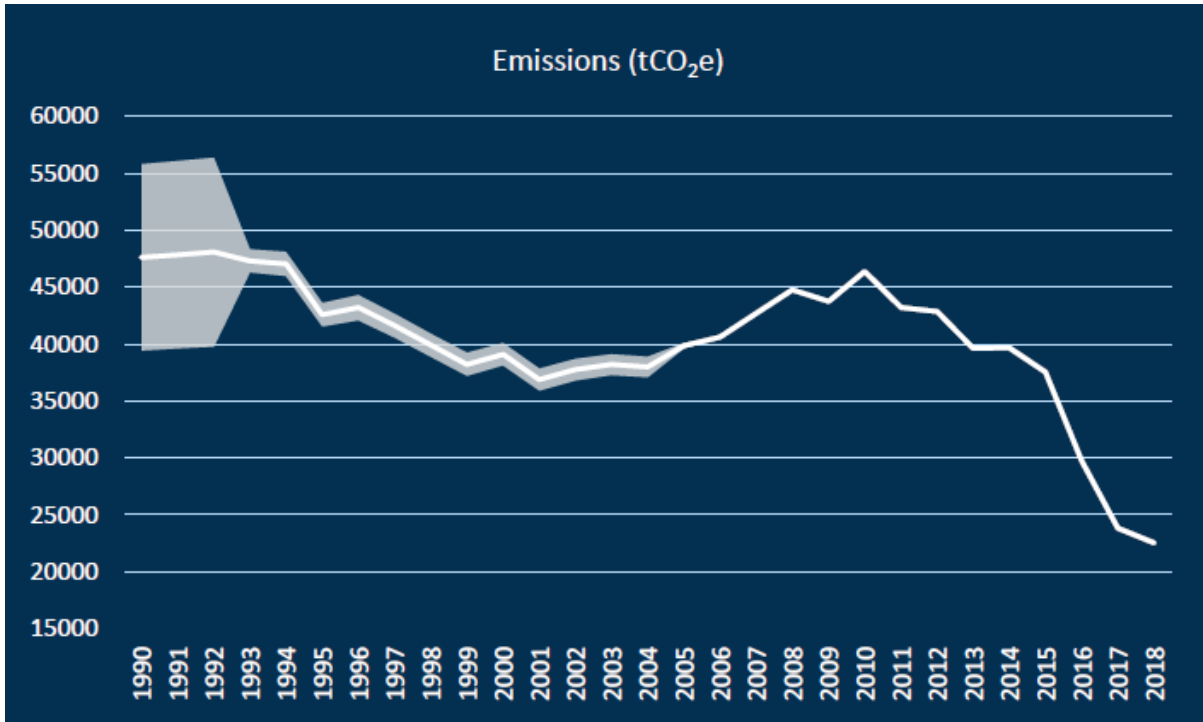


Figure Six: Baseline from the Lincolnshire County Council Climate Plan (2019) produced by the Carbon Trust

Comparison with 2021/22 Emissions

The extrapolation that the Carbon Trust did for 1990 used data on emissions from electricity, gas, oil, water, fuel in vehicles and business travel. The 2022/23 greenhouse gas emissions for these sources are 14,143 tonnes. This is the equivalent to a reduction of 74.6% compared to the higher estimate for 1990/91 of 55,701 tonnes of CO₂e.

2016/17 Baseline

The Carbon Management Plan 3 sets 2016/17 as the baseline year to compare progress against carbon reduction targets to. The Plan was produced by the Carbon Trust. The baseline covers energy consumption used to deliver the Council’s services, as well as business travel emissions and emissions related to water consumption.

The greenhouse gas level for 2016/17 was equivalent to 28,679 tonnes of carbon dioxide (tCO₂e).

4.0 Key Performance Indicators

The intention is that this report will be produced annually to show progress towards meeting the 2050 greenhouse gas emission that was established in the Green Masterplan. As part of this annual review of emissions a set of key performance indicators has been developed to monitor progress towards the target

- **Gas and electricity consumption per metre squared of building space**

Will show the progress in reducing the energy consumption of the buildings owned and operated by the County Council.

2021/22 KPI Gas – 79.8 kWh/m²

2022/23 KPI Gas – 66.7 kWh/m²

2021/22 KPI Electricity – 47.9 kWh/m²

2022/23 KPI Electricity – 45.3 kWh/m²

- **Carbon dioxide emissions from gas and electricity consumption per metre squared of building space**

Will identify how greenhouse gas emissions are falling from the activities of the Council. This will show the influence of emissions from the electricity grid as it decarbonises.

2021/22 KPI Carbon Dioxide from gas and electricity – 31.2 kg of CO₂e/m²

2022/23 KPI Carbon Dioxide from gas and electricity – 26.5 kg of CO₂e/m²

- **Carbon dioxide emissions per employee**

According to the latest Workplace Profile report for the Council on 31 March 2020, there were 5,345 employees and in 2022 there were 5,372.

2021/22: 19,935 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents / 5,345 staff = **3.7 tonnes of CO₂e per employee**

2022/23: 18,360 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents / 5,372 staff = **3.4 tonnes of CO₂e per employee**

5.0 Scope One Emissions

Scope One greenhouse gas emissions are direct emissions from sources that an organisation owns or controls directly. This could be from uses such as gas for heating, where gas is burnt on site or diesel used in a council owned vehicle.

5.1 Gas Consumption

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Buildings (kWh)	17,928,004	17,296,042	15,242,408	15,890,636	14,475,922	14,099,345	12,392,095
Schools (kWh)	14,560,489	15,085,011	13,922,998	14,862,837	15,657,717	15,424,198	12,461,612
Total (kWh)	32,488,493	32,381,054	29,165,406	30,753,474	30,133,638	29,523,543	24,853,707
Change from Baseline (%)	0.00	-0.33	-10.23	-5.34	-7.25	-9.13	-23.50

Figure Seven: Gas Consumption Overview

Figure Seven shows that gas consumption in both the buildings and schools operated by the County Council fell significantly in 2022/23 – from 29.5 Gigawatt-hours (GWh) to 24.8 GWh a fall of over 23% since the baseline year of 2016/17. A significant proportion of the reduction is due to the fact that 2022/23 was a warmer year, with a much lower level of degree heating days. The number of heating degree days based on weather records from the Waddington Weather Station were 1,914.8 in 2022/23 – a fall of 6% on the level recorded in 2021/22. This warmer winter would have reduced heating demand across the buildings.

There was a particularly large fall in gas in consumption in schools – this may be due to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic unwinding. In the winter of 2021/22, many schools had to operate with increased ventilation and had external windows open. This was not the case during the winter of 2022/23. In addition, there was considerable publicity on the price of energy during 2022/23 as prices rose following the war in Ukraine. As a result, there could have been greater emphasis on energy efficiency.

The graph in Figure Eight shows that gas consumption in both schools and other buildings operated by the County Council has been falling over the last six years.

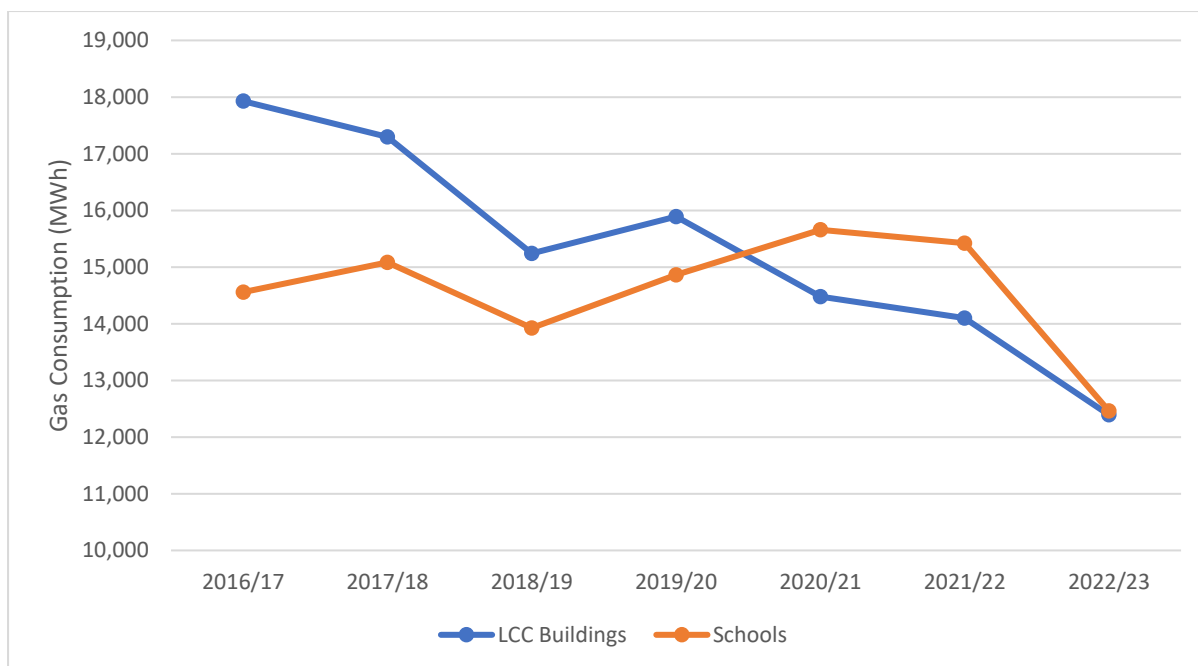


Figure Eight: Lincolnshire County Council Gas Consumption

Gas consumption figures can be influenced by changes in the size of the property estate. Figure Nine shows the gas consumption levels in kilowatt-hours per metre squared. The gas consumption levels in Council operated buildings have fallen from 128.8 kWh/m² to 90.3 kWh/m² over the period from 2016 to 2022. This demonstrates that the reductions in gas consumption are due to reductions in energy demand rather than a reduction in the size of the estate.

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Buildings	128.82	131.48	114.23	117.78	100.93	99.94	90.30
Schools	64.97	66.71	61.26	65.12	68.24	67.34	52.93

Figure Nine: Gas Consumption in Kilowatt-hours per Metre Squared

The fall in gas consumption seen in 2018/19 seen in both schools and Council operated buildings is due to the milder weather during this year. There were 1,989 heating degree days in 2018/19 compared to 2,246 in 2021/22. This represented a significant fall in the heating requirement during 2018/19.

A heating degree day measures how much (degrees) and for how long (days) the outside temperature sits below a certain level. In the UK, the most readily available heating degree days come with a base temperature of 15.5°C; this is to say that any temperature below this will require heating.

5.2 Gas Consumption – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The greenhouse gas emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of energy used during a year by the greenhouse gas emissions factor for a particular fuel. The emissions factor takes into account the emissions of different greenhouse gases from the fuel use. For example, use of natural gas causes emissions of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane. The emissions factors for the different gases are combined to give an overall factor for natural gas which has the units of “equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide”.

The emissions factor for natural gas has fallen from 0.184 kilograms per kilowatt-hour in 2016/17 to 0.1822 kg/kWh in 2022/23. This fall is mainly due to biogas being blended into the gas network reducing the overall carbon intensity of the fuel (there are also variations due to changes in the overall calorific value of gas). The changing emissions factors are shown in Figure 11.

Figures 10 and 11 show how greenhouse gas emissions due to gas consumption have changed over the period from 2016 to 2023. Overall, there has been a 24.25% fall from 5,978 tonnes to 4,528 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO₂eq). This fall is mainly due to reduced gas consumption in buildings operated by the County Council.

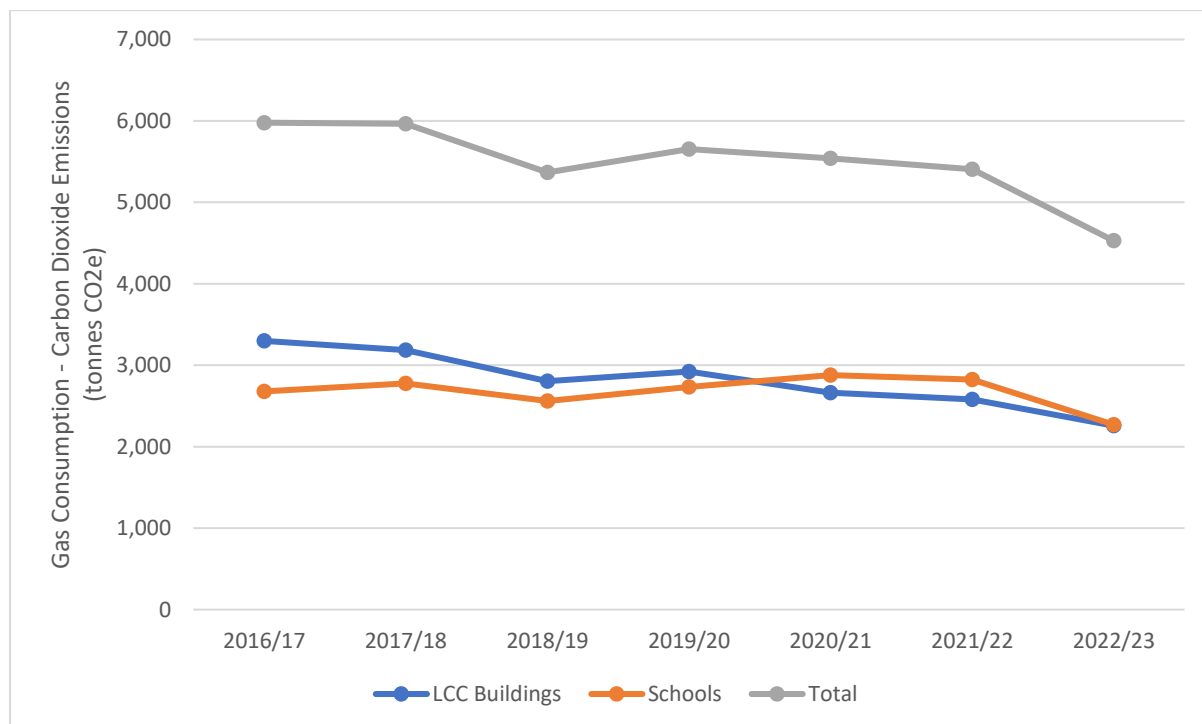


Figure Ten: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Gas Consumption
Units: Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emissions (tCO₂eq)

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Gas Emissions Factor (kgCO ₂ e/kWh)	0.1840	0.1842	0.1840	0.1839	0.1839	0.1832	0.1822
LCC Buildings (Tonnes)	3,299	3,185	2,804	2,921	2,662	2,582	2,258
Schools (Tonnes)	2,679	2,778	2,561	2,733	2,879	2,825	2,270
Total (Tonnes)	5,978	5,963	5,365	5,654	5,541	5,408	4,528
Change (%)	0.00	-0.24	-10.25	-5.42	-7.31	-9.54	-24.25

Figure 11: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Gas Consumption in LCC Buildings and Schools

5.3 Oil Consumption in Buildings

Large parts of Lincolnshire do not have connections to the national gas grid network. As a result, buildings in many parts of the county have to use alternative fuels for heating such as kerosene heating oil. In the East Lindsey district over half of the properties are not on the gas network.

The County Council has a small number of buildings and schools that have oil fired heating and hot water. It is not straight-forward to measure oil consumption, therefore, the usual method is to calculate the oil delivery levels to each property over the course of a year. In the long term these will average out as annual consumption levels.

The oil consumption levels over recent years are:

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Schools	6,021,616	4,424,929	4,728,054	4,903,369	6,921,248	5,315,896	3,688,436
LCC Buildings	517,438	1,060,265	722,256	1,694,513	1,220,337	620,736	622,484

Figure 12: Oil consumption in kilowatt-hours

The school oil consumption has varied considerably from year to year, this variation may be caused by schools holding stocks of oil over the summer months. As with the gas data there is evidence of lower consumption in 2018/19 and 2022/23 when degree days levels were significantly lower.

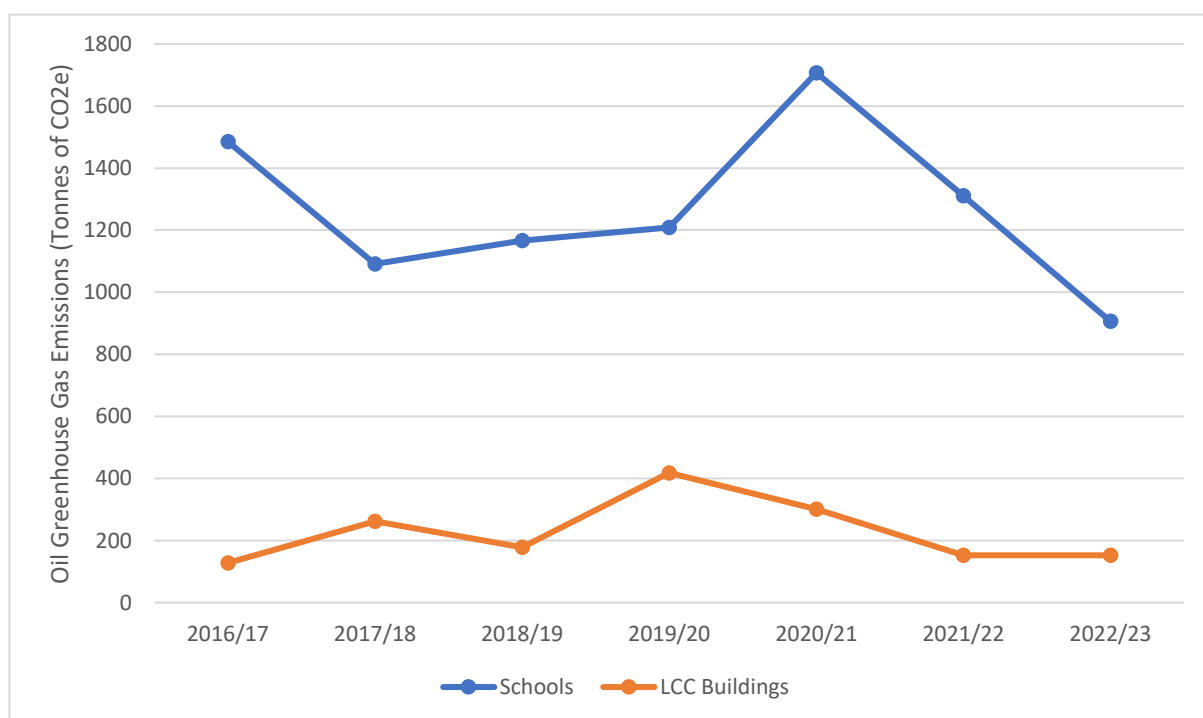


Figure 13: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Oil Consumption

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Schools	1485	1091	1166	1209	1707	1311	906

LCC Buildings	128	262	178	418	301	153	153
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Figure 14: Greenhouse gas emissions from oil consumption (tonnes of carbon dioxide)

5.4 Fuel Consumption in Fleet Vehicles

Lincolnshire County Council has two sets of vehicles that are directly owned and controlled by the Council – these are the winter maintenance vehicles and the Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue vehicles. The fuel used in these vehicles contributes to the greenhouse gas emissions from the organisation.

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fire & Rescue (km travelled)	2,099,737	1,720,317	1,855,776	1,739,155	1,211,203	1,660,611	1,858,293
Winter Maintenance (km travelled)	236,753	197,230	191,075	294,333	431,883	324,215	371,728

Figure 15: Distance travelled by vehicles controlled by Lincolnshire County Council

There was a significant impact on the distance travelled by the Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue fleet during the coronavirus pandemic. This would be expected as a large proportion of the population were in lockdown from late March until June 2020. Distances travelled have increased to pre-pandemic levels.

The distance travelled by the winter maintenance vehicles is linked to the number days where roads require gritting over the course of the year.

5.5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fleet Vehicles

The Sustainability Team collected data on distances travelled by the fleet vehicles. This data was then combined with the relevant emissions factor for each of the different vehicle types to give an overall greenhouse gas emissions level in equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fire & Rescue	731	523	653	658	459	640	716
Winter Maintenance	132	110	107	164	241	181	207

Figure 16: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from fuel use in Lincolnshire County Council vehicles

Overall, there has been significant variations in the level of emissions from LCC vehicles, with no clear trend. The emissions from winter maintenance vehicles varies with the number of days each year when road gritting is required.

The emissions from Fire & Rescue vehicles showed a significant decline in the first year of the coronavirus pandemic when much of the population was locked-down for three months. However, emissions rose to pre-pandemic levels in 2021/22 and rose again in 2022/23.

The vehicle types in use by the Council and their associated emissions factors are:

Winter maintenance 0.5580 kgCO₂. (HGV Rigid >3.5-7.5tonnes)

Fire and Rescue vehicle types:

- Fire & Rescue – 0.9774 kgCO₂. (HGV Rigid >17tonnes)
- Fire & Rescue – 0.5580 kgCO₂. (HGV Rigid >3.5-7.5 tonnes)
- Fire & Rescue – 0.1421 kgCO₂ Small diesel car, from 1.7 to 2.0 litre
- Fire & Rescue – 0.1706 kgCO₂ Medium diesel car, from 1.7 to 2.0 litre
- Fire & Rescue – 0.1544 kgCO₂ Diesel van (Class I), up to 1.305 tonne
- Fire & Rescue – 0.2429 kgCO₂ Diesel van (Class II), 1.305 to 1.74 tonne

6.0 Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions are: purchase electricity, heat, steam or cooling. This is where an organisation is purchasing energy that is generated off-site. The County Council does not currently purchase heat or steam from a district heat network. Therefore, the Scope 2 emissions for the County Council are emissions related to the consumption of electricity.

6.1 Electricity Consumption

Electricity usage at sites controlled by Lincolnshire County Council has fallen by over a quarter over the period between 2016 and 2023, this equates to a fall of more than 11 million kilowatt-hours. This represents both a major cost and environmental benefit to the Council. If these electricity consumption reductions had not been made electricity costs would have been around £4.5 million higher than they were in 2023.

The majority of this reduction has been achieved through changes to the way street-lighting is used. The number of hours that the lights operate for has been reduced and lamps have been switched from sodium to LED lamps. The LED lamps use significantly less electricity than traditional sodium lamps.

The electricity consumption in Council controlled buildings and schools has fallen, but at a lower level than the street-lighting.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Buildings (kWh)	9,825,810	9,933,610	9,705,021	10,395,679	8,914,029	9,247,795	9,039,473
Schools (kWh)	9,211,167	8,862,366	8,379,292	8,523,335	7,371,734	8,495,152	7,831,002
Street Lighting (kWh)	19,731,361	13,623,463	12,603,679	12,153,281	11,648,343	11,147,771	10,840,612
Total (kWh)	38,768,338	32,419,440	30,687,992	31,072,296	27,934,105	28,890,718	27,711,087
Change from Baseline (%)	0.00	-16.38	-20.84	-19.85	-27.95	-25.48	-28.52

Figure 17: Electricity Consumption from Lincolnshire County Council Activities

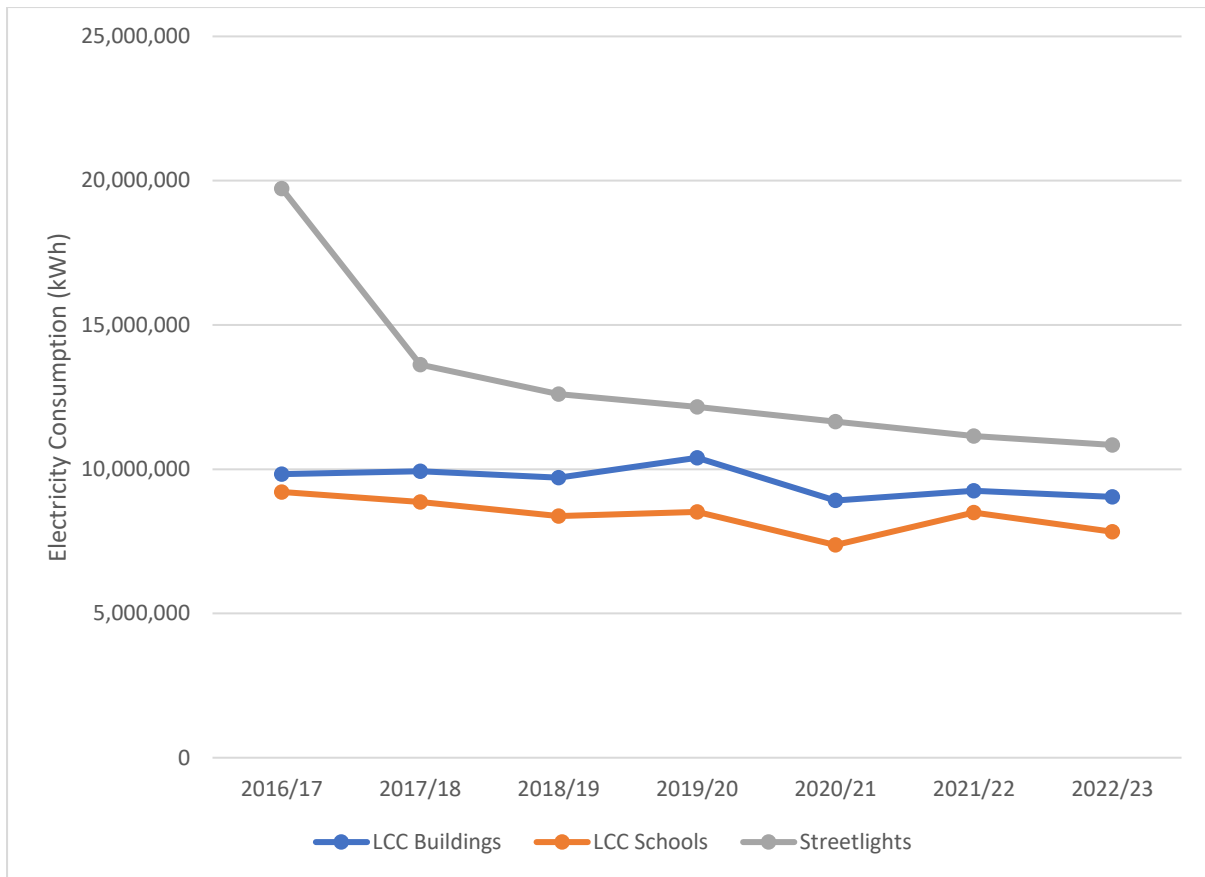


Figure 18: Lincolnshire County Council Electricity Consumption

6.2 Building Estate Impacts on Electricity Consumption

The size of the building estate can be a significant factor in the level of electricity consumption. It is important to determine if falls in consumption are due to changes in the size of the estate or due to energy efficiency measures.

The table below shows the electricity consumption level per metre squared of floor space for both LCC Buildings and LCC controlled schools. The results show that electricity consumption per metre squared has fallen over the period from 2016 to 2023. In LCC Buildings the energy intensity rate was increasing until the start of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

Figure 19 shows that electricity consumption by area is largely unchanged from the previous year for LCC Buildings in 2022/23. However, the consumption by area in schools has fallen – this is likely to be due to the return to normal ventilation rates in schools following the coronavirus pandemic.

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Buildings	70.60	75.51	72.73	77.05	62.15	65.55	65.87
Schools	41.10	39.19	36.87	37.34	32.13	37.09	33.26

Figure 19: Electricity Consumption per Metre Squared (kWh/m²)

6.3 Electricity Consumption: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The greenhouse gas emission factor for electricity in the UK has fallen significantly over the last twenty years as the methods of electricity generation have changed. Prior to 2010 most of the electricity used in the UK was generated at coal fired power stations, which have a high carbon intensity. Since then, there has been a switch to first gas fired power stations and then to increased use of renewable electricity generation. As a result, the greenhouse gas factor has consistently fallen over recent years – as shown in Figure 20. Over the period from 2016 to 2023 the emissions factor has more than halved and is now at 0.19338 kilograms of carbon dioxide emitted for every kilowatt-hour of electricity used.

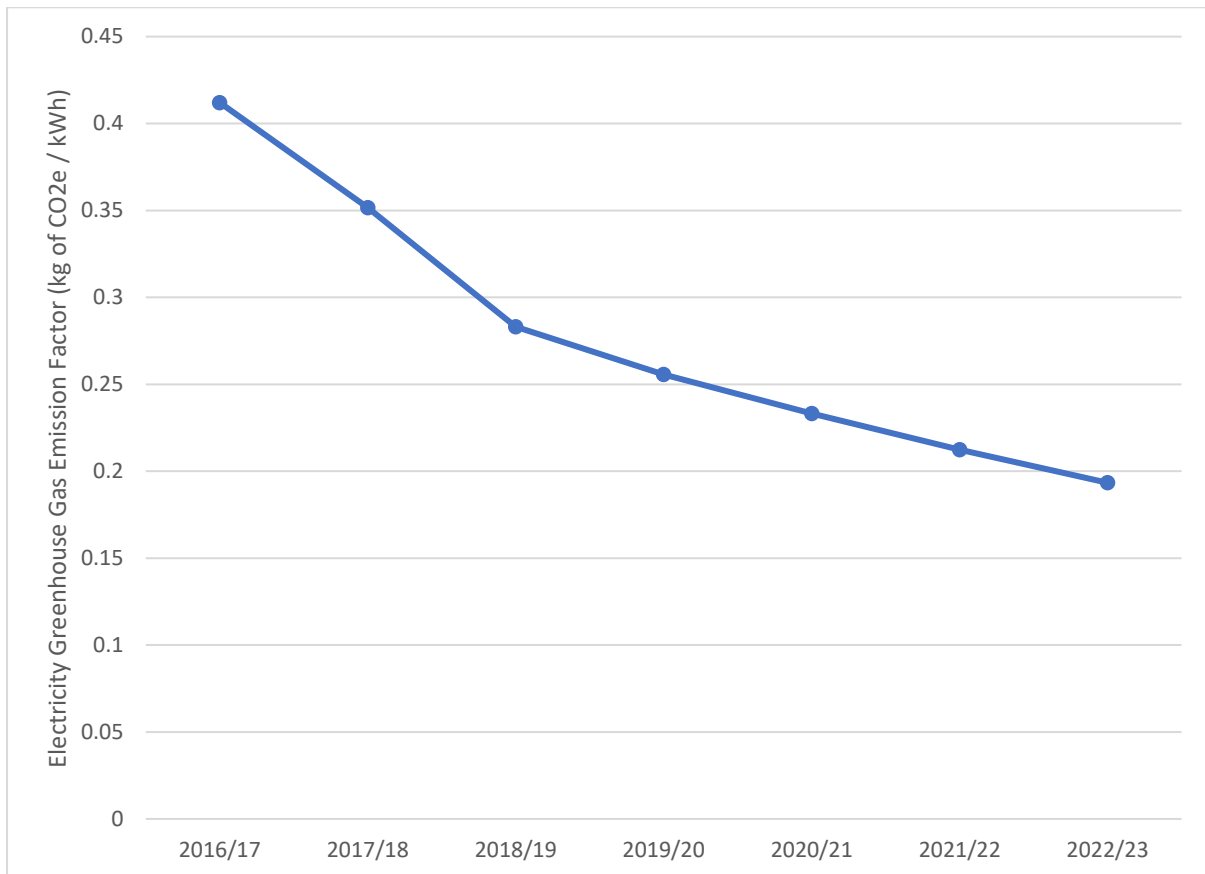


Figure 20: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factor for UK Electricity

The fall in the emissions factor means that even if organisations have kept their electricity consumption at a constant level their greenhouse gas emissions will have fallen significantly.

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Greenhouse Gas Factor (Kg of CO ₂ e / kWh)	0.41205	0.35156	0.28307	0.2556	0.23314	0.21233	0.19338
LCC Buildings (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	4,049	3,492	2,747	2,657	2,078	1,964	1,748
LCC Schools (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	3,795	3,116	2,372	2,179	1,719	1,804	1,514
Streetlights (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	8,130	4,789	3,568	3,106	2,716	2,367	2,096
Total (Tonnes of CO₂e)	15,974	11,397	8,687	7,942	6,513	6,134	5,359
Percentage Change	0.00	-28.65	-45.62	-50.28	-59.23	-61.60	-66.45

Figure 21: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Electricity Consumption

Figure 21 shows that greenhouse gas emissions from electricity have fallen by 66.45% between 2016/17 and 2022/23. This has been achieved through the significant reduction in electricity consumption coupled with the fall in the greenhouse gas emissions factor for electricity.

Greenhouse gas emissions are down significantly across all areas of consumption. Emissions from LCC controlled buildings and schools are down by 56.8% and 60.1% respectively between 2016/17 and 2022/23. Emissions from the use of streetlights are down by 74.2% over the same period.

6.4 Identifying the Source of Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions in Electricity Consumption

It is useful to understand how much of the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is due to reductions in consumption that the County Council has achieved and how much is down to the national decarbonisation changes in the electricity generation mix.

Figure 22 shows the proportion of the greenhouse gas emission reductions that can be attributed to reductions in electricity consumption. The table shows that in 2021/22 41.36% of the fall in electricity related greenhouse gas emissions was due to reductions in electricity consumption that the County Council achieved. The rest of the reductions were due to the decarbonisation of the national electricity generation mix.

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Emissions if GHG Factor Stayed Constant	15,974	13,358	12,645	12,803	11,510	11,904
Actual Emissions	15,974	11,397	8,687	7,942	6,513	6,134

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Reduction if GHG Factor was Constant (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	0	1,961	3,958	4,861	4,998	5,770
Actual Emissions Reduction (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	0	4,577	7,288	8,032	9,462	9,840
Emissions reduction due to falling consumption (Tonnes of CO ₂ e)	0	2,616	3,330	3,171	4,464	4,070
Percentage fall due to consumption reductions	0	57.16	45.69	39.48	47.18	41.36

Figure 22: Source of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions from Electricity Use

7.0 Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions include all indirect emissions that occur due to the activities of an organisation. For example, the use of water at the County Council generates emissions from the treatment, purification and pumping of the water. Other activities such as staff commuting and the procurement of goods generate greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to the overall carbon footprint of the Council.

Scope 3 emissions are often difficult to calculate with any level of accuracy and there is a risk of the double counting of emissions between different organisations. The County Council has started to measure its Scope 3 emissions. The Action Plan at the end of this report sets out plans for improvements to the collection and extent of Scope 3 data.

7.1 Business Travel – Distance Travelled

The Sustainability Team collected data on the annual mileage claimed for different modes of business travel by road. This includes information on lease cars (cars on long term rental to employees who have a high level of mileage claims), rental cars (cars on daily or short term lease to staff) and general travel claims by staff for business journeys in their own vehicles. The data for the period between 2016 and 2023 is shown in the table below:

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Lease (km)	2,469,970	3,822,055	3,617,543	3,155,131	800,028	1,444,171	1,786,909
LCC Rental (km)	432,345	394,887	127,664	564,763	308,146	398,498	590,428
LCC Business (km)	6,613,942	8,494,952	11,732,279	12,140,759	5,622,758	7,790,588	9,699,817
Total (km)	9,516,257	12,711,894	15,477,486	15,860,653	6,730,932	9,633,257	12,077,154

Figure 23: Business Travel at Lincolnshire County Council

Prior to the coronavirus pandemic there had been consistent growth in the amount of business travel claimed for at the County Council – rising from 6.6 million kilometres in 2016/17 to 12.1 million in 2019/20.

There was a significant drop in all forms of vehicle business mileage during the first year of the coronavirus pandemic. For example, business mileage claims from employees for journeys completed in their own cars dropped by over 6 million kilometres or 53.7% in 2020/21 in comparison with the previous year. In 2021/22 and 2022/23 business travel has started to grow again, but it was still significantly below immediate pre-pandemic levels. However, the reductions in business travel seen in 2022/23 have only brought the total distance travelled back to the levels seen in 2017/18.

Some meetings need to be held in person, but many can now be held online reducing the need for business travel. The greater use of home working and online meetings should ensure that business mileage rates do not increase back to the levels seen in 2019/20.

7.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Business Travel

The data on distance travel was combined with the emissions factor for a medium sized car to give an overall business travel emissions level in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
LCC Lease (km)	362	599	567	486	114	239	284
LCC Rental (km)	63	58	19	106	58	74	110
LCC Business (km)	1,238	1,590	2,195	2,271	1,051	1,456	1,813
Total (km)	1,663	2,247	2,781	2,863	1,223	1,769	2,207

Figure 24: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Business Travel

The figure above shows that greenhouse gas emissions from business travel were showing year on year growth prior to the coronavirus pandemic. As a result of the pandemic emissions fell in 2020/21, but have risen in both 2021/22 and 2022/23.

The Council ran a Smarter Working programme, which looked to secure benefits from wider use of information technology and flexible working. As a result, a large number of employees spend a proportion of the week working from home and there is greater use of online meeting platforms, such as Teams and Zoom. In theory the Smarter Working programme should mean that there is a reduced need to travel to meetings.

The greater use of electric and hybrid vehicles should start to reduce the level of business travel emissions over the coming years.

7.3 Commuting to Work by Employees

Employees of the Council generate greenhouse gas emissions from their travel to and from work and these need to be included as part of the Scope 3 emissions assessment.

In September 2022 the Sustainability Team undertook a Staff Travel Survey, which collected information on how often and how far staff travelled to work. From this information it was possible to calculate the average distance travelled from home to work, how often the employee travelled to work, and the mode of transport used. This information was combined with the DEFRA greenhouse gas emissions figures for modes of transport. The results are displayed in the table below.

Transport Mode	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide	Percentage of GHG Emissions
Car - Diesel	1,198.3	44.77
Car - Petrol	1,227.9	45.88
Car - Hybrid	139.1	5.20
Car - Plugin Hybrid	1.1	0.04
Car - Battery	17.9	0.67
Bus	63.6	2.38
Train	28.7	1.07
Total	2,676.6	

Figure 25: Greenhouse gas emissions from staff commuting 2022/23

In 2022/23 the estimated greenhouse gas emissions from commuting at Lincolnshire County Council were 2,676.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

The calculation shows that over 90% of the staff commuting greenhouse gas emissions at Lincolnshire County Council come from petrol and diesel cars. This indicates that there are significant opportunities to reduce these emissions in the near future as hybrid and battery powered vehicles become increasingly common.

A new staff travel survey is planned for November 2023, which will give up-to-date information on the level of electric battery and hybrid vehicles in use by staff.

The 2021 DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors show the carbon intensity of different vehicle types:

Engine Type	GHG Emission Factor (kg of CO ₂ e / mile)
Diesel	0.26549
Petrol	0.30231
Hybrid	0.17635
Plug-in Hybrid	0.14639
Battery	0.08455

Figure 26: Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors by Car Engine Type

As the national vehicle fleet switches to hybrid and fully electric vehicles the greenhouse gas emissions from commuting should begin to fall rapidly. In addition, as the national electricity grid decarbonises the greenhouse gas emissions from battery and hybrid vehicles will fall further.

In 2022 16.6% of new car sales were Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs). (Data source: Heycar)

The data obtained in the Staff Travel Survey shows that the pandemic has had a significant impact on commuting patterns. Unfortunately, there had not been a recent staff travel survey conducted prior to the coronavirus pandemic occurring and it is therefore difficult to make comparisons. The data from the 2022 Staff Travel Survey shows that staff now have flexible working arrangements and are taking a hybrid approach with part of the week in the office, with the rest of the working week being spent at home.

Normally, staff travel surveys would be held every two years, but due to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic a follow up survey will be conducted in November 2023. This will allow further data to be collected on commuting greenhouse gas emission.

7.4 Outsourced Services

The County Council has contracts with private sector contractors to deliver some of the services provided by the Council through the Highways Department. The contractors are:

- Balfour Beatty
- Colas
- Kier
- WSP

The contractors have been asked to provide details on their electricity, oil, and vehicle usage.

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Electricity (kWh)	335,658	457,455	450,594	452,321	305,895	306,923	294,788
Oil (kWh)	0	3,491,764	2,182,408	1,813,092	0	0	0
Transport Diesel (Litres)	601,567	0	0	214,495	314,256	334,978	346,608
Transport Petrol (Litres)	9,098	0	0	0	9,274	0	0
Business Travel (km)	142,561	780,738	1,789,305	695,269	235,244	199,521	159,578

Figure 27: Data on Contractor Energy Consumption and Business Travel

Annual data has been provided for electricity consumption and business travel. However, data for the other areas has been sporadic. The data was combined with the relevant greenhouse gas emission factor to give the carbon dioxide emissions in tonnes:

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/23
Electricity	138	176	138	115	71	65	61
Gas Oil	0	963	538	500	0	0	0
Transport Diesel	1,571	0	0	574	840	896	910
Transport Petrol	80	0	0	0	20	0	0
Business Travel	20	197	839	166	94	87	79
Combined Total	1,809	1,336	1,515	1,355	1,025	1,048	1,050

Figure 28: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Outsourced Contracts (Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide)

The sporadic nature of the data on outsourced emissions makes it difficult to make any firm conclusions on the data. An objective for the action plan for future iterations of this report will be to improve these data sets.

7.5 Electricity Transmission and Distribution Losses

When electricity is transmitted across the national electricity grid there are some losses from electrical resistance in the power lines. There are losses in the national high voltage transmission network (the electricity pylon network) and in the local distribution network. As a result, additional electricity has to be generated to make up for these losses. There are greenhouse gas emissions associated with this electricity generation – they are counted as Scope 3 emissions rather than being included in the UK grid electricity greenhouse gas emission factor.

In 2022 the greenhouse gas emissions factor for electricity transmission and distribution losses was 0.01769 kg of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilowatt-hour of electricity consumption.

In 2022/23 the total electricity use by Lincolnshire County Council was 27,711,087 kWh.

The transmission and distribution losses emissions for the County Council were:

$27,711,087 \times 0.01769 = 490,209.1$ kg of CO₂e or **490.2 tonnes of CO₂e**

2021/22: 542.9 tonnes of CO₂e

2022/23: 490.2 tonnes of CO₂e

7.6 Water Consumption and Treatment

The processes of distributing water and treating effluent generate greenhouse gas emissions. These are indirect emissions as the activities of the water company generate the emissions, but the emissions would not have occurred if the Council had not required water.

Figure 29 shows the water consumption in LCC buildings and schools over the period from 2016 to 2023. Consumption had already fallen prior to the coronavirus pandemic from around 250,000 m³ per annum to 180,000 m³.

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Water LCC & Schools (m ³)	248,990	246,305	189,199	185,942	141,756	179,521	170,520

Figure 29: Water Consumption in LCC Buildings and Schools

The DEFRA greenhouse gas emissions factors for water consumption and water treatment were used to get an emissions total for water use. The Anglian Water bills assume that 90% of the water supplied to a property goes down the sewers to the water treatment works.

Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Water Consumption	37	37	28	28	21	27	25
Water Treatment	61	60	46	46	35	44	42
Total	98	97	75	73	56	71	67

Figure 30: Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Water Consumption and Treatment

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with water usage and treatment have fallen from just under 98 tonnes in 2016/17 to 67 tonnes in 2022/23. Greater use of percussion taps, urinal sensors and other water saving devices has gradually reduced water consumption at the Council. In addition, half hourly monitoring of water consumption at Lincoln Castle has been installed to ensure that any major leaks are quickly identified.

8.0 Renewable Electricity Generation

The County Council has invested considerable funds in adding solar photovoltaic systems to its buildings. In 2021/22 the Council had solar panels capable of generating 677 kilowatts of electricity on its buildings. There were 38 buildings with solar panels on the roofs in 2022. A full list of the properties with solar panels and their capacities is added as an appendix to this report.

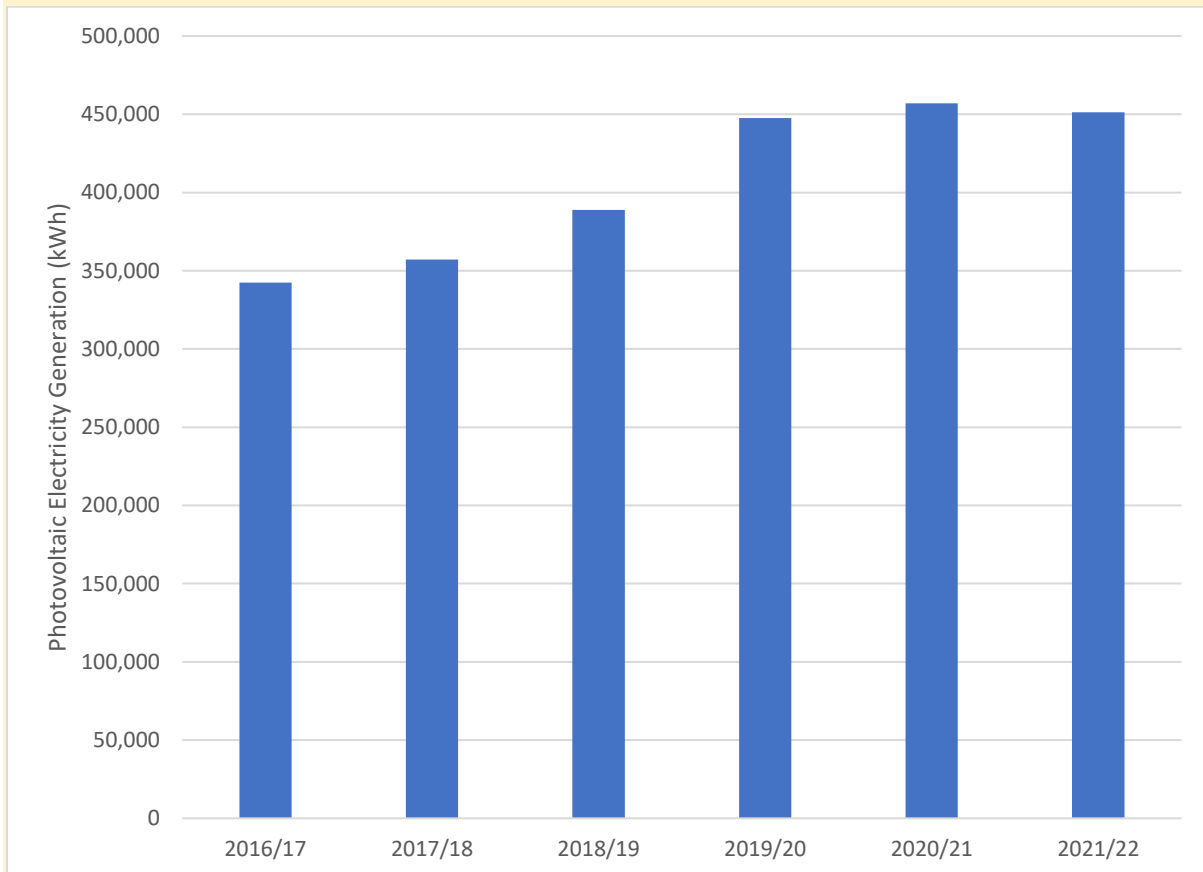


Figure 31: Solar Photovoltaic Electricity Generation at Lincolnshire County Council Buildings

The amount of electricity generated from the Council operated solar panels has increased to 451,270 kilowatt-hours in 2021/22. The increase has been achieved as new systems have been added to buildings – the latest being at Orchard House.

In 2021/22 451,270 kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated from the solar panels. This equated to 1.56% of total electricity consumption.

9.0 Action Plan for Future Iterations of this Report

This report is the first such overview report from Lincolnshire County Council on its Greenhouse Gas Emissions. It is intended to be an annual update report. The action plan below sets out how the report will be improved for future years to give a broader view of greenhouse gas emissions at the Council. The updates will especially focus on improving information on Scope 3 (indirect emissions).

Action / Improvement	Comments	Partners
New Carbon Management Plan	<p>In 2023 a new Carbon Management Plan will be produced for the Council. The new CMP is currently being developed. The updated report will set out the next set of targets for greenhouse gas emissions over the next six years.</p> <p>The report will identify projects that can produce reductions in emissions for the activity controlled by the Council.</p> <p>Funding for a Heat Decarbonisation Plan has been secured in a joint project between the Corporate Property and Sustainability Teams. The resulting report will identify how the top 20 energy using buildings operated by the Council can be decarbonised.</p>	Property
F-Gas Data	<p>Fluorinated gases that are used in air conditioning and cooling systems are very damaging global warming gases. For example, 1 kilogram of the R-401A gas, which is used in many air conditioning systems, has a global warming potential 2088 times larger than carbon dioxide.</p> <p>Information on the F-gases that the Council uses will be collated for future reports and data from air conditioning inspection and maintenance reports will be used to identify any gases that have been lost / leaked from systems.</p>	Property / Contractors
Highways Carbon Footprint	<p>Highways are working with the Future Highways Research Group (FHRG) to develop a carbon footprint for their service. The Sustainability Team is supporting this work and providing baseline data for the project. The overall project is a collaboration between FHRG and ADEPT – and will work with five highways authorities around England to establish a detailed carbon footprint analysis.</p> <p>Once the initial baseline report has been produced it should be a straight-forward process to produce an annual update on greenhouse gas emissions from the service.</p>	Highways / Contractors

Waste Management Carbon Footprint	The Sustainability Team is working with the Waste Management Team to develop a carbon footprint analysis for the whole household waste management system in Lincolnshire. This will cover the collection of waste (managed by district councils) and the disposal of waste (managed by the County Council), as well as the transport used to move the waste around. The results from the carbon footprint analysis will be part of future updates to this report.	Waste / District Councils / Waste Contract Operators
Business Travel – Data Improvements	The information within this report includes data on business travel by roads, but the Council does not currently collect data on business travel by other modes of travel – such as rail and air. For the next update of this report efforts to collect data on these modes of travel will be made.	Finance / HR
Travel to Work Improvements	This report includes an initial assessment of carbon dioxide emissions from staff travel to work. As part of the Sustainable Travel Plan project a staff travel survey was conducted. The data from this report has been used to develop a basic model of carbon emissions. It would be useful to update the survey as working patterns change after the coronavirus pandemic.	Communications
Working from Home	Since the coronavirus pandemic a large amount of staff time is spent working at home. As a result staff members are using energy at home that they would not previously have used. The energy is being used to deliver services for the Council. It should be counted as indirect greenhouse gas emission from the Council. Getting an accurate figure for this energy use will be very difficult as it will depend on the insulation level and boiler efficiency of each employee’s property. However, several methodologies that take a broad approach to give an approximate figure have been developed. These methodologies will be used to get an estimated figure for the Council.	Human Resources
Emissions from Procurement Activity	Evidence from other local government and public sector organisations shows that greenhouse gas emissions from items that organisations purchase are the single largest source of greenhouse gas emissions. In the NHS procurement activity accounted for around two thirds of greenhouse gas emissions. The Sustainability Team will work with colleagues in the Procurement Team to get a better understanding of procurement related emissions at the County Council.	Procurement / Finance

Appendix A – Solar Photovoltaic Sites

Property Type	Property	Size (kWp)
Fire Station	Bardney Fire Station	7.02
Fire Station	Bardney Fire Station (Wind Turbine?)	7.02
Fire Station	Bardney Fire Station (Field)	69.00
Fire Station	Billingborough Fire Station	9.60
Fire Station	Bourne Fire Station	3.96
Fire Station	Brant Broughton Fire Station	7.43
Fire Station	Caistor Fire Station	2.70
Fire Station	Crowland Fire Station	9.90
Fire Station	Horncastle Fire Station	3.96
Fire Station	Lincoln North Fire Station	7.43
Fire Station	Long Sutton Fire Station	9.00
Fire Station	Mablethorpe Fire Station	2.70
Fire Station	Market Rasen Fire Station	7.02
Fire Station	Metheringham Fire Station	3.96
Fire Station	North Hykeham Fire Station	3.96
Fire Station	Saxilby Fire Station	3.15
Fire Station	Skegness Fire Station	9.86
Fire Station	Spalding Fire Station	7.02
Fire Station	Spalding Fire Station (House)	4.00
Fire Station	Stamford Fire Station	9.90
Fire Station	Wainfleet Fire Station	2.70
Fire Station	Woodhall Spa Fire Station	5.40
Fire Station	Wragby Fire Station	9.90
Primary Schools	Baston Church of England Primary School	19.80
Primary Schools	Deeping St Nicholas Primary School	12.04
Resources - Office Accommodation	Lincoln Lancaster House	26.40
Resources - Office Accommodation	Louth Keily House	29.76
Primary Schools	Market Deeping Community Primary School	6.48
Fire Station	Lincoln South Park Campus	50.40
Resources - Office Accommodation	Lincoln Orchard House B	44.88
Resources - Office Accommodation	Sleaford Area Office & Fire Station and Ambulance Station	14.79
Museums & Art Galleries	Lincoln Museum of Lincolnshire Life	29.25
Museums & Art Galleries	Lincoln The Collection	27.00
Waste Services	Boston Waste Transfer Station	10.00
Waste Services	Gainsborough Waste Transfer Station	50.00
Waste Services	Grantham Waste Transfer Station	50.00
Waste Services	Louth Waste Transfer Station	50.00
Waste Services	Sleaford Waste Transfer Station	50.00

This page is intentionally left blank



**Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham,
Deputy Chief Executive & Executive Director - Resources**

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	24 October 2023
Subject:	Potential Topics for Scrutiny Review by Scrutiny Panel A

Summary:

On 28 September 2023, the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board requested each overview and scrutiny committee to consider whether it has a topic that would benefit from an in-depth scrutiny review by Scrutiny Panel A. The Overview and Scrutiny Management Board is due to evaluate the suggestions at its meeting on 21 December 2023.

This Committee is requested to consider whether it would wish to make a suggestion for a potential scrutiny review topic to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.

Actions Required:

To consider the request from the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board for a suggestion for an in-depth scrutiny review by Scrutiny Panel A, bearing in mind the following criteria (as detailed in Appendix A):

- (a) Would the proposed review topic add value?
- (b) Is the proposed review topic of concern to local residents?
- (c) Is the proposed review topic a priority for the Council or partner agency?
- (d) Would the proposed review topic avoid duplication with any other reviews or actions?
- (e) Is the proposed review topic unlikely to be affected by new legislation or guidance in the coming year?
- (f) Is the review topic sufficiently focused to be completed within an appropriate timescale?

1. Scrutiny Panel A and Scrutiny Panel B

Scrutiny Panel A and Scrutiny Panel B have recently completed their respective reviews of Town Centre Improvements and Lincolnshire Agricultural Sector Support, which have each been presented to the Council's Executive. The Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, which is responsible for allocating topics, has already assigned the topic of Traffic

Management in Lincolnshire to Scrutiny Panel B as its next review, and is seeking a topic for Scrutiny Panel A to undertake.

As has previously been reported, Scrutiny Panels conduct their reviews in accordance with the following principles:

- Scrutiny panels should aim to collect a broad range of evidence on the particular review, interviewing interested parties, and engaging local communities, where this is feasible.
- Scrutiny panels should focus on developing realistic recommendations for improvement in relation to the topic under review.
- Scrutiny panels will submit their draft reports to the relevant overview and scrutiny committee for consideration, approval and onward referral as appropriate.

Scrutiny Panels undertake their reviews in accordance with the terms of reference and timetable determined for each review by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.

One of the essential roles of overview and scrutiny is to carry out in-depth reviews where the outcomes can clearly influence and improve policy and service delivery for the people of Lincolnshire. In accordance with the Council's constitution, this role is undertaken by the two scrutiny panels.

These two scrutiny panels provide an opportunity for scrutiny councillors to consider a particular topic in detail, for example by engaging with a range of individuals in less formal settings, which is not always possible in the formal setting of a committee meeting. Based on the evidence received, a report is compiled, with the panel making recommendations for possible improvement.

2. Identifying Potential Scrutiny Review Topics

A Scrutiny Panel should only be set up when a suitable topic for a scrutiny review is identified by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board using the Prioritisation Toolkit. Suggestions for scrutiny reviews may come from a variety of sources such as the scrutiny committees, other non-Executive Councillors, Executive Councillors, and senior officers.

When considering a potential topic for a scrutiny review, it is important that the Board ensures that the potential scrutiny review will not be duplicating any review work that is being undertaken by officers or external partners. The remit for the potential scrutiny review should be focused and not too broad, so that an in-depth review can be completed within a set timescale and will lead to achievable outcomes.

3. Role of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board

The Overview and Scrutiny Management Board is responsible for making decisions about whether a scrutiny panel is merited, and in so doing the Board applies the guidance in the prioritisation toolkit attached at Appendix A.

Once a potential topic for a scrutiny review has been identified by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board and assigned to a scrutiny panel, the terms of reference will be drafted by the Scrutiny Panel and submitted to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, if they have not already been approved by the Board. This does not prevent the panel from undertaking initial work on its topic.

4. Composition of Scrutiny Panels

Each scrutiny panel may comprise up to eight members including its chairman and vice chairman appointed by the County Council. The remaining members of each panel are appointed for each particular review, and there is an aim to make the membership politically inclusive. All non-executive councillors are eligible, with nominations for membership being sought from the leader of each political group.

5. Role of Overview and Scrutiny Committees – Approval of Final Report

As stated above, when each scrutiny panel completes its review, its draft report is submitted to the relevant overview and scrutiny committee for consideration and approval. Following its approval, the final report, including any recommendations, is submitted to the relevant decision-making body, which in most instances would be the Executive for matters relating to the County Council's executive functions. The relevant scrutiny committee is responsible for receiving the response to the review and for any future monitoring of recommendations.

6. Commentary from the Executive Director / Lead Officers

The Executive Director of Place has not made a suggestion of a topic for consideration by the Committee on this occasion.

Reasons for this:

- a) Completion of two Scrutiny Reviews within the remit of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee in 2022/23;
- b) Review topic (Traffic Management Policy Review) already allocated to Scrutiny Panel B which falls within the remit of Place directorate; and
- c) Two major Transformation Projects currently ongoing within Communities (Place) which will potentially pose significant workload pressures.

7. Conclusion

Following the decision by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board on 28 September 2023, this Committee is being asked to consider whether it wishes to suggest a scrutiny review topic, for the Board to assign to Scrutiny Panel A in December. In responding to the Board, the Committee may wish to be mindful of the criteria set out in Appendix A to this report.

8. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Scrutiny Prioritisation - Prioritisation Toolkit

9. 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 Nigel West, Head of Democratic Services and Statutory Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552840 or by e-mail at nigel.west@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Appendix A

Scrutiny Prioritisation

Prioritisation is a key tool for successful scrutiny. Selecting the right topics where scrutiny can add value is essential for scrutiny to be a positive influence on the work of the Council. Scrutiny committees must be selective about what they look at and need to work effectively with limited resources. Scrutiny activity should be targeted, focused and timely and include issues of corporate and local importance, where scrutiny activity can influence and add value.

The questions below are a guide to help members and officers consider and identify key areas of scrutiny activity for consideration.

Will Scrutiny input add value?

- Is there a clear objective for scrutinising the topic?
- What are the identifiable benefits to residents and the council?
- Is there evidence to support the need for scrutiny?
- What is the likelihood of achieving a desired outcome?
- Is the topic strategic and significant rather than relating to an individual complaint?
- Are there adequate resources to ensure scrutiny activity is done well?

Is the topic a concern to local residents?

- Does the topic have a potential impact for one or more section(s) of the local population?
- Has the issue been identified by Members through surgeries and other contact with constituents?
- Is there user dissatisfaction with service (e.g., increased level of complaints)?
- Has the topic been covered in the local media or social media?

Is it a Council or partner priority area?

- Does the topic relate to council corporate priority areas?
- Is there a high level of budgetary commitment to the service/policy area?
- Is it a poor performing service (evidence from performance indicators /benchmarking)?

Are there relevant external factors relating to the issue?

- Central government priority area.
- New government guidance or legislation.
- Issues raised by an internal or external audit or from formal inspections, etc.
- Key reports or new evidence provided by external organisations.

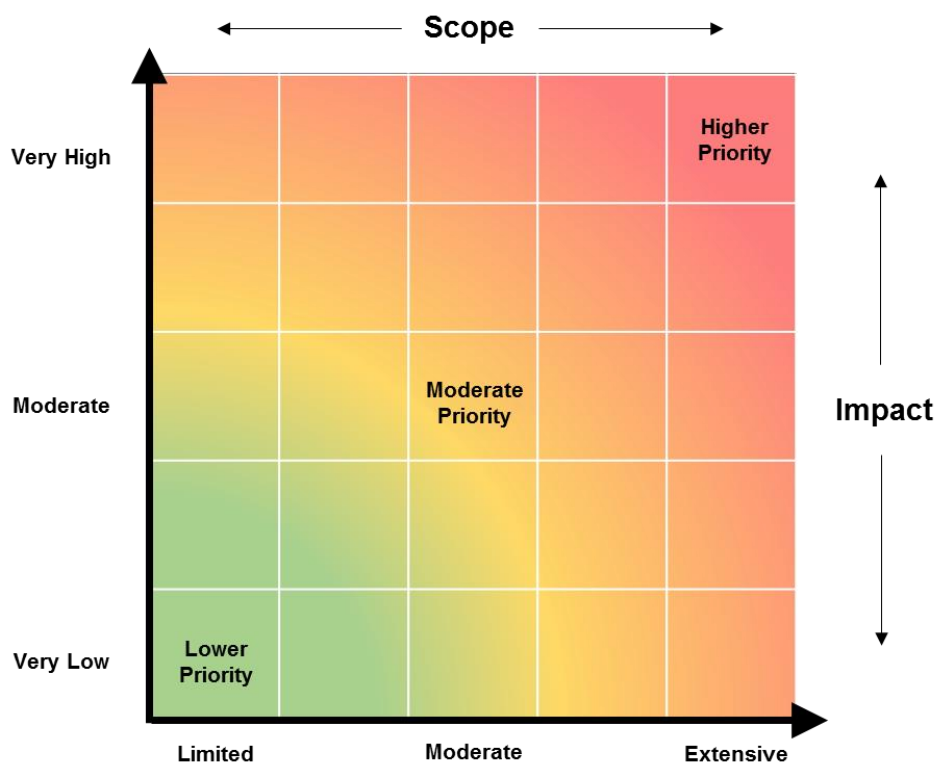
Criteria for not considering topics

- There is no scope for scrutiny to add value/make a difference or have a clear impact.

- New legislation or guidance is expected within the next year.
- The issue is being examined elsewhere - e.g., by the Executive, working group, officer group or other body.
- The objective of scrutiny involvement cannot be achieved in the specified timescale required.

Prioritisation Matrix

The prioritisation matrix shown below is a framework to aid in prioritising a number of scrutiny options or topics. Each topic should be assessed in terms of the impact it would have and the overall scope of the activity.

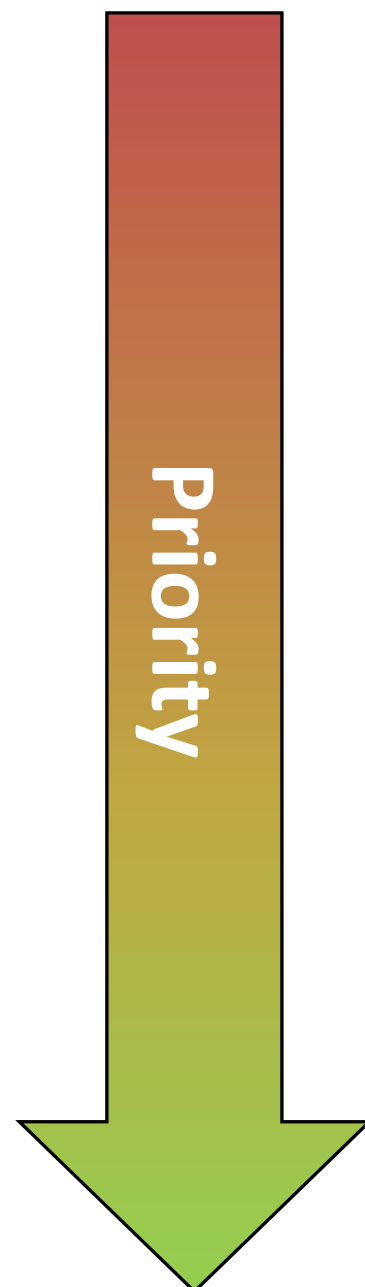
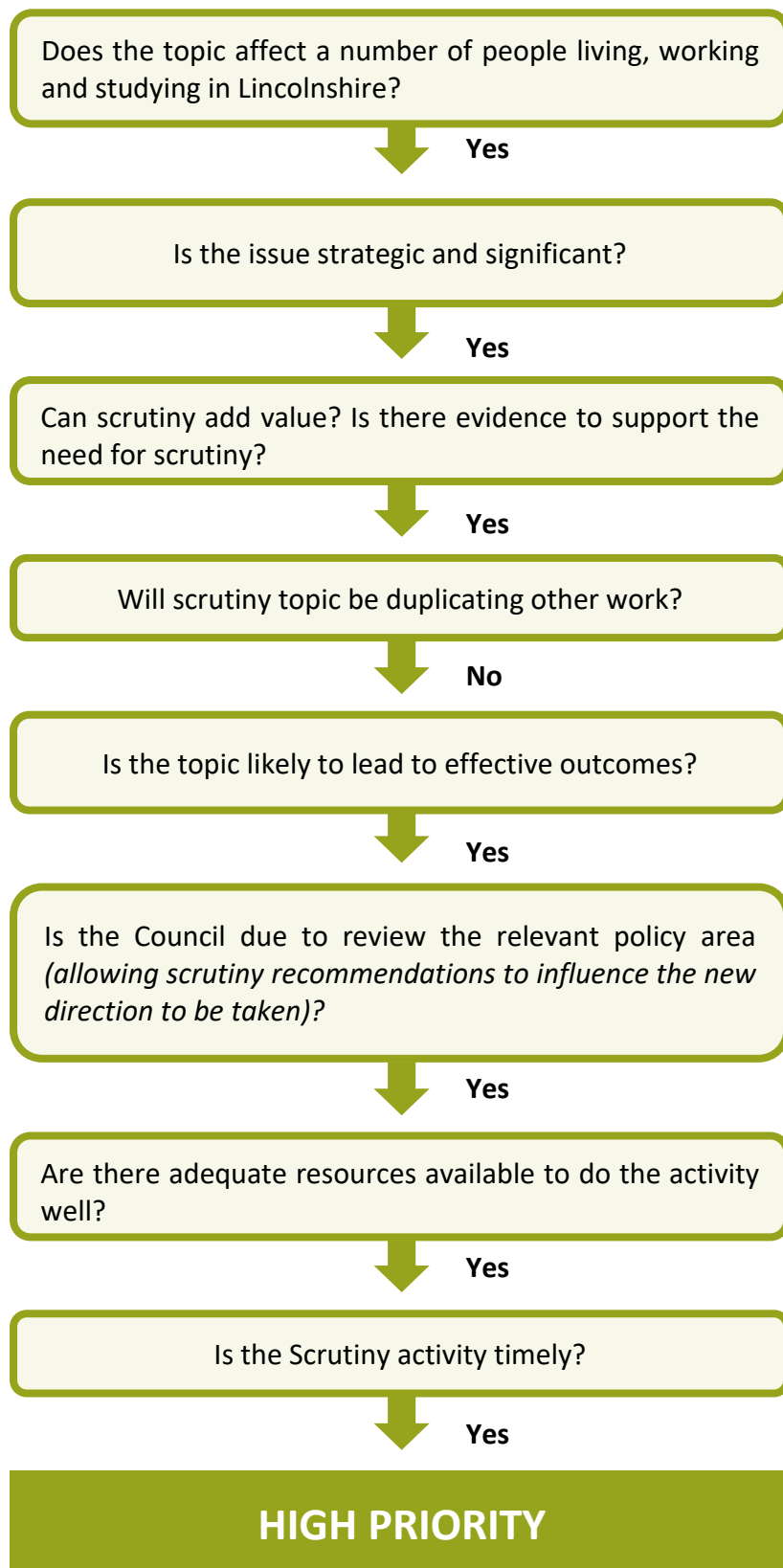


When considering the scope and impact of a Scrutiny item it is important to consider the following areas:

- People / Communities
- Assets / Property
- Financial
- Environmental
- Reputation
- Likelihood of Impact
- Resource Required
- Cost Effectiveness

Prioritisation Tool

The prioritisation tool below can be used in deciding on whether an issue would warrant being considered by Scrutiny or the subject of a Scrutiny Review.



This page is intentionally left blank



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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	24 October 2023
Subject:	Theddlethorpe Geological Disposal Facility Working Group – 6 Monthly Update

Summary:

This paper is the regular update to councillors on the proposals for a Geological Disposal Facility at Theddlethorpe. It recognises that since the previous meeting there have been three main developments: proposal of a public test by 2027; further shaping of the work of the Community Partnership; commencement of site evaluation studies which will inform decisions over the site.

Actions Required:

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to note the progress of the scheme, to explore the potential of a geological disposal facility at Theddlethorpe.

1. Background

Geological disposal facility

At its meeting in November 2021 the Executive of the Council agreed to three recommendations in a paper concerning a geological disposal facility. These were that the Executive:

- 1) Approves acceptance by the Council of the invitation from Radioactive Waste Management (RWM) to join a Working Group to explore the potential for a geological disposal facility in eastern Lincolnshire;
- 2) Approves the Council taking up membership of any subsequent Community Partnership that may be formed; and,
- 3) Identified a Councillor to represent the Council on the Working Group and, if it is formed, the Community Partnership. Councillor Martin Hill OBE was identified as the Councillor to represent Lincolnshire County Council (LCC).

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny is asked to remember two critical points regarding Geological Disposal Facilities (GDF):

- Firstly – joining the working group does not mean that LCC supports the concept of a geological disposal facility.
- Secondly – the working group is not where any decision about locating a geological disposal facility would be taken. It is the local community, through a Public Test of Support, who would determine whether a geological disposal facility should be located in the area.

LCC's involvement in a working group and subsequent community partnership has been concerned with communication of the facts relating to geological disposal facilities, their impact on the local community, and the investment that they may be able to lever.

The Community Partnership has now been formed, the interim chair is Jon Collins who chaired its predecessor, the working group. Cllr Martin Hill OBE is also a member of the community partnership.

Public test by 2027

In early August the leaders of Lincolnshire County Council and East Lindsey District Council issued a statement to NWS calling for a public vote on the suitability of Theddlethorpe as a site for a geological disposal facility to be held in 2027. This was to avoid continued uncertainty whilst at the same time ensuring that a fully informed vote takes place.

In response, Nuclear Waste Services (NWS) have commented *"We welcome LCC /ELDC¹'s commitment to the GDF Siting process and look forward to continuing our work with them, the Theddlethorpe Community Partnership and people who live and work in the Search Area local community.*

A Test of Public Support is how a community demonstrates if it is willing to host a GDF and could take the form of a local referendum, consultation, or polling. Principal Local Authorities on a Community Partnership will have the final say on when to take this and all relevant local authorities must agree for it to go ahead.

We're really keen to understand what is important to the area, and whether or not a GDF would help achieve that local vision. Our locally based team will continue to answer questions, explain what a GDF is and how it would operate safely and securely, so that the community can make an informed decision when it comes to the Test of Public Support."

It should also be noted that NWS have decided not to take their explorations of Allerdale, Cumbria, forward due to limited suitable geology.

¹ East Lindsey District Council

Community Partnership

The Community Partnership continues to meet monthly, and to sponsor a series of community engagement events including meetings with Parish Councils and “Big Picture” events which were held in villages within and adjacent to the search area. The events continue to be relatively well attended.

Two new members have been recruited to the community partnership which means that the partnership now has coverage from the private, voluntary, and public sectors along with representatives of the local community. LCC has done some work into ensuring that, as Relevant Principal Local Authority, our own contribution to the community partnership is focused on helping the partnership to understand the specific implications of hosting a geological disposal facility. Shortly, LCC intends to support the community partnership in preparing its community vision which would lead to the area being able to explain to government what significant additional infrastructure needs to be put in place if the geological disposal facility were to go ahead.

Site Evaluation

Members will note that the process to evaluate the site could take 15 years.

The evaluation process will cover security, community, environment, engineering feasibility, transport, and value for money aspects. NWS have now set out a high-level timetable of how and when they will carry out studies, and these are described in the diagram and tables that follow on the next pages:

Studies being undertaken to support Site Evaluation			2023				2024				2025				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Siting Factor	Feasibility Topic to be studied	Status													
	Safety & Security	Site Descriptive Model v 0.0	Shared with supporting consultants												
		Site Descriptive Model v 0.1 / Geological Context	Scoping												
		Post Closure Study	Work in Progress												
Security and Safeguards Study		Work in Progress													
Community	Local Skills Pathway	Initial findings shared													
	Visitor Economy	Work in Progress													
	Economic Baseline Study	Work in Progress													
	Political and civil society Study	Work in Progress													
	Health Baseline Study	Work in Progress													
	Wellbeing Baseline Study	Work in Progress													
	Social Baseline study	Work in Progress													
	Community Context Report	Work In Progress													
Environment	Flood Scoping Report	Undergoing Governance													
	Landscape Desk Based Report	Work in Progress													
	Biodiversity Desk Based Report	Work in Progress													
	Environmental Context Report	Work in Progress													
Engineering Feasibility	Ability to Characterise	Work in Progress													
	Accessways Study Report	Work in Progress													
	Subsurface Study Report	Work in Progress													
	Power Study	Work in Progress													
	Surface Study report	Work in Progress													
	Excavated Material Report	Work in Progress													
	Water Management Report	Work in Progress													
Transport	Initial Transport Study / Transport Context Report	Work in Progress													
VFM	Estimate Lifetime Cost & Value / Waste Receipt Schedule	Work in Progress													
Site Evaluation Report	Potential Site Characterisation Area Report	Start Preparing in Q3 - 2024													

Siting Factor	Activity	Status	Scope
Safety & Security	Site Descriptive Model V0.1 /Geological Context Report	Scoping	Collate all available legacy geological data for East Lindsey and adjacent inshore area. Interpretation of legacy data to identify information gaps and highlight the future activities required to understand the geological environment to support other work streams. The geological context report will summarise the collated information.
	Post Closure Study	Work in Progress	Utilising existing information, consider how the characteristics of the host geological environment will influence GDF post-closure safety. This includes understanding the expected evolution of the geological environment in the long-term following closure of the GDF and the ability to prepare an Environmental Safety Case (ESC). Identification of future work (including R&D) that would be required to support a future ESC.
Community	Local Skills Pathway	Report undergoing governance	Initial study of local skills development in the Search Area to understand opportunities to develop relevant skills to establish a local GDF workforce.
	Visitor Economy	Work in Progress	Characterise the visitor economy in the Search Area, understand how the GDF programme could impact on the sector and identify short term actions that NWS can take to support the sector locally. The work is being guided by a steering group of local stakeholders who will inform the development of the scope and provide local insight to ensure the findings are relevant to the sector in the Search Area.
	Economic Baseline Study	Work in Progress	Develop a methodology to determine potential local socio-economic and social value impacts of the GDF programme in a potential host community. This study will establish the Economic Baseline of the community within the Search Area, including; local economy, economic activity, labour market, personal finance and econometric modelling.
	Political and Civil Society Study	Work in Progress	Characterise the political and civil society baseline of the community within the Search Area, including; local government, levels of civic pride, local development plans, neighbourhood/ parish plans.
	Health Baseline Study	Work in Progress	Develop a health baseline within the Search Area. This will include access to health services and facilities, general health and lifestyle.
	Community Context Report	Work in Progress	Provides a high-level community profile of the Search Area. This report will be updated as new information is made available from the various work streams as they are progressed.
	Wellbeing Baseline Study	Work in Progress	Develop a wellbeing baseline within the Search Area including personal satisfaction, relationships, how time is spent, cohesiveness, governance and environment.

Siting Factor	Activity	Status	Scope
Community	Social Baseline Study	Work in Progress	Develop a social baseline within the Search Area and wider East Lindsey district including demographics, qualification, distribution, crime, education & youth, housing, deprivation, attitudinal surveys and community dynamics.
Environmental	Landscape Desk Based Report	Work in Progress	Landscape and Visual Desk based study to support further understanding of the local landscape environment - summary of the landscape and visual baseline within the Search Area including a high-level identification of the landscape and visual receptors - identification of potential mitigation and enhancement opportunities.
	Biodiversity Desk Based Report	Work in Progress	Biodiversity Desk based study to support the development of the biodiversity evidence base and the development of a proposed programme for long term monitoring, data acquisition and consultation requirements to satisfy relevant terrestrial and marine environments.
	Flooding Scoping Report	Undergoing Governance	To determine the feasibility of delivery a GDF at the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal site from a flooding perspective. Study considered the following: policy, constraints, permissions, technical feasibility, safety (nuclear and non-nuclear), environmental protection, business continuity, asset protection, reputation, and cost. The study was based on existing readily available data and developed scenarios to determine possible flood protection measures for a selection of return period events and climate change scenarios.
	Environmental Context Report	Work in Progress	Collation of environmental baseline data for the Search Area; Development of an understanding of feasibility of delivering a GDF from an environmental perspective. This report will be updated on a regular basis as work progresses and more information becomes available.
Engineering Feasibility	Ability To Characterise	Work in Progress	Develop understanding of the implications of undertaking activities within the inshore area. This will include considering health, safety & environmental considerations, sustainability, legislation to be considered, good practice and associated methodologies.
	Accessways Study Report	Work in Progress	Review considerations and known information associated with the GDF underground accessways, to help inform whether this topic is expected to have a key impact on the feasibility of developing a GDF.
	Sub Surface – Study Report	Work in Progress	To determine the high-level feasibility, cost and schedule to build and operate the GDF sub surface facilities. This takes into account the factors to be considered to facilitate the construction and operation of a GDF including; the disposal concepts, accessways, sub surface design and the prevailing geological, hydrogeological, geochemical and geotechnical conditions.
	Power Study	Work in Progress	To determine the high-level feasibility, cost and schedule to provide an electricity connection to the GDF. To determine whether there is sufficient capacity within the existing power distribution network to facilitate the construction and operation of a GDF; and if not, what works would be required to upgrade or reinforce the networks.

Siting Factor	Activity	Status	Scope
Community	Social Baseline Study	Work in Progress	Develop a social baseline within the Search Area and wider East Lindsey district including demographics, qualification, distribution, crime, education & youth, housing, deprivation, attitudinal surveys and community dynamics.
Environmental	Landscape Desk Based Report	Work in Progress	Landscape and Visual Desk based study to support further understanding of the local landscape environment - summary of the landscape and visual baseline within the Search Area including a high-level identification of the landscape and visual receptors - identification of potential mitigation and enhancement opportunities.
	Biodiversity Desk Based Report	Work in Progress	Biodiversity Desk based study to support the development of the biodiversity evidence base and the development of a proposed programme for long term monitoring, data acquisition and consultation requirements to satisfy relevant terrestrial and marine environments.
	Flooding Scoping Report	Undergoing Governance	To determine the feasibility of delivery a GDF at the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal site from a flooding perspective. Study considered the following: policy, constraints, permissions, technical feasibility, safety (nuclear and non-nuclear), environmental protection, business continuity, asset protection, reputation, and cost. The study was based on existing readily available data and developed scenarios to determine possible flood protection measures for a selection of return period events and climate change scenarios.
	Environmental Context Report	Work in Progress	Collation of environmental baseline data for the Search Area; Development of an understanding of feasibility of delivering a GDF from an environmental perspective. This report will be updated on a regular basis as work progresses and more information becomes available.
Engineering Feasibility	Ability To Characterise	Work in Progress	Develop understanding of the implications of undertaking activities within the inshore area. This will include considering health, safety & environmental considerations, sustainability, legislation to be considered, good practice and associated methodologies.
	Accessways Study Report	Work in Progress	Review considerations and known information associated with the GDF underground accessways, to help inform whether this topic is expected to have a key impact on the feasibility of developing a GDF.
	Sub Surface – Study Report	Work in Progress	To determine the high-level feasibility, cost and schedule to build and operate the GDF sub surface facilities. This takes into account the factors to be considered to facilitate the construction and operation of a GDF including; the disposal concepts, accessways, sub surface design and the prevailing geological, hydrogeological, geochemical and geotechnical conditions.
	Power Study	Work in Progress	To determine the high-level feasibility, cost and schedule to provide an electricity connection to the GDF. To determine whether there is sufficient capacity within the existing power distribution network to facilitate the construction and operation of a GDF; and if not, what works would be required to upgrade or reinforce the networks.

Members will recognise that the scope of some of the surveys is similar to the information that county councils and other authorities would already hold, and officers are working with NWS to ensure consistency of information between existing studies and the ones being commissioned for Theddlethorpe.

Fusion – West Burton, Nottinghamshire

Members will be aware that the UK Atomic Energy Authority are delivering a prototype fusion energy plant in Nottinghamshire, close to the Lincolnshire border. LCC officers and UKAEA are now engaging closely over matters such as transport and environmental planning and are part of a consortium that is working with UKAEA to take a local strategic approach to skills and employment.

Officers are also keen - working in partnership with University of Lincoln’s “The Bridge” advanced manufacturing facility - to promote supply chain opportunities to the Lincolnshire business community. Given that the technology being developed by UKAEA could be commercialised globally, working on this initiative will add to export promotion in Lincolnshire.

2. Conclusion

In summary, work continues on the geological disposal facility and LCC continues to work with both NWS and the community partnership to make sure that clear information is made available to local communities.

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 Justin Brown, Assistant Director – Growth, who can be contacted by email at justin.brown@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

This page is intentionally left blank



Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Deputy Chief Executive & Executive Director - Resources

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	24 October 2023
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

24 October 2023	
Item	Contributor
1.	Lincolnshire County Council Carbon Report 2022-2023 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report 2022-23) Chris Miller, Head of Environment Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager
2.	Proposals for Scrutiny Reviews Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer
3.	Theddlethorpe Geological Disposal Facility Working Group - 6 Monthly Update Justin Brown, Assistant Director, Growth

28 November 2023	
Item	Contributor
1.	Draft Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Preferred Approach [Pre-decision Scrutiny] (Executive Decision 5 Dec 2023) Adrian Winkley, Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager
2.	Waste Transfer Station Improvements [Pre-decision Scrutiny] (Executive Councillor Decision 4 -8 Dec 2023) Mike Reed, Head of Waste
3.	Provision of Careers Advice to All Age Groups in Lincolnshire Thea Croxall, Adult Learning & Skills Manager Clare Hughes, Employment and Skills Executive Manager
4.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2023 - 2024 – Quarter 2: <i>Economy, Flooding and Waste</i> Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste

16 JANUARY 2024	
Item	Contributor
1.	Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals [Pre-decision Scrutiny] Keith Noyland, Strategic Finance Lead - Place, Fire & Rescue
2.	Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Pilot – Contract Procurement EXEMPT REPORT [Pre-decision Scrutiny] (Executive Councillor Decision 22 – 29 January 2024) Justin Brown, Assistant Director -Growth Tanya Vaughan, Senior Commissioning Officer Economic Investment

27 FEBRUARY 2024

Item		Contributor
1.	Visitor Economy Update (incl. Visit Lincolnshire & Tourism Commission Y2 & Local Visitor Economy Partnership)	Mary Powell, Place, and Investment Manager
2.	Greater Lincolnshire Internationalisation Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2024 – Update	Angela Driver, Enterprise Growth manager
3.	Inward Investment Strategic Plan for Team Lincolnshire	Tony Reynolds, Inward Investment Manager
4.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2023 - 2024 – Quarter 3: <i>Economy, Flooding and Waste</i>	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste

16 APRIL 2024

Item		Contributor
1.	TBC	

28 MAY 2024

Item		Contributor
1.	Lincolnshire County Council Business Centres and Economic Development Portfolio - Performance Report	Simon Wright, Regeneration and Portfolio Manager

09 JULY 2024

Item		Contributor
1.	Adult Learning Provision 2023-24 and Plans for the 2024-25 Academic Year	Thea Croxall, Adult Learning & Skills Manager Jenny Riordan, Principal Officer for Learning and Skills
2.	Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub Annual Performance and Future Business Support Landscape	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development
3.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2023 - 2024 – Quarter 4: <i>Economy, Flooding and Waste</i>	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste

10 SEPTEMBER 2024

Item		Contributor
1.	Broadband Programme – Annual Position Report	Stephen Brookes, Broadband Programme Manager

10 SEPTEMBER 2024	
Item	Contributor
2.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2024 - 2025 – Quarter 1: <i>Economy, Flooding and Waste</i> Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste

15 OCTOBER 2024	
Item	Contributor
1.	TBC

26 NOVEMBER 2024	
Item	Contributor
1.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2024 - 2025 – Quarter 2: <i>Economy, Flooding and Waste</i> Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste

3. Items to be Programmed

Topic/Author	Est Date
Alternative Fuels	TBC
Climate Change Impact [Chris Miller, Head of Environment]	2024
Elements of Environment Act- (Waiting for Gov Guidance/Updates)	2023
Food Waste Collection- (Waiting for Env Act Updates)	Winter/Spring 2024
Green Technology Grant	TBC
Historic Places Team Strategy	TBC
Horncastle Industrial Estate extension [Mick King, Head of Economic Infrastructure & Ian Walker, Infrastructure Team Manager]	TBC
Introduction to East Atlantic Flying Way Heritage Site Bid [Chris Miller, Head of Environment]	Autumn 2023
Lincolnshire Reservoir– Progress Updates [Matthew Harrison, Flood Manager]	Spring/Summer 2024
Local Nature Recovery Strategy (inc. Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership Update) [Chris Miller, Head of Environment & Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager]	TBC
New Burdens Doctrine – Funding for Net Additional Costs	TBC
Property Green Agenda – potential guest presentation facilitated by Sustainability [Chris Miller, Head of Environment & Dan Clayton, Sustainability Manager]	TBC
Verge Biomass Management	TBC
Waste Performance Targets - Setting of Targets [Mike Reed, Head of Waste]	TBC
Motorhomes & Campervans Working Group – Outcomes and Recommendations [Justin Brown, Assistant Director -Growth Chris Miller, Head of Environment and Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development]	Autumn/Winter 2023

4. Conclusion

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

5. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not applicable to this report.

6. 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.

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 Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102, 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
Waste Transfer Station Improvements [1029445]	Between 4-8 December 2023	Executive Councillor: Waste and Trading Standards	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee	Head of Waste, E-mail: mike.reed@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Yes	All Divisions
Draft Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Preferred Approach [1028138]	5 Dec 2023	Executive	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee	Minerals and Waste Policy and Compliance Manager, E-mail: adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk	No	All Divisions
Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Pilot – Contract Procurement EXEMPT [1030025]	Between 22 – 29 January 2024	Executive Councillor: Highways, Transport and IT	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee	Senior Commissioning Officer Economic Investment, E-mail: Tanya.Vaughan@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Yes	Birchwood; Boston Coastal; Boston North; Boston Rural; Boston South; Boston West; Boultham; Carholme; Hartsholme; Horncastle and the Keals; Skegness North; Skegness South; Sleaford; St Giles; Stamford East; Stamford West