



**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director – Place**

Report to:	<b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>12 September 2023</b>
Subject:	<b>Service Level Performance against the Corporate Performance Framework 2023-24 Quarter 1</b>

**Summary:**

This report summarises the Service Level Performance against the Success Framework 2023-24 for Quarter 1. All performance that can be reported in Quarter 1 is included in this report.




Full service level reporting to all scrutiny committees can be found here [Service level performance data](#)

**Recommendation(s):**

To consider and comment on the Environment and Economy Service Level Performance for 2023- 24 Quarter 1.

## 1. Background

This report details the Service Level Performance measures for the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee that can reported in Quarter 1.

- 2 measures that exceeded their target 
- 2 measures that achieved their target 
- 2 measures did not meet their target 
- 1 measure that does not have a target (contextual)

## 1.1 Economy

### 1.1.1 Measures that exceeded their target

#### PI 71 Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire ☆

**Actual £1,605,574**

**Quarter 1 Target: £1,372,643**

**Annual target: £14m**

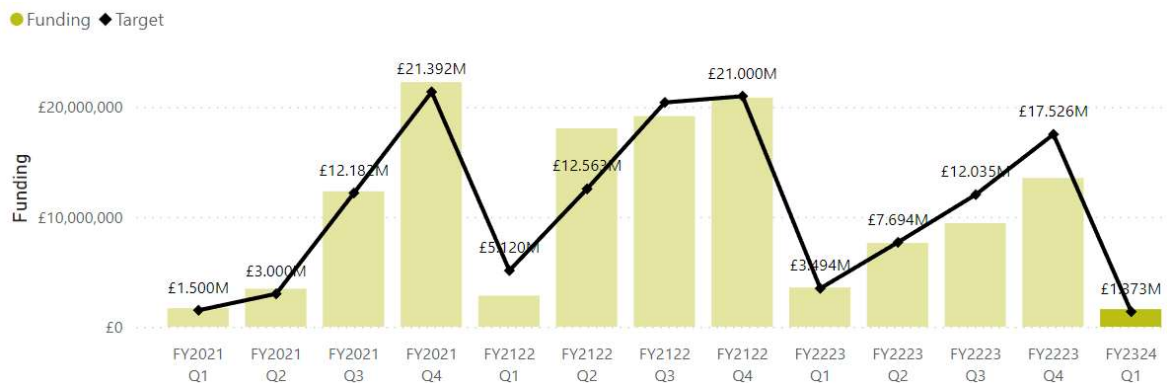
A positive start to 2023-24 saw £1,605,574 external funding received which is above the target of £1,372,643.

Funding received in Q1 is broken down as follows:

- Funding of £17,190 was secured from the Department for Business and Trade (DBT) for the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub services.
- The Sustainable Business Growth 2 programme delivered by the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub has received £304,236 from European funds in Q1. This enabled the provision of dedicated Advisor Support, Business workshops and grants.
- The Department for Business and Trade (DBT) contribution for Q1 of £4,750 to support foreign owned businesses who are being key account managed across the region. As some Q1 payments will be received in Q2 this will bring back on target next quarter.

Further funding received during Q1 is:

- Adult Education Budget from DfE - £676,771.
- Multiply numeracy Programme - £350,727.
- Local Enterprise Partnership funding received:
  - Core Funding - £250,000.
  - Defence initiatives - £1,900.



### **1.1.2 Measures that achieved their target**

#### **PI 69 Businesses supported by the Council ✓**

**Actual 398**

**Quarter 1 Target: 364**

**Annual target: 1,700**

Performance for Q1 has seen 398 Businesses Supported – above the target of 364.

The Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub has supported 207 businesses in Q1 with a further 39 grants being paid from the final stage of European Regional Development Fund programme.

The Growth Hub's programme for high growth businesses, 'Next Level' Scale Up programme continues to be well received during Q1 as have the Manufacturing Transformation and Supply Chain Support programmes. As Q1 saw the European funded, £7.2m, Business Lincolnshire Sustainability Business Growth 2 programme finish, work is now being undertaken to embed the replacement support programme the Business Lincolnshire Shared Service, funded through contributions of UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) from the opted in Local Authorities. This service offers generalist and specialist advisory services as well as a range of programmes such as Start Up Support, support aimed at the Retail Leisure and Hospitality industries as well as Social Economy, Manufacturing and Carbon Reduction. This is supported by an online, on demand workshop programme and a tailored communication campaign.

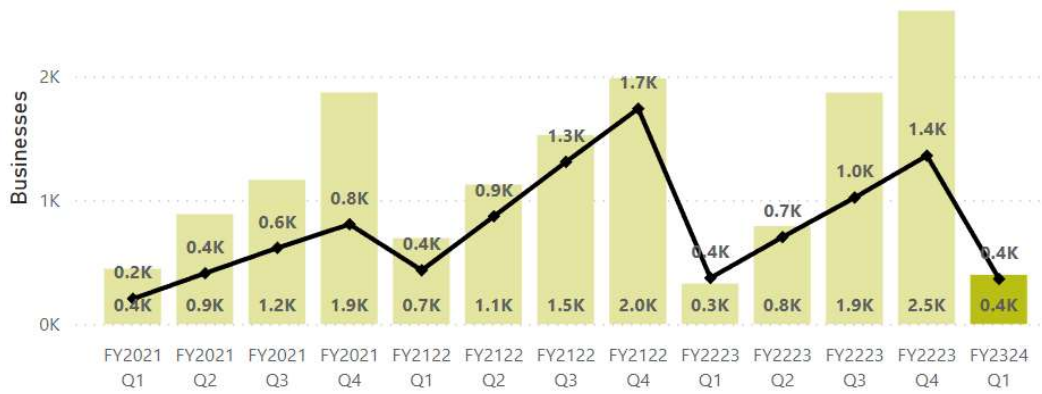
Through the Inward Investment team offer which includes Team Lincolnshire (TL), inward investment enquiry handling and the account management of foreign owned businesses, our services have supported 187 businesses during Q1. Support has included attendance and investor networking at the UK Food Valley Brunch at the Lincolnshire Show.

The Economic Infrastructure Business Accommodation Portfolio consists of leasehold units in six business centres, 48 industrial workshops and eight miscellaneous premises across 24 estates in 18 towns. The overarching aim of the service is to provide suitable premises and tenancies to support new and young small and medium businesses and enhance economic growth and job creation across Lincolnshire.

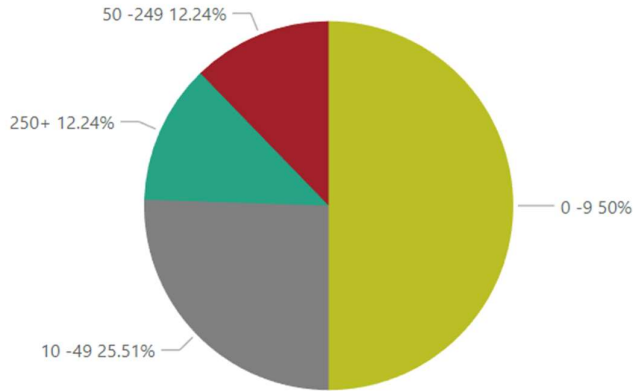
The Economic Infrastructure Portfolio team enhances that service level to its tenants, continuing to support them by nurturing through effective relationships and physical and financial support. The team also refers businesses to enable them access to advice, support, and potential upskilling from Business Lincolnshire to assist them and help them to grow.

Throughout Q1, 143 small business tenants continued to receive accommodation support alongside 5 new public sector tenants. As a result of enhanced relationship management 4 new lettings were added to the Portfolio in Q1.

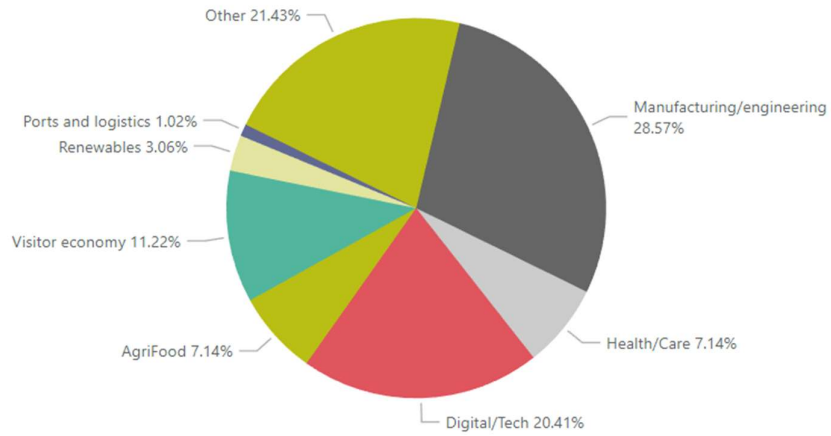
● Businesses ◆ Target



### Businesses by Size



### Businesses by Priority Sectors



### 1.1.3 Measures that did not meet their target

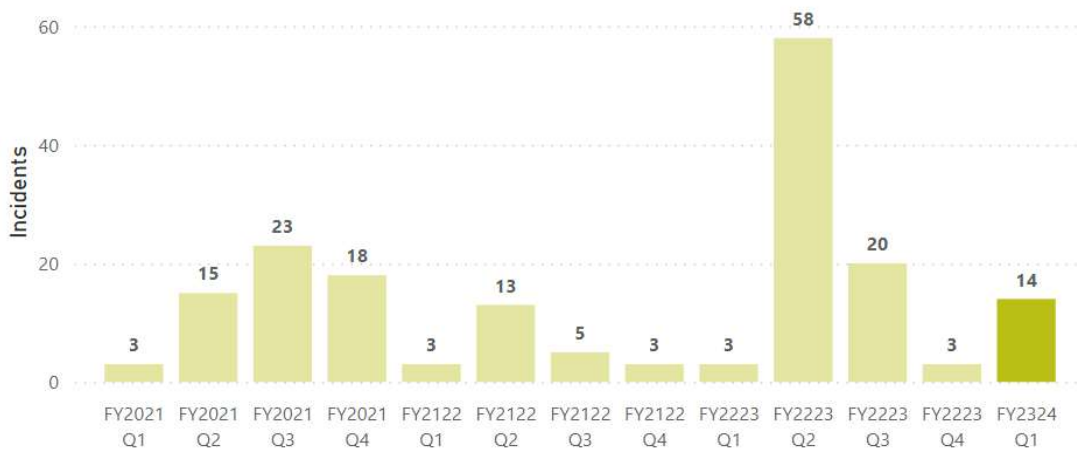
None in Quarter 1

## 1.2 Flooding

### 1.2.1 All Flooding PIs are reported as Measured (do not have targets)

#### PI 72 Flooding incidents investigated

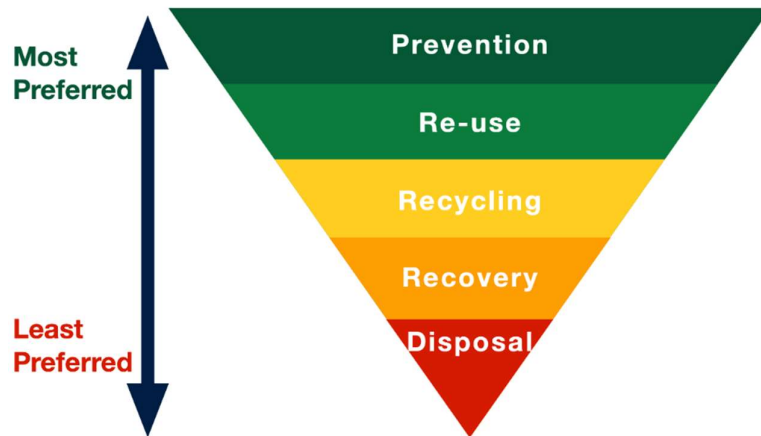
During the period April to June 2023, 14 Section 19 Investigations were instigated following flooding to 2 commercial and 15 residential properties. Fourteen of the residential properties affected by flooding occurred within the East Lindsey District area following short duration intense rainfall as a result of a series of storms which occurred in early May. The number of investigations commenced in April to June 2023 compares to 3 investigations (concerning 1 commercial and 5 residential properties) during the same period in 2022.



## 1.3 Waste

### 1.3.1 Glossary of terms of the waste hierarchy

All local authorities and businesses have a legal responsibility to apply the “waste hierarchy” in dealing with waste. The waste hierarchy is a simple ranking system used for the different waste management options according to which is the best for the environment. The most preferred option is to prevent waste, and the least preferred choice is disposal in landfill sites.



### **Prevention**

Reducing the amount of waste which is produced in the first place is the highest priority as it helps sustain raw materials for longer which is a major objective of a Circular Economy. This can be achieved by using less material in design and manufacture and keeping products for longer. We have a KPI for the amount of “Household Waste Collected” in kilograms per household which has an annual target of 1000kg/HH. This can be affected by economic factors as people produce less waste if they spend less money but overall and is difficult to influence. However, it does show the trends in how much waste we produce.

### **Re-use**

Preparing materials for re-use in their original form is the second best approach to dealing with waste. This can be achieved by checking, cleaning, repairing and refurbishing items. Using charity shops is a good method of reusing. In Lincolnshire we are planning to introduce a re-use process at Household Waste Recycling Centres whereby residents can present materials which is then passed onto other residents without having to recycle or incinerate.

### **Recycling**

Recycling involves processing materials that would otherwise be sent to landfills and turning them into new products. It's the third step of the waste management hierarchy because of the extra energy and resources that go into creating a new product. We measure recycling rates for all material which is presented at Household Waste Recycling Centres where it is delivered by the public. We also measure the overall recycling rate which includes all materials including wheely bins at the kerbside and recycling centres.

### **Recovery**

When further recycling is not practical or possible, waste can be treated through such processes as incineration or anaerobic digestion which recover energy. In Lincolnshire we operate an Energy from Waste facility which turned 57% of our waste into energy in 2020/21 which was sold as electricity to the National Grid. Material for recovery is normally collected in the black bin at each household or can be collected at recycling centres.

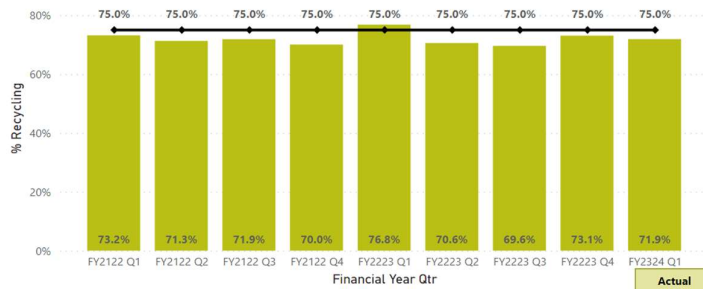
## Disposal

When all else fails, materials that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered for energy will be landfilled. This is an unsustainable method of waste management because waste that sits in landfills can continue to have a damaging environmental impact as such sites continuously release large amounts of damaging carbon into the atmosphere. In 2020/21 we sent 3% of our waste to landfill and such material includes hazardous waste which cannot be treated and certain inert materials such as soil and rubble. Landfills can also leak chemicals and toxic liquids that can contaminate the soil and groundwater.

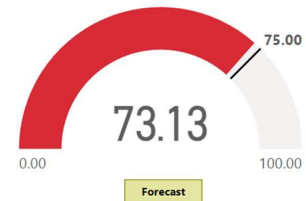
### 1.3.2 Quarter 1 Waste performance graphs

#### PI 76 Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres ✖

● % Recycling ◆ Target

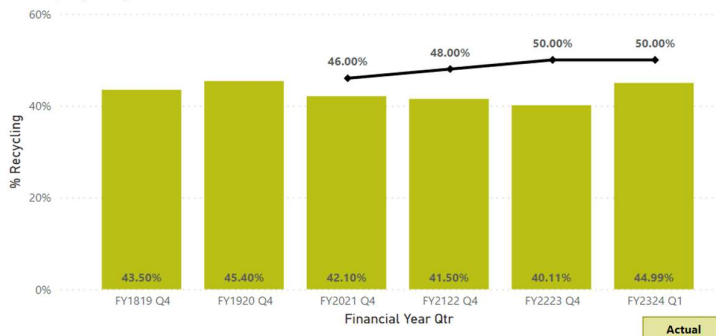


% Recycling Forecast and Target

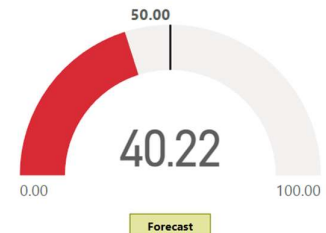


#### PI 160 Recycling Rate (new national formula) ✖

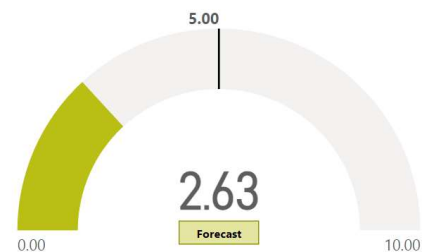
● % Recycling ◆ Target



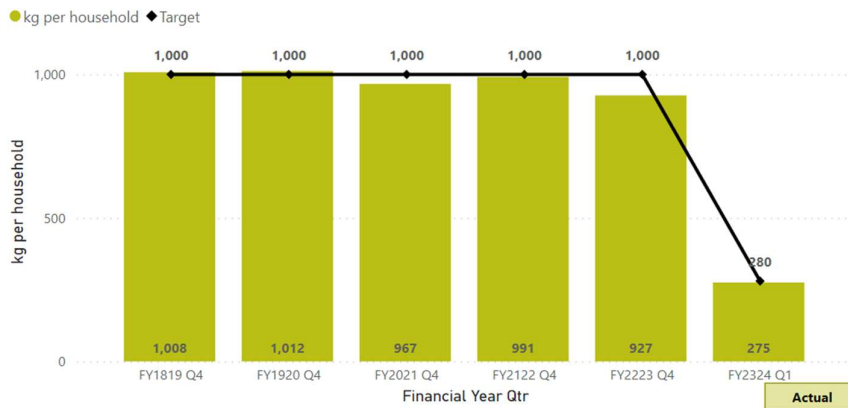
% Recycling Forecast and Target



#### PI 162 Household waste to landfill (percentage) ☆



## PI 161 - Household waste collected (kilograms per household) ✓



### 1.3.3 Quarter 1 summary of Waste performance

The recycling rate at Council HWRCs is still below target but this may be a reflection of less waste being produced. However we are exploring how other authorities have developed their re-use facilities to improve our rates.

The overall recycling rate continues to increase which may be due to many factors such as improved engagement and education but we cannot be certain. Another factor could be that more garden waste has been produced in quarter 1 which always improves this rate.

Household waste sent to landfill is well below the target as we continue to send less material to landfill which is excellent news. We have sourced extra capacity for this type of waste so we should keep well below the 5% target for the full year.

Residents are still producing less material than the target quantity which is the highest priority in terms of the Waste Hierarchy. This may be due to many factors such as wider education but economical factors may also be an influence.

## 2. Conclusion

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is requested to consider and comment on the report.

## 3. Consultation

### a) Risks and Impact Analysis

n/a



#### 4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by

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