



AGENDA

For a meeting of the	
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANEL	
to be held on	
TUESDAY, 27 MARCH 2007	
at	
2.30 PM	
in	
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL OFFICES, ST. PETER'S HILL, GRANTHAM	
Duncan Kerr, Chief Executive	

Panel Members:	Councillor David Brailsford, Councillor Elizabeth Channell, Councillor Nick Craft (Vice-Chairman), Councillor Mike Exton, Councillor Donald Fisher, Councillor Bryan Helyar, Councillor Fereshteh Hurst, Councillor Mrs Margery Radley and Councillor Jeffrey Thompson (Chairman)
Scrutiny Officer:	Paul Morrison 01476 406512 p.morrison@southkesteven.gov.uk
Scrutiny Support Officer:	Jo Toomey 01476 406152 j.toomey@southkesteven.gov.uk

Members of the Panel are invited to attend the above meeting to consider the items of business listed below.

- 1. COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**
To receive comments or views from members of the public at the Panel's discretion.
- 2. MEMBERSHIP**
The Panel to be notified of any substitute members.
- 3. APOLOGIES**
- 4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
Members are asked to declare interests in items for consideration at the meeting.
- 5. ACTION NOTES**
The notes of the meeting held on 16th January 2007 are attached for information.
(Attached)
- 6. FEEDBACK FROM THE EXECUTIVE**

7. **UPDATES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING**
8. **STAMFORD HOSPITAL**
Mandy Renton from the Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust will attend the meeting to provide an update report.
9. **GORSE LANE, GRANTHAM**
(Attached)
10. **FLY TIPPING**
The Panel will look into bulk collections and fly-tipping. **(Attached)**
11. **WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**
The Council will consider the Waste Management Strategy as approved by the Cabinet on 8th January 2007. **(Attached)**
12. **DRAFT STREET SCENE STRATEGY**
The Panel will feed into consultation on the draft Street Scene Strategy. **(Attached)**
13. **VEHICLE INSURANCE**
The Panel will scrutinise claims made against the council following incidences with waste collection vehicles. **(Attached)**
14. **REPORTS FROM WORKING GROUPS**
 - Carbon Plan Working Group **(Attached)**
15. **BEST VALUE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**
(Attached)
16. **WORK PROGRAMME**
(Attached)
17. **REPRESENTATIVES ON OUTSIDE BODIES**
Representatives on outside bodies to give update reports.
18. **FINANCIAL UPDATE**
(Attached)
19. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS, WHICH THE CHAIRMAN, BY REASONS OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, DECIDES IS URGENT.**

WORKING STYLE OF SCRUTINY

The Role Of Scrutiny

- To provide a “critical friend” challenge to the Executive as well as external authorities and agencies
- To reflect the voice and concerns of the public and its communities
- Scrutiny Members should take the lead and own the Scrutiny Process on behalf of the public
- Scrutiny should make an impact on the delivery of public services

Remember...

- Scrutiny should be member led
- Any conclusions must be backed up by evidence
- Meetings should adopt an inquisitorial rather than adversarial style of traditional local government committees



MEETING OF THE HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANEL

TUESDAY, 16 JANUARY 2007 2.30 PM

PANEL MEMBERS PRESENT

Councillor Elizabeth Channell
Councillor Nick Craft (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mike Exton

Councillor Mrs Margery Radley
Councillor Jeff Thompson (Chairman)

OFFICERS

Scrutiny Officer
Scrutiny Support Officer
Service Manager, Cultural Services
Guildhall Arts Centre Manager
Public Relations Officer

Dr. Martin McShane, Lincolnshire NHS
Primary Care Trust
Mr. Peter Haley, Meres Leisure Centre
Manager

1 Member of the press

57. MEMBERSHIP

The Panel were notified that Councillor Exton would be substituting for Councillor Pease until the next annual meeting of the Council.

58. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Brailsford, Fisher, Helyar and Hurst.

59. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None declared.

60. ACTION NOTES

Noted.

61. FEEDBACK FROM THE EXECUTIVE

The Cabinet's response to recommendations made by the DSP regarding Cultural Services was circulated with the agenda and noted.

The DSP had made recommendations about investment for pool air handling units and the water filtration system at the Deepings Leisure Centre. This had been supported by

the Budget Working Group on 15th December, who recommended that it should be funded through the capital assets maintenance budget. The Healthy Environment Portfolio Holder stated that the re-tiling or re-cladding of the floors and walls in the men and women's wet change areas was a priority.

62. UPDATES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Following a recommendation made on Tuesday 7th November 2006, the Scrutiny Officer had asked the County Council for costing information on repair work to potholes on Gorse Lane, Grantham. Minor potholes and small off-programme works were dealt with by a routine pothole patrol. There were no individual orders for the Gorse Lane area, however an order would be needed for drainage works at the bend at the west end of the houses. This would be to construct a large soakaway to help remove standing water at the bend.

63. GORSE LANE UPDATE

The Lincolnshire Lab carried out the traffic count on Gorse Lane during the week commencing 22nd November 2006. High winds during the week led to anomalous results. Units were reinstalled at the beginning of January and information on the results would be forwarded to the Healthy Environment DSP by the County Council.

64. SHAPING ACUTE SERVICES IN LINCOLNSHIRE - CREATING THE FUTURE

Dr. Martin McShane from the Lincolnshire NHS Primary Care Trust (PCT) attended the meeting of the Panel. Dr. McShane gave a brief presentation on the way the population had changed and how the health service needed to respond. He summarised the aims of the PCT and the values against which services would be measured. The consultation process was explained and timescales.

Discussion ensued and Panel members were given the opportunity to ask questions of Dr. McShane, the following points were considered:

- The similar role of the PCT and local authorities in Lincolnshire. Both were responsible for the delivery of services to a wide range of people in a large, sparsely populated area.
- The suspension of operating lists.
- The commissioning of services and completion of quotas.
- Consultation methods and their appropriateness.
- Historic cynicism towards the PCT in Lincolnshire.
- Transport and access to services.
- Community Ventures.
- Insufficient medical resources in Grantham.
- Unwillingness of people to accept change.
- Cleanliness, efficiency and waste.
- Co-payment in hospitals for hotel services.
- Streamlining of the ambulance service and the introduction of an additional air ambulance.
- Missed appointments.
- The ability to book appointments with GPs more than a week in advance.
- The impact of the closure of maternity units in Grantham and Stamford.
- Provision of Services at as local a level as possible.
- Purchase of drugs
- The payment of GPs.

The Chairman thanked Dr. McShane for attending the meeting and for the presentation he had given.

65. STAMFORD HOSPITAL

This item was deferred until the next meeting of the DSP on Tuesday 13th March 2007.

66. MERES LEISURE CENTRE MANAGER - UPDATE

Mr. Haley, the Meres Leisure Centre Manager gave a brief summary of his first twelve weeks in post. Around 40,000 people used leisure centre facilities. Personnel were being trained. Work on the building fabric was needed and would demonstrate Leisure Connection's commitment to SKDC.

It was suggested that to prevent the unauthorised use of sports facilities at the stadium, local people could be given the opportunity to use them free of charge for one night a week. It was also suggested that somebody should be on site for all events.

67. CULTURAL SERVICES

The Service Manager, Cultural Services gave a presentation on developments and new initiatives within the field. Areas of development included:

- Lincolnshire Arts Forum funding for Lincolnshire One
- Funding for the Youth Arts Network which would pay for a part-time co-ordinator based in South Kesteven for 18 months.
- A Big Lottery Fund application to support the rural cinema network.
- The commissioning of a feasibility study: Grantham to Skegness Community Rail Partnership and the Arts.
- Arts Training Central offering training support for artists (including local authority arts officers and cultural organisations) within Lincolnshire.

The creative industries sector had grown by 10% over the past five years and is responsible for at least 2.5% of the country's Gross Value Added, a higher percentage than car manufacturing. Active research would be undertaken for the creative industries to become a higher priority within economic development and regeneration policies.

The Arts Council for England were seeking to embed the arts at the strategic centre of local authorities. Roll-out in the East Midlands would be from February 2007 and South Kesteven were one of five pilot authorities.

Priorities within Cultural Services at SKDC were developing the service, producing performance indicators and working with other services to promote the cross-cutting themes of the Council, which would require support from management and politicians.

Members of the Panel discussed the presentation. Members recommended that a presentation similar to the one they had received should be made at a full meeting of the Council after the new Council had been elected.

CONCLUSION:

That the Service Manager, Cultural Services, should be invited to a full Council

meeting to give a presentation on the role and importance of Cultural Services following the election of the new Council in May 2007.

68. REPORTS FROM WORKING GROUPS

A meeting of the Climate Change Working Group had been held on Thursday 11th January 2007. The Vice-Chairman of the Panel reported that a second working group had been set up by the Chief Executive, which ran parallel to the Member working group. Members of staff present at the meeting were receiving conflicting messages from elected members and the Chief Executive.

Members of the DSP agreed that the Chief Executive should be asked to provide an explanation for creating the second working group after he had requested that a working group be appointed by the DSP. Panel members emphasised that the working group should be Member-led but stated that the Chief Executive would be welcome to attend to present any recommendations.

CONCLUSION:

That the Chief Executive should be asked for an explanation for the creation of the second working group and why it was asking officers for information.

69. BEST VALUE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Noted.

70. WORK PROGRAMME

The Forward Plan was published on 16th January 2007. Some amendments had been made. The date for the delivery of leisure services had been put back from January to May. Members of the DSP requested that this included on the agenda for their meeting on 10th April 2007. The adoption of designated areas for the restriction the consumption of alcohol in public places had been deferred until April 2007. The Council's Strategy for Street Scene had been added. This was scheduled to be considered at the meeting of the Cabinet on 5th February 2007.

CONCLUSION:

That the delivery of Leisure Services should be considered at the meeting of the Panel to be held on 10th April 2007.

71. FINANCIAL UPDATE

Noted.

72. CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting was closed at 17:00.

Department for **Transport**

Miss J Toomey
Scrutiny Support Officer
South Kesteven District Council
Council Offices
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Agenda Item 9

CAMERON CLARK
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Our Ref: PCP 20/2/9

31 January 2007

Dear Ms Toomey,

RE: GORSE LANE, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

Thank you for your letter of 25 January about problems with the use of satellite navigation systems in Gorse Lane.

I regret that there is very little that this Department is able to do. The problem lies in the software in the satnav receiver. That is no more than an electronic map. The satnav signal merely locates the user on that map. But if the map is incorrect, or shows the roads in insufficient detail for the users to decide whether they are suitable for their purposes, that is an issue for the users to deal with – with the company that supplied them with the map if necessary. It is no different from a situation where an inaccurate or insufficiently detailed paper map has been published. Of course it is possible for an electronic map to provide an enormous amount of detail, on road width, height restrictions, safety camera locations etc. and some do, in varying detail, just as paper maps can offer similar information. The limiting factors are the size (of data memory) and, the bottom line, the cost (of the map and of the memory in the satnav receiver). Improvements in technology and consumer pressure will almost certainly lead to improvements but ultimately any driver must rely on his or her own judgement as to whether a road is suitable for the vehicle and ensure that the right tools are available to help in exercising that judgement. The Highway Authority also has the option of providing advisory or compulsory signage to warn drivers of unsuitable roads.

Yours sincerely,



CAMERON CLARK

Our ref: BG185JC8 G2
Your ref:
CRM no:
09 February 2007

Miss J Toomey
Democratic Support Officer
South Kesteven District Council
St Peters Hill
Grantham
Lincs NG21 6PZ



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Dear Miss Toomey

GRANTHAM, GORSE LANE – USE BY HGV's

I refer to previous correspondence concerning the number of heavy goods vehicles using Gorse Lane, from Croston Kerial to the B1174 Spitalgate Level in Grantham.

I have now received the results of the week long classified traffic count that was recently completed at two locations on this road.

At the eastern site, at the Lazy Acres caravan site just east of Wyville Road, the figures show that the number of HGV's per day varied between 5 and 62 which works out between 0.0% and 2.0% of the total traffic. At the western site at Hill Top Farm, the number of HGV's per day varied between 6 and 68 and the percentage of HGV's was between 1.4% and 6.4%.

These numbers are not considered to be excessive and fall short of the County Council's criteria for the introduction of a weight limit, which has an intervention level of in excess of 5% HGV's before further action can be pursued.

Accordingly, I cannot support any request for the imposition of such a Traffic Regulation Order at the moment with the current level of HGV usage, though I shall keep the situation here under review.

If you have any queries regarding this matter then please contact Bryan Gault at the above number.

Yours sincerely


for Martin Clarke
AREA HIGHWAYS MANAGER – GRANTHAM

c/o County Councillor J Hunt
County Councillor R Chapman

REPORT TO Healthy Environment D.S.P

REPORT OF: Street Scene Service Manager

REPORT NO.: WCS29

DATE: 28th March 2007

TITLE:	Bulky Collections/Flytipping
FORWARD PLAN ITEM:	
DATE WHEN FIRST APPEARED IN FORWARD PLAN:	
KEY DECISION OR POLICY FRAMEWORK PROPOSAL:	

COUNCIL AIMS/PORTFOLIO HOLDER NAME AND DESIGNATION:	Councillor Ray Auger	
CORPORATE PRIORITY:	Category A/B	
CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS:		
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT IMPLICATIONS:		
INITIAL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Carried out and appended to report? Not Applicable	Full impact assessment required? No
BACKGROUND PAPERS:		

1. BACKGROUND

The district council in July 2003 bought the refuse collection and street cleaning service in house.

Bulky Items

As part of the refuse collection/recycling service the council collects bulky items (furniture and white goods). The council under schedule 2 of waste regulations local authorities may make a charge for this service. Historically this authority has made a charge. The current charge is set at £10 for the first item and £5 for any additional items. The only exception to this is fridges, freezers and fridge freezers where a charge of £10 is made for each item.

The current cost of providing such is service is as follows:

Vehicle	£30,000
Wages	£14,000
Total Cost	£44,000

In addition residents are able to dispose of household goods at household recycling sites operated by the county council. These sites take all manner of goods and where possible look to recycle items. Currently there are two permanent sites within South Kesteven situated at Alexandra Road, Grantham and the Mays Road Industrial Estate in Bourne. The county council are exploring the possibility of a permanent site at Stamford, but until that arrives freighters are sited at the cattle market each Saturday morning.

The number of collections in 2005/06	2992
The number of collections in 2006/07 (to date 24/2/07)	2820

Fly Tipping

The district council has a duty under the Environmental Protection Act to remove fly tipping on all public land; however this duty does not apply to private and in these circumstances it is the landowner's responsibility to arrange for collection and disposal.

Each incident of fly tipping is investigated and evidence sought as to who has "dumped" the rubbish. In addition each incident is logged on "Flycapture". This is a national database supported by DEFRA whereby all local authorities log each incident. Details include size, type and type of land on which the waste has been fly tipped. Depending on the size, type etc a

cost is associated with every incident. This does not necessarily represent the true cost but introduces a consistent approach throughout the country.

From this data it is hoped that trends can be established and the size of the problem identified.

In 2005/06 the number of incidents of fly tipping was 650 and costs £68317.00

2. POSSIBLE CAUSES OF FLY TIPPING

Landfill Costs

It is now accepted that the level of landfill must be reduced, but this does not apply solely to household waste. Businesses too must look to divert their waste from landfill. Businesses producing waste must pay to have their waste collected and disposed of, this in turn adds to their operating costs and one way of reducing their costs would be to “dump” waste and let local authorities clean it up. An increasing amount of fly tipped waste in South Kesteven is now “trade waste”. The cost of landfilling is increasing year by year.

“Hazardous Waste”

Many types of waste these days are classified as waste that cannot be landfilled. Recent legislation has made electrical items fall into this category along with other household items like tyres. As these become more difficult to dispose of, and subsequently more expensive the temptation to fly tip increases.

Lack of Facilities

A bulk collection service for residents (Not trade waste) currently exists. In addition this is supported by Household Recycling Centres.

Too Expensive

The bulky collection service is available to all residents for a charge. No concessions exist for either the elderly, infirm or those on benefits

9. CONTACT OFFICER

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Street Service Manager
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Sustainable Waste Strategy for
South Kesteven District Council
2007 – 2015

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A Sustainable Waste Strategy for South Kesteven 2007-2015

The Strategy in a nutshell

This Strategy sets out the council's proposals for managing household and other waste from now until 2015. The Council wants to deliver brilliant services in this as well as in other areas.

The Strategy therefore sets out a very ambitious target which means that by 2015 over 70% of our waste will be diverted from landfill making us the leading authority in the country. Recycling is important not just because the current landfill sites are filling up, but because these sites emit a vast amount of methane. As a greenhouse gas it is twenty times more damaging than carbon dioxide. More recycling means less waste being landfilled, reducing the momentum of climate change.

To achieve this level means a small sacrifice for us all. In particular we need to learn to minimise our waste by throwing away less and recycling more. The council believes that by making these small changes to our lifestyle now, we can actively avert the need for much more drastic changes later that would result from climate change.

The Strategy set out in this document builds upon the council's investment in electronically tagged wheeled bins and uses the information derived from this technology to develop recycling incentives that will boost performance from 50 to 60% by 2011. The final push to 70% in 2015 is dependent upon an investment by Lincolnshire County Council in a plant that can derive heat and create energy from the waste stream.

The council will also be exploring ways of recycling the waste it collects as a result of street sweeping, considering alternatives to its disposal. The council will also consider the other recycling facilities it provides, including the recycling bring bank service and the popular green bin system. Both will be retained and extended as seen necessary. It is also recognised within this Strategy that the council needs to also turn the spotlight on its own waste and how this is dealt with.

The council has made high levels of investment already, and these outcomes should become a reality with a little commitment by the council, its residents and a small level of investment between now and

2015. Over time, the council sees opportunities to be developed to gain an income from offering a recycling service to local businesses and seeking sponsorship from private businesses to incentivise householders and maximize the benefit of the services used.

The proposals have been carefully considered to be equitable to all residents in the district. For the first time in many years all residents will receive exactly the same quality of service wherever they live. Special provision will continue to be made for the disabled and infirm.

We hope the proposals will have your full support, either way please let us know what you think of them by completing the enclosed pro-forma.

Executive Summary

Over the past three years waste arisings in South Kesteven have grown by 10%. Although enabling us to make a step change in our recycling performance, the introduction of wheeled bins, starting in the autumn of 2006, along with our garden waste collection service that started in 2004, is bringing additional pressure to bear on waste airings. Coupling this with the fact that South Kesteven has a fast growing population, which is likely to continue for years to come with Grantham becoming a designated growth point for the region, it will be very difficult for future waste arisings to be contained. A Strategy is therefore needed to ensure we can manage our waste in the most environmentally advantageous manner whilst ensuring that we maximise the environmental benefit of the considerable investment already made by the council. The Strategy must be both deliverable and affordable.

This Waste Strategy will form the framework for waste management service delivery within South Kesteven for the next 8 years, subject to regular review and legislative updates as required.

The Government expects all authorities to reduce their reliance on landfill for waste disposal, aiming to landfill only 75% of the biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled in 1995 by 2010, 50% of the 1995 level by 2013 and 35% by 2020. This must be supported and achieved in conjunction with increasing the amount of waste recycled. If we do not meet these targets there could be financial as well as environmental penalties to bear for all our communities.

To meet these targets the council proposes to work in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council. Together with all other Lincolnshire authorities, we aim to deliver more recycling and waste recovery services in the region. In 2006 the council started the phased implementation of our new kerbside recycling service based on micro-chipped wheeled bins. The authority believes that this substantial investment and the use of new technology will enable the council to double its recycling rate from 26% to 50% by 2008/9, making the authority one of the best recyclers in the country. This Strategy reviews the successes that has been achieved to date, and sets out a proposal for the future provision of waste management services in collaboration with our key partners.

By delivering the policies and principals set out in this document, Street Scene Services will contribute directly to the councils' vision to

be recognised by its customers as providing “brilliant” service and working towards two of its major “category A” (Step-change) priorities, namely recycling and demonstrating the effective use of resources.

After the full implementation of our micro-chipped wheeled bin service the council believes that the technology embedded in this system will assist the authority in optimising participation. This will be via the education of residents about the scheme and the environmental drivers to the change, and by offering incentives to celebrate the achievements of active recyclers. For those households not achieving this high recycling rate, the council will be able to offer help, assistance, and if necessary intervention, on those householders who are not making their contribution to environmental good practice. The authority believes that this technology will enable us to “squeeze” a further 10% in recycling performance over the following 3 to 4 years. Continued vigilance will also be needed to ensure that the capacity made available through the provision of wheeled bins is not used to generate additional refuse. Specifically our policies on green waste will need to be kept under careful review. At the same time, in partnership with the county council, the authority will be actively exploring the potential for recovering energy from the remaining elements taken to landfill and has set a target for 2015 on the basis that this partnership bears fruit. This will be informed by an array of waste arisings when the wheeled bin system is fully operational. In the longer term, the authority could achieve an even higher standard if the calorific value of the material being taken for disposal permits it to be used as a feed for energy from waste.

The Strategy also recognises that the Council must lead by example, ensuring that waste management makes a full contribution to the Council’s emerging policies regarding climate change. Specific targets are set within the policy for carbon emissions from vehicles and from the reduction in the release of methane (turned into carbon equivalents) as a result of taking less BMW to landfill.

If the authority is to secure its aspirations it will also need to address the recycling of commercial waste and street sweepings. The treatments of these waste streams are also stated within this Strategy.

The Strategy will be subject to comprehensive consultation with our communities before being adopted and will be underpinned by a comprehensive and dedicated education and publicity campaign to

encourage all of us to act responsibly when it comes to managing our rubbish.

Chapter One

A shared commitment to improving performance

The Community Strategy for South Kesteven approved by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) sets out a vision to ensure that by 2020 our residents live in one of the top ten most desirable locations in the country. It also aims to make residents feel proud that they have the skills and opportunities necessary to participate in sustainable communities that are safe, healthy and economically vibrant.

The concept of sustainability is therefore at the heart of the agenda for both the LSP and the council, and this is reflected in the council's own priorities. The council's priorities were established following extensive consultation with residents during the winter of 2003/4. This led to the council adopting, and reviewing each year, a clear classification of all services into the following areas:

Category A services: - Areas where the council intends to deliver a step-change in services to our customers over the next three years.

Category B services: - Areas where the council is committed to deliver incremental year on year improvements in service delivery to customers.

Category M services: - Areas where the council pledges to maintain service minimums.

Category Z services: - Areas where the council has identified non-priorities and will manage a programme of disinvestment.

In April 2004, recycling was set as one of only five category A priorities, along with street scene. In the annual reviews since that time, recycling has remained a category A priority and has recently been joined by the effective use of resources.

The council's priorities, along with its core values and vision based on the concept of delivering brilliant services, are set out in the Corporate Plan which was approved by the council in October 2006.

The purpose of this document is to set out the Strategy and action plan by which the council will deliver on its ambitions for recycling and

sustainable waste management. It also makes contributions to the priorities for both effective use of resources and street scene.

Purpose of the Strategy

The Strategy explains how we will work with others to move waste up the “waste hierarchy” of reduction, re-use, recycling, composting, and energy recovery to ensure that waste is managed in ways that protect human health and the environment and in particular:

- Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals;
- Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours;
- Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest;
- Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies.

The Strategy seeks to do this by investigating and making recommendations in respect of future waste management services in South Kesteven, in the light of the financial resources available to the council.

Who this plan applies to

South Kesteven is the second largest district in Lincolnshire covering approximately 93,950 hectares with 56,000 dwellings. The population in South Kesteven is around 127,700 with approximately 38,000 living in Grantham, 20,000 in Stamford, 12,000 in Bourne, and 13,000 in the Deepings. The remaining residents (approximately 35% of the district) are spread over nearly a hundred villages of varying size.

The population density is 1.3 people per hectare, which is lower than the national average of 3.45 people per hectare.

The population of the district is expected to increase by approximately 22% between 2001 and 2021 as a result of a number of propositions and plans for the area including the Local Plan which made provision for 11,800 new dwellings to be built between 1988 and 2001, the Draft Regional Plan (RSS8) which proposed a new housing figure for the district of 15,750 new dwellings to be built between 2001 and 2026, and the new Local Development Framework for South Kesteven (LDF) which will be prepared to allocate sites to meet this target, the vast majority of which will be in the urban areas.

Added to this, Grantham has recently been accepted as a New Growth Point, and whilst the full implications of this national initiative are not known at the time of writing, it is anticipated that over the period from 2006 to 2016 a growth of 3,000 properties and approximately 6,600 people will take place in Grantham alone, potentially making the total household growth for the district over the period of the LDF (2001-2026) approximately 17,000 dwellings.

The vast majority of dwellings are low rise and the district has a lower percentage of flats and shared housing than the UK average. There are major differences in the domestic architecture within the District and the presence of extensive conservation areas such as Stamford (the first conservation town in the country) does pose some challenges in the selection of containers for both on-street and domestic waste.

Municipal Solid Waste arisings

The Waste Strategy focuses on *municipal solid waste* (MSW), which is waste which comes under the council's direct control either by collection from householders (*household waste*) and through the Council's own municipal activities, such as litter collections, street sweeping or bulky item collections. In the future, this waste will also include trade waste (*trade waste*) as the council develops a trade waste recycling service.

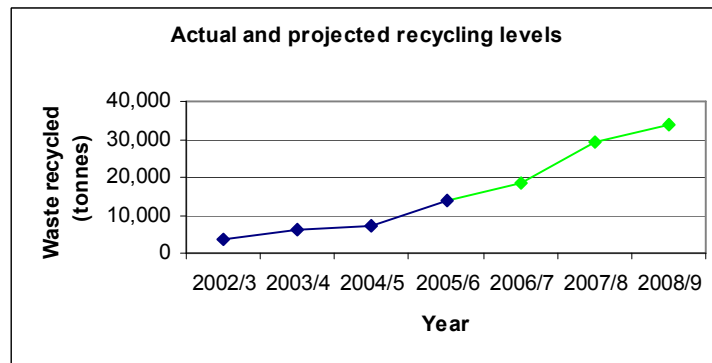
Household waste

The council has a statutory duty as a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) to collect household waste from domestic properties and to make arrangements to recycle proportions of this waste. As a Principal Litter Authority it also has responsibility for maintaining a standard of cleanliness for all relevant land within its district by removing fly tipping, litter and detritus from public highways and council owned land. This waste is also classed as household waste.

Household waste arisings and composition

Historical data shows that household waste arisings have increased between 2003 and 2006 by almost 2,800 tonnes per annum. In 2005-6 the district collected 52,492 tonnes of household waste. Of this, 7,535 tonnes was collected for recycling and 6,210 tonnes for composting, making a total of 13,745 tonnes being diverted from landfill. Within this 1,495 tonnes were collected as street sweepings.

The council has not traditionally been at the forefront of recycling. In 2002/3 we recycled just 7.4% of our waste. Our progress since then, and particularly when it became a priority of the council, has been very rapid indeed and the council is confident that the investment currently being deployed will place the authority as one of the top ten recyclers in the country.



In September 2006 the council began the introduction of an alternate weekly collection of residual and co-mingled dry recyclable wastes by providing microchips wheeled bins replacing the previous black sack collection system. These wheeled bins are being distributed in phases with the last phase set to be delivered in June 2007. The rollout has proceeded smoothly and the council is currently on track to meet this target.

National data demonstrates quite clearly that waste arising from a wheeled bin system can generate up to 25% more waste than a sack system. In recognition of this, the council has taken a number of steps to minimise the impact on waste arisings that would otherwise results from such a change of policy. These include:

1. Introducing the alternative weekly collection
2. Introducing rigorous control over the collection of side waste on collection of materials destined for landfill disposal
3. Placing microchips in the wheeled bins in order to collect and collate information on waste arisings and identify trends easily
4. Phasing out the collection of garden waste in sacks as part of the material being taken for landfill disposal
5. Increasing the capacity within the council's green waste green wheeled bin scheme

6. Providing high quality materials encouraging residents to minimise their waste and challenge shops on the extent of packaging they use

With the current changes to our collection methodologies, it is somewhat difficult to accurately predict future waste arisings. Therefore the following table models a number of assumptions:

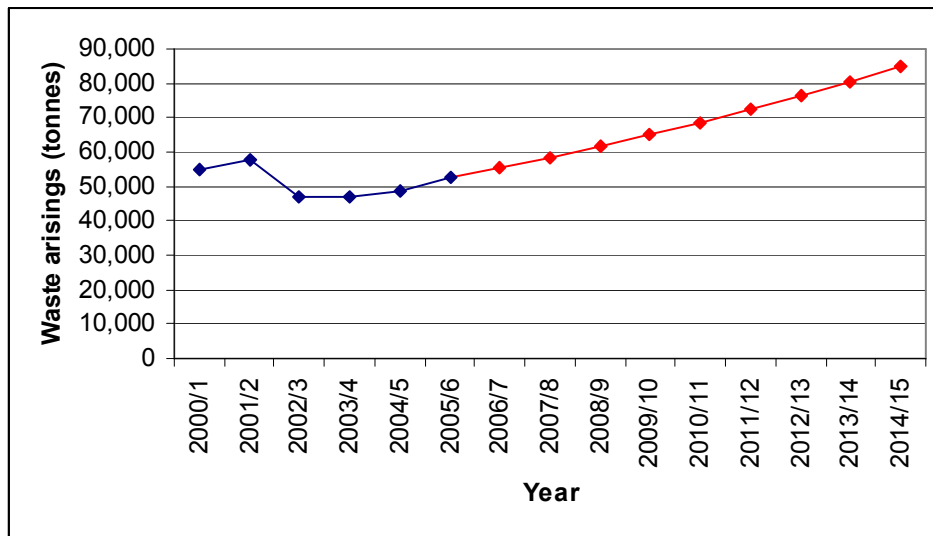
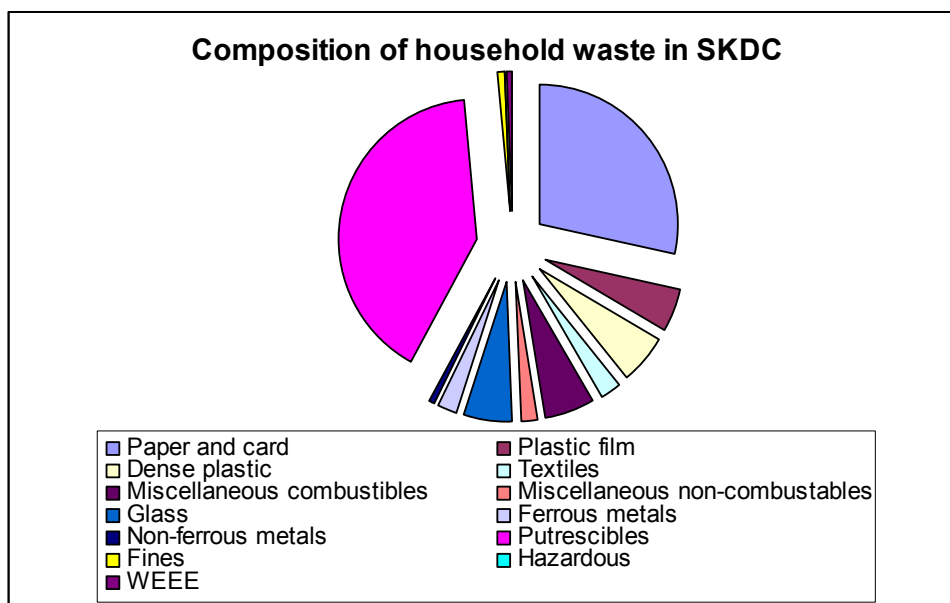


Table 1 – Actual and Projected Waste Arisings for South Kesteven between 2000 and 2015 if the Council is not successful in developing more sustainable waste management.

This table is based on the historical data of waste arisings for South Kesteven. This, under current arrangements, and based on the introduction of wheeled bins and the growth in population, an annual increase of 5.5% has been used.

Compositional analysis of waste arisings

A formal assessment of the content of the municipal waste arisings in South Kesteven was undertaken August and November 2005 (excluding all wastes collected from the green wheeled bin scheme) and showed the following:



The results may have limited prediction value because of the change in collection methodology, however, during the analysis they did consider waste from both existing recycling and residual schemes. In view of this, the council has obtained the following data which has been made available by a council with similar demographics and in our family group that are currently operating a twin bin system.

Table 2 - Shows the percentage composition of waste arisings over one year based on total waste arisings in 2004-5 by weight

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
Paper+Card	21.4	17.6	23.8	20.9
Plastics	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.3
Metal Cans	3.5	2.8	1.9	3.0
Textiles	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2
Glass	6.4	5.7	7.0	6.2
Kitchen Waste	26.2	22.6	9.0	28.9
Garden Waste	5.4	12.6	15.3	6.0
Other Metals	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.5
WEEE	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.3
Wood	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8
Disposable Nappies	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.8
Hazardous household waste	3.9	4.7	0.4	5.3
Fines	6.1	6.9	16.8	2.8
Other	6.4	5.5	4.8	5.3

Predictions of detailed seasonal trends should be treated with some caution, with the main component of seasonal change being green garden waste, usually peaking during the summer months.

Total waste arisings in 2005/6 were in the best quartile for local authorities in the country. However this figure still represents a 5.24% increase on the previous year primarily as a result of green garden waste now being collected. Over the next three years, from 2006/7 to 2008/9, the Council aims to restrict the total increase in waste arisings to the national average of 3% per year, making 9% in total. This is profiled as an increase of 6.6% in the current year and 1.3% in the following two years. The council considers that in the light of its introduction of wheeled bins in this current year, this is a stretching but achievable target. Therefore this Strategy links with the Waste Minimisation Strategy, which focuses on education and information for the achievement of waste reduction in the area.

After 2008/9 the Strategy aims to stabilise total waste arisings, which will be a demanding target. It will mean that by 2015 waste arisings will be 16,427 tonnes lower than they are anticipated under current waste arising levels.

Bulky waste

Separate collections of bulky waste, or waste which cannot be contained within the receptacles provided by the council, makes up approximately 0.5% of the municipal waste stream in South Kesteven. This, with the exception of fridges and freezers, all goes to landfill.

The council is a partner of the Sleaford Furniture Reuse Project, which collects reusable furniture, white goods and fridges and freezers from residents in the district and donates them to needy families (referred to them by various agencies) or offers them for resale. The council also promotes the use of other reuse outlets, including SOFA in Peterborough and the British Heart Foundation furniture store in Grantham.

Unfortunately, these projects do not collect items which are unsuitable for direct reuse, and therefore there are many items which are still collected through the bulky item collection service. There is the potential that we can promote a recycling scheme of these materials, with wood and white goods (excluding fridges and freezers) being separated.

The recycling of white goods will become increasingly important during the period of this Strategy as the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive comes into force in the UK. This directive will require local retailers of this product type to make arrangements for their products once they have reached the end of their life.

Current consultation into the options of best making these arrangements show that it is likely that producers will make a payment to local councils to offer a collection point or service. This will fulfill their responsibility under the compliance scheme, however, will result in councils having to make arrangements for the safe dismantling, recovery and recycling of component parts.

Within the district there is a WEEE facility, EnvironCom, who completely disassemble WEEE and recycle their components parts. Unfortunately the county council has listed this site as a designated disposal point, and therefore at the time of writing this Strategy, the facility is not available to us. Working through the Lincolnshire Waste Group, it may be possible to address this issue, and take advantage of the facilities available.

Additionally, waste wood is soon to be reclassified, with it becoming a special waste. Under this new classification, local landfills would be unable to accept this waste type. There are local facilities which are able to recycle wood, and it will become vital to enter negotiations with these facilities to ensure the correct and appropriate disposal of wood and wood products during the period of this Strategy.

Street sweepings

Approximately 1,495 tonnes of street sweepings are collected each year through the council's street cleansing programmes. This waste includes rubbish removed from litter bins, mechanical and manual litter picking, removal of detritus and autumn leaves and removal of fly tipping. This represents 2.8% of municipal waste arisings.

The results of our own analysis suggests that up to 33% of street sweeping waste comprises of compostables, making it feasible to consider whether this material could be used as a feedstock for compost. This option will need careful discussion and negotiation with the composting facilities as there will remain being at least a 67% contamination of this waste stream.

The most viable option is during the autumn / early winter months, collecting leaves using clean vehicles and equipment. This would

enable the leaf matter to be collected and composted with reduced contamination.

Trade waste

The council has a statutory duty to make arrangements for the collection of industrial or commercial waste when requested to do so, including waste created from markets, for which the council can make a reasonable charge.

There is a mature market for commercial waste collection in South Kesteven and the council currently discharges its legal obligations by directing any enquires to these companies. Despite the number of operators in the area, there remains a shortfall of companies offering collections for recyclable materials. There are a number of local businesses expressing an interest in such a service, and the council is keen to support this enthusiasm.

When all domestic properties are provided with wheeled bins, and the appropriate bin lifts have been fitted to the council's vehicle fleet, it will become possible to assess the potential for offering a commercial service for recycling. This is a service that is not currently available in the district and could well be an attractive proposition to the business community. It is very difficult to assess the extent of commercial waste that is recyclable since the council does not have access to this waste stream, however information from the East Midlands Waste Strategy infers that a very significant element of commercial waste is in the form of paper / card or glass and eminently suitable for recycling. As a chargeable service, the council would seek to recoup all costs from this venture.

Green (Garden) waste

The council offers all residents the opportunity to participate in this green waste recycling scheme for a one-off payment of £10. This highly effective fortnightly scheme has now been taken up by over 19,000 of our 56,000 householders which represents a third of the district, and last year diverted 6,210 tonnes for composting, representing 11.8% of our waste raisings.

The council is keen to continue offering this service, however, it must be supported by other more sustainable services, including the offering of home composters at a subsidised rate and education about the

damaging effects of using landfill to dispose of garden and other compostables.

Adding to the green wheeled bin service would be the sale of compost created through the scheme. Many existing users of the green bins have expressed an interest in the compost, and have asked that this compost is made available to them. Negotiations with Lincolnshire County Council to make use of their Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) in the district as an outlet for local compost are to continue.

The council is also part of the Lincolnshire Home Composting programme, which was recently awarded funds from the Waste Resource Action Programme (WRAP) for the providing of subsidised home composters to residents of Lincolnshire. This scheme is due to commence in January 2007, and will enable householders to make their own compost.

Other municipal waste

The council's own activities produce waste at its offices and depots throughout the district. This waste has to be collected and disposed in a sustainable way. In 2005/6 the amount of waste produced from our office activities was approximately 390 tonnes. Currently a private contractor takes all this to landfill. There has been a demand for recycling facilities from staff, particularly for the collection of paper and cardboard. Unfortunately, space restrictions at the three local area offices (in Bourne, Stamford and Market Deeping) mean that immediate recycling collections are problematic, however, once the redevelopment of the Grantham offices is complete, the bin store area will enable additional bins to be used for the collection of recyclables. It is the aim of this Strategy to offer a mixed recyclable collection to the Grantham offices by 2008.

Other council buildings, including the Alexandra Road Depot, will also be offered a recycling collection service.

Contractors working for the council also produce waste in particular Leisure Connection who manage the council's four leisure centres and Serviceteam who undertake grounds maintenance for the authority. The amount of waste produced by these activities is as follows:

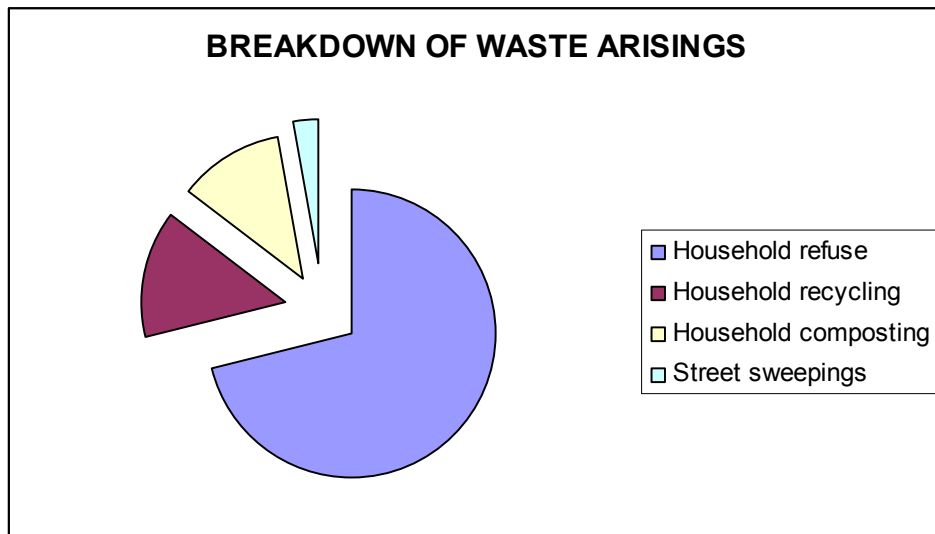
CONTRACTOR	WASTE ARISING
Serviceteam	250 – 300 tonnes per annum
Leisure Connection – Grantham Meres	
Leisure Connection – Deeping Leisure Centre	
Leisure Connection – Bourne Leisure Centre	
Leisure Connection – Stamford Leisure Centre	

Bring sites

The Council operates over 70 bring sites which produced 3,829 tonnes of waste in 2005/6. This service is offered using a unique compartmentalised bank system, serviced by one contractor. This bank system has enabled a range of sites to have a facility and it has been very popular with smaller rural communities which otherwise would not have had such a service. Using a single contractor also allowed for the banks to be used for the collection of plastic bottles and cardboard, which would prove to very expensive and environmentally costly if collected using banks by individual contractors.

The banks have become increasingly popular with schools. It is strong educational tool, with children seeing the process through. The banks, being the same as those used by the public in local car parks etc, also encourages the message of recycling at home.

The council is aware that there is some abuse of the banks, with local businesses, mostly public houses and hotels, using the banks for the disposal of glass. The council does incur a penalty of a deduction of 5% of the total glass collected through this collection method.



The table shows that householders produce by far the largest proportion of Municipal Solid Waste, and therefore this Waste Strategy will concentrate in the main on household waste. However, the next section shows that the main legislative driver for waste sustainability requires the council and its partners to focus on all sectors of Municipal Solid Waste managed by the council.

Chapter Two

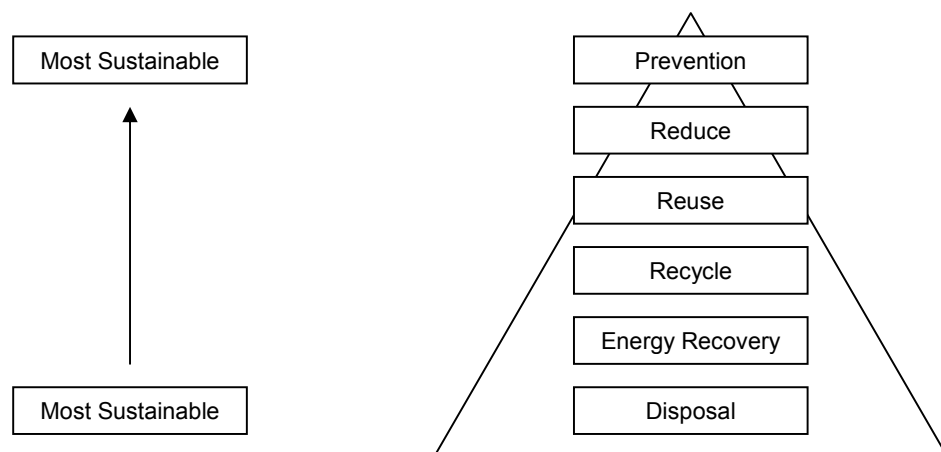
Drivers for Change

Legislative drivers

The European Union Waste Framework Directive requires all member states to produce national waste strategies describing waste disposal and recycling policies.

The Directive sets out the theoretical waste hierarchy as shown in Figure 1. The aim of the hierarchy is to move waste treatment up the 'pyramid', relying less on disposal and shifting waste treatment towards reduction.

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



The England and Wales strategy, *Waste Strategy 2000*, adopts the waste hierarchy and waste management principles set out in the Directive. It proposes national targets for recycling household waste:

- To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005-6

- To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010-11
- To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015-16

The strategy also proposes recovery targets for municipal waste:

- To recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005-6
- To recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010-11
- To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015-16

To “recover” means to gain value from waste by recovering energy or other environmental benefit through waste treatment such as incineration, pyrolysis or gasification.

The Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 requires all English WCA’s to provide separate kerbside collections of at least two materials from households for the purpose of recycling by 2010. With the collection methods being introduced in the council area, this target will be achieved by 2008.

In addition to this, the government has adopted the targets imposed by the EU Landfill Directive which are to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to the following levels:

- To 75% of 1995 levels by 2010
- To 50% of 1995 levels by 2013
- To 35% of 1995 levels by 2020

In other words, by 2020 our reliance on landfill as a means of waste disposal must only be one third of what it was in 1995.

Other specialist Directives relating to specific waste streams, such as batteries and electronic equipment require the council to review and adopt policies and collection practices which comply with new legislation.

Abandoned vehicles

The Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 places a duty on the council to deal with apparently abandoned vehicles on land in the open air. Recent changes to the notice periods required means that abandoned vehicles can now be removed more quickly. There are Directives from the EU which are requiring that vehicles are disassembled and component parts are recycled where possible. Due to the pressures of

these legislations, the cost of disposal of abandoned vehicles is increasing, with the current cost being approximately £70 per vehicle.

Fridges and freezers

The implementation of the Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations in 2002 has required the council to ensure that all fridges and freezers collected for disposal are delivered to an approved delivery point where arrangements can be made for the removal of chlorofluorocarbon gases contained in the coolant systems and insulating foams. The county council, as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) has a duty to direct the council to an appropriate point. All redundant fridges and freezers collected in the district are now recycled.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The WEEE Directive targets a reduction in the amount of waste from electrical and electronic equipment, and places the responsibility on manufacturers and retailers of these items for their correct and environmentally sustainable disposal. It may be necessary in the future to collect segregated electrical items from households through a compliance scheme, whereby some funding is provided by local producers and retailers for the collection of these items.

Tyres

Tyres, shredded or otherwise, were banned from landfill from July 2006, and the council has made alternative arrangements to dispose of the tyres it generates through its fleet operations or those which are collected as fly tipping. Contacts with local tyre fitting companies have forged a potential facility for residents of the district. Additionally, contracts developed through the county council have provided a compliant recycling route, not requiring additional transport costs to the council.

Hazardous wastes

Special arrangements have to be made for the disposal of certain hazardous wastes including cement-bonded asbestos, household and garden chemicals, oils, fluorescent light tubes, televisions and other VDUs and batteries. This list is constantly being reviewed by the government and the EU and therefore it is important that the authority

remains constantly vigilant to ensure the correct collection methods are in place.

Clinical wastes

The council separately collects clinical wastes from domestic households across the district and delivers this waste for incineration. The definition of clinical wastes has been altered recently, and more of the previously defined 'clinical wastes' are now excluded from these collections. The council does offer those residents with medical wastes, such as incontinence pads and dressings, an additional black wheelie bin or 104 pink bags per annum to ensure that they have adequate capacity for the additional wastes they create.

Fly tipped wastes

The council has a duty to remove fly tipped waste from council owned or controlled land, and must report each incident through a national database called Flycapture. A national picture of fly tipping will enable more effective and coordinated policies to be developed, assisting in the fight against this type of crime. The council is already very active in this regard and will prosecute all offenders if it is in the public interest to do so.

All fly tipped waste is currently land filled. The council is signed up to the Lincolnshire Fly Tip group whose aims are to tackle the causes and reduce the amount of incidents of fly tipping.

There is also the potential for some of the wastes collected as fly tipping to be recycled or composted, with much of the wastes being electrical appliances, rubble and garden waste. Careful consideration of the content of this waste type is required to ascertain the viability of separating this waste for alternative disposal methods.

Statutory targets

To ensure that the recycling targets in *Waste Strategy 2000* are achieved, the government has set statutory recycling / composting targets for all local authorities in England and Wales. Introduced through the Best Value framework, the target for South Kesteven District Council is to attain a recycling / composting performance of 18% by 2005/6. However, following the councils' consultation and revealing recycling as a Priority A service, the council stretched this target to 33%.

The government is currently consulting on targets for 2007/8 and beyond. Unless otherwise stated, this Strategy adopts national targets for the purpose of future waste management service delivery.

Partnership drivers

Lincolnshire County Council

South Kesteven District Council (SKDC) delivers waste management services within a two-tier local government structure. As Waste Collection Authority (WCA), we have an obligation to collect municipal waste. As a Waste Disposal Authority, Lincolnshire County Council has an obligation to provide a disposal infrastructure and direct WCAs to deliver collected municipal waste to these facilities.

In order to achieve the recovery targets set out in *Waste Strategy 2000*, and to deliver its obligations under the Landfill Directive, the government have set all Waste Disposal Authorities in England and Wales Landfill Allowance targets setting the total amount of municipal waste which may be directed to landfill sites year by year.

The targets decrease over time and it is the responsibility of WDAs to secure alternative means of waste treatment to ensure the reliance on landfill is reduced. These alternatives may include Energy from Waste plants.

The targets for Lincolnshire are set as a result of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme are as follows:

Year	Base	2006/7	2010	2013	2015	2020
Tonnes	201,091	183,663	131,376	87,506	76,245	61,231
% of base		91%	65%	44%	38%	30%

Failure to comply with the targets results in a fine to the WDA, imposed by government for every tonne exceeding the allowance given. These fines are high, being £150 per tonne over the permitted allowance. According to a National Audit Office report produced in the summer of 2006, Lincolnshire is one of five disposal authority areas considered to be most at risk of failing to meet its landfill allowance for 2010. This could mean that the county will have to purchase allowances from other more successful authorities which would have

financial implications, with it being envisaged that trading will be marginally below the level of the fines.

Lincolnshire authorities have formed a waste partnership to ensure that these statutory obligations can be delivered to the residents of the county in the most cost effective way.

This Strategy has been developed in order to compliment and comply with the integrated County Waste Strategy, a copy of which is available from the county council offices.

Chapter Three

How we are managing our waste

Refuse and Recycling Services

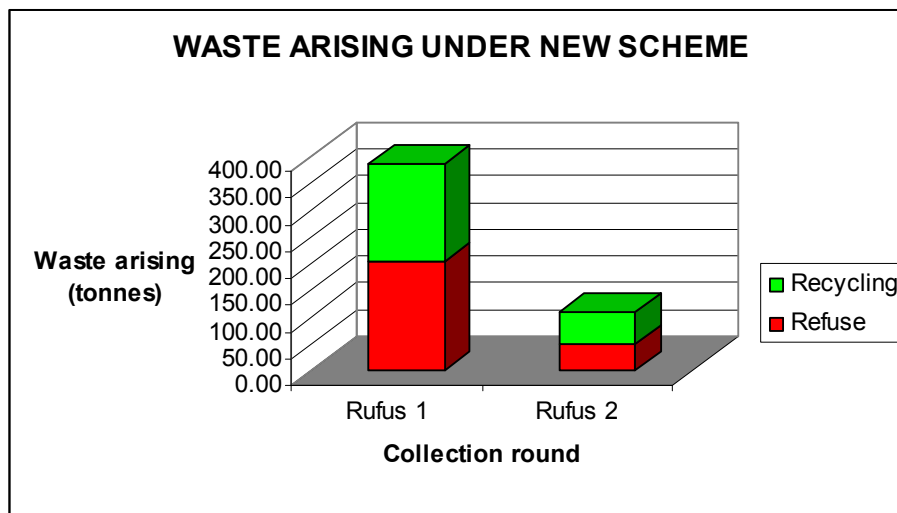
In September 2006, the council introduced an alternate week refuse and recycling collection system. It is anticipated that the scheme will be able to collect residual and recyclable material on alternate weeks from over 92% of households using two wheeled bins.

Complementary collection services will be provided for the remaining 8% of householders using differently coloured sacks. This combination of collection services will ensure that all households of the district will receive a comprehensive kerbside recycling service by mid 2007, thus ensuring we meet our obligations under Household Waste Recycling Act 2003, three years ahead of the requirement.

The contract negotiated by the council for those recyclates collected through the kerbside schemes offers our residents the opportunity to recycle a vast range of materials. These not only include all paper and cardboard, cans and tins, plastic bottles and containers (such as margarine tubs, yoghurt pots and plastic ice cream tubs), textiles, tetra paks and shoes, but also includes glass. As the outlet for these materials is within the district, carbon emissions generated by the collection and transportation process have been minimised and are further reduced by the development of a waste transfer station in the south of the district.

The council has produced a range of high quality information and education materials to assist householders in understanding the new system, including a wheel that explains where common materials in the waste stream can be disposed of.

As the scheme has only been operating since September, early data on the effectiveness is indicative rather than robust. However the following information does indicate that the scheme will meet the council's aspirations of delivering a step-change in recycling performance.



The standard size for all wheeled bins is 240 litres. The council has received some requests for smaller bins and we are currently evaluating the financial and operational implications of acceding to this request. The council does not provide any larger bins however will assist large families in recycling their waste and does not place any constraints on the amount of recyclables placed for collection in our silver bin, accepting side waste on these collection days. The council will also offer advice and guidance to householders feeling that the bin size is restrictive to their waste disposal.

Assisted collections are offered for residents who are unable to place their wheeled bin to the edge of their property. The scheme is accessed by the completion of a form, countersigned by a professional confirming the applicants claim.

Separate bulky item collections are also offered for a small charge, collecting white goods, fridge and freezers and household furniture. The service charge is currently £10 for the first item and £5 per item thereafter, however, fridges and freezers incur a standard £10 per unit charge, as they require a separate collection and disposal.

Kerbside collections are complemented by a comprehensive network of over 70 bring sites and two Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), provided by Lincolnshire County Council.

Recycling banks are serviced by a single contractor, who in partnership with the council, has developed a form of container offering both flexibility in meeting demand and cost effectiveness in the use of collection vehicles. The cost to the council of operating the bring sites

is a more cost effective way of collecting recyclables as the gate fee paid for kerbside collected recyclables is equal to service charge on the banks per tonne. They are also very popular with local communities, particularly in rural areas, who have been involved in the process throughout their introduction, helping to determine which materials can be collected in their local communities.

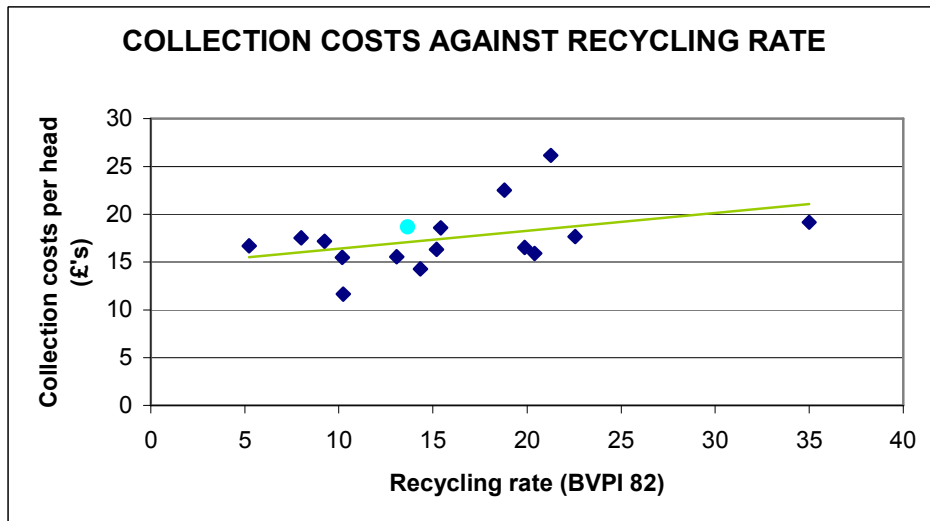
In 2005/6 the council achieved a recycling and composting performance of over 26% which exceeded its DEFRA target by some 8%. The statutory target for the current year is a mere 18%, however, the council has stretched this to 33% and indications are that as a result of the popularity of the wheeled bin systems (both the new twin bin system and the green wheeled bin service) this will be achieved.

However, despite achieving a higher recycling rate, the costs of providing the new twin bin alternate weekly collection service are not insignificant. The provision of wheeled bins and associated roll-out, including publicity costs, has amounted to over £2.5M.

For a council with one of the lowest levels of Council Tax in the country (£106 on a band D property) the costs of operating the waste management service account for a disproportionately high proportion of our expenditure. Looking to the long term, the council will need to market test the efficiency and effectiveness of its own in-house service against the private sector. We anticipate that this will be in 2009/2010.

In order to manage costs, the section has made a very significant contribution to the council's Gershon targets, not least by bringing vehicle maintenance back in-house which will result in long-term savings of £100,000 per annum. The section actively seeks to reduce costs where possible and has previously used non-conventional means to procure goods and services, including shared service provision and partnership funding the purchase of equipment with neighbouring authorities.

Costs of waste management per head of population, and recycling rate are compared in the following graph:



It is important to consider this graph in light of the facts on which it is produced. The figures are from the Audit Commission, however, they are based on budgeted figures in 2004/5, and not actuals.

Although fly tipping has increased nationally over the last few years, as a result of measures introduced by the council under its Street Scene initiative, the number of instances reported locally has reduced by 13% from 1032 (2004/2005) to 897 (2005/06). The council has recently introduced enforcement rangers mounted on motorbikes equipped with CCTV as an effective deterrent as part of its priority for street scene. Response times to fly tipping complaints have improved from 2 days to 1 day.

At the same time the cleanliness of the district, as measured by the Best Value performance indicator BVPI199, has improved with only 10% of public land falling below an acceptable standard of cleanliness in 2005/6 compared to 17% in 2004/5. This places the council as one of the cleanest areas of the country. A separate Street Cleansing Strategy is currently being prepared and forms no further part of this report.

Carbon Emissions and Climate Change

The waste management service can make a very substantial contribution to the developing council strategy for climate change. According to "The Atlas of Climate Change" by Kristin Dow and Thomas Downing, every tonne of material taken to landfill is responsible, as a result of anaerobic decomposition, for one tonne of methane emissions. As methane is over twenty times more damaging

than carbon dioxide as a green house gas, the council is keen to reduce the use of landfill for its disposal of refuse. The carbon dioxide equivalents of the council's targets for diverting material for landfill is as follows:

YEAR	WASTE ARISINGS	PERCENTAGE DIVERTED	LANDFILLED WASTE	CO ₂ EQUIVALENT SAVED
2001/2	57,557	6.6%	51,444	3,350 tonnes
2002/3	47,023	7.4%	43,536	1,911 tonnes
2003/4	46,893	13.7%	40,491	3,508 tonnes
2004/5	48,595	14.9%	41,346	3,972 tonnes
2005/6	52,492	26.2%	38,748	7,532 tonnes
2006/7	55,379	33%	37,104	20,333 tonnes
2007/8	58,425	50%	29,212	16,008 tonnes
2008/9	61,636	55%	27,737	15,200 tonnes
2009/10	65,028	55%	29,263	16,036 tonnes
2010/11	68,605	60%	27,442	15,038 tonnes
2011/12	72,378	60%	28,951	15,865 tonnes
2012/13	76,359	60%	30,544	16,738 tonnes
2013/14	80,559	60%	32,224	17,659 tonnes
2014/15	84,990	60%	33,996	18,630 tonnes

In addition to this, the waste management service is also a substantial user of diesel. In the last year 390,457.44 litres of diesel were used, emitting 1,046.43 tonnes of carbon dioxide or 285.7 tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere. Looking to the future the council, as part of its climate change strategy, will be seeking to reduce these carbon

emissions and those associated with heating and lighting the offices used by the waste management team.

Chapter Four

Principles, targets and costs

Introduction

The Sustainable Waste Strategy has identified the following key principles and policies which it proposes for adoption in order to deliver a sustainable and cost effective waste management service offering value for money.

KEY PRINCIPLES

Principle 1:

The council accepts its role offering leadership in environmental management and is committed to setting high standards of sustainable waste management based upon the waste hierarchy.

Principle 2:

Options of dealing with waste will be determined on the basis of the most economical and environmental sustainable options.

Principle 3:

The council will work in partnership to achieve the delivery of the Strategy.

Principle 4:

The council will seek to demonstrate environmental excellence by seeking to reduce carbon emissions in its management of waste.

Principle 5:

Wherever possible, the council will promote and educate its stakeholders to encourage them to move up the waste hierarchy and take responsibility for their waste.

Targets and Affordability:

1. The council will commit itself to the following targets for the diversion of waste materials from municipal waste stream by

composting, recycling or recovering energy from waste:

2006/7	33% (T1)
2007/8	50% (T2)
2010/11	60% (T3)
2015/16	70% (T4)

The achievement of the T1 target is fundable from the council's existing resources, assisted by the discontinuation of the current green box recycling rounds and the paper collection round.

The T2 target will depend upon securing a suitable sponsor to offer appropriate incentives to encourage householders to demonstrate excellence in recycling and using the council's existing resources to focus interventions and assistance on householders who are not making an effective contribution. This will be coupled by a new initiative to encourage entire communities to take a "zero waste" pledge and to work with the council towards this ambitious but achievable target. It must be stressed to all stakeholders that this move has the potential to make significant savings in collections and disposal costs, which could be re-directed into other more beneficial local projects.

The T3 target is dependent upon the county council, as WDA, identifying a suitable site and bringing forward the development of an energy from waste or similar plant. Such a provision is clearly needed if the county is to reduce their waste arisings to accord with the landfill allowance trading scheme (LATS) that comes into effect from 2010. Again this should be at no additional cost to the district council as waste collection authority, with the exception of the potential transportation costs that are increased if the location of the facility is not within the district boundaries.

2. The council will seek to seek to achieve zero growth in waste arisings per head of population after 2008/9.

This will be achieved by targeted publicity based upon the intelligence emanating from the data gained through the tagging technology. The existing budgetary provision for consultation and education is already in place, and should be used to its full potential.

3. The council will explore the potential to develop trade waste recycling services to businesses across the district.

The charge levied for this service would cover the full costs of its operation and therefore it would have no financial implications to the Council Tax payer.

4. In working partnership with Lincolnshire County Council the authority will explore the potential for creating an Energy from Waste plant to receive the material currently going to landfill. The council's aspirations for the period from 2011 to 2015 are dependent upon such a facility being made available for at least half of the council's properties.

5. The council will pilot the potential for recycling street sweepings by encouraging pilot schemes aimed at source separating for litter being deposited on the streets and by exploring with our contractor the compositions of this waste in the autumn.

The diversion of materials from the landfill site to recycling centres would have no adverse implications for the council. A small budget of say £5,000 would be needed to establish a pilot scheme, ensure appropriate monitoring and assessment its effectiveness.

6. The Street Scene service will seek to secure the following reduction in carbon emissions:

From the reduction in materials taken to landfill (carbon equivalent of methane reduction) by 900 tonnes per annum.

The financial implication of this has already been reflected in the current budgets for the council.

As a result of managerial improvements in its own operations the council will consider alternative fuels, review vehicle collection routes and reduce annual mileage and adaptations to vehicles, such as tyre type.

The most likely source for this is improving the efficiency of the vehicles fleet or using bio-diesel. In view of the costs of fuel it is likely that any reduction in the energy efficiency of the vehicle would be met by savings resulting from reduced usage of fuel,

however this assumption is being tested during the preparation of the council's climate change strategy.

7. The council will assist local residents in challenging excess packaging and provide materials aimed at reducing and minimising waste.

This would be at no additional cost.

8. The council will review the waste arisings from its own operations and aim to achieve a 75% diversion rate by 2008.

This would be at no additional cost.

9. To establish at least ten communities who have taken a zero waste pledge and are working with the council to re-direct the savings into more beneficial local projects.



STREET SCENE STRATEGY 2007-10



**“A strategy for safer, cleaner and greener,
streets, parks and open spaces”**

Safer

Cleaner

Greener

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Introduction from Cabinet Member for Healthy Environment

The Street Scene Strategy and Action Plan sets out the steps the council will undertake in the next three years to improve the quality of streets, parks and open spaces within the district of South Kesteven. The council will allocate resources to improve the quality of the district and improve standards, to make South Kesteven a 'Safer, Cleaner and Greener Place', enhancing the quality of life for all who live, work and visit here. In forming this strategy, the council recognises that engaging local people, local businesses and community and voluntary organisation is key to achieving its aims and objectives.

Councillor Ray Auger

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Our vision for the Street Scene in South Kesteven

“ By the year 2010 South Kesteven will be a safer, cleaner and greener District. South Kesteven will be where people will want to choose to live, work and shop. We want our residents to feel safe and have a positive outlook on their communities. It will be a District in which individuals, communities and businesses take pride and responsibility in their environment and work together to ensure that it is attractive and well maintained. The District's environment living spaces will be accessible, well designed, well managed and maintained. The street scene, open spaces and the local environment will be pleasant places to be, with smart, clean, safe and thriving high streets, pavements and public spaces. By 2009/10, we strive that at least 85% of residents will be satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Our vision is deliberately outward looking, whilst also reflecting the high standard of our aspirations for the future and will be delivered through our mission, ambitions, corporate priorities, plans and actions.

We will plan and deliver coordinated services to provide a well managed and well maintained Street Scene which is a source of pride and ownership within local areas..

Details of how our planned actions will help to deliver these priorities are contained in the Street Scene Action Plan

The District Profile

Located in the south-west corner of Lincolnshire, incorporating the towns of Grantham, Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings, 100 villages and hamlets covering 365 square miles of countryside. The administrative headquarters are based in Grantham.

Population – 129,000 as estimated by the office for national statistics in 2006. 98.4% of the population in 2001 was classified as “white.” The remaining 1.6% were from ethnic groups (Asian, African, Caribbean, Chinese). There is a recent trend towards an increase from certain European countries (such as Portugal) and the Baltic States.

There are 55,510 households in the district. Grantham having the largest density of approximately 14,808; Stamford - 8,769; Bourne - 5,637 and the Deepings have 5,446. The remaining 20,850 households are spread throughout the 365 square miles of the district.

The street scene is the external public spaces within our communities. It is the streets and paths where we walk to school or the bus stop; the parks and open spaces which we use to walk and exercise; the play and recreational areas and the town centres where we spend our leisure time, the car parks, roads and transport infrastructure

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which we use to go about our everyday lives, to access employment or for enjoyment, the grass verges, hedgerows and trees, in fact anything we see as we move around within our district.

It is crucial that South Kesteven has a street scene and environment that reflects its importance as a gateway to Lincolnshire. It has also been identified as a growth area within the east midlands region and this in turn will bring about opportunities, challenges and pressures. We want to make our district a place to be enjoyed by local residents, businesses and visitors.

The Strategic Context

National Priorities

National priorities have been set to improve outside spaces and are based on the Government's commitment to enhance the quality of life in our neighbourhoods, towns and cities. Creating pride in the places where we live is seen as essential to building community cohesion and successful, inclusive communities.

Local government has a key role in raising standards and improving the street scene environment, as part of this 'Liveability' agenda. The quality of our public space affects the quality of all our lives. It affects how we feel about where we live, where we work and where our children play. Successful, thriving and prosperous communities are characterised by streets, parks and open spaces that are clean, safe, and attractive – areas that local people are proud of and want to spend their time.

Local Priorities

South Kesteven Community Strategy

Both the vision and the actions planned as part of this 3-year strategy will contribute to the challenging issues identified by South Kesteven Local Strategic Partnership. We will continue to work with other agencies, Town and Parish Councils and voluntary sector groups to maximize the impact of our resources and where possible develop new partnerships.

This strategy will ensure that the Street Scene Service positively contributes to the delivery of the following Local Area Agreement priorities

- Children and young people.
- Safer and stronger communities.
- Healthier communities and older people
- Economic development and enterprise.
- South Kesteven Play Strategy

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The Council's Vision and Priorities

We have a crystal clear vision for the future set out in our Corporate Plan 2006/09

“SHAPING THE FUTURE TOGETHER WITH OUR PARTNERS AND RESIDENTS TO DEVELOP A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE REALLY MATTER – AND BEING RECOGNISED AS A COUNCIL THAT PROVIDES BRILLIANT SERVICE”

South Kesteven District Council is committed to maintaining the image of the District and improving standards for our communities. A number of priorities have been set to provide a focus on the use of the Council's resources.

- ***To enhance quality of life by reducing anti-social behaviour***
- ***To promote access to services and deliver good customer service to all***
- ***To further improve recycling and minimise waste***
- ***To further improve the quality of communications with residents***
- ***To provide a catalyst for town centre regeneration***
- ***To make best use of resources at our disposal***
- ***To enable the provision of quality affordable housing***

What Street Scene Services Do We Provide?

The Council currently carries out the following activities in delivering the Street Cleansing service

- Street cleaning – Regularly planned and responsive cleansing routine across the district
- Graffiti, fly-posting – Inspections, enforcement and removal
- Fly tipping - Investigation, enforcement and removal
- Grass cutting, landscaping/maintenance – Management of a district-wide maintenance programme.
- Litter and dog fouling – Education, enforcement and cleansing
- Abandoned Vehicles – Investigation, removal and environmentally friendly disposal
- Trees and landscapes – Planned maintenance, planting and locality enhancement
- Secure investment opportunities to enhance the local environment - Highlighting the need for contributions on new developments
- Voluntary bodies (including Park Forums, River Care Groups) - Advice, support and build community capacity

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What We Have Achieved So Far

During the spring of 2004 SKDC asked residents what they believed the priorities of the council should be. That feedback, together with targets set by central government and the Council's own assessment of the future, combined to identify the key areas to be concentrated upon. This included Street Scene and as a result, a significant investment was made in our Street Scene services, this included

- Enforcement Rangers
- Small pavement sweeper for rural villages
- Street washing programme
- Large lorry equipped with a crane and grab to clear large loads of fly tipping
- Acceleration of initiatives such as the Community Cleaner Scheme

These efforts contributed to a real improvement in the cleanliness of our streets - by the end of 2005/6 **90%** of our streets and open spaces were assessed as being acceptably clean in accordance with the standards issued by Government, in comparison with **81%** during 2004/5.

During 2006/7 the budget for Street Scene services was in the region of £1 million. Over the lifetime of the strategy expenditure is currently planned to remain the same although we will be working hard to identify efficiency gains and generate recognisable improvements without increasing our costs.

Feedback from residents and visitors

Public perception of the District's street scene is obtained from annual residents surveys and quarterly on-street customer and visitor questionnaires. Six local forums have also been set up to gain input into our services. Part of this research provides feedback from our residents and visitors relating to the street scene environment and our initiatives and activities to continually improve the services we provide.

Our Annual Residents Survey was sent out during February 2006 to 4200 residents chosen at random. Feedback from this survey showed that

- Just over 61% were satisfied that the council had kept the streets, parks and open space areas clear of litter and refuse compared with 54% in 2005.
- 75.1 % of respondents were proud of their local community
- 70.7% of respondents' thought that the council had acted in their best interests by providing enforcement rangers to issue litter fines and to detect and deter environmental crime.

To help us assess the impact of our actions a number of 'Shoppers Surveys' were carried out during 2006. These surveys revealed that on average 80% of "shoppers" were satisfied with the local area and environment in South Kesteven.

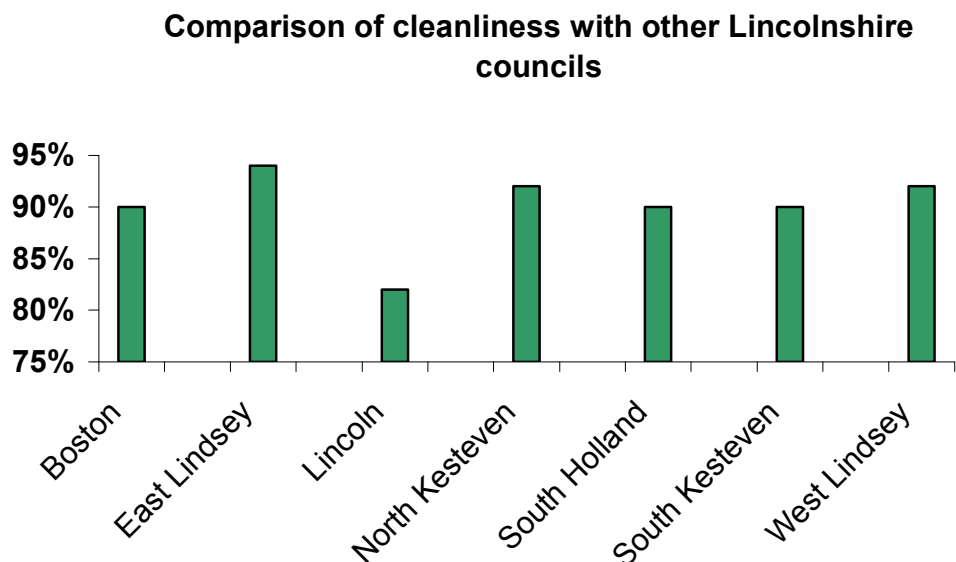
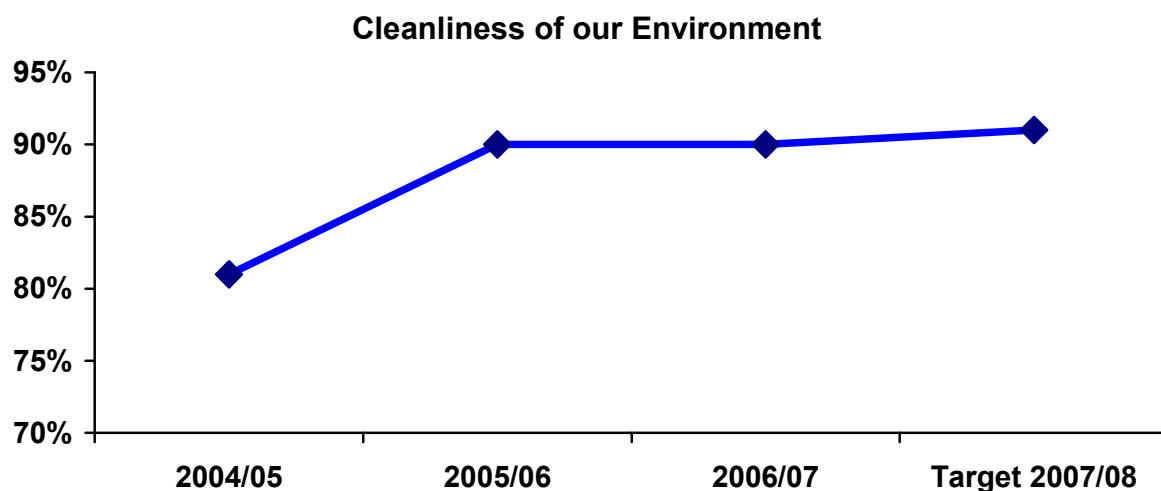
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Our Performance

Over the last 12 months the street scene service has made significant improvements in street cleanliness across the district. Performance indicators, set by the Government, are used to assess how well the Council's is delivering its services. Best Value Performance Indicator 199a (BVPI 199a) measures how clean and litter free our local environment is.



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Street Scene Action Plan

To achieve our ambitious vision, within the resources available, we need to provide an efficient and effective Street Scene service. To ensure that we do not lose our focus, a challenging three-year action plan has been developed to enhance the quality of our environment. The development tasks identified below are in addition to the day-to-day activities identified earlier in this document.

TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE BY REDUCING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR				
Task no	Task description	Timescale for task	Measures of Success	Outcome for the community
SS1	Work with local community groups and Park Forums to develop long term action plans and park improvement schemes	Start date: 1 April 2007 End date: 31 March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure £40,000 of external funding per annum for parks and open spaces • > 90% public satisfaction with parks and open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of well maintained and equipped parks and play areas. • Increased awareness of street scene issues , individual responsibilities and opportunities for communities to take positive action
SS2	Continue to provide a dedicated team of enforcement officers to detect and deter environmental crime	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved BV 199 score during 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 • Improved “street cleanliness pass rate” 	• Cleaner streets and open spaces
SS3	Provide additional litter bins throughout the district in partnership with Town Centre Management Partnerships	Start date: 1 April 2007 End date: 31 March 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new litter bins installed. <p>Target : 30</p>	• Improvement in street scene in hot Stop

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TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO SERVICES AND DELIVER GOOD CUSTOMER SERVICE TO ALL

Task no	Task description	Timescale for task	Measures of Success	Outcome for the community
SS4	Identify opportunities to deliver services at the first point of contact via the Customer Services Centre and other contact points	Start date: 1 April 2007 End date: 30 September 2007	Improvement in customer satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved customer access to street scene services

TO FURTHER IMPROVE RECYCLING AND MINIMISE WASTE

Task no	Task description	Timescale for task	Measures of Success	Outcome for the community
SS5	Investigate the feasibility of recycling street cleansing waste and implement most appropriate option	Start date: 1 July 2007 End date: 30 September 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear options identified after feasibility study• Increased rate of recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in waste to landfill

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TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF COMMUNICATION WITH RESIDENTS

Task no	Task description	Timescale for task	Measures of Success	Outcome for the community
SS6	Continue to raise public awareness of their responsibilities through the education and promotional campaigns including joint initiatives with local media	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a minimum of 2 high profile promotional events annually • Increase in customer satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of street scene issues , individual responsibilities and opportunities for communities to take positive action
SS7	Continue to engage with schools and community groups by providing advice and education on street scene issues.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of educational/promotional events provided to schools annually <p>Target:: 25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of street scene issues , individual responsibilities and opportunities for communities to take positive action

TO PROVIDE THE CATALYST FOR TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION

Task no	Task description	Timescale for task	Measures of Success	Outcome for the community
SS8	Work closely with Town Centre Partnerships to address identify street scene priorities	Ongoing	Securing additional funding and resources for town centre issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in town centre street scene • Improved town centre vitality

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TO MAKE THE BEST USE OF RESOURCES AT OUR DISPOSAL.

Task no	Task description	Timescale for task	Measures of Success	Outcome for the community
SS9	Extend the community cleaner scheme in partnership with town and parish councils	Start date: April 2007 End date: March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of partnerships in place by March 2010 Target : 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The provision of additional targeted and flexible resources dealing with local street scene issues
SS10	Establish 'community clean up schemes' with local community and town centre management groups to tackle areas identified as having a problem.	Start date: April 2007 End date: March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of schemes supported each year Target: 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing number of fly-tipping and graffiti incidents in existing "hot-spots"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local "hot spots" tackled and improved• Improved ownership and sense of responsibility of local communities
SS11	Identify opportunities to improve the efficiency of the Street Scene Service	Start date: 1 October 2007 End date :31 December 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level of cashable and non-cashable achieved redirected to frontline priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved value for money for Council Tax payers

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Measuring Our Success

We will monitor improvement in the Council's street scene services by tracking the following performance indicators, including Best Value and Local Performance Indicators

National Best Value Indicators

<i>Indicator Code</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Position as at 1 January 2007</i>	<i>2007/08 Target</i>	<i>2008-09 Target</i>	<i>2009-10 Target</i>
BVPI 199a	% of land that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level	10%	9%	8%	7%
BVPI 199b	% of relevant land & highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible	2%	2%	2%	1%
BVPI 199c	% of relevant land & highways from which unacceptable levels of fly-posting are visible	2%	2%	2%	1%

Local Indicators

<i>Indicator Code</i>	<i>Activity Description</i>	<i>Position January 2007</i>	<i>2007/08 Target</i>	<i>2008-09 Target</i>	<i>2009-10 Target</i>
SK10	Street Cleaning pass rate for town centres assessed by the shoppers survey	95%	96	96	97
SK11	Average time taken to remove fly-tipping	1 DAY	1 DAYS	1 DAY	1 DAY
SK12	Satisfaction with street scene by Shoppers & Visitors Survey	79%	80%	82%	85%
SK13	Average time taken to respond to vehicles reported as abandoned	1 DAY	1 DAY	1 DAY	1 DAY
SK14	% of vehicles removed within 24 hours once statutory notice period has expired	74%	78%	83%	88%

Reviewing the impact of this strategy

Progress with the Street Scene Action Plan will be regularly monitored through the Council's performance management reporting systems. The impact of the Strategy will be reviewed during over its lifetime to ensure that the actions planned now are still appropriate and proportionate to the issues that need to be tackled.

In the event that any significant amendments need to be made to our targets or action plan these changes will be subject to consultation prior to formal approval.

Explanation of terms used

BVPI 199 - Best Value performance indicator (BVPI 199)

The BV 199 survey measures the extent of both litter and detritus (dirt). A section of highway, referred to as a 'transect' normally 50 metres in length, is inspected using four categories of cleanliness under the EPA (Environmental Protection Act 1990) with a grade of between A-D scored against each transect as set out in the Code of Practice for Litter and Refuse. In brief, the grading system is as follows:

- A is Clean – free from litter and detritus;
- B is Light; – predominantly free of litter except for some small items
- C is Medium – widespread distribution of litter, with minor accumulations
- D is Heavy – heavy litter, with significant accumulations

The data from BV 199 surveys will provide managers with valuable information on the extent of litter, detritus, graffiti and flyposting, and therefore the success of their cleansing regimes, over a variety of different land-uses in their authority.

Contact details

If you wish to comment on the content of this draft document you can contact us in the following ways:

In writing to;

Garry Knighton
Street Scene Services Manager
Council Offices
St Peter's Hill
Grantham
NG31 6PZ

By telephone - 01476 406275 or by e-mail to the following address
g.knighton@southkesteven.gov.uk

REPORT TO Healthy Environment D.S.P

REPORT OF: Street Scene Service Manager

REPORT NO.: WCS30

DATE: 28th March 2007

TITLE:	Insurance Claims –Waste Vehicles
FORWARD PLAN ITEM:	
DATE WHEN FIRST APPEARED IN FORWARD PLAN:	
KEY DECISION OR POLICY FRAMEWORK PROPOSAL:	

COUNCIL AIMS/PORTFOLIO HOLDER NAME AND DESIGNATION:	Councillor Ray Auger	
CORPORATE PRIORITY:	Category A	
CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS:		
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT IMPLICATIONS:		
INITIAL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	<p>Carried out and appended to report?</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>Full impact assessment required?</p> <p>No</p>
BACKGROUND PAPERS:		

1. BACKGROUND

The district council in July 2003 bought the refuse collection and street cleaning service in house.

The current street scene fleet comprises of 20 refuse freighters, 5 7.5 tonne caged tippers, 2 large sweepers and various small vans and 4x4's. By the very nature of the work the freighters perform they are at risk from accidents. Large HGV vehicles are required to drive down narrow streets often lined with other vehicles on both sides. Each incident is recorded and from this the following data is available:

2004/05 25 incidents of which 18 (72%) were reversing/hit parked vehicles

2005/06 27 incidents of which 15 (55%) were reversing/hit parked vehicles

So far this year there has been 11 incidents of which 4 (36%) have been reversing/hitting parked vehicles.

2. MEASURES TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

Cameras Fitted to Vehicle

Each freighter and sweeper is fitted with a reversing camera. These are located top centre of each vehicle

Banks Man

Where crews consist of more than one driver a spotter (banks man) is used each time the vehicle has to reverse. Each banks man receives training. (A copy of the training slides is attached in Appendix 1)

Risk Assessments

A full risk assessment is carried out for the reversing function of freighters (Copy of risk assessment is attached in Appendix 2)

Reversing Alarms

Reversing alarms are fitted to vehicles

Driver Assessments

If records show that a particular driver has had a number of similar related accidents, then the Operations Manager will instigate a driver assessment regarding the suitability

3 SUMMARY

Since the street scene service was bought in house in 2003 there has been a steady decline in the number of incidents particularly those involving reversing.

4. CONTACT OFFICER

Garry Knighton
Street Service Manager
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VEHICLE REVERSING AND BANKSMAN TRAINING

Vehicle Reversing Only

- This brief Refuse and Recycling and Cage Vehicle's
- Separate training is necessary for other types of vehicles





Banksman

- You must consider their safety
- Where will they be ?
- Communication ?
- High visibility clothing ?
- Trained ?

Joint Understanding

- Driver and Banksman must reach an understanding as to
- Where the vehicle has to go
 - What turns are necessary
 - Where the vehicle has to end up
- Where the Banksman must be, to be seen by the driver

Preparation

- Whenever possible pedestrians and other road users should be excluded

Hand signals

- Only hand signals are to be used to communicate between a driver and a Banksman
- The following hand signals are the only ones to be used.

Danger – Emergency Stop

- Both arms point upwards, palms facing forwards



Attention-Start of Instructions

- Both arms extended outwards, palms facing forwards



Move Towards Banksman

- Both arms bent, palms facing upwards.
- Forearms make slow movements towards body



Move Away from Banksman

- Both arms bent, palms facing downwards.
- Forearms make slow movements away from body.



Move Left

- Indicate a movement left by extending left arm outwards, palm facing downwards.



Move Right

- Indicate a movement right by extending right arm outwards, palm facing downwards.



Clearance Distance Left to Travel

- Both hands at chest height. Palms facing each other.
- Distance between hands indicates distance left to travel.



Stop – End of Movement

- One Arm (Preferably Right) points upwards, palm facing forwards



Finish – End of Reversing

- Both hands clasped at chest height



Summary

- Before reversing
- Stop
- Consider these questions

- Is it necessary ?
- Are there any distractions ?
- Is visibility good ?
- Are there any obstructions ?
- Where will the vehicle be going ?
- Are there any blind spot/areas ?
- Are there pedestrians ?
- Is the weather a factor ?
- Can the distance to reverse be reduced
- What else can go wrong

Decision Time

- From the answers to the questions is reversing still necessary ?
- If yes then you need a Banksman

Competence Test 1

- What do the hand signals made by the instructor mean ?

Competence Test 2

- Make the hand signals called for by the instructor.

Be Safe

Do Not Put Yourself, or Others, In
Danger.

Appendix 2



SOUTH KESTEVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

RISK ASSESSMENTS

Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1992

No 2

Operation: REVERSING (RCV'S)

Persons at Risk SKDC EMPLOYEES

Risk Probability: 1-5

4

Harm Potential: 1-5

4

Total Potential of Risk + Harm:

1-6

8-12

15-25

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

TOTAL

8

Actions That Could Reduce The Risk

CONSTANT USE OF MIRRORS AND REVERSING CAMERA IF FITTED

NEVER MOVE BACKWARDS WITH OUT A BANKSMAN

Further Actions That May Reduce The Risk

DO NOT REVERSE IF YOU ARE UNSURE, GET OUT OF CAB AND CHECK IT IS SAFE TO MOVE

Name of Competent Person: (assessed by)

Print Name

Date

SIGN

SWINTON JP

04/11/06

Manager:

Print Name

Date

SIGN

KNIGHTON G

04/11/06

Reassessment Date:04/11/07

DSP BRIEFING PAPER **27 MARCH 2007**

REVIEW OF THE CARBON PLAN WORKING GROUP

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the Council's signature of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change and the development of the Corporate Energy Efficiency and the Private and Public Housing Energy Efficiency Policy it was necessary to develop a Carbon Plan to provide a position statement on carbon emissions and find cost effective ways of reducing them.

To formulate the Carbon Plan, it was agreed to form a working group consisting of three members of the Healthy Environment DSP and officers with a specific involvement in areas where carbon emissions could be saved.

2. DETAILS

In preparation for the initial working group meeting a draft discussion document was developed to provide a platform from which to take the process forward. A subsequent meeting of the working group was held in January 2007 at which the DSP members agreed that this group should be disbanded since it was not able to work on the development of the Climate Change Strategy at that point in time and further input into the Carbon Plan was not possible.

Since that time officers have continued to collect the data necessary to provide a 2004/05 baseline assessment of carbon dioxide (CO²) emissions being generated directly and indirectly from the Council's activities.

The Corporate Head for Healthy Environment – Tracey Blackwell, has now taken over the responsibility for the development of the Climate Change Strategy which includes the requirement to focus on the reduction of the Council's carbon footprint.

The officer group met for the first time on the 7th March 2007 where the future progression of the plan was discussed. It was agreed that sufficient information was now available to reconvene the Member Working Group for at least one more meeting to enable proper consideration to be given both to the impact of the Council's services on CO² emissions and the options available to reduce them.

The impacts identified so far include:

- Heating, lighting and power;
- The use of vehicle fuel to undertake Council activities;

- ❑ The depositing of waste in land-fill sites;
- ❑ The provision made by the Council for subsidised public transport;
- ❑ Planning Policies for domestic dwellings;
- ❑ Energy rating of the Council's own housing stock;
- ❑ Commuting to and from work.

Following further consideration by the Working Group the Council will be in a position to have a realistic and achievable action plan in place to reduce authority's carbon footprint over the coming years and demonstrate its commitment to environmental improvement. Progress with the implementation of the Carbon Plan will then be subject to corporate monitoring arrangements.

It is envisaged that the Climate Change Strategy (CCS) will be developed in conjunction with local authorities and other partners across the county via the establishment of the Lincolnshire Environment and Climate Change Partnership. Draft terms of reference have only recently been received for this group which is intended to work collaboratively to tackle the causes and effects of climate change.

The Climate Change Strategy will form a framework document supported by specific actions plans, such as the Carbon Plan. Other key corporate plans and strategies will also contribute to the over-arching CCS.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) That the DSP considers this report on progress made to date and the proposed way forward.
- b) The Member Working Group is reconvened to support the further development of the Council's Carbon Plan in conjunction with the Corporate Head Healthy Environment.

4. CONCLUSION

The Local Area Agreement for Lincolnshire identifies the environment and climate change as one of four cross-cutting headline challenges for the county. This will require the Council to work in partnership with others to protect the natural and built environment and provide an effective response to climate change. The Carbon Plan will enable members and officers to ensure, where possible that carbon emissions are reduced in the future.

OFFICER CONTACT

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Healthy Environment DSP - Performance Monitoring 2006/07

Those indicators with a number in the PI column are from the Government's Best Value Performance Indicators suite used by many Councils. The remaining indicators are local to SKDC and may be relatively simple measures/indicators only. The reader is asked therefore to exercise an element of caution when interpreting any data attached to them.

IND Type = C - Cumulative/% - Percentage/ CA - Cumulative Average/N - Number/A - Average
Reporting = blank - Monthly/Q - Quarterly/Y - Yearly/H - Half yearly (Sept)

PI	SKDC Priority Area and PI Description	Lead Officer	IND Type	Reporting	2005/06 SKDC Outturn	2004/05 Upper Quartile	2006/ 2007 SKDC Target	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	Are We Improving Yr on Yr?	2007/ 2008 SKDC Targets	2008/ 2009 SKDC Targets
RECYCLING Priority A																				
BVPI 82a/b	Recycling - % of household waste recycled and composted (estimates until year end)	Garry Knighton	C		26.1%	26.1%	33%	28.6%*	29.2%*	30.5%*	30%*	36.7%*	33.8%*	36.5%*	33%*	33.1%	32.86%*	Y	39%	50%
STREET SCENE Priority B																				
BVPI 199	Cleanliness of relevant land and highways	Garry Knighton	%	Q	12%	11%	9%			10%			1%			10%		N	8%	7%
SK10	Street Cleaning pass rate for town centres	Garry Knighton	%		95%	N/A	96%	95%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	N	97%	98%
SK11	No. of fixed penalty fines issued	Garry Knighton	C		352	N/A	300	24	51	66	98	172	196	225	255	277	323	Y	300	300
SK12	Average time taken to remove flytips	Garry Knighton	C		1 day	N/A	1 day	1 day	1 day	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	1 day	1 day
SK13	Satisfaction with street scene by Shoppers Survey	Garry Knighton	%	Q	66.00%	N/A	70%			78.95%			81.5%			73.45%		Y	75%	80%

DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANELS (DSPs) WORK PROGRAMME 2006/7

INTRODUCTION

This Work Programme is partly derived from the Cabinet's Forward Plan, but also contains items that have been brought forward by the DSPs themselves.

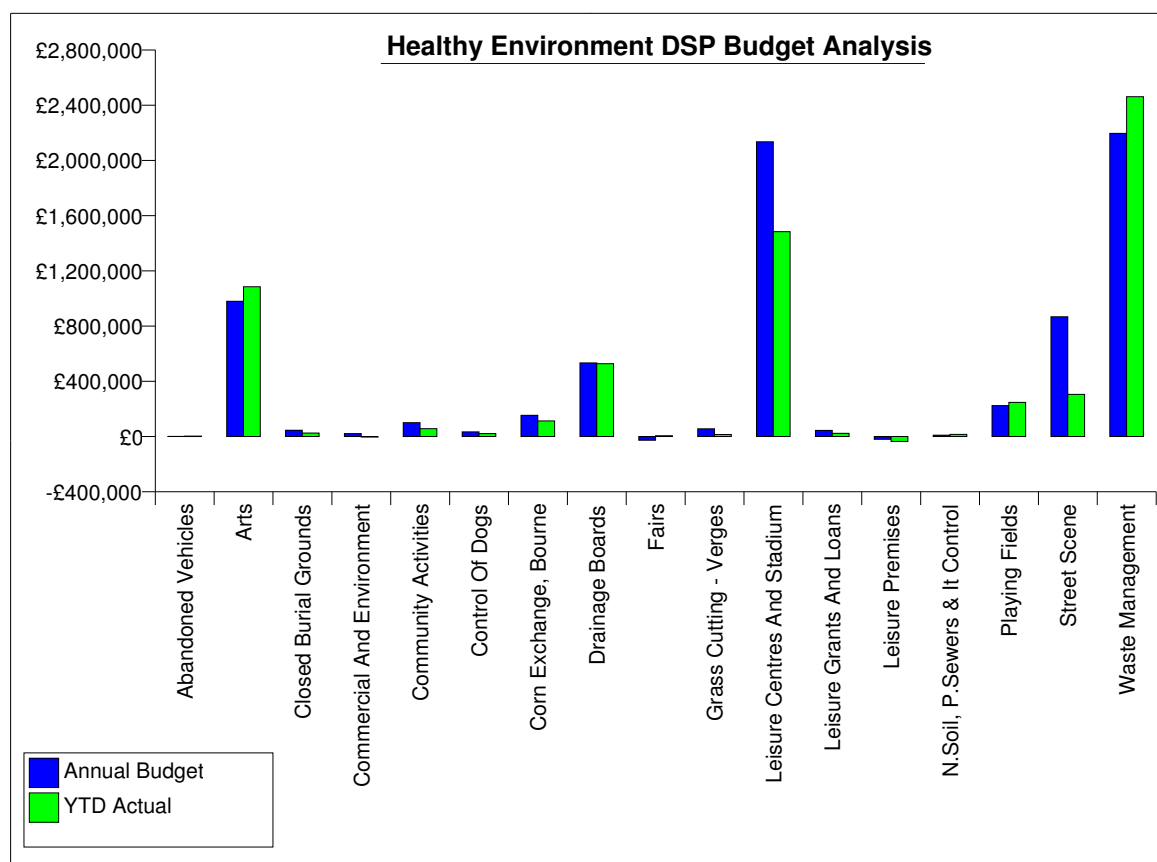
Where the item has appeared on the Forward Plan, the anticipated date of the key decision is listed in the second column. The third column shows the last available date that the full DSP can consider this item before the key decision is due to be taken (unless a special meeting is called). This does NOT necessarily mean that the item will appear on the DSP agenda, this will only happen if this is requested by the Chairman or members of the DSP. There will also be instances where there is no DSP meeting before a decision is due to be taken; in these cases the next meeting date after the decision date is shown.

As Cabinet meets monthly and the DSPs meet bi-monthly it is not possible within the current timetable of meetings for the DSPs to consider every single Cabinet or Cabinet Member decision. Scrutiny members are therefore encouraged to read this Work Programme and bring forward items for consideration where they think that an item should be considered by the DSP.

**DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANELS (DSPs)
WORK PROGRAMME 2006/7**

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DSP			
<u>ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION</u>	<u>Date item appeared on Forward Plan</u>	<u>DATE OF KEY DECISION (IF APPROPRIATE)</u>	<u>DSP MEETING /ACTION</u>
Hospital Provision in Stamford		N/a	Issue to be revisited later in year
Deepings Leisure Centre - future		N/a	To be revisited after budget process completed
Powers to restrict consumption of alcohol in public places – adoption of designated areas	16.08.06	5th March 2007 19 th April 2007	Considered by the DSP on 06.06.06
Approval of specification for the delivery of Leisure Services	16.10.06	May 2007	10.04.07
Council strategy for street scene	16.01.07	Feb 07	27.03.07
Waste Management Strategy	Dec 06	Not before January 07	27.03.07
Energy efficiency	Dec 06	N/a	Climate Change Strategy working group appointed
Strategy for street scene	16.01.07	Feb 2007	27.03.07
Fly tipping	N/a	N/a	27.03.07
Insurance claims related to waste collection vehicles	N/a	N/a	27.03.07
Climate Change Strategy	13.02.07	June 2007	10.04.07

SERVICE AREA	ANNUAL BUDGET £'000	YTD ACTUALS £'000	VARIANCE £'000	VARIANCE OF SPEND %	VARIANCE OF UNDERSPEND %
Abandoned Vehicles	1	3	2	287%	187%
Arts	980	1,085	105	111%	11%
Closed Burial Grounds	46	25	-20	56%	-44%
Commercial And Environment	21	-4	-25	-18%	-118%
Community Activities	101	57	-43	57%	-43%
Control Of Dogs	35	22	-12	64%	-36%
Corn Exchange, Bourne	154	114	-40	74%	-26%
Drainage Boards	534	528	-6	99%	-1%
Fairs	-28	6	34	-23%	-123%
Grass Cutting - Verges	57	15	-42	26%	-74%
Leisure Centres And Stadium	2,136	1,485	-651	70%	-30%
Leisure Grants And Loans	45	23	-21	52%	-48%
Leisure Premises	-21	-36	-15	174%	74%
N.Soil, P.Sewers & It Control	10	15	5	153%	53%
Playing Fields	225	247	23	110%	10%
Street Scene	868	306	-562	35%	-65%
Waste Management	2,196	2,461	265	112%	12%
Total for Healthy Environment DSP	7,358	6,354	-1,004		



<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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Abandoned Vehicles

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Income	-7,000	-808	6,192
Supplies And Services	1,200	0	-1,200
Third Party Payments	7,000	4,256	-2,744
Total for Abandoned Vehicles	1,200	3,448	2,248

Arts

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	333,090	180,091	-152,999
Employee Expenses	510,320	474,543	-35,777
Income	-652,790	-711,329	-58,539
Premise Expenses	179,650	154,556	-25,094
Supplies And Services	602,140	982,444	380,304
Transport Expenses	7,460	4,534	-2,926
Total for Arts	979,870	1,084,838	104,968

Closed Burial Grounds

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Premise Expenses	39,310	21,671	-17,639
Supplies And Services	1,870	715	-1,155
Transfer Payments	4,500	3,079	-1,421
Total for Closed Burial Grounds	45,680	25,466	-20,214

Commercial And Environment

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	30	0	-30
Employee Expenses	17,000	21,367	4,367
Income	-61,050	-63,434	-2,384
Premise Expenses	1,150	1,190	40
Supplies And Services	64,130	37,010	-27,120
Total for Commercial And Environment	21,260	-3,868	-25,128

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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Community Activities

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Employee Expenses	45,960	32,039	-13,921
Income	0	-191	-191
Premise Expenses	500	94	-406
Supplies And Services	51,910	24,111	-27,799
Transport Expenses	2,220	1,073	-1,147
Total for Community Activities	100,590	57,126	-43,464

Control Of Dogs

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Income	-2,500	-3,000	-500
Supplies And Services	12,050	13,693	1,643
Third Party Payments	25,000	11,509	-13,491
Total for Control Of Dogs	34,550	22,202	-12,348

Corn Exchange, Bourne

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	85,690	45,119	-40,571
Employee Expenses	65,260	52,519	-12,741
Income	-53,280	-36,438	16,842
Premise Expenses	44,090	39,896	-4,194
Supplies And Services	12,370	12,736	366
Transport Expenses	0	66	66
Total for Corn Exchange, Bourne	154,130	113,899	-40,231

Drainage Boards

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Employee Expenses	0	54	54
Premise Expenses	533,890	528,035	-5,855
Supplies And Services	0	137	137
Total for Drainage Boards	533,890	528,226	-5,664

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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Fairs

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Employee Expenses	1,000	12,009	11,009
Income	-41,680	-12,944	28,736
Premise Expenses	9,765	5,720	-4,045
Supplies And Services	3,100	1,133	-1,967
Transport Expenses	0	546	546
Total for Fairs	-27,815	6,463	34,278

Grass Cutting - Verges

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Income	-45,000	-70,037	-25,037
Premise Expenses	101,900	85,100	-16,800
Total for Grass Cutting - Verges	56,900	15,062	-41,838

Leisure Centres And Stadium

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	1,212,400	711,019	-501,381
Income	-192,620	-180,995	11,625
Premise Expenses	694,290	667,445	-26,845
Supplies And Services	88,700	17,650	-71,050
Third Party Payments	332,780	269,414	-63,366
Total for Leisure Centres And Stadium	2,135,550	1,484,533	-651,017

Leisure Grants And Loans

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	40,000	0	-40,000
Income	-34,000	0	34,000
Supplies And Services	13,520	13,266	-254
Transfer Payments	25,000	10,124	-14,876
Transport Expenses	100	0	-100
Total for Leisure Grants And Loans	44,620	23,390	-21,230

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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Leisure Premises

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	22,290	7,486	-14,804
Income	-43,900	-43,931	-31
Premise Expenses	890	328	-562
Supplies And Services	0	60	60
Total for Leisure Premises	-20,720	-36,056	-15,336

N.Soil, P.Sewers & It Control
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DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Premise Expenses	8,000	11,652	3,652
Supplies And Services	0	1,852	1,852
Third Party Payments	2,100	1,800	-300
Transfer Payments	0	160	160
Total for N.Soil, P.Sewers & It Control	10,100	15,464	5,364

Playing Fields

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	31,420	25,250	-6,170
Income	-30,000	-3,375	26,625
Premise Expenses	189,725	212,037	22,312
Supplies And Services	33,620	13,545	-20,075
Total for Playing Fields	224,765	247,458	22,693

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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Street Scene

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	2,640	87,918	85,278
Employee Expenses	493,220	52,954	-440,266
Income	-33,000	-27,706	5,294
Premise Expenses	0	375	375
Supplies And Services	63,523	30,092	-33,431
Transfer Payments	17,000	15,334	-1,667
Transport Expenses	324,180	146,560	-177,620
Total for Street Scene	867,563	305,527	-562,036

Waste Management

DETAIL	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Capital Charges	171,170	302,825	131,655
Employee Expenses	1,042,540	1,473,957	431,417
Income	-441,000	-337,594	103,406
Premise Expenses	0	9,130	9,130
Supplies And Services	529,877	514,182	-15,695
Third Party Payments	22,000	11,000	-11,000
Transport Expenses	871,730	487,714	-384,016
Total for Waste Management	2,196,317	2,461,214	264,897

	ANNUAL BUDGET £'000	ACTUALS £'000	VARIANCE £'000
Total for Healthy Environment DSP	7,358,450	6,354,391	-1,004,059

Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11

Arts

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Business Rates	59,680	59,624	-56
Cleaning Materials	5,600	1,544	-4,056
Drainage Works	350	1,347	997
Electricity	25,380	28,427	3,047
Engineering Inspections	650	0	-650
Fire Alarms And Prevention	4,950	1,725	-3,225
Floor Coverings	1,500	0	-1,500
Gas	14,080	5,171	-8,909
Gen Maintenance Of Buildings	30,000	26,367	-3,633
Heating Systems-Maint Contract	3,500	3,048	-452
Insurance Losses	0	225	225
Lift Systems	1,500	1,143	-357
Maint Contract - Powergen	8,000	7,376	-624
Meterd Water Charges	1,500	3,329	1,829
Other Miscellaneous Plant	1,000	1,574	574
Premise Insurance Premium	13,530	0	-13,530
Rent Payments	2,420	2,417	-3
Security Sys(Excl. Sec Servs)	3,750	6,566	2,816
Sewarge Charges	0	3,933	3,933
Un-Metered Water Charges	2,010	0	-2,010
Water Filtration Systems	0	490	490
Window Cleaning	250	250	0
Total Premise cost for Arts	179,650	154,556	-25,094

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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Closed Burial Grounds

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Business Rates	30	31	1
Ground Maintenance -Tree Works	0	494	494
Ground Maint - Main Contract	25,280	14,643	-10,637
Ground Structures	6,000	5,014	-986
Planned Ground Maintenance	2,000	363	-1,637
Responsive Ground Maintenance	3,000	521	-2,479
Surfaced Structures	3,000	606	-2,394
Total Premise cost for Closed Burial Grounds	39,310	21,671	-17,639

Commercial And Environment

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Electricity	250	130	-120
Hire Of Rooms	900	1,060	160
Total Premise cost for Commercial And Environment	1,150	1,190	40

Community Activities

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Hire Of Rooms	500	94	-406
Total Premise cost for Community Activities	500	94	-406

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>

<p>Corn Exchange, Bourne</p>

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Business Rates	11,070	10,933	-137
Cleaning Materials	1,000	1,150	150
Drainage Works	500	0	-500
Electricity	3,200	6,022	2,822
Engineering Inspections	860	0	-860
Fire Alarms And Prevention	1,000	420	-580
Floor Coverings	0	3,600	3,600
Gas	5,080	5,836	756
Gen Maintenance Of Buildings	5,000	1,124	-3,876
Heating Systems-Maint Contract	2,500	378	-2,122
Insurance Losses	0	225	225
Lift Systems	500	270	-230
Maint Contract - Powergen	4,350	3,394	-956
Meterd Water Charges	1,890	2,060	170
Other Fixtures	100	0	-100
Other Miscellaneous Plant	500	771	271
Premise Insurance Premium	3,370	0	-3,370
Rent Payments	250	250	0
Security Sys(Excl. Sec Servs)	0	839	839
Sewarge Charges	0	2,470	2,470
Surfaced Structures	250	0	-250
Un-Metered Water Charges	2,620	0	-2,620
Window Cleaning	50	155	105
Total Premise cost for Corn Exchange, Bourne	44,090	39,896	-4,194

<p>Drainage Boards</p>

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Drainage Rates	533,890	528,035	-5,855
Total Premise cost for Drainage Boards	533,890	528,035	-5,855

Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11

Fairs

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Responsive Ground Maintenance	1,500	0	-1,500
Surfaced Structures	8,000	5,470	-2,530
Un-Metered Water Charges	265	250	-15
Total Premise cost for Fairs	9,765	5,720	-4,045

Grass Cutting - Verges

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Ground Maint - Main Contract	101,900	85,100	-16,800
Total Premise cost for Grass Cutting - Verges	101,900	85,100	-16,800

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>

Leisure Centres And Stadium

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Business Rates	407,280	404,639	-2,642
Disability Act Works	0	798	798
Drainage Works	600	6,849	6,249
Electricity	0	-39	-39
Engineering Inspections	2,830	0	-2,830
Fire Alarms And Prevention	3,850	7,304	3,454
Floor Coverings	0	1,000	1,000
Football Element	-105,840	0	105,840
Gen Maintenance Of Buildings	55,800	66,078	10,278
Ground Maint - Grass Cutting	-11,500	0	11,500
Ground Maint - Main Contract	109,540	79,694	-29,846
Ground Structures	2,700	5,938	3,238
Heating Systems-Maint Contract	12,850	12,246	-604
Heating Systems - Other	0	4,416	4,416
Insurance Losses	0	2,266	2,266
Lift Systems	5,600	3,093	-2,507
Maint Contract - Powergen	115,180	40,284	-74,896
Other Miscellaneous Plant	4,000	3,189	-811
Planned Ground Maintenance	800	0	-800
Premise Insurance Premium	34,450	0	-34,450
Rent Payments	0	1	1
Responsive Ground Maintenance	1,400	1,652	252
Security Sys(Excl. Sec Servs)	1,000	5,118	4,118
Specified Works	0	2,033	2,033
Surfaced Structures	4,750	3,739	-1,011
Water Filtration Systems	49,000	17,148	-31,852
Total Premise cost for Leisure Centres And Stadium	694,290	667,445	-26,845

Leisure Premises

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Ground Structures	0	328	328
Premise Insurance Premium	890	0	-890
Total Premise cost for Leisure Premises	890	328	-562

<p align="center">Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007 Period 11</p>
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N.Soil, P.Sewers & It Contrc

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Drainage Works	2,000	7,812	5,812
Un-Metered Water Charges	0	117	117
Water Filtration Systems	6,000	3,724	-2,276
Total Premise cost for N.Soil, P.Sewers & It Control	8,000	11,652	3,652

Playing Fields

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Drainage Works	500	91	-409
Gen Maintenance Of Buildings	0	375	375
Ground Maintenance -Tree Works	7,500	11,081	3,581
Ground Maint - Main Contract	150,610	168,367	17,757
Ground Structures	5,100	6,051	951
Insurance Losses	0	1,125	1,125
Open Space Adoptions	5,000	305	-4,695
Planned Ground Maintenance	10,000	15,019	5,019
Rent Payments	0	1	1
Responsive Ground Maintenance	10,000	7,736	-2,264
Surfaced Structures	1,000	1,465	465
Un-Metered Water Charges	15	5	-10
Water Filtration Systems	0	417	417
Total Premise cost for Playing Fields	189,725	212,037	22,312

Street Scene

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Insurance Losses	0	375	375
Total Premise cost for Street Scene	0	375	375

**Budget Report for Healthy Environment Dsp 2007
Period 11**

Waste Management

Premise Description	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
Business Rates	0	4,980	4,980
Cleaning Materials	0	361	361
Drainage Works	0	2,239	2,239
Gen Maintenance Of Buildings	0	100	100
Rent Payments	0	297	297
Responsive Ground Maintenance	0	66	66
Surfaced Structures	0	1,086	1,086
Total Premise cost for Waste Management	0	9,130	9,130

<p align="center">Comments from Financial Services to accompany this report</p>
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1. The majority of items relating to year end adjustments such as support services have been taken out of this report in order to provide more meaningful data for scrutiny.

2. There are some elements of the Street Scene and Waste Management budgets which need to be transferred between the cost centres (mainly employee costs). Work is currently being undertaken to rectify this. However, the overall combined budget position of these areas is in line (see below)

SERVICE AREA	ANNUAL BUDGET £'000	PROFILED BUDGET	YTD ACTUALS £'000	VARIANCE £'000
Street Scene	868	795	306	-490
Waste Management	2,196	2,013	2,461	448
Total	3,064	2,809	2,767	-42

3. There is no budget profiling in place for this financial year.

4. If the Annual Budget was profiled evenly over the year the Year To Date budget would be £6,745,000 against the Year to Date spend of £6,354,000

DSP	ANNUAL BUDGET £'000	PROFILED BUDGET	YTD ACTUALS £'000	VARIANCE £'000
Healthy Environment Dsp	7,358	6,745	6,354	-391

5. The majority of Premise expenditure is recharged at the Financial Year End

6. Due to a change in Accounting Practice there is a reduction in the amount charged against an asset. This means there will be a underspend during the year on Capital Charges.

7. Annual Budget relates to the original budget set for 2006/07