

Joint Meeting of the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Rural and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee



SOUTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Tuesday, 4 March 2025 at 10.00 am
Council Chamber - South Kesteven House, St. Peter's Hill,
Grantham. NG31 6PZ

Committee Members: Councillor Emma Baker, Councillor Harrish Bisnauthsing, Councillor Pam Byrd, Councillor Steven Cunnington, Councillor James Denniston, Councillor Richard Dixon-Warren, Councillor Barry Dobson, Councillor Gloria Johnson, Councillor Robert Leadenham, Councillor Nikki Manterfield, Councillor Paul Martin, Councillor Habibur Rahman, Councillor Ian Selby, Councillor Vanessa Smith, Councillor Peter Stephens, Councillor Mark Whittington and Councillor Paul Wood

Agenda

1. **Election of Chairman**
2. **Election of Vice-Chairman**
3. **Public Speaking**
The Council welcomes engagement from members of the public. To speak at this meeting, please register no later than 24 hours prior to the date of the meeting via democracy@southkesteven.gov.uk.
4. **Apologies for absence**
5. **Disclosures of interest**
Members are asked to disclose any interests in matters for consideration at the meeting.
6. **Use of Pesticides** (Pages 3 - 22)
To update the Committee on the Council's use of pesticides across the district

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**SOUTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

Joint Meeting of the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Rural and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Tuesday, 4 March 2025

Report of Councillor Rhys Baker
Cabinet Member for Environment and
Waste

Use of Pesticides across South Kesteven

Report Author

Karen Whitfield, Assistant Director – Leisure, Culture and Place

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Purpose of Report

To provide information on the Council's use of pesticides across the district following a Motion presented at a meeting of Full Council held on 21 November 2024.

Recommendations

In noting the contents of this report, the joint meeting of the Environment and Rural and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committees:

- 1. Recommend to Cabinet that the Council should continue with a strategy to reduce the use of glyphosate on land it is responsible for maintaining where this is possible without having a detrimental impact on the aesthetic appeal of the district.**

Decision Information

Does the report contain any exempt or confidential information not for publication?	No
What are the relevant corporate priorities?	Sustainable South Kesteven
Which wards are impacted?	All Wards

1. Implications

Taking into consideration implications relating to finance and procurement, legal and governance, risk and mitigation, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, safeguarding, staffing, community safety, mental health and wellbeing and the impact on the Council's declaration of a climate change emergency, the following implications have been identified:

Finance and Procurement

- 1.1 The use of glyphosate on Council land is a cost-effective method of controlling weed growth. The annual costs of purchasing glyphosate are relatively low and these costs together with the appropriate level of labour resource are currently being met within existing budgets.
- 1.2 Should alternative methods of weed control be approved this will involve the purchase and maintenance of additional machinery, and the cost of additional labour, maintenance and vehicles will need to be considered. None of these costs have been factored into the Council's budget for financial year 2025/26 and therefore any change to the current specification would result in a budget pressure for the Council.

Completed by: David Scott, Assistant Director of Finance (deputy s151 officer)

Legal and Governance

- 1.3 There are no significant legal or governance considerations arising from this report.

Completed by: Graham Watts, Monitoring Officer

Health and Safety

- 1.4 The use of glyphosate by the Council's Street Scene team is covered by a risk assessment and operating procedures. The glyphosate used is classed as a hazardous material and is currently used and stored in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and industry best practice guidelines. The guidelines also state how to dispose of any excess product safely.

- 1.5 The risk assessment details appropriate mitigation measures which include following the product instructions, the use of appropriate personal protective equipment, washing hands after use, and being mindful of potential spray drift whilst in use.
- 1.6 The Council has a statutory duty of care and a moral obligation to protect both the public, and its employees and contractors from unreasonable foreseeable harm. When the Council considers employing alternative methods of weed control, then each method would need to be independently risk assessed to identify, mitigate and control any risks arising from the activity. The hierarchy of control requires the review and reduction of risk so any change must always be to a substance with a reduced risk of harm
- 1.7 Employers must conduct their work in a way that ensures, as far as reasonably practicable, that its staff, contractor and the public are not exposed to risks. Under UK health and safety law, the "reasonably practicable" test involves weighing the level of risk against the time, cost, and effort required to control it. Other factors, such as environmental sustainability, may be relevant but must not compromise safety.

Completed by: Phil Swinton, Emergency Planning and Health and Safety Lead

Climate Change

- 1.8 The use of glyphosate can have a direct and indirect effect on the environment. The eradication of weeds impacts birds and other animals by destroying a food source and adversely impacting their habitats. As glyphosates are water soluble, if they are not applied properly, they can enter water bodies and impact species which underpin the aquatic food chain. They have also been found to have adverse effects on earthworms, insects and bees.
- 1.9 The Council's use of glyphosate is currently limited to hard surfaces in mainly urban areas for the purpose of controlling weed growth. The product currently being used by the Council, according to the manufacturer, is not harmful to animals or aquatic life if diluted and applied according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 1.10 When used responsibly glyphosate may have a lower environmental impact when compared to alternative herbicides which may require more frequent applications or have a higher toxicity.
- 1.11 The Council's Tree Officer works within the Sustainability and Climate Change team and is responsible for the delivery of the Council's Tree and Woodland Strategy (2024 – 2034). It has been identified that the delivery of the Strategy, and the protection and enhancement of the district's tree population, will play a key role in the Council's ambitions to increase biodiversity and help tackle the impact of climate

change. It is therefore important to consider the impact a ban of glyphosates across the district would have in relation to tree and woodland establishment. Without the ability to efficiently control weeds, which compete with the newly planted trees during their establishment phase, the scale and ambition of tree planting may need to be reviewed.

- 1.12 Whilst the concerns around the use of glyphosate are understandable, this substance can play a vital role in managing invasive species which may prevent tree planting (e.g. Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed, rhododendron). A complete ban could hinder the Council's efforts to maintain tree populations, protect biodiversity and ensure successful amenity tree establishment and woodland creation.
- 1.13 In arboriculture, the use of pesticides is currently very limited. However, insecticides and fungicides can be used to control non-native pests and diseases, and a blanket ban on their use could impact the Council's ability to deal with any current or emerging threats.
- 1.14 The benefit of using glyphosate responsibly is that its use can be targeted and localised, therefore limiting the impact on surrounding wildlife and plants. This is extremely important in areas where species beneficial to biodiversity are present such as pollinators. Glyphosates also enable a quick response to any outbreaks which could damage or limit tree growth.

Completed by: Serena Brown, Sustainability and Climate Change Manager

2. Background to the Report

- 2.1. The Council's Corporate Plan (2024 – 2027) outlines the Council's priority for a Sustainable South Kesteven. This includes the ambition to ensure the district is a safe, clean and pleasant place to live, work and visit and to protect and enhance the natural environment.
- 2.2. At the meeting of Council on Thursday 21 November 2024 a Motion was presented to phase out the use of all synthetic pesticides on Council owned land, either by operatives directly employed by the Council or by third-party contractors. Following debate, it was agreed this matter should be reviewed and investigated in a timely fashion and considered at a joint meeting of the Environment and Rural and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

Current Use of Glyphosate

- 2.3. The Council's Street Scene Team are responsible for the cleanliness, safety and aesthetic appeal of streets across the district and public open spaces under the Council's ownership. This encompasses both grounds maintenance and street cleansing activities across General Fund and Housing Revenue Account areas.
- 2.4. The district of South Kesteven covers approximately 365 square miles. In terms of grounds maintenance activities, the total amount of land which the Council's Street Scene Team are responsible for equates to 1,044,004 square metres.
- 2.5. Currently the Street Scene Team use Round Up Pro Active 360 to kill and suppress weeds on identified areas across the district. This is a glyphosate herbicide recommended for the total control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds in non-crop areas and is the only chemical application which is routinely applied by the Council. The product is used under strict spraying conditions and only at the recommended dilution rates. When used under the correct conditions, although the neat (undiluted) substance used is identified as being hazardous, in its diluted form the manufacturer claims that it is not harmful to animals or aquatic life.
- 2.6. Full details of the locations which are currently treated are provided in **Appendix One**. The total amount of land identified equates to 146,251 square metres representing 14% of the total land the Council currently maintains. However, it is important to note that the whole of the area identified is not routinely treated with glyphosate, and this is only applied to areas where weed growth is present. Typically, the percentage of a site receiving treatment varies between 2% and 10% of the whole area identified.
- 2.7. The areas currently treated are limited to hard surfaces and the Council does not routinely apply glyphosate to any other areas. Typically, a maximum of four applications of product are applied per site per year, however this may be less depending on the prevailing weather conditions. Weed spraying activity is predominantly undertaken in the summer months when weed growth is most prolific.
- 2.8. The list of sites provided at **Appendix One** have been identified as either General Fund (GF) or Housing Revenue Account (HRA) land. Out of the total of 237 sites 187 of these are areas which are the responsibility of the HRA. The specification for maintaining these areas is agreed with Council's Housing Team, and the General Fund budget receives a payment for the service provided from the HRA budget.
- 2.9. In the case of Wyndham, Queen Elizabeth and Dysart Road Parks, weed control is only applied to paths and hard surfaces. Each of these parks currently have Green

Flag awards and any reduction in the level of maintenance undertaken, or in the aesthetic appeal of the amenities, may negatively impact the Council's ability to retain this status. A key part of the Green Flag inspection regime is the ability to demonstrate effective weed control.

- 2.10. The remaining sites listed in **Appendix One** include the Council's civic offices, bus stations, play areas, churchyards, and leisure centres.
- 2.11. The amount of glyphosate used by the Council has already decreased over recent years. Historically the base of trees and a strip adjoining railings or other barriers were treated with glyphosate to kill an area of grass and prevent potential damage during grass cutting. An alternative measure has now been implemented whereby the grass is allowed to grow longer in such areas to create a mowing strip. While this has reduced the need for glyphosate, it has been identified for larger scale tree planting that grass competes with young trees for essential resources such as water and nutrients. For newly planted trees, a clear mulched area is now being put in place around the base of the tree to help retain soil moisture, regulate temperature, and prevent competition, ultimately supporting the tree's successful establishment.
- 2.12. In financial year 2023/24 a total amount of £490 was spent on glyphosate with a significant amount of stock being left unused at the end of the financial year. Year to date the total amount expended is £1,582. However, it should be noted that 200 litres of glyphosate was applied to the whole of the Turnpike Road site on two occasions to prepare the land for the build of the new depot. The provision of labour and materials from the Street Scene team resulted in a significant saving when compared to the cost provided by the Council's contractor for undertaking these works.

Invasive Species

- 2.13. The use of glyphosate is crucial for controlling non-native or invasive plant species such as Japanese Knotweed and Hemlock. These species often compete with native trees and vegetation and prevent other plants flourishing. Therefore, it is acknowledged that the targeted use of glyphosates can help to preserve native ecosystems.
- 2.14. Glyphosates are also highly effective when applied to cut stumps to prevent the regrowth of undesirable trees, plants or woody weeds after they have been felled. Products such as Eco plugs allow a highly targeted application of glyphosate and minimise the risk of accidental exposure, to humans and the environment.

Complaints

- 2.15. An analysis of the Council's complaints system has not identified any complaints, either in relation to the Council's use of glyphosate or relating to the prevalence of weeds across the district.
- 2.16. There is currently no evidence to suggest whether the lack of complaints is because the Council are effectively controlling weed growth, or whether the use of glyphosates is not an issue which attracts significant community interest.

Alternative Options

- 2.17. **Table One** below details some alternative options which have been identified to either eliminate or reduce the amount of glyphosate being used together with some advantages and disadvantages of each method:

Table One – Alternative Options for Weed Control		
	Advantages	Disadvantages
Manual labour – remove weeds via hand or non-mechanical tools	Negates the need to use glyphosates	Time intensive and repeated visits would be required. As an estimate week removal would be required on a two weekly basis during the summer months
	Thorough and precise way to remove weeds	This option would require additional resource within the team. A conservative estimate would involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four additional operatives • Two additional vehicles
		Weed regrowth can occur if the roots are not effectively removed
		Hand tools are not effective against some non-native invasives (e.g. Japanese knotweed)

Mechanical – use of weed ripper machinery	Effective in removing weeds from hard surfaces	Use of machinery is limited due to potential damage to surfaces, ie. tarmac and paving
	Operates without the need for chemicals or water	The current machines have been tested for hand arm vibration impact and can only be used for 15 minutes at a time to prevent injury to the user
		Requires investment to purchase and maintain new machinery. An initial two machines would be required costing approximately £2,400 each
		This option would require additional resource within the team. A conservative estimate would involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two additional operatives • One additional vehicle
Mechanical – use of foam stream machinery	Glyphosate free alternative	Cost of purchasing and maintaining additional equipment. An initial two entry level machines would cost £21,200 each
	More effective than using hot water treatments	This option would require additional resource within the team A conservative estimate would involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two additional operatives • One additional vehicle
		Foam treatments are ineffective at killing deep rooted weeds and therefore repeat visits would be necessary
		Machinery and a water source would need to be transported around the district

		The health and safety implications of using hot foam treatments would need to be risk assessed
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Feedback from Wider Organisations

- 2.18. The Pesticide Action Network UK (PAN UK) promotes banning the use of glyphosates and transitioning to alternative methods of controlling weeds. They advocate a phased approach to stopping the use of glyphosate and do not advise eliminating its use overnight, suggesting that such action would be counterproductive.
- 2.19. PAN UK consider a three-year phased approach, in consultation with local residents and stakeholders, is likely to be more successful and have produced a comprehensive guide for local authorities interested in phasing out the use of glyphosates. Their advice includes selecting trial areas where the use of glyphosates is withdrawn over a few seasons.
- 2.20. PAN UK have a track record of working with local councils to transition to non-chemical alternatives. Successes identified on their website include working with Bristol, Lewes and Hammersmith, and Fulham.
- 2.21. However, research has identified several challenges associated with transitioning to alternative methods of weed control. The potential implications include out of control weed growth, public safety concerns and resident dissatisfaction. Some of the Councils who have made the decision to ban glyphosates have since reversed the decision due to public pressure. These include the following:

Brighton and Hove City Council:

Year of decision to ban glyphosate: 2019, decision reversed in 2024

Reason: Significant weed overgrowth led to safety concerns on pavements and roads. Alternatives including manual removal and foam were deemed insufficient, prompting reintroduction of glyphosates in a controlled manner.

North Lanarkshire Council:

Year of decision to ban glyphosate: April 2021, decision reversed in 2021

Reason: The council faced challenges in managing weeds effectively without herbicides, leading to operational difficulties.

Lambeth Council:

Year of decision to ban glyphosate: 2019, decision reversed in 2023

Reason: Weed overgrowth caused complaints from residents and safety issues were identified on pavements. Manual methods employed could not keep up with the scale of weed growth.

3. Key Considerations

- 3.1. The Council's current use of glyphosate to control weed growth has proven to be a very cost-effective tool in maintaining the aesthetic appeal of areas and sites across the district. The spend on glyphosate is minimal and its application is currently met within existing resources within the Council's Street Scene team.
- 3.2. The use of glyphosate can be highly targeted and allow unwanted weeds and vegetation to be treated without harming other plants. This approach is not easily achievable with other mechanical methods.
- 3.3. An outright ban across Council owned land would remove a proven strategy for weed control and prevent the control of invasive plant species. It would also impact arboriculture and the successful establishment of trees and woodland in line with the Council's Tree and Woodland Strategy.
- 3.4. The Council's use of glyphosate is minimal considering the size of the district and the land which it is currently responsible for maintaining. In recent times the amount of glyphosate used has already reduced, and the Council has adopted a strategic approach to treating hard surfaces only where required to remove and prevent weed growth.
- 3.5. Continuing with this strategy and seeking to further reduce the use of glyphosate is more economical than the mechanical removal or alternative controls which have been identified. Each of these require additional labour resource, enhanced monitoring, and the purchase of equipment.
- 3.6. No consultation has been undertaken to determine the level of community support for withdrawing the use of glyphosate on Council owned land. Should such a decision be made it would be vital to engage with residents and businesses to identify the level of support or otherwise.

4. Other Options Considered

- 4.1 The alternative methods of weed control and suppression are detailed within the body of this report.

5. Reasons for the Recommendations

- 5.1. The Council is currently effectively controlling weed growth on the land it is responsible for across the district in a proven and cost-effective manner. In addition, the amount of glyphosate being used is minimal and has already reduced in recent times.
- 5.2. Any deviation from the current strategy would require a robust consultation exercise to be undertaken to determine the level of support for a ban on the Council's use of glyphosate considering the potential impact. Research has shown that some Councils who have taken this decision have then had to reverse it due to public complaints and the ability to effectively control weed growth.

6. Appendices

- 6.1 **Appendix One** – List of Council sites receiving treatment.

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Hard Surface Weed Clearance

Hard Surface / Spraying On SKDC Land			
Location	Site	Size sq m	Amenity / HRA
Allington	Lambert Road – Garage site	90	HRA
Ancaster	Angel Court	1,306	HRA
Ancaster	Hillside – Garage site	54	HRA
Ancaster	Water Lane	175	HRA
Aslackby	Aveland Close – Garage site	337	HRA
Barkston	St. Nicholas' – church	420	Amenity
Barkston	St. Nicholas Close	663	HRA
Barkston	St. Nicholas Close – Garage site	120	HRA
Barkston	West Street – Garage site	170	HRA
Barrowby	Rectory Close	310	HRA
Barrowby	Rectory Close – Garage site	130	HRA
Barrowby	The Square – Garage site	40	HRA
Barrowby	Westry Close	470	HRA
Billingborough	Grosvenor Road – Garage site	62	HRA
Billingborough	West Road – Car park	132	Amenity
Bourne	Alexandra Terrace – Garage site	50	HRA
Bourne	Burghley Court	55	HRA
Bourne	Burghley Street – Car park	260	Amenity
Bourne	Bus Station - Bourne	215	Amenity
Bourne	Charles Road – Garage site	62	HRA
Bourne	Drummond Road	58	Amenity
Bourne	Edinburgh Crescent – Garage site	30	HRA
Bourne	Graham Hill Way	2,400	Amenity
Bourne	Leisure Centre - Bourne	734	Amenity
Bourne	Manor Court	972	HRA
Bourne	Manor Court – Drying areas	40	HRA
Bourne	Manor Court – Garage site	324	HRA
Bourne	Manor Lane – Flats	75	HRA
Bourne	Meadow Close	3,175	HRA
Bourne	Meadow Close – Drying areas	362	HRA
Bourne	Queens Road – Garage site	511	HRA

Bourne	Shillaker Court – Garage site	50	HRA
Bourne	St. Paul's Gardens – Garage site	216	HRA
Bourne	Stanton Close	1,220	HRA
Bourne	Wherry's Lane	400	Amenity
Brandon	Hough Road – Garage site	135	HRA
Carlton Scroop	Newark Lane – Garage site	112	HRA
Castle Bytham	Glen Road – Garage site	161	HRA
Caythorpe	Eastcliffe Square – Garage site	52	HRA
Caythorpe	Sherwood Rise – Garage site	70	HRA
Caythorpe	Templeway Square / Sherwood Rise	520	HRA
Claypole	Coulby Close – Garage site	27	HRA
Claypole	Hough Road. – Garage site	50	HRA
Colsterworth	High Street – Garage site	581	HRA
Colsterworth	High Street – No.20 – 42	372	HRA
Colsterworth	Newton Court	443	HRA
Corby Glen	Barleycroft Road – Garage site	133	HRA
Creeton	Bytham Road – Garage site	104	HRA
Deeping St. James	Benedict Court / Park Estate	755	HRA
Deeping St. James	Exeter Close / Millfield Road	475	HRA
Deeping St. James	Millfield Road – Garage site	30	HRA
Deeping St. James	St. James' – Church	480	Amenity
Deeping St. James	St. James' – Church - Rear of church	1,200	Amenity
Deeping St. James	Tyron Court	411	HRA
Denton	Hungate Road – Play area	70	Amenity
Denton	Hungate Road / Church / Main Street	797	HRA
Dowsby	Main Road – Garage site	132	HRA
Dry Doddington	Green Lane. – Garage site	162	HRA
Edenham	School lane – Garage site	291	HRA
Folkingham	West Street. – Garage site	170	HRA

Fulbeck	Lime Tree Close – Garage site	16	HRA
Grantham	Abbey Gardens	418	Amenity
Grantham	Alexandra Road - Depot	1,873	Amenity
Grantham	Avon Close	633	HRA
Grantham	Belmont Grove – Side No.28	41	HRA
Grantham	Belton Avenue	103	HRA
Grantham	Belton Avenue / Harrowby Lane – footpath	25	HRA
Grantham	Bus Station - Grantham	567	Amenity
Grantham	Byron Avenue – Garage Site	793	HRA
Grantham	Canberra Crescent – Garage Site	238	HRA
Grantham	Canterbury Close	82	HRA
Grantham	Cemetery	10,946	Amenity
Grantham	Central Place	888	HRA
Grantham	Central Place – Garage Site	204	HRA
Grantham	Chestnut Grove	559	HRA
Grantham	Commercial Road	411	HRA
Grantham	Commercial Road – Garage Site	117	HRA
Grantham	Conduit Lane - Car park	174	Amenity
Grantham	Dysart Park	3,933	Amenity
Grantham	Earlesfield Community Centre	183	Amenity
Grantham	Earlesfield Lane – Car park	408	HRA
Grantham	East Avenue – access path No.40 - 44	75	HRA
Grantham	East Avenue – access path side No.26 & 32	300	HRA
Grantham	Edinburgh Road – Flats	61	HRA
Grantham	Egglestone House	47	HRA
Grantham	Ermine Close – Footpaths	883	HRA
Grantham	Gannet Court – Garage Site	280	HRA
Grantham	Goodliff Road	709	HRA
Grantham	Gorse Rise – Garage site	560	HRA
Grantham	Great Northern Court	777	HRA
Grantham	Greenwoods Row – Boots passageway	32	Amenity
Grantham	Greenwoods Row – Car park	245	Amenity

Grantham	Greyfriars	3,068	HRA
Grantham	Greyfriars – Garage site	264	HRA
Grantham	Harby Close – Footpaths	459	HRA
Grantham	Harby Close – Garage site	1,728	HRA
Grantham	Harrowby Lane – Playing field	2,941	Amenity
Grantham	Hawthorne Court	11	HRA
Grantham	Hawthorne Court / Sycamore Court – Communal area	352	HRA
Grantham	Hickling Close – Footpaths	778	HRA
Grantham	Hickling Close – Garage site	2,184	HRA
Grantham	Hornsby Road – Garage site	72	HRA
Grantham	Kinoulton Court	471	HRA
Grantham	Larch Close	830	HRA
Grantham	Larch Close – Communal area	460	HRA
Grantham	Larch Close / Chestnut Grove	288	HRA
Grantham	Manner's Street	4,217	HRA
Grantham	Marlstone Place	72	HRA
Grantham	Meres Leisure Centre	3,544	Amenity
Grantham	New Beacon Road – Garage site	535	HRA
Grantham	New Street	1,347	HRA
Grantham	New Street – Garage site	90	HRA
Grantham	Princess Drive – Play area	472	Amenity
Grantham	Priory Court	460	HRA
Grantham	Priory Court – Garage site	229	HRA
Grantham	Queen Elizabeth Park	2,461	Amenity
Grantham	Queensway – Garage site	207	HRA
Grantham	Redmile Walk – Footpaths	851	HRA
Grantham	Riverside – Flats	1,834	HRA
Grantham	Running Furrows Gate	1,100	Amenity
Grantham	Sandon Close	2,148	HRA
Grantham	Sedgewick Meadows	580	Amenity
Grantham	Shakespeare Avenue – Garage site	698	HRA
Grantham	Sharpe Road – Garage site	40	HRA
Grantham	Slate Mill Place	75	HRA

Grantham	South Kesteven District Council – Council offices	1,815	Amenity
Grantham	St. Peter's Hill	262	Amenity
Grantham	St. Wulfram's – Church	1,266	Amenity
Grantham	Station Road Flats	103	HRA
Grantham	Stirling Court – Footpaths	102	HRA
Grantham	Stour Court – Garage site	166	HRA
Grantham	Sycamore Court	492	HRA
Grantham	Sycamore Court – Rear of flats No.1 – 7	106	HRA
Grantham	Thames Road	275	HRA
Grantham	Thames Road – Garage site	128	HRA
Grantham	The Grange	235	HRA
Grantham	Tissington Road	120	Amenity
Grantham	Turnor Crescent – Footpaths	100	HRA
Grantham	Uplands Drive – Footpaths	2,147	HRA
Grantham	Walton Gardens – Garage site	376	HRA
Grantham	Watergate – Car Park	307	Amenity
Grantham	Wharf Road – Car park.	1,095	Amenity
Grantham	Witham Place	1,432	HRA
Grantham	Wyndham Park	5,337	Amenity
Great Gonerby	Church View / Swadales Close	1,061	HRA
Great Gonerby	Church View (Laundry Gravel Area)	39	HRA
Great Gonerby	The Avenue – Garage site	54	HRA
Great Ponton	Cringle Way – Garage site	211	HRA
Great Ponton	Ellyslande – Garage site	30	HRA
Great Ponton	Ellyslande / The Terrace	375	HRA
Horbling	Sandygate Close – Garage site	80	HRA
Horbling	Toller Court	980	HRA
Ingoldsby	St. Bartholomew's – church	94	Amenity
Ingoldsby	Rosemary Rise	105	HRA
Langtoft	Manor Close – Playing field	250	Amenity
Langtoft	West End	208	HRA
Little Bytham	Glen Close – Garage site	30	HRA
Long Bennington	Welbournes Lane – Garage site	512	HRA
Long Bennington	Wheatsheaf Lane – Garage site	131	HRA

Long Bennington	Wood's Close	968	HRA
Long Bennington	Wood's Close – Garage site	81	HRA
Manthorpe (Grantham)	St. John's Church - Manthorpe	105	Amenity
Market Deeping	Burnside / St. Guthlac's Avenue	1,100	HRA
Market Deeping	Burnside Avenue – Garage site	286	HRA
Market Deeping	Church Street – Play area	250	Amenity
Market Deeping	Godsey Lane – Garage site	175	HRA
Market Deeping	Halfleet – Car park	114	HRA
Market Deeping	Lime Tree Avenue – Garage site	39	HRA
Market Deeping	St. Guthlac's – Church	760	Amenity
Market Deeping	Wellington Way	1,966	HRA
Marston	Kerr's Crescent	96	HRA
Morton	St. John's Church - Morton	160	Amenity
Old Somerby	School Lane. – Garage site	165	HRA
Pointon	Pinfold Lane – Garage site	416	HRA
Rippingale	Scarborough Close – Garage site	236	HRA
Ropsley	Hall Close	363	HRA
Ropsley	Munton Fields – Garage site	159	HRA
South Witham	Market Court – Garage site	102	HRA
South Witham	Troughton Walk P.A.	1,200	Amenity
Stamford	Abbott's Close – Garage site	333	HRA
Stamford	Anne Road – Garage site	310	HRA
Stamford	Barnack Road – Garage site	64	HRA
Stamford	Arts Centre	275	Amenity
Stamford	Bath Row – Car park	722	Amenity
Stamford	Bell Cottages	97	HRA
Stamford	Bus Station - Stamford	3,750	Amenity
Stamford	Cattle Market – Car park	1,845	Amenity
Stamford	Churchill Road – rear of No.85 – 89	140	HRA
Stamford	Clare Close	1,851	HRA
Stamford	Edinburgh Road – Garage site	108	HRA

Stamford	Edinburgh Road – Rear of flats No.26 - 28	148	HRA
Stamford	Edmond's Close	2,057	HRA
Stamford	Edmond's Close – Garage site	221	HRA
Stamford	Edward Road – Garage site	267	HRA
Stamford	Elizabeth Road - Flats	288	HRA
Stamford	Elizabeth Road – Garage site	633	HRA
Stamford	Elizabeth Road – Rear No. 56 – 80	288	HRA
Stamford	Emlyn's Gardens	1,515	HRA
Stamford	Emlyn's Gardens – Garage site	35	HRA
Stamford	Essex Road	1,750	HRA
Stamford	Essex Road – Garage site	247	HRA
Stamford	Foundry Road – Garage site	224	HRA
Stamford	Gloucester Road – Footpath No.2 – 12	70	HRA
Stamford	Haberget Place	51	HRA
Stamford	Hillary Close	845	HRA
Stamford	Irnham Road – Garage site	1,200	HRA
Stamford	Kesteven Road – Garage site	333	HRA
Stamford	King's Road – Garage site	435	HRA
Stamford	Leisure Centre - Stamford	1,500	Amenity
Stamford	Mountbatten Avenue – Garage site	667	HRA
Stamford	North Street – Car park	856	Amenity
Stamford	North Street – Town wall	134	Amenity
Stamford	Northumberland Avenue	477	HRA
Stamford	Sandringham Close – Garage site	333	HRA
Stamford	Sargent's Court	556	HRA
Stamford	Sargent's Court – Garage site	300	HRA
Stamford	Scotgate – Car park	290	Amenity
Stamford	Somerby Close	12	HRA
Stamford	St. Clement's	875	HRA
Stamford	St. Leonard's Street – Car park	179	Amenity
Stamford	St. Martin's Close	275	HRA

Stamford	St. Martin's Close – Garage site	133	HRA
Stamford	Tenter Court	195	HRA
Stamford	Trinity Road – Garage site	196	HRA
Stamford	Water Street – Sensory garden	155	Amenity
Stamford	West Street.. – Garage site	70	HRA
Stamford	Wharf Road – Car park	1,255	Amenity
Stamford	Windsor Close – Garage site	330	HRA
Stubton	Main Road. – Garage site	118	HRA
Swinstead	Croake Hill	1,041	HRA
Thurlby	Almond Court	290	HRA
Thurlby	Almond Court – Drying areas	56	HRA
Thurlby	Almond Court – Garage site	54	HRA
Thurlby	Maple Avenue – Garage site	176	HRA
Uffington	Bertie Lane – Garage site	261	HRA
Witham on the Hill	East Green – Garage site	360	HRA
Woolsthorpe by Belvoir	Hillside Road – Garage site	203	HRA
Woolsthorpe by Colsterworth	The Close – Garage site	504	HRA