



Together, let's deliver
Lincoln's ambitious future



LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2022-23

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE



Lincoln City Profile - 2022 – 2023 – Environment and Climate

Lincoln has seen:

- A decrease in the total amount of household waste produced by residents in the city, from 38,539 tonnes in 2020/21 to 36,981 tonnes in 2021/22. This remains significantly below the East Midlands average.
- A small decrease in the percentage of dry recycling in 2021/22, at 17.70%, compared to 18.29% in 2020/21. This also remains significantly below the East Midlands average of 20.56% and is also the third lowest when compared to our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- A continued decrease in CO2 emissions, from 328.6 kilotonnes in 2019 to 287.1 kilotonnes in 2020. Lincoln does, however, have the seventh highest CO2 emissions when compared to our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- A small decrease in the number of licensed vehicles registered, decreasing from 47,700 in 2020 to 47,600 in 2021.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS (IN TONNES) 2021/22

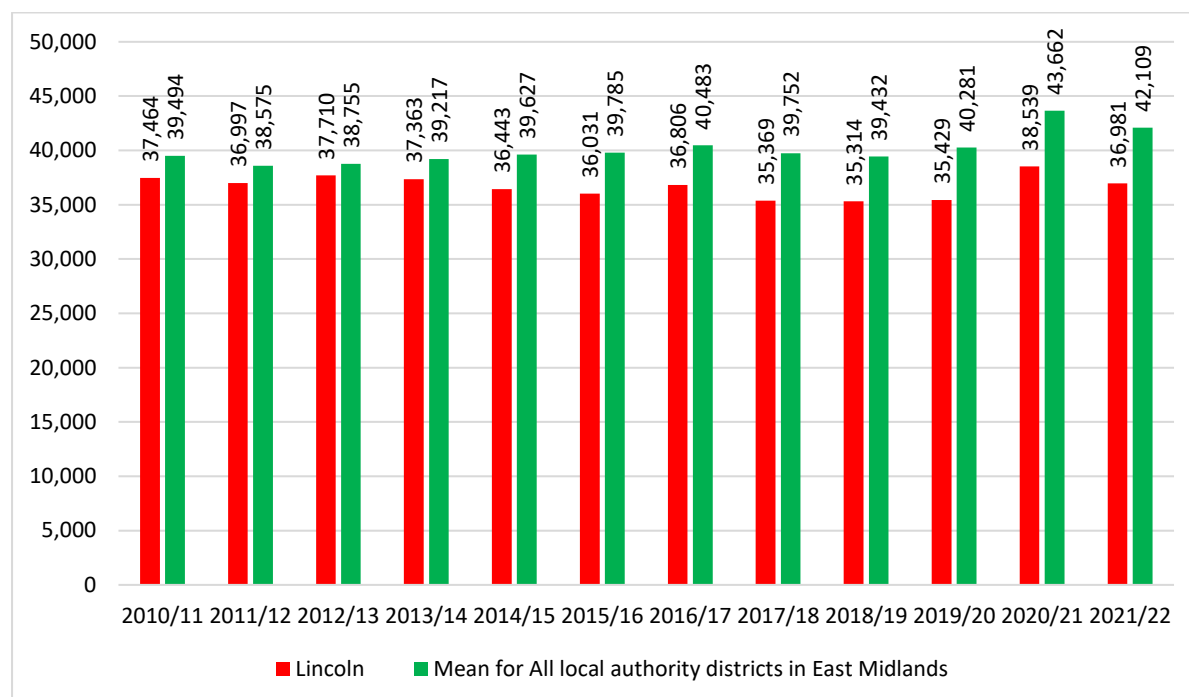


Figure 1

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 1 shows a decrease in the total household waste collected in Lincoln, from 38,539 in 2020/21 to 36,981 in 2021/22. This latest figure continues to remain below the mean for all local authority districts in the East Midlands.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS 2021/22

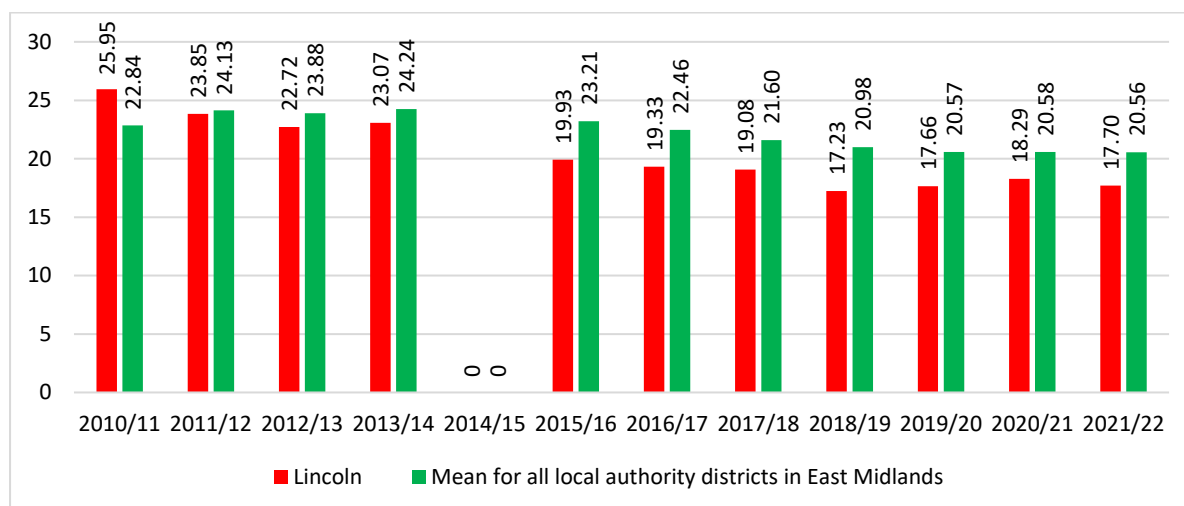


Figure 2

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 2 shows the percentage of dry recycling having decreased slightly in 2021/22, reporting at 17.70% compared to 18.29% in 2020/21.

Please note data is not provided in the above table for 2014/15. This is due to insufficient information having been available that year.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2021/22

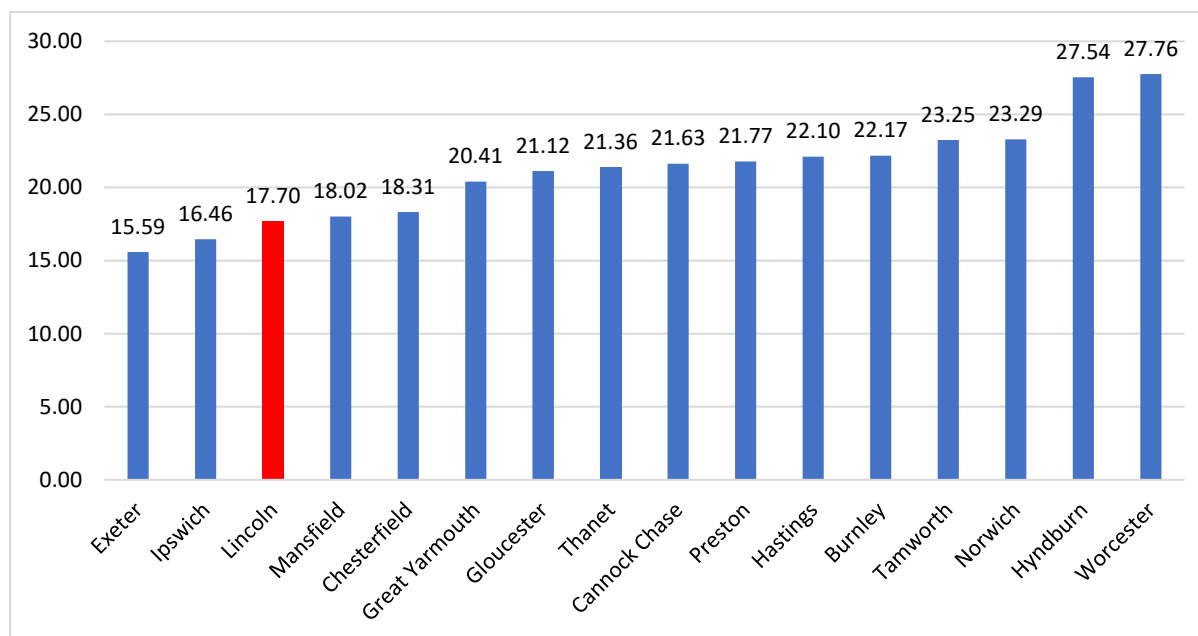


Figure 3

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 3 shows that, in 2021/22, Lincoln had the third lowest rate for dry recycling when compared to its nearest neighbours (17.70%). In comparison, Worcester had the highest dry recycling rate, with a figure of 27.76%.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES – TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN KILOTONNES 2020

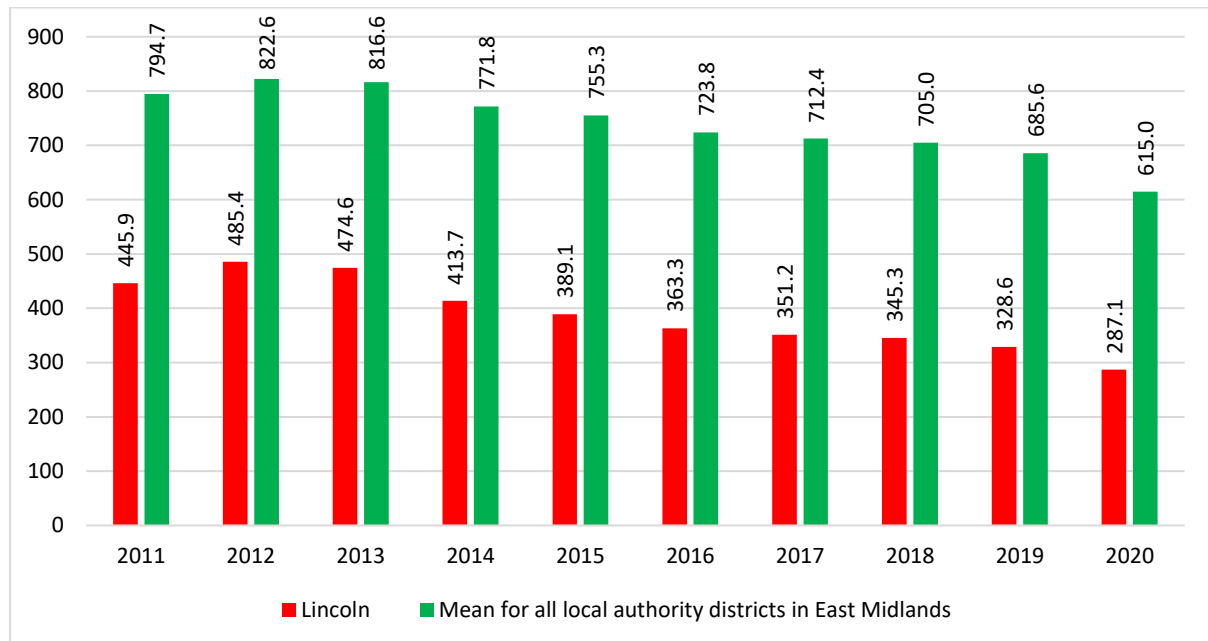


Figure 4
[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 4 shows Lincoln's CO2 emissions compared to the mean for all local authority districts in East Midlands. Estimates for CO2 emissions have continued to decrease since 2013, with 2020 seeing a further decrease from 328.6 kilotonnes in 2019 to 287.1 kilotonnes in 2020.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES - TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS IN KILOTONNES 2020

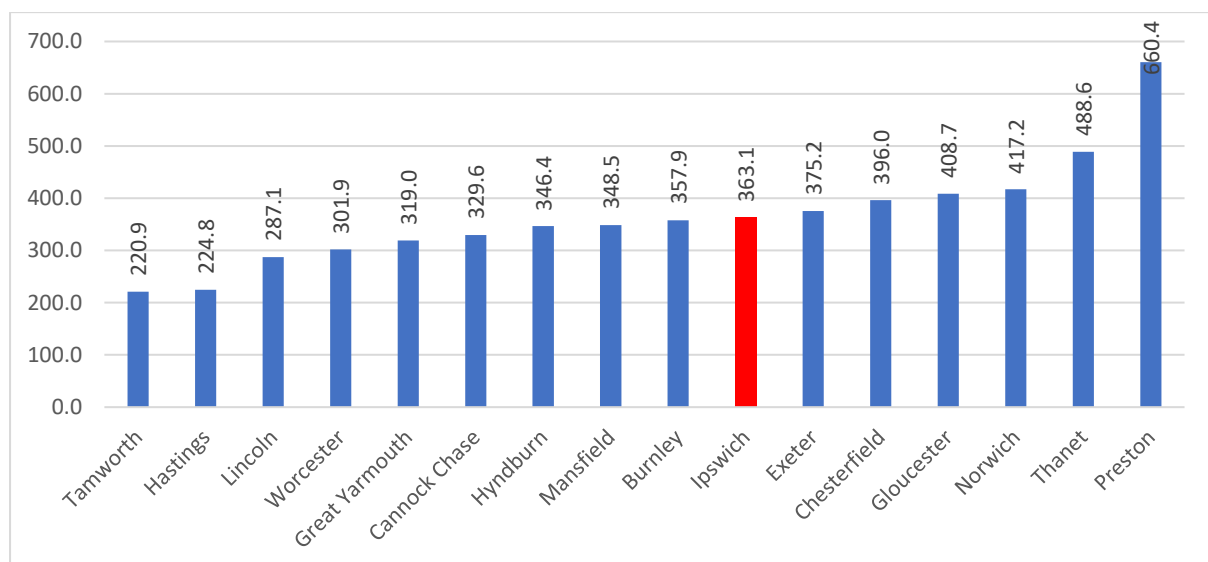


Figure 5
[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 5 shows that, in 2020, Lincoln had the 7th highest estimated CO2 emissions in comparison to its nearest neighbours, with a figure of 363.1 kilotonnes. Tamworth had the lowest estimated CO2 emissions, at 220.9 kilotonnes.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021

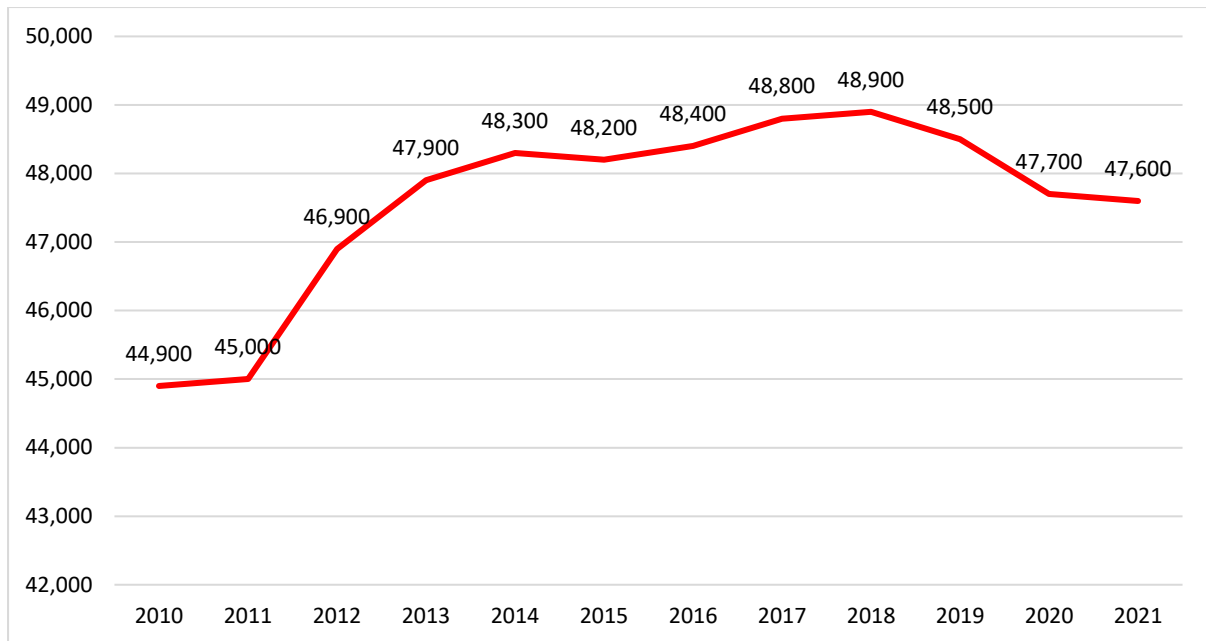


Figure 6

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 6 shows a small reduction in the total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln, from 47,700 in 2020 to 47,600 in 2021.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2010-2021

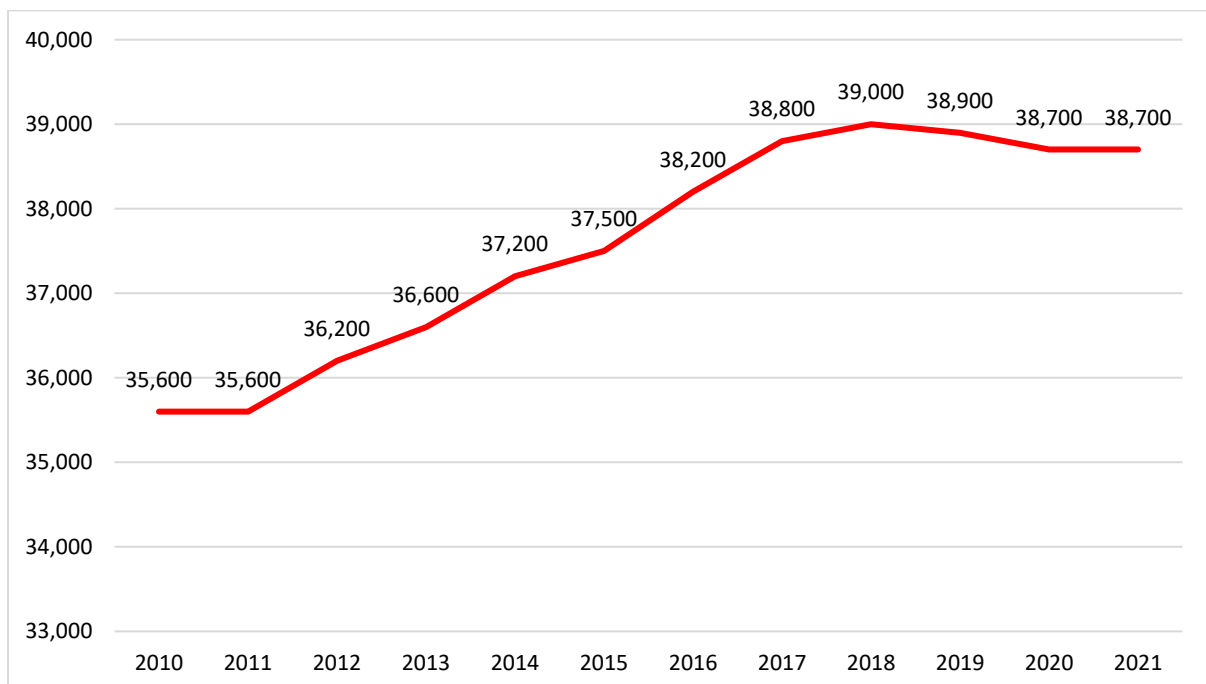


Figure 7

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 7 shows the total number of licensed cars in the city remained the same between 2020 and 2021, at 38,700.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED MOTORCYCLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021

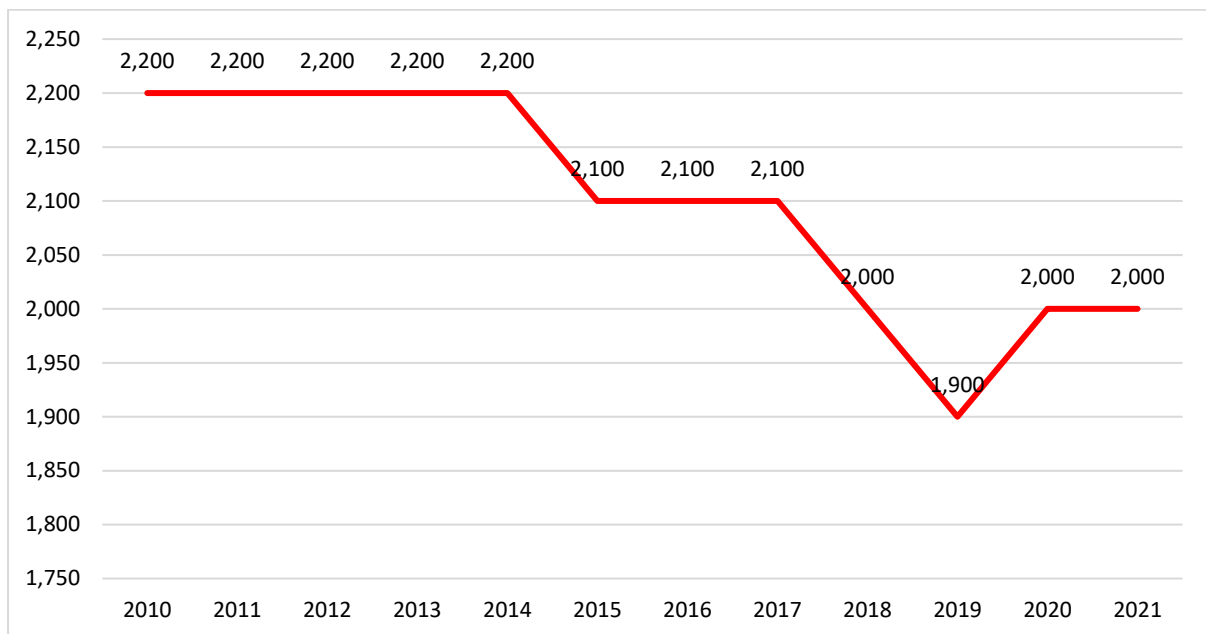


Figure 8

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 8 shows the total number of licensed motorcycles having remained the same between 2020-2021, at 2,000. Since 2014 there has been an overall downward trend in the number of licensed motorcycles in the city.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021

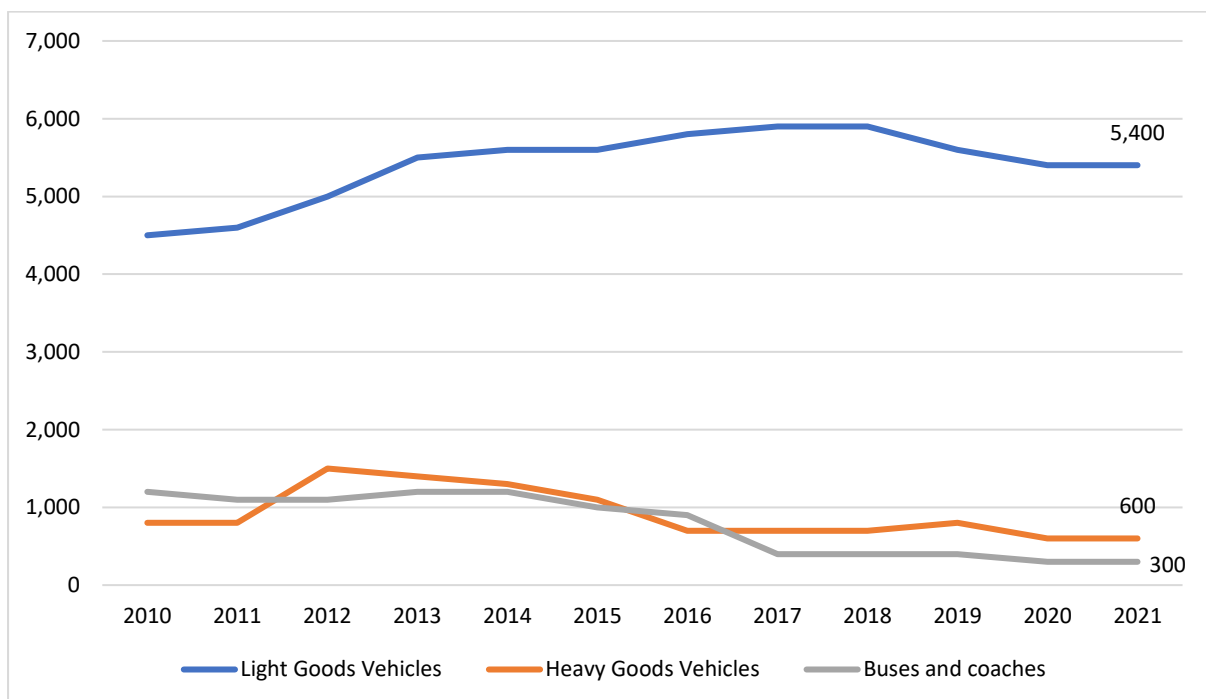


Figure 9

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 9 shows that, in 2021, the total number of licensed Light Goods Vehicles, Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses/Coaches in Lincoln remained the same.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED PLUG - IN VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021

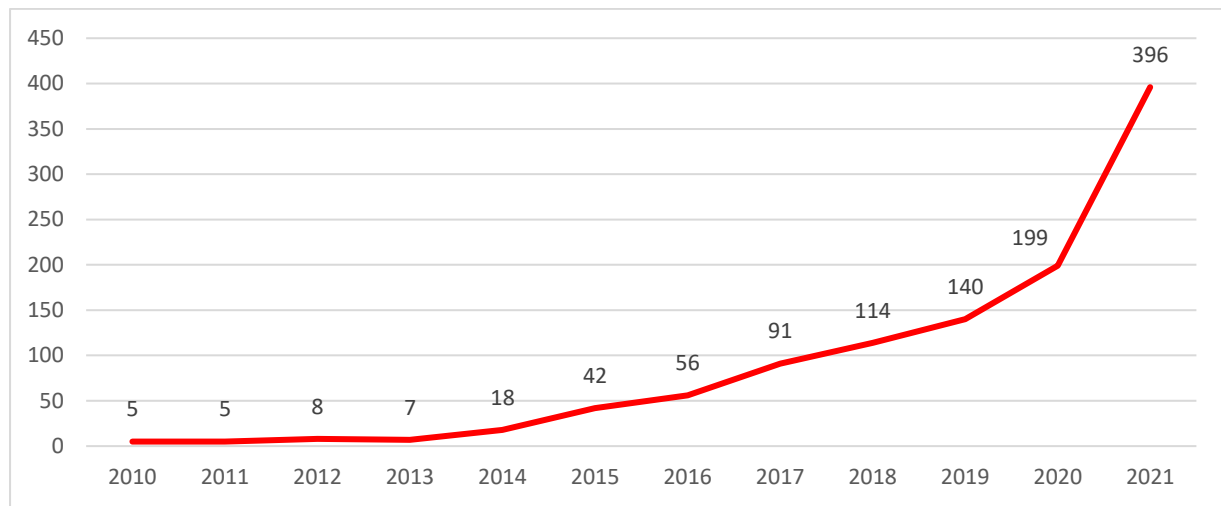


Figure 10

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](https://gov.uk)

Figure 10 shows the total number of licensed plug-in vehicles in Lincoln has increased significantly since 2010, with the latest figure for 2021 at 396 vehicles.

LINCOLN 'NO₂' AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF 2018

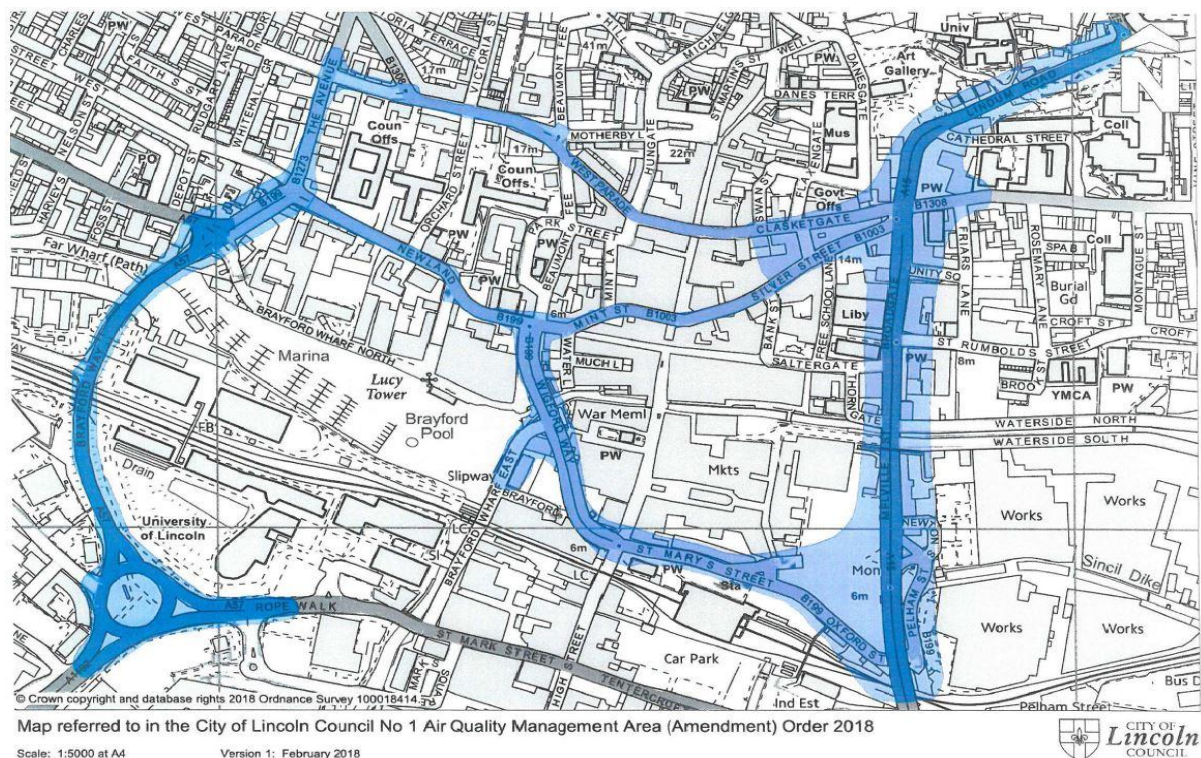


Figure 11

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](https://cityoflincoln.gov.uk)

Figure 11 shows the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Lincoln in 2018. The area subject to the AQMA area was reduced in August 2018, due to positive improvements in nitrogen dioxide levels. An AQMA boundary can be changed or revoked only if sufficient evidence is available that demonstrates breaches of the national air quality objectives are unlikely.

AUTOMATIC NO₂ (NITROGEN OXIDE) MONITORING LOCATIONS AS OF 2018

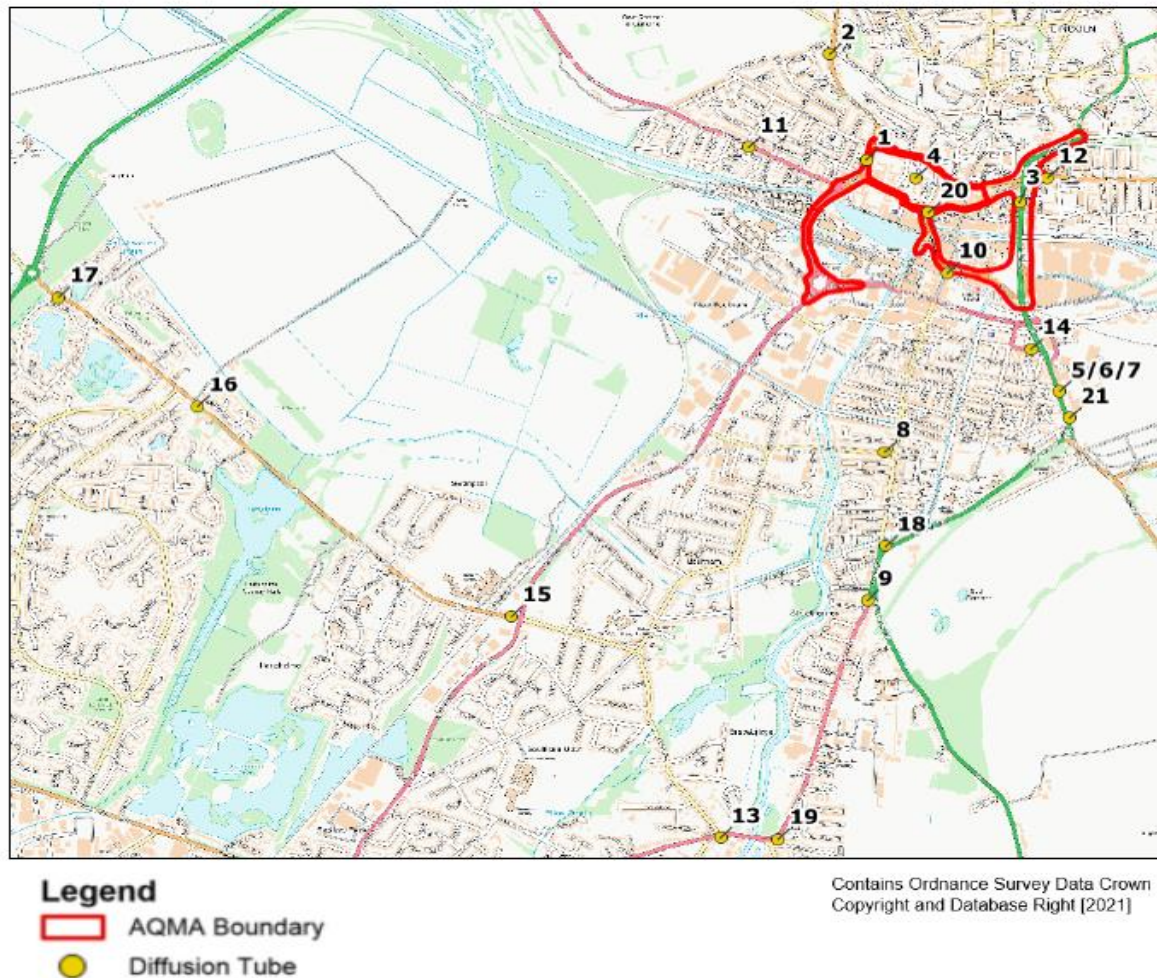


Figure 12

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 12 shows the location of NO₂ nitrogen oxide monitoring sites in Lincoln, as of 2018. In the 5 years up to and including 2019, all long-term monitoring sites showed an improvement in NO₂ levels. This trend continued in 2020 and into 2021, albeit some of the improvements seen in 2020 and 2021 are expected to be a result of the reductions in vehicular traffic during Covid-19 lockdowns. Data collected in 2022 appears to confirm that the improvements in NO₂ observed pre-pandemic is continuing.

HECTARES OF WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND THAT ARE ABSORBING CARBON DIOXIDE AS OF 2019

Woodland Area	ha
South Common	11
Boultham Mere	16
Swanpool	13.5
The Pheasantry	4.5
Foal Close	3
Hartsholme	43
Swanholme	10
Boultham Moor woods & fishponds	7.5
Boultham Park	9.3
Starmers Pit	4.5
Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations	77
Birchwood Avenue	3
Arboretum	4
TOTAL	206.3
Grassland area	ha
South Common	61.5
West Common	66.3
Cow Paddle	7.5
Swanpool	25
Witham Valley grasslands	20
TOTAL	180.3

Figure 13

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 13 shows the numerous areas of woodland and grassland in Lincoln in 2021, and the extent to which they were absorbing carbon dioxide (in hectares). In total woodland areas in the city were absorbing 206.3 hectares, with the highest contributor in this area being Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations with a combined total of 77 hectares. In total, grassland areas absorbed 180.3 hectares during 2021, with the largest contributor being West Common at 66.3 hectares.

New data for this measure will be available in 2024. City of Lincoln Council is currently working in partnership with the University of East Anglia and with support of the Net-Zero Innovation Fund to recapture capture the carbon value of the sites listed within figure 11.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS USAGE RATES IN CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL CAR PARKS 2013-2022

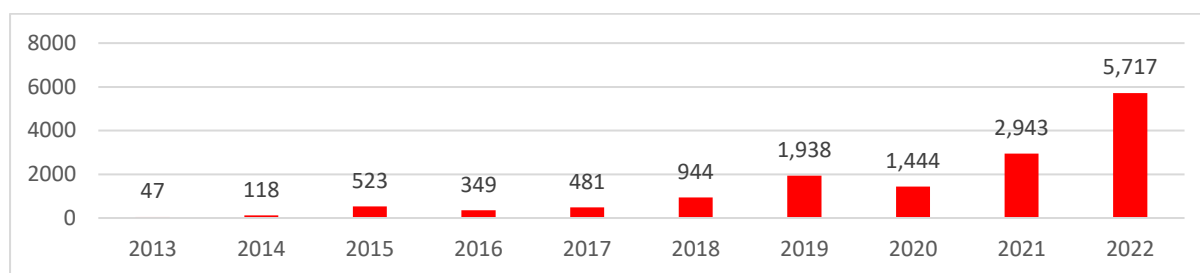


Figure 14

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 14 shows the number of times electric vehicle charging points were used in Lincoln, across all car parks. The figures show a consistent and overall sustained increase from 2016, with a total of 5,717 individual charges in 2022. It is anticipated that this figure will further increase as more EV charging points are introduced across council car parks. The decrease in charging rates in 2020 are anticipated to be a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns.

EV charging points are currently available in the following City of Lincoln Council owned car parks:

- Lucy Tower (1 available)
- Broadgate (1 available)
- Chaplin Street (5 available)
- Orchard Street (4 available)
- The Lawns (1 available)
- Lincoln Central (6 available)

