

Kendal Town Council

Town Hall, Highgate, Kendal LA9 4ED
www.kendaltowncouncil.gov.uk



10 May 2021

To Members of the Environment and Highways Committee

Cllr G Archibald	Cllr S Evans
Cllr J Cornthwaite	Cllr S Long
Cllr J Dunlop	Cllr J Owen (Chair)
Cllr A Edwards	Cllr C Rowley
Cllr E Hennessey (Vice Chair)	

You are summoned to a meeting of Kendal Town Council Environment & Highways Committee on Monday 17 May 2021 at 6.15pm, via Zoom. Details of the meeting can be found on the Town Council's website at www.kendaltowncouncil.gov.uk.

Yours faithfully

Chris Bagshaw
Town Clerk

AGENDA

1. Apologies

To receive and accept any apologies. If accepted, apologies will be considered to be for reasons approved by the council under the terms of Local Government Act 1972, s85.

2. Declarations of Interest

To receive declarations by members and/or co-optees of interests in respect of items on this agenda.

3. Exclusion of Press and Public (Public Bodies Admission to Meetings Act 1960)

To consider whether there are any agenda items during consideration of which the press and public should be excluded.

4. Minutes of the Last Meeting

To receive the minutes of the meeting on 8 March, and affirm them as a true record.

5. Highways and Infrastructure Proposals

To consider proposals for improvements to the highways and infrastructure of Kendal as follows:

- a) Speed Indicator Device Proposal (introduced by Cllr Jon Owen) See *report*.
- b) Underspend Redirect – four signage improvement proposals (introduced by the Council Projects Manager) See *report*.

6. Action Plan and Development Projects Proposals

To consider some developments relating to Ivy Screening Proposal (introduced by Cllr Chris Rowley). See *report*.

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7. Citizen Jury Proposal

To consider a proposal relating to a number of the the Citizen Jury's Recommendations (introduced by Cllr Jon Owen). *See report.*

8. Project Updates

To consider questions from members on the following areas of activity, in the context of the reports attached. *See reports*

- a) Highways and Infrastructure Update and Questions
- b) Action Plan and Development Projects Update and Questions
- c) Kendal Composting Feasibility (introduced by Cllr C Rowley)
- d) Citizens Jury Update and Questions

Please note that only Committee Members will receive the minutes and attachments, but that other Councillors may request a copy of any agenda papers. Any Councillor who is not a Committee Member may still attend the meeting, as an observer.

Members of the Press and Public are welcome to attend the meeting.

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL

Environment and Highways Committee

**Monday 8th March 2021 at 7.30 pm
(Via Zoom)**

- PRESENT** Councillors Jonathan Owen (Chair), Eamonn Hennessy (Vice Chair), Giles Archibald, Susanne Long, Shirley Evans, Julia Dunlop, Jonathan Cornthwaite and Chris Rowley
- Also in attendance: Jason Rushworth (Newsquest Reporter) and Graham Harrison
- APOLOGIES** Councillor Adam Edwards
- OFFICERS** Helen Moriarty (Project Manager), Chris Bagshaw (Town Clerk) and Nicky King (Council Secretary)
- 655/20/21 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**
- None.
- 656/20/21 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
- None.
- 657/20/21 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 11TH JANUARY 2021**
- The Chairman presented the minutes of the meeting held on 11th January 2021. Councillor Hennessy proposed that the minutes be approved as a correct record. This was seconded by Councillor Evans and carried.
- RESOLVED** That the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 11th January 2021 be accepted as a correct record.
- 658/20/21 MATTERS ARISING (Not on Agenda)**
- None.
- 659/20/21 TABLE OF RESOLVED ACTIONS**
- Members considered the Table of Resolved Actions. It was noted that a press release in respect of biodiversity grants had been issued.
- 660/20/21 ACTION PLAN DRAFT**
- The Project Manager presented the Draft Action Plan detailing all development project and Jury recommendation response projects for discussion. She explained the table format and delivery status column which allocated a number to each project depending on its progress.
- Councillor Archibald noted that the table does not make it clear whether a project with a delivery status of 1 (committed) is fully

funded or whether additional funding is still required. He suggested incorporating 1a and 1b to identify this. He also highlighted that KTC will not be acting as the lead on all projects and queried how such projects would be monitored. The Project Manager advised that SLDC have offered some officer support and an agenda item for a future meeting is required to discuss this further. There was a request for sight of the SLDC response to the Jury's recommendations to aid discussions in respect of project monitoring.

It was agreed to add the Draft Action Plan to the KTC website for transparency. The Project Manager will amend the draft document to identify fully funded projects and those which will require further funding.

RESOLVED

Project Manager to (a) add the Draft Action Plan to the KTC website (b) amend the draft document to identify fully funded projects and those which will require further funding and (c) share SLDC's response to the Jury's recommendations.

The Project Manager then put forward two proposed projects from the Action Plan which are currently delivery status 0 (to be approved) for Committee's consideration as follows:

661/20/21

Mobile Carbon Advice Bureau

It was a recommendation of Kendal's Climate Change Citizens' Jury to provide accessible information to make it easier for individuals to make informed decisions. The proposal presented to Committee was to create a mobile 'one stop shop' or Carbon Advice Bureau to action this recommendation.

The benefits of creating a mobile version of the recommendation were discussed. Current ideas included purchasing an E Bike and trailer and hosting family fun days in Kirkbarrow, Sandylands and Hallgarth. Funding of £4,500 was proposed from the Biodiversity budget of £11,000 as follows:

£1,000 towards an electric bike and trailer

£3,000 towards 3 family fun days

£500 towards a tablet, loud speaker and decoration of the trailer

A general discussion ensued and possible alternatives were discussed. Councillor Archibald mentioned a presentation that had taken place in Grange. An offer had been made to bring this to Kendal and he suggested this be explored further. There was a feeling that it was an ambitious project which would require a significant amount of work. Members were concerned about the level of engagement that would be achieved with residents. There were also concerns regarding the mobile element of the proposal which would require somebody's time to cycle around town etc. It would also be weather dependant. Councillor Rowley talked about the experiences of SLACC who have endeavoured to carry out a similar project with difficulties. Councillor Evans noted that Councillor Edwards, Chair of the Sandylands Residents Association, was

hoping to hold a fete at Sandylands this year which may provide a suitable event to attend.

It was agreed the Project Manager would consider the points raised and report back to Committee further at the next meeting.

RESOLVED

Project Manager to consider the points raised and report back to Committee further at the next meeting.

662/20/21

LCWIP & Your Priorities Engagement Proposal

KTC are a member of Kendal's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Group (LCWIP) led by CCC. The purpose of the LCWIP is to identify solutions to Kendal's cycling and walking infrastructure challenges.

The paper put forward by the Project Manager addressed a further recommendation of Kendal's Climate Change Citizens' Jury to improve Kendal's cycling infrastructure and to agree a vision. The proposal was to use the 'Your Priorities' platform to engage with residents in the design and decisions regarding future cycling improvements in Kendal. 'Your Priorities' is a website which highlights options and enables public participation.

The project would be developed in partnership with Andrew Marshall, Lead Infrastructure Officer at CCC.

There is no cost associated with 'Your Priorities' therefore any cost is in Officer time rather than financial. It was suggested, however, that funding of £200 would support promotion and engagement.

During the ensuing discussion several Members raised the point that walking infrastructure should be captured as well as cycling. The Project Manager confirmed that LCWIP is taking this into account.

Question was raised by Councillor Evans as to responsibility for footpaths leading to allotments. She was concerned about the footpath leading from Jenkin Crag to Sandylands allotments. The Town Clerk replied that KTC have no specific duty regarding footpaths and advised that particular area is SLDC land. He will make further investigations in this respect. Councillor Rowley highlighted a similar situation at Underley.

Councillor Rowley indicated concern re sufficient Officer time in respect of the LCWIP proposal. He added that he would like to see schools involved with the project.

It was noted that 10 jurors have volunteered to support the private screening events of the Citizens Jury film. There is a possibility they may form a constituted group to monitor the recommendations and ensure progression and momentum.

Councillor Rowley proposed that the proposal be accepted. This was seconded by Councillor Evans and carried unanimously.

RESOLVED

That the engagement of the 'Your Priorities' proposal be accepted.

663/20/21

DARK SKIES UPDATE

Members considered a report from Jack Ellerby, Dark Skies Cumbria Project Officer.

One item highlighted related to the Cliff Terrace pilot scheme which is on track to be installed in April. The scheme will see the first genuine Dark Sky and Wildlife Friendly Heritage Lights in Kendal (and possibly Cumbria). The Town Clerk advised that he will obtain a specification from Jack Ellerby and bring to the next meeting. Committee will be required to approve to the adoption of the finished project. Councillor Archibald commented that this would be a positive news item for the Westmorland Gazette.

Councillor Long raised the interest of the Planning Committee in the Dark Skies project and suggested they be requested to consider the implication of the scheme on planning issues. It was agreed the Project Manager will liaise with Jack Ellerby to provide best practice guidance for consideration by the Planning Committee. Councillor Rowley commented that Planning Committee are aware of the scheme and have been in contact with Jack Ellerby.

It was noted that Jack Ellerby is likely to attend the next Environment & Highways Committee meeting.

RESOLVED

Town Clerk to obtain a specification of the Cliff Terrace lighting from Jack Ellerby to enable Committee to approve adoption of the finished project. He will also request best practice guidance for consideration by the Planning Committee.

664/20/21

AIKRIGG AVENUE PROPOSAL

It was noted that residents have requested a mirror to improve visibility issues. Councillor Rowley explained that a 90 degree bend causes difficult visibility and a mirror will improve safety, particularly for cyclists.

Councillor Owen advised that the original intention was to request funding from the New Infrastructure budget, however he has successfully secured funds from the Locality Budget. The proposal is therefore for KTC to install the mirror and maintain it as an asset. Committee were informed that CCC are agreeable to KTC undertaking this item of work.

Committee were in agreement with the proposal.

RESOLVED

That Committee agree to the proposal to install a mirror at Aikrigg Avenue. To be installed and maintained as a KTC asset and funded from Councillor Owen's Locality Budget.

665/20/21

SID UPDATE

Members considered a paper in respect of KTC's Speed Indicator Device (SID). The SID had broken in 2020 and Committee were

asked to consider whether a new one should be purchased and which locations it would serve.

The matter of cost was raised. The Project Manager advised this would depend on the preferred type. Options were either a fixed solar powered type, or one which can be rotated around arterial roads. During a general discussion the general feeling amongst Councillors was that a mobile SID would be more effective and could be helpful with the 20's Plenty project. A preference for a 'SID featuring a 'smiley face' was noted.

Councillor Rowley proposed Committee agree to the purchase of a new SID up to a maximum spend of £2,500. This was seconded by Councillor Dunlop and carried. The Project Manager will obtain costs.

RESOLVED

That Committee agree to the purchase of a new SID up to a maximum spend of £2,500.

666/20/21

VICARAGE DRIVE

Committee discussed the poor state of footpaths and open spaces in the area around Vicarage Drive. Councillors are particularly concerned about an unsurfaced section of footpath. The Town Clerk has been in touch with CCC in this respect. Members were asked to consider what role they wished to take with improvements in the area.

Councillor Hennessy referred to his aspiration for some wild planting in the area which he has previously mentioned. He has tried without success to contact Fleetwood Housing in this respect.

A general discussion ensued. Members agreed this is a neglected area which is disappointing. The Town Clerk will pursue the matter of the footpath between Vicarage Drive and Vicarage Garth with SLDC and look into ideas for general care of the area. He will present a paper for consideration at the next Committee meeting.

A suggestion was made to contact Kendal Ramblers Association who are keen to maintain footpaths and may be able to offer some help.

RESOLVED

Town Clerk to present a paper at the next meeting re ideas for general care of the area.

667/20/21

20MPH

Committee were informed of an invitation from Karen Johnson of the Local Area Committee to be involved in informal discussions. It was agreed Councillors Hennessy and Rowley would attend, along with the Town Clerk and Project Manager.

668/20/21

ITEMS FOR THE NEWSLETTER

Items suggested for the summer edition of the KTC newsletter included:

- Audit results of the Dark Skies consultation
- Cliff Terrace lighting
- Citizens' Jury update
- LCWIP 'Your Priorities' engagement
- EA public realm improvements
- Vision for Kendal (Kendal Futures) update

669/20/21

REVIEW OF SPEND AGAINST BUDGET 2020/21

Members noted the Budgetary Control Statement for expenditure to 31 January 2021. The following points were highlighted:

- The Project Manager advised that £10,000 of the stated budget is a LIP grant which needs to be reapplied for once the permissions for the Ivy Screening project have been obtained.
- Any budget remaining in respect of Action Plan Projects will be carried forward.
- Permission is being sought for the Nobles Rest Entrance Improvements (Civic Society led project) but is progressing. Councillor Archibald commented that, once complete, this will be a good improvement for Kendal and suggested an article be included in a future KTC newsletter.
- Councillor Evans referred to the CCTV camera on Gooseholme and asked when feedback could be expected. The Town Clerk will request Sergeant Suzanne Scott-O'Neill to attend a Council meeting and provide an update on police matters.

670/20/21

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held at 7.30pm on Tuesday 4th May 2021.

The meeting closed at 8.55pm

Summary of Information, Resolutions and Recommendations to Council

Min	Subject	Information/Resolution/Recommendation to Council	
660	Action Plan Draft	RES	Project Manager to (a) add the Draft Action Plan to the KTC website (b) amend the draft document to identify fully funded projects and those which will require further funding and (c) share SLDC's response to the Jury's recommendations.
661	Mobile Carbon Advice Bureau	RES	Project Manager to consider the points raised and report back to Committee further at the next meeting.
662	LCWIP & Your Priorities Engagement Proposal	RES	That the engagement of the 'Your Priorities' proposal be accepted.
663	Dark Skies Update	RES	Town Clerk to obtain a specification of the Cliff Terrace lighting from Jack Ellerby to enable Committee to approve adoption of the finished project. He will also request best practice guidance for consideration by the Planning Committee.
664	Aikrigg Avenue Proposal	RES	That Committee agree to the proposal to install a mirror at Aikrigg Avenue. To be installed and maintained as a KTC asset and funded from Councillor Owen's Locality Budget.
665	SID update	RES	That Committee agree to the purchase of a new SID up to a maximum spend of £2,500.
666	Vicarage Drive	RES	Town Clerk to present a paper at the next meeting re ideas for general care of the area.

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL REPORT

To: Environment & Highways Committee	17 May 2021
From: Project Manager	Agenda Item No. 5a

Speed Indicator Device

Background

In May 2020 E&H resolved that the broken SID be returned to Germany for repair and HM to obtain a quote for second rotating speed indicator device.

Following delayed confirmation from the SID suppliers that the original SID cannot be repaired or claimed on the insurance, a second E&H resolution followed in March 2021:

A new rotating SID be purchased up to the value of £2,500 to replace the broken SID utilising the New Infrastructure budget.

Quotes

Supplier	Cost without Solar power	Cost with solar power
Message Maker	n/a	2,675
Simon Signs	n/a	2,724.73
Westcotec	2,900	3,515

A quote for a second device has not been sought. Due to the insurance claim issue and available budget, KTC are currently purchasing one replacement SID.

CCC have been contacted to confirm that permissions are still in place to install a replacement SID at the following original locations:

- Burton Road
- Milnthorpe Road
- Aynham Road
- Sedburgh Road
- Appleby Road
- Burneside Road

Proposal

- That the Committee agrees a new supplier
- That consideration is given to the purchasing of additional SID
- To consider the arrangements for rotation of the device (ie time at each location and order of locations)

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL REPORT

To: Environment & Highways Committee	17 May 2021
From: Project Manager	Agenda Item No. 5b

Underspend Redirect – Four Signage Improvements Proposals

The 2020 Castle Signage Project was delivered under budget. A balance of £2,815 remains. There are several signage projects that could benefit from this underspend.

1. Highgate Heritage

Background



Kendal Town Council have been approached by the owners of 41 Highgate. The property is currently rented to a Turkish Barbor shop business. Traditionally the building has been a pharmacist, complete with the original Pestle and Mortar as pictured below.

The frontage has been in a state of decline for several years.

The owner is trying to reinstate the frontage in the traditional style and has approached both Kendal Town Council and Kendal Civic Society for support. Kendal Civic Society are contributing £350 towards the project.

Proposal

Contribute £450 to ensure the Golden Swirls and Pestle and Mortar are retained

2. K Village Signage Removal

Background

There are three large K Village signs as pictured below. Considering K Village is now the Travelodge these signs are now redundant.



Proposal

In partnership with Cumbria County Council, remove the signs to reduce street clutter and potential visitor confusion.

Predicted costs are approximately £500, assuming Cumbria County Council will disconnect the electricity supply Free of Charge.

3. Explore Kendal Sign Improvement

Background

A resident approached Cllr Rowley regarding outdated sexist language used on a Explore Kendal Sign. The Explore Kendal Signs are now an asset of Kendal Town Council, they were previously owned and installed by South Lakeland District Council.

Proposal

Replace the offensive sentence with '*Nearby was a ducking stool, a punishment for women deemed 'disorderly'*

Agree £30 (ex VAT) cost

4. Creation of Signage Reserves Fund

Discuss utilising remaining underspend (£1,925 remains if above agreed) as a Signage Reserves Fund for future Explore Kendal maintenance and improvements and further projects relating to the removal of K Village signage.

As a Development Fund budget, E&H Committee will need to recommend this potential reallocation to the Full Council or its appropriately delegated committee.

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL REPORT

To: Environment & Highways Committee	17 May 2021
From: Project Manager	Agenda Item No. 6

Action Plan and Development Project Proposals

Ivy Screening Project Proposal

Available budget £3,266 from KTC budget allocation. £10,000 Locally Important Project grant awaiting a new application).

Background

After Councillors made the decision not to progress the Green Wall project on Lowther Street, an alternative Ivy Screening project has been in development.

Two locations have been discussed, Blackhall Road and Longpool because of their proximity to polluted roads and current 'grot spot' status.

South Lakeland District Council and Stagecoach have given their permission for this project and Cumbria County Council have agreed to consider a flexible licence once dimensions have been agreed.

The picture below shows how a railing height screen would work. Please note this has been designed by 'In Leaf' who have provided a quote for 4metres.

Proposed Phase 1

Blackhall Road –
Funded via £3,200
existing KTC Budget



Proposed Phase 2 Longpool – Funded via SLDC Locally Important Grant



Quotes for Phase 1 - Blackhall Road

Supplier	Length	Ivy Screen costs	Pot	Total
In-Leaf (see mock up)	4.8metres Each screen = 120cm (w) by 100cm (h)	£3,200	Included	£3,200
Greenlabshop https://www.greenlabshop.co.uk/green-screen-hedera-helix-woerner-120x100cm	12 metres Each screen = 120cm (w) by 100cm (h)	£1,652 (£165.28 x10)	£1,603 (x10 at £163 per pot)	£3255
Hedges Direct https://www.hedgesdirect.co.uk/acatalog/Ivy-screen-Hedera-helix-Woerner-100cm-high-120cm-wide.html#SID=45	12 metres Each screen = 120cm (w) by 100cm (h)	£1,699 (£169.99 x 10)	£1,603 (x10 at £163 per pot)	£3302

Proposal

- Consider and approve quotes
- Agree next steps

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL REPORT

To: Environment & Highways Committee	17 May 2021
From: Project Manager	Agenda Item No. 7

Citizens Jury Proposal - Solar Audit and Online Hub

Background

Kendal Town Council were awarded £2,000 from South Lakeland District Council's Community Climate Change Fund to enable Jury members to support the private screening events of the short promotional film.

Jury members volunteered without accessing financial support and therefore this funding was not required. This proposal sets out an alternative use of the grant and is supported by SLDC's Sustainability Officer.

Proposal

This grant-funded project would action several of the Kendal Climate Jury recommendations shown below. It would deliver a Town wide solar audit and contribute to the creation of a Zero carbon inspiration online hub.

Recommendation 10

Energy efficiency: We must waste less energy through heat loss from existing homes and other buildings. Kendal Town Council to provide:

Independent advice and guidance on energy efficiency and retrofitting

Manage a list of contractors with accreditation for retrofitting (in partnership with CAFs)

Recommendation 11

Energy production: We ask that local councils (i.e. Kendal Town Council, SLDC, Cumbria County Council) complete an assessment of the resources available in the area to generate our own renewable energy. (including: solar power, hydro power, wind power).

Recommendation 14

Provide accessible information to make it easier for individuals to make informed decisions.

Solar Audit Detail

Likely cost £800

Developed in partnership with Lancaster University, a solar audit algorithm has been developed by Tom Nicholls and is available for towns and villages to assess the potential for solar energy production. It works by:

- Utilising current data to first highlight all available roof space (commercial and residential) within a designated area
- Removing north facing roofs, those with a poor pitch, those in shadow and ones that are too small to generate sufficient energy

Due to the imperfect nature of the existing data, further survey work is then required to check details and surrounding properties. This aspect is significantly less time intensive than surveying all of Kendal without the audit algorithm to narrow potential sites.

Whilst the data will demonstrate what is possible and inform priorities, a task and finish group will develop the direction and use of the data following the survey. Current thinking includes:

- Targeting the businesses and residents identified by the audit
- Engage with incentives if available
- Engage with case studies of other Kendal residents who have successfully installed solar (typical return on investment etc)
- Engage with heat loss information to ensure solar investment is efficient rather than tokenistic
- Access and promote bulk buying schemes (link into CAFs existing initiative)
- Promote ethical finance options (link into CAFs existing initiative)
- Engage via the big solar co-op programme <https://bigsolar.coop>
- Link potential installers to carbon calculator tools (link into CAFs existing initiative)

To summarise the audit would serve as a town wide scoping exercise resulting in credible data to enable targeted promotion of solar and heat loss installation options.

Zero Carbon Inspiration Online Hub

Costs £1,200 website development

The purpose of the zero carbon inspiration online hub is to highlight all the projects and activity within Kendal that are addressing and promoting the recommendations of the Jury and working towards reducing carbon and increasing biodiversity.

The map will be live and interactive, potentially split into the themes of the Jury such as food, energy and transport. It will connect people to project and vice versa. A prototype, developed together with SLDC Officers, [is available to view here](#) (scroll to the bottom of the page once opened).

Proposal Summary

To reapply to South Lakeland District Council for a £2,000 Climate Change grant to deliver a Solar Audit and Online Inspiration Hub.

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL REPORT

To: Environment & Highways Committee	17 May 2021
From: Project Manager	Agenda Item No. 8a) and 8b)

Project Updates

9a) Highways & Infrastructure Updates

- **Wattsfield Road Bench** - this project is now complete
- **Burton Road Bus Shelter** – footway improvement is now complete
- **Aikrigg Mirror** – this project is now complete
- **Vicarage Drive** - SLDC walkabout meeting complete. SLDC Officer in agreement that condition is poor. SLDC to instruct contractors to prepare an improvement quote and suggest KTC contribution in due course.

9b) Action Plan and Development Project Updates

- **Woolpack Yard Signage** (KTC Project, Budget £4,476)



- Permission contract signed by property owner
- Businesses confirmation received for inclusion

- Current draft design as shown
- Install planned for early June
- **Nobles Rest Entrance (Kendal Civic Society Project £5000 contribution)**
 - The purpose of the project is to create a new entrance to Nobles Rest from Library Road
 - This project is awaiting permission from landowners London Metric
 - Kendal Civic Society together with SLDC are considering status options for the new footpath
- **Kendal to Lancaster Towpath Trail (LCRP led project £5,500 contribution)**
 - Breakdown of budgeted contribution as below:
 - Annual membership £250
 - Project Management support £2,250
 - Feasibility study contribution £3,000
 - Sustrans Feasibility study nearing completion, a copy will be available to all E&H Councillors by next meeting.
 - Previous KTC capital contribution of £10,000 remains unspent. CCC and SLDC are progressing proposals to improve the Burton Road and Natland Road section, it is likely KTC's contribution will be allocated to this project when a way forward between SLDC and CCC is agreed. LCRP Officer Richard Frank will keep this committee updates as the project progresses.
- **Flood Relief Connectivity (KTC led project £15,000 budget)**
 - Clerk and Project Manager now actively supporting group
 - Landownership plotted and right of way opportunities identified
 - LCWIP link via stakeholder group
- **20mph Development (KTC led project £10,000 budget)**
 - Initial CCC and KTC meeting to review consultant report scheduled for 19th of May. Councillor Nick Cotton to chair.
 - Councillors and Officers interested in attending include: CCC Members, Cllr Nick Cotton, Cllr Geoff Cook, Cllr Peter Thornton, Cllr Shirley Evans, Cllr Chris Hogg, Cllr Brenda Gray. CCC Officers, Karen Johnson, Dan Chalmers, Rob Lewis. KTC Members Cllr Jon Owen, Cllr Eamonn Hennessy, Cllr Chris Rowley KTC Officers Helen Moriarty, Chris Bagshaw
- **LCWIP support £5,000**
 - Two stakeholder workshops attended

- Proposal to support consultation via Your Priorities engagement shared
- Current consultation targets challenged
- Copy and logo support provided
- **Kendal Futures Support £25,250**
 - Invitation to Traffic Consultant report accepted
 - Interest in Incredible Edible event confirmed
 - Action plan shared to avoid duplication
 - Development of partnership visibility on KTC website in progress
- **Biodiversity Grant Updates**
 - Nobles Rest £1000 contribution – 70 new trees, snowdrops and bluebell bulbs, 3 flowering cherry trees and bog plants will be planted this autumn.
 - Somervell Gardens £1500 – Awaiting permission from CCC to install wildflower meadow turf. Quotes and suppliers sourced, plan drafted and maintenance to be added to Pierre's schedule.
 - Belmont Biodiversity Garden £1000 – work expected to begin in June
 - Appleby Road Community Garden £700 – Glow Solar are in the process of providing a purchase and installation price. They have agreed to do it at cost price because they like the project.
 - Kendal Composting Project £500 – See above. Feasibility report completed and attached.
- **Gooseholme Camera Update**
 - The camera was installed in mid-February and its relaying images back to headquarters as expected. The camera has already made a positive impact and possibly prevented a crime or crimes from being committed.
 - Three positive interactions have happened because of the new camera, there may have been more but these are the ones that Andy Petty has shared. A large gathering has been dispersed before a fight started, potential vandalism on the putting green has been prevented and an incident of stalking was monitored until police arrived.
- **Kendal Dark Skies Pilot (Dark Skies Cumbria Project, KTC support)**
 - Cundall Light4 Consultants LAAP – expecting draft report end of May (delay due to poor weather preventing any readings in March);
 - Cliff Terrace – programmed for completion once cast Iron columns have been restored.

- Additional Dark Skies events planned for November (mix of in the field and online, one hopefully in Kendal)
- Seeking best lighting for new greenfield peripheral housing estates
- **Kendal Pump Track Feasibility** (KTC project £2000 budget)
 - Development of this project has not started
- **Kendal Municipal Composting Feasibility Proposal** (£5000)
 - Feasibility Report commissioned by SLACC and written by Stuart Lockton received and attached
 - Next – meet with CCC Net Zero Team to present report and build aspiration to create pilot site in Kendal
 - Then - Appraise the following sites in partnership with CCC:
 - Kendal Quarry
 - Mintsfeet Depot
 - Sedbergh Drive (former Castle Park school site) owned by GGE Ltd
 - Canal Head Recycling centre
 - UU land near Horticare
 - SLDC Canal Path near Parkside Road

Kendal Composting Initiative – Feasibility Study

Report Summary

This document sets out the process and findings of the feasibility study to assess a community/municipal composting facility to process compostable materials using aerobic processes.

The report investigates the science behind aerobic composting of biological waste, the legal implications of collecting and processing this waste, and proposes some practical solutions to the creation of a facility in Kendal for this purpose. It also looks at some recent case studies from elsewhere in the UK of similar activities.

The report concludes that the setting up of a Kendal facility to process biological waste through aerobic composting would be practical (see section 5), can meet legal requirements regarding processing of food waste (see section 6), and would create significant long term economic and employment potential. Significantly the facility would play a role in meeting the climate objectives of the Council, preventing the emission of a significant quantity of CO₂ to the atmosphere each year of its operation, returning this carbon to the soil instead (see section 2). Furthermore the facility would enable the recycling of large amounts of material containing a diverse range of soil microorganisms which when returned to the soil will continue the processes of carbon sequestration by the soil, and ensure sustainable soils for plant growth.

A facility of this kind would demonstrate in a practical and highly visible way the commitment of the Council to meeting its carbon goals, and to taking an ambitious and innovative approach to environmental sustainability including carbon, biodiversity and waste management. In adopting this proposal the Council will demonstrate leadership in these areas, which will set an example to, and importantly enable, householders, businesses and schools to develop their own commitment to the same goals.

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Part 1: Context

This study has been commissioned by South Lakes Action of Climate Change (SLACC) and funded by Kendal Town Council through a biodiversity grant.

The objective of the funding is to identify ways in which a community/municipal composting facility can benefit biodiversity through improving the physical processes of managing biological waste carried out by the Town Council.

SLACC has been commissioned because of its long-term partnership with Kendal Town Council and successful management of previous projects.

An environmental researcher with expertise in ecology, aerobic composting and soil biodiversity has been commissioned to lead the feasibility study.

Part 2: Meeting the Council Targets for addressing Climate Change

Kendal Town Council declared a Climate Emergency in April 2019, which led to the setting up of the Kendal Climate Jury, which reported in January 2021.

The Kendal Composting Initiative helps meet some of the Climate Jury recommendations:

2) Reducing Food Waste

By providing a local route to turn food waste into a resource useful to the local community, food waste can be repurposed. Evidence shows that when food waste is separated from other waste, households and organisations reduce their food waste. While this represents a challenge to large scale collections with expensive infrastructure, a local collection and processing facility is flexible enough to adapt to this variability.

13) We need clear political leadership from our local councils with a coordinated and consistent approach. Such leadership must ensure we have accountable strategic planning on climate change across every level of local government. Such planning must recognise the role of a) individuals b) businesses/community organisations and c) local government.

This Initiative provides an opportunity for Kendal Town council to demonstrate leadership in managing its own operations in a more climate-friendly way, and at the same time educate, encourage and facilitate households, schools and businesses in Kendal to do the same.

15) Educate/raise awareness at community level about future consequences to motivate individuals, schools and businesses to act through a pledge/commitment to take climate action. Such an awareness campaign should include simple steps that individuals and schools can take with a balance of what is positive, not just negative.

The Initiative provides an opportunity for the education of households, schools and businesses to take practical action to reduce their carbon emissions.

South Lakeland District Council has published the following targets relevant to the initiative:

- Promoting environmental technologies and the green economy
- Reducing the Council's own carbon footprint
- Promoting the circular economy
- SLDC own operations to be carbon neutral by 2030
- Achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2037
- Enhancing the biodiversity of the District

The Kendal Composting Initiative complements the above targets, and feeds directly into meeting each of these targets.

Part 3: The Science of Composting

Aerobic composting and Soil Biodiversity

Biological waste in our society can arise from a number of different sources:

- Municipal sources from landscaping operations, eg: leaf litter from seasonal leaf fall, wood chip from tree operations, and grass mowings from short grass and from conservation areas.
- Domestic gardening produce
- Food waste from homes
- Food waste from retail and restaurants
- Food waste from schools' and factory canteens
- Human waste which is primarily dealt with through the sewerage system
- Human waste generated by and processed in medical facilities

Each of these sources represents a source of chemical nutrients which derive originally from the soil. Each represents a source of carbon, originally derived from the soil. Some of these sources contain important soil organisms which are part of the web of soil biodiversity vital to maintain the soil's ability to provide functions such as sustainable food production and carbon sequestration.

By processing biological waste through incineration or anaerobic digestion, nutrients and carbon may be lost to the atmosphere (in the case of incineration), and soil organisms are destroyed.

Aerobic composting of biological waste enables the retention of nutrients, the retention of the greater portion of carbon, and the retention of a significant proportion of beneficial soil organisms. These chemical and biological assets can then be returned to the soil as processed compost.

It has been increasingly recognised over the last decade how significant soil biodiversity is to the function of soil for

- sustainable food production
- healthy plant growth
- the ability of the soil to act as a carbon reservoir by carbon sequestration
- many other functions vital to human societies

Retaining and recycling of the soil biodiversity web of organisms has therefore been recognised as a fundamentally important process. Aerobic composting of biological materials represents the cheapest and safest way to avoid the loss of soil nutrients, soil carbon and soil biodiversity.

References:

Food and Clean Water start with Soil Biodiversity, Charlene Janion-Sheepers, University of Cape Town, published in The Conversation, 7/12/2020

<https://theconversation.com/food-and-clean-water-start-with-soil-biodiversity-learning-more-about-it-is-urgent-151310>

State of Knowledge of Soil Biodiversity, FAO, 2020

Composting and Climate change

Across the globe, soils contain 3.3 times as much carbon as does the atmosphere (2550GT carbon in soils, 760GT carbon in the atmosphere). Soils can both emit carbon to the atmosphere, or absorb carbon from the atmosphere. Many of the ways in which humans currently manage soil result in

losses of carbon to the atmosphere. Composting can play a vital role in retention of carbon. While aerobic composting does release carbon to the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide (CO₂), if properly managed it does not produce any of the more damaging methane (CH₄). However, much of the carbon remains bound up in complex organic substances which biodegrade very slowly, and can be returned to the soil as processed compost.

In addition to the chemical processes, composting is primarily a biological process carried out by a web of soil organisms. When these organisms are returned to the soil they continue to play a role in creating and maintaining a healthy soil environment which supports the ongoing sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere.

References:

Soil Carbon Sequestration Impacts on Global Food Security, Rattan Lal, Ohio State University, published by Researchgate, 2004

State of Knowledge of Soil Biodiversity, FAO, 2020

Composting and environmental health

Biological waste from municipal, retail and domestic sources may contain harmful biological contaminants. Waste collected from public areas may contain waste such as dog excrement, while food waste may contain harmful microbes. In particular E-coli, Listeria, Campylobacter and Salmonella are of public health concern. Evidence so far suggests that all these contaminants are effectively broken down and removed by the biological process of aerobic composting as long as the composting process is managed carefully. Ongoing research and monitoring may be required to demonstrate that these contaminants do not pose a public health risk following aerobic composting.

“Sanitisation standards for compost have been developed in the USA (composting Council of the US, 1993; Leege and Thompson, 1997) and in the UK by the Composting Association (2000). The latter have been reviewed recently in a WRAP-funded project and specify minimum compost temperatures of 55-65°C for periods of 3 to 14 days depending on the composting process (turned windrow, in-vessel, static aerated piles). A risk assessment of composting treatment to dispose of catering waste containing meat recommended a minimum composting temperature of 60°C for 2 days (Gale, 2002). This was based on the eradication data for a large number of animal pathogens.” (Wrap report, 2003)

Based on the evidence collected and reviewed in the document quoted above, thorough monitoring of composting facilities is necessary to ensure that harmful bacteria will be eliminated through the composting process. In particular monitoring of compost temperature is essential. This would support the use of a managed composting facility.

Once composting has taken place and processed the harmful microbes referred to above, it is important then to exclude any risk of further contamination of compost piles with animal faeces including rodent and bird faeces.

References:

Occurrence and Survival of Human Pathogens in Green Compost, Wrap, 2003

Peat and climate change

Peat soils are the most carbon-rich soils on the planet. In Great Britain peat soils are estimated to store 550Mt C. Not only do peat soils contain more carbon than other soils, they can continue to

sequester carbon indefinitely (in contrast to mature woodland which attains carbon equilibrium after around 500 years). South Lakeland contains many areas dominated by peat soils, although much of this is currently degrading. Peat harvesting continues in Cumbria and Scotland to produce garden compost. This practice represents a highly undesirable destruction of a critical natural asset, essential to removing carbon from the atmosphere. Garden compost can be obtained by composting, including the composting of waste materials – thus preventing the loss of carbon caused by peat harvesting.

References: Carbon Storage by Habitat, Natural England NERR043, 2012

Part 4: Sources of Compostable material

1: Leaf litter

Leaf litter from seasonal leaf fall is currently collected in Kendal by SLDC through contractor Continental Landscapes and stored as a resource for allotment holders as leaf mould. The leaf litter on collection is contaminated by dog waste, plastic litter and plastic flowers (from the cemetery).

The quality of the composted leaf mould, as currently managed, is not very high. With more focus on managing the composting process well, a better quality of leaf mould could be obtained.

Leaf mould contains a great deal of biodiversity which will contribute to healthy soils and healthy plant growth. It is an important resource which should not be squandered.



2: Grass mowings

Grass mowings are currently collected from 2 different sources: short grass cuttings from amenity grassland, and long cuttings from areas managed as meadow. There is an opportunity to compost, in particular, the meadow cuttings. This can be achieved by mixing the long mowings with short grass cuttings and wood chip. A good mix of these 3 components will produce a high quality compost. This mixture would not use up all the short grass cuttings obtained from operations around the Town, but a proportion can be used in this way.

3: Wood chip

Wood chip cannot be satisfactorily composted on its own due to the high C:N ratio. However it is very useful in combination with other components with a low C:N ratio. So wood chip can be mixed with food waste or with grass mowings. Also wood chip can be stored easily in an outdoor bunker until it is needed.

4: Food waste

Food waste is currently produced from a large number of sources in Kendal. Food waste from commercial premises, including schools, is currently removed by waste contractors. Food waste from domestic homes may be composted in specialised closed-vessel composters, however this does require a degree of commitment from the householder and a use for the product, ie a cared-for garden or allotment. When food waste is collected in grey bins it is likely to go to the incinerator, where it is problematic because of the high water content. Food waste, however, can be composted to produce a high quality compost which replaces the need for peat-based compost.

Food waste from retail

The quantity and type of food waste produced in retail units will be enormously variable in quantity and type, ranging from a few tea bags and fruit peelings from an office canteen, to significant mixed food from a restaurant, to large amounts of waste generated by supermarkets. Further research is

needed to understand quantities of food waste. Sites where large quantities are produced could compost on-site, but this is not viable where smaller quantities are produced. In the latter case, food waste could be collected and processed centrally to produce compost.

Food waste from domestic sources

It is estimated that an average household produces around 200kg of food waste per year. The most efficient and environmentally-conscious way to manage this is for householders to compost this waste in specialised composts. The District Council have promoted the use of “digesters” for this purpose. However, this type of composter is not suitable for householders without gardens, or those with no interest in gardening. By collecting food waste from households with no gardens, such as social housing blocks of flats, and composting this centrally, this nutrient and carbon source can be turned into a useful compost product.

Food waste from schools and other canteens

Many schools across England have already installed on-site composters which process all the food waste from their kitchens. The composted product can go directly to the school garden. However small schools, or canteens with smaller capacity, do not produce enough food waste to make on-site composting viable. Again in this case, collection and centralised composting can provide a way in which composting of food waste can become viable.

Part 5: Infrastructure for a municipal composting site

There are of course many approaches to engineering a solution to a municipal facility such as is being considered here. This report considers aerobic composting of landscape products in bays, and aerobic in-vessel composting of food waste using 2 alternative designs of composter.

Aerobic composting of landscape products in bays

Technical papers often refer to aerobic composting taking place in windrows¹. Composting in bays is scientifically the same as this, but contains the spread of the compost to discrete managed bays.

The materials considered in this report can be composted by the windrow method in concrete bays measuring approximately 4m wide by 6m long. This would require a concrete base suitable for driving a mechanical shovel over, and 9" concrete block walls to separate bays up to a height of 1.5m. Materials can be tipped directly into the appropriate bays from tipper vehicles. In order to ensure maintenance of aerobic conditions materials can be turned occasionally (perhaps 2x per year) by means of a mechanical shovel. The bays for each heap should contain materials from a single season, ideally materials should be kept in a bay for 2 years to complete the composting process.

An effective municipal composting facility could have 7 bays to accommodate

- leaf litter (3 bays),
- a mixture of meadow grass, short grass and wood chip (3 bays),
- wood chip (1 bay).

A mechanical shovel/loader would be required to turn and empty bays.

Once composting is completed the finished compost can be removed by mechanical shovel and transported off-site on a tipper vehicle or to a bagging area, as required.

It is anticipated that a composting facility would also require dry storage areas for machinery, a small office for records and storage of PPE etc, and a toilet. A water supply would be required for personal hygiene and cleaning of equipment.

The facility should be maintained as a bio-secure area to ensure no cross-contamination between fresh food waste and composted product. The fenced area should be rodent-proof.

Food waste composting options:

Large Ridan Composter



The Large Ridan composter is a manually operated rotary vessel with a capacity of up to 400L food waste per week (20,000L per year). The composter requires a level concrete base for installation plus space for maturation boxes. The vessel is 2.5m x 1m x 1.6m high and weighs 70kg when empty.

As this composter is manually operated, it requires no services.

It is anticipated that, if operating to full capacity, this composter would generate around 2000L (equivalent to 50x40L bags) of garden compost per year.

<https://www.ridan.co.uk/large-ridan-food-waste-composter/>

Big Hanna T480 model



The Big Hanna comes in a large range of models for different capacities. The T480 model is considered here as an example.

The Big Hanna T480 composter is an electrically operated rotary in-vessel composter with a capacity of between 800 and 2400kg per week, which is 40-120t of food waste per year, or equivalent to the waste from 275 to 650 households (the range in figures represents the range between operating at minimum or maximum capacity).

The manufacturer claims this represents a saving of approximately 216 MtCO₂e per year.

The Big Hanna T480 has dimensions of 6.4m x 2m by 2.2m high and weighs 4.5t empty and 10.1t when full. This model requires a sealed concrete floor and housing in a rain proof shed. It also requires a 3 phase electricity supply, and for a closed shed, a ventilation system.

http://www.bighanna.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Technical_information_all_models_Big_Hanna_composter_en.pdf

Collection of materials from retail and domestic sources

As with the site design, there are many possible solutions to collecting food waste from a range of sources.

This report considers collection of small quantities of food waste from a large number of sources within a range of 2km from the central site.



Collection by a single e-cargo bike would make possible collections of a total of around 1200kg of waste per week. This would enable transport of small quantities of waste from both domestic and retail sources in containers. By using a cargo bike, access can be obtained to pedestrian areas and spaces restricted to cars/vans. This would make rapid collection of materials from an area local to a centralised site, quick, easy and emission-free.

Suitable models of e-cargo bikes are available for around £8,500. This would require a garage and charging area within the composting facility.

For collection quantities significantly above 1200kg/wk or at a greater distance than say 2km, a van would be required. By comparison an electric van such as Nissan e-NV200 is currently available for around £20,000.

Composting product

The products derived from a municipal composting site represent an important resource which retains carbon, contains plant nutrients, and which are also a rich source of a microscopic organisms which contribute to soil diversity and plant health. Soil biodiversity is essential to maintain plant health and the ongoing ability of soils to produce food, as well as maintaining the soil's ability to sequester carbon.

Compost derived from leaf litter and meadow grass mowing can be used as soil conditioner and mulching. If retained as a live product, they can supply not only plant nutrients but a vast range of soil organisms. While there is limited research in this area, it seems reasonable to think that composted leaf litter in particular would be likely to contain many of the organisms essential to healthy tree growth, possibly including spores of the arbuscular micorrhizal fungi² essential for specific tree species.

Compost derived from food waste is also a live product containing a vast array of fungal and animal detritivores³. If retained as a live product, these detritivores will continue to live in the soils after use, assisting in the natural processes of nutrient and organic matter assimilation.

There seems to be no research into the nutrient status of composted food waste, but it is reasonable to assume that it will contain a wide range of essential plant nutrients.

All of these composts can be removed from the facility loose, or processed in a bagging area, to be used as bags of live compost. This is a product which is valued by gardeners and should demand a premium price. As peat mining is brought to an end, demand for peat-free compost will rise.

The bagging of compost requires a bagging machine and bagging area. There is a wide range of bagging machinery available, with a range of capacities and variations. In particular, there are a range of options in respect of loading of loose compost into the machine. Suitable bagging machines may be available for around £8000.

¹ **windrow** is an agricultural term referring to a loose pile of materials

² **arbuscular micorrhizal fungi** (AMF) are soil fungi which live in a symbiotic relationship, partially within the plant cells of a plant root, and partly in the soil. They play a vital role in enabling plants to obtain and utilise nutrients from the soil. Specific species of AMF live in symbiosis with specific plants. Absence of the specific AMF can seriously inhibit the growth of that plant.

³ **detritivore** is an animal which feeds on dead matter, typical detritivores are woodlouse which feed on dead leaf matter, but there is a vast web of detritivores living in the soil.

Part 6: Food Waste Composting and Environmental Health

Environmental Health

As referred to in the Wrap report on processing of green compost (cited below), if composting is carried out at temperatures of 55C to 60C, the process should pose no risk to public health. This report refers specifically to the harmful vectors e-coli, listeria, salmonella and campylobacter. The report finds that there is no evidence of any of the above, or any other harmful bacteria, survive composting at temperatures remaining above 55C for 3 days.

To ensure this risk is managed, it is essential to maintain records of temperatures and to ensure there is no cross-contamination between food waste entering the processer and compost product leaving it. A robust system of temperature recording is recommended. Regular testing for disease causing vectors by an environmental health laboratory is also recommended.

Occurrence and Survival of Human Pathogens in Green Compost, Wrap, 2003

Waste operator's licence

Kendal Composting facility would be required to have a Waste Carrier's Licence. It seems likely that it would require a lower tier license for the collection and transport of food waste. This would cost at most £154 for a license.

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers>

Animal bi-products legislation

While animal bi-products legislation applies primarily to the control of slaughter houses, handling of food waste including meat and dairy, falls under some parts of the legislation. The relevant paragraphs are:

- “the strict segregation of types of animal bi-products from any other type of waste” ie food waste should not be mixed with say leaf matter
- “animal bi-products should never be allowed to re-enter the food chain”
- “demonstrable care must be exercised to never contaminate the wider environment with animal bi-products or any effluent from this”. This would require a strict regime for cleaning of equipment, and managing any leaching of liquids in line with regulations.
- “The design of a food composting facility and any containers used for the transfer of food waste must enable the segregation of different products, and be kept clean and hygienic”.

https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/chapter18-waste_management-final_version-3.pdf

EU Waste Framework Directive and End of waste legislation

The EU Waste Framework Directive remains part of UK law. This legislation defines a strict technical protocol for processing waste products to create non-waste products. The document cited below sets out the legal framework which enables the legal processing of food waste into non-waste compost. This process includes verification by an accredited certification body.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/quality-protocol-for-the-production-and-use-of-compost-from-waste>

Part 7: Research

The project provides a number of areas of academic research interest, investigating subjects which are currently not well researched. Of particular interest may be the following research areas:

The survival of harmful microorganisms through aerobic composting processes

How beneficial microorganisms which live in processed compost can benefit soils.

Practical uses for compost products to enhance plant health.

Part 8: Case Studies

Leeds City Food Waste composting

<https://www.businessinspiredgrowth.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Plate-2-Plate-Compost-RW.pdf>

This example from Leeds is supported by Circular Yorkshire. There is a very simple business plan, to collect food waste from a variety of source in Leeds City, compost centrally using a rapid composter, then sell the produce locally. This project demonstrates the feasibility of the collection, processing and selling of compost produced by food waste.

Calderdale and Kirklees Cardboard to Caviar project

<https://www.instituteofnext.com/from-cardboard-to-caviar-closed-loop-recycling/>

This is a wonderful example of a circular economy with economic, employment and environmental benefits at every stage of the loop. It demonstrates innovative but essentially simple solutions to waste management.

Food waste composting Nightingale Estate, Hackney and Fairfield Farmers Market

<http://www.recyclingexpert.co.uk/compostingasacommunity.html>

This link describes 2 different community composting projects each taking waste produce from different sources and composting in rapid composters centrally. The example from Hackney demonstrates this process collecting from households in blocks of flats. The surprising figure quoted is a take up by residents of 85%. The example from Manchester shows the potential for employment through a social enterprise based around composting.

Dalesfoot Composts

<https://www.dalefootcomposts.co.uk/>

I include this item in my list of case studies only to show that there is a market for peat-free composts. Dalesfoot charge a premium price at £10.99 for 30L plastic sacks of locally (Cumbrian) produced composts for a variety of purposes (2020 prices). As peat harvesting is phased out, demand for peat-free composts can only rise.

Part 9: Phasing of development

The concept of a community/municipal composting facility could be developed in a number of ways. I would currently suggest a phased approach to develop a facility to full use over 3 years. This would be quite a cautious approach. More ambitious approaches are possible.

Phase 1 - Appraise potential sites based on the site requirements outlined in this report.

Potential sites include:

- a. Kendal Quarry
- b. Mintsfeet Depot
- c. Sedbergh Drive (former Castle Park school site) owned by GGE Ltd
- d. Canal Head Recycling centre
- e. UU land near Horticare
- f. SLDC Canal Path near Parkside Road

Include key stakeholders in this appraisal process including CCC and SLDC and their relevant waste contractors.

Phase 2

Construct the facility. Collect seasonal leaf fall and possibly mowing from hay meadows for aerobic composting in bays.

Phase 3

Install an aerobic in-vessel composter. Collect food waste from participating retail and food outlets for composting. Set up a collection system using an e-cargo bike from sources in Kendal Town Centre.

Set up a demonstration collection with an active residents group.

Continue the composting in bays.

Develop a bagging system to enable compost to be sold.

Phase 4

Develop collections from retail and food outlets.

Develop collections from blocks of flats.

Work with local schools to set up in-house food waste composting systems.

Work with local supermarkets to set up in-house or centralised food waste composting systems.

Continue the composting in bays.

Costings

The costs of this project could vary significantly depending on choice of site, machinery etc. A costed ball-park figure for 3 years of £150,000 +/- £25,000 has been calculated.

Partnerships

Several groups within Kendal have already been part of the discussions around this initiative and have expressed an interest in a partnering arrangement. In particular Waste into Wellbeing has shown specific interest in partnering with the Composting Initiative.

KENDAL TOWN COUNCIL REPORT

To: Environment & Highways Committee	17 May 2021
From: Project Manager	Agenda Item No. 8d)

Citizens Jury Update

- Kendal Town Council and South Lakeland District Council's response to the recommendations received and uploaded to the Citizens Jury website and shared with former Jury members
- Cumbria County Council are currently collating their response
- The Recommendations Panel will take place on the 23rd of June at 11am. Jury members will present each recommendations for stakeholders to report progress against. The following organisations will be invited:

South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria County County, South Lakeland Housing, Cumbria Action for Sustainability, South Lakes Action on Climate Change, Kendal Futures, National Farmers Union, Youth Activist Group, the Labour Party and the Green Party. All were former members of the Oversight Panel and are well placed to action the recommendations of the Jury.

- The Shared Futures Final report has been sent to all E&H Councillors, newsletter subscribers, Crowdfunder supporters, Kendal Town Council and Kendal Jury websites and Facebook pages.
- A press release prepared together with Shared Future has been sent to Positive News and The Guardian.
- Jury members who volunteered to support the film screening events have decided not to create an independent group but have agreed to keep supporting KTC. Support roles will include attending the Recommendations Panel and engagement events.
- KTC hosted a productive meeting with South Lakes Housing who are keen to pilot wild flower meadows in partnership with KTC and share progress via the Recommendations Panel.
- National Design Council training continues to be extremely useful. Together with SLDC, Design Council tools were used to create the prototype shared above has been created.

The Kendal Jury presentation of the online hub and festival stand ideas at a Design Council training session has been selected for a national Local Government event in October.