



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

19 November 2018

Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 27 November 2018 at 10.00 am in Aura Business Centre, Wainfleet Road Industrial Estate, Skegness, Lincs PE25 3SJ (See attached plan)** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Keith Ireland'.

Keith Ireland
Chief Executive

Membership of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee (11 Members of the Council)

Councillors B M Dobson (Chairman), Mrs W Bowkett (Vice-Chairman), B Adams, Mrs A M Austin, G E Cullen, M A Griggs, C Matthews, R P H Reid, Mrs E J Sneath, C L Strange and Dr M E Thompson

**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 2018**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declaration of Members Interests	
3	Minutes of the meeting held on 30 October 2018	5 - 14
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Draft Statement of Community Involvement <i>(A report by Adrian Winkley, Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader, in connection with a review of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement by 2019 before it goes out to public consultation and then to the Council for approval)</i>	15 - 56
6	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Report Global Warming Above 1.5°C <i>(A report by Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager, which provides an overview of "Global Warming above 1.5°C" (the report), which was released in October, by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC))</i>	57 - 62
7	Visitor Economy Action Plan: Promoting Tourism <i>(A report by Mary Powell, Tourism Manager, in connection with the visitor economy action plan which identified the need to invest in better promotion of the county to potential tourists)</i>	63 - 70
8	Lincolnshire Remembrance Project <i>(A report by Cathryn Pike, Project Development Officer, in connection with the outcomes achieved through completion of the project which consisted of working with communities across the county to support commemoration activities throughout the World War centenary period)</i>	71 - 74
9	Environment Quarter 2 Performance Measures (1 July to 30 September 2018) <i>(A report by David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner, in connection with environment performance measures for Quarter 2)</i>	75 - 92
10	Economy Quarter 2 Performance Measures (1 July to 30 September 2018) <i>(A report by Justin Brown, Economic Growth Commissioner, in connection with economic performance measures for Quarter 2)</i>	93 - 106

11 Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

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(A report by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, in connection with the Committee's future Work Programme)

Democratic Services Officer Contact Details

Name: **Rachel Wilson**

Direct Dial **01522 552107**

E Mail Address rachel.wilson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Please note: for more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting

- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports

Contact details set out above.

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www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/committeerecords



**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
30 OCTOBER 2018**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR B M DOBSON (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors Mrs W Bowkett (Vice-Chairman), Mrs A M Austin, G E Cullen, M A Griggs, C Matthews, R P H Reid, S P Roe, Mrs E J Sneath, C L Strange and Dr M E Thompson

Councillors C J Davie (Executive Councillor for Economy and Place) was also in attendance.

Officers in attendance:-

Justin Brown (Commissioner for Economic Growth), Cheryl Hall (Democratic Services Officer), David Hickman (Growth & Environment Commissioner), Cathy Jones (Policy Manager, Greater Lincolnshire LEP), Linsay Hill Pritchard (Principal Commissioning Officer (Accountable Body)), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer) and Vanessa Strange (Accessibility and Growth Manager).

32 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor B Adams.

It was noted that the Chief Executive had reported that having received a notice under Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990, he had appointed Councillor S P Roe as a replacement member of the Committee in place of B Adams, for this meeting only.

33 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTEREST

Councillor Mrs W Bowkett advised that with respect to *Agenda Item 5 – The Agriculture Bill* she had an interest in County Farms.

34 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 18 SEPTEMBER 2018

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 18 September 2018 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record, subject to *providence* being amended to *provenance* on the top of page 11 of the agenda pack.

35 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF OFFICERS

The Executive Councillor for Economy and Place advised that he was sad to report the news that Fogarty in Boston would be subject to insolvency proceedings, which would result in a loss of circa 200 jobs. The Committee recognised that Fogarty was an important part of Boston's history. The Councillors' and officers' thoughts were with the staff and their families, and it was advised that the Council would work with Boston Borough Council, Jobcentre Plus and other partners to support those affected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget had set out significant ways in which Government would help businesses, in particular high street retailers. It was noted that as with all budgets, the detailed announcements would follow in the forthcoming weeks. The Executive Councillor was particularly interested to see how the £1.6bn of funding allocated to industrial strategies and technology would be allocated.

The Executive Councillor had previously briefed members on the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership's (GLLEP) World of Work website, which had continued to be very popular and was used by teachers to help them to plan lessons on careers. The Executive Councillor was pleased to report that by working with the GLLEP and the national Careers and Enterprise Company, the Council now hosted an officer whose job was to be a link between employers and schools so that lessons on careers could be more effective.

The Executive Councillor was delighted to report that the North Sea Observatory had been shortlisted for a Design Award through the prestigious Architects Journal. A meeting of the Committee would be held at the Observatory in the spring of 2019.

Lincolnshire had hosted a very successful visit from one of USA's top travel bloggers with excellent coverage of Lincoln and the rest of the County. It was also highlighted that the Council's Tourism Manager would be representing Lincolnshire on the Mayflower 400 stand at the annual World Travel Market exhibition in London.

Team Lincolnshire continued to grow, with circa 80 paying members now in place. A promotional event had recently been held as part of the MIPIM UK exhibition in London. A further Team Lincolnshire event would be arranged in late November 2018 focusing on investment opportunities from the West Midlands.

The Executive Councillor had signed a formal sister region agreement with Hunan in China in early October 2018. The officer team would hold monthly video conferencing meetings with officials in Hunan to progress opportunities that had been discussed during the visit. A 'Trading with China' seminar had recently been held and a student from south Lincolnshire would be spending six months on an internship in Changsha to help to give a presence in that region.

The Executive Councillor was pleased to report that the Council had helped a major food business in the south of the county to retain and grow its footprint in the County, protecting hundreds of jobs.

The Executive Councillor reminded the Committee that he had previously briefed councillors on the Government's local enterprise partnership review. The Council continued to make the case for a GLLEP, potentially with Rutland as an additional partner as this would strengthen economic coherence. Ministers appeared to be determined that overlapping local enterprise partnerships should be avoided, no matter what the local economic case might be. It was highlighted that the south bank of the Humber looked to Lincolnshire for food production and for visitor economy, but looked to the north bank of the Humber for energy production.

It was reported that there had been a positive uptake at the Kirton Distribution Park in Boston.

36 THE AGRICULTURE BILL

Consideration was given to a report which provided the Committee with an update on the Agriculture Bill.

The Committee was advised that following the publication of the Health and Harmony Command Paper in February 2018 and the subsequent consultation period, the Agriculture Bill had been published on 12 September 2018.

The Agriculture Bill should be considered in the context of the 25 Year Environment Plan; the National Industrial Strategy; and the development of a Local Industrial Strategy. The Bill had passed its second reading in the House of Commons and had now moved to the Committee stage.

Lincolnshire County Council had responded to Defra's consultation on the Health and Harmony Command paper, by working with key stakeholders across Lincolnshire, as well as elected members through the Brexit Working Group and the scrutiny committee.

The report contained detailed information on the Bill, including information on its proposed changes to subsidy payments; the new *Environmental Land Management System*; research and development; transition period; delinking; and how the Government would strengthen transparency in the supply chain to assist farmers in getting a better deal in the market place.

An action plan considering impacts of the Bill for Lincolnshire and potential areas of activity for Lincolnshire County Council would be presented to the Committee at its meeting on 27 November 2018.

It was suggested that the action plan focused on: the role of the Council in giving advice to the farming community; County Farms – how the Council might support its tenants; exploring the opportunities for Lincolnshire farmers in seeking provenance for their foods; and the changing employment needs in agriculture.

The Committee was provided with an opportunity to ask questions, where the following points were noted: -

- The current Basic Payment Scheme and higher level environmental schemes 'Direct Payments' would be phased out by 2027. In the future, public money would be linked to 'public good', such as better air and water quality, improved soil health, higher animal welfare standards, public access to the countryside and measures to reduce flooding;
- It was clarified that the production of food was not classed as a public good. It was highlighted that this had created significant comment by the sector and many sector organisations had been campaigning for the Bill to explicitly support domestic agriculture to ensure food security and stability of food supply;
- Further to the above point, it was highlighted that there was a need to invest in flood protection, as this helped safeguard food production;
- Concerns were raised by the Committee in relation to the Government's proposal to cease Direct Payments, as this could have a detrimental effect on farmers in Lincolnshire. It was commented that a significant number of farmers had indicated that the payments were the difference between a profit and a loss;
- It was suggested that there was a need for the County Council to consider supporting the farming industry in becoming resilient for the future;
- The Council's County Farms were discussed and it was highlighted that the Council owned 22,000 acres of farming land. The ways in which the Council supported County Farmers were discussed. It was suggested that an officer from the Council's Property Team attended a future meeting of the Committee to discuss County Farms;
- It was clarified that the monies that had currently been allocated for agricultural subsidy would be ring-fenced for the lifetime of the current Parliament only;
- The current payment system would be used for 2019 and 2020. An agricultural transition period would then follow between 2021 and 2027, as Direct Payments were gradually phased out and new schemes commence. All farmers would see a reduction in their payments at the start of the transition period;
- The idea of generating churn, enabling succession planning and enticing new entrants, was a theme of the Command Paper. It was highlighted that there were a number of young people keen to take on County Farm tenancies. It was commented that those young people would require support from the County Council; and
- It was commented that technology had significantly changed the farming industry. Furthermore, consumers now expected cheaply priced food but focus should rather be on quality and paying the right price for good quality food.

RESOLVED

- (1) That the content of the report be noted.
- (2) That support be given to the development of an action plan in partnership with stakeholders, which will outline Lincolnshire County Council's activities in relation to the Agriculture Bill and be presented to the meeting of the Committee on 27 November 2018.

37 AGRI-FOOD SECTOR PLAN

Consideration was given to a report which provided an update on the progress of the Agri-food Sector Plan.

The Agri-food Sector Plan had been produced by the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership but had been shaped by discussion with industry and with the Scrutiny Committee.

It was highlighted that significant progress had been made by the sector. Agriculture and food production represented arguably the most important sector for the area with a farm to fork food chain totally 24% of the county's workforce and represented 21% of the local economy. The county grew 12% of the nation's food and processed 70% of the country's fish so the concentration of farming, food processing and related industries made Greater Lincolnshire significant on a national level as well as locally to the food chain.

In 2014, an Agri-food Sector Plan had been published to guide the development of the industry and the investments required to double the sector's economy by 2030. In 2017 the plan had been updated to reflect the need to respond to Brexit, address the pressure from the introduction of the National Living Wage, and to embrace the progress of new technology. The revised plan was attached as an appendix to the report.

The report provided detailed information as part of the report covering: science and innovation; investment, food enterprise zones; advocacy; trade, employment and automation; and automation, bids for funding.

The Committee was provided with an opportunity to ask questions, where the following points were noted: -

- The food chain was heavily reliant on migrant labour with over 25% of the food processing workforce currently EU migrants with some Lincolnshire businesses employing over 50% of their workforce from the EU in both food processing and distribution. The food sector would therefore be compelled to increase labour productivity and invest in automation. The Committee recognised that there may be a need to support any individuals who may be negatively affected by the introduction of automation. In response, it was advised that the introduction should ideally not result in a loss of jobs but employees could be upskilled to operate and maintain the equipment;

- The agri-culture sector was of significant importance to the county and young people should be encouraged to enter the profession. It was suggested that this could be taken forward by the new officer role, as referred to in Minute 35;
- It was highlighted that the report recommended that the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place, in consultation with the Chairman of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee, support and endorse any bids from partners for agri-food programmes, which were being led by the local enterprise partnership partners and which were seeking funding from central government. The Committee supported this recommendation and requested to receive details of any funding bids at future meetings of the Committee.

RESOLVED

- (1) That the current progress being made on the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership's agri-food sector be noted.
- (2) That support be given to the recommendation for the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place, in consultation with the Chairman of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee, to support and endorse any bids from partners for agri-food programmes, which are being led by the local enterprise partnership partners and which are seeking funding from central government.
- (3) That support be given to the recommendation that officers explore the potential opportunities for Lincolnshire's manufacturing businesses to increase the level of automated projects that they supply to the local food production sector.

38 LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY (LIS)

Consideration was given to a report which updated the Committee on the development of a Local Industrial Strategy and provided an opportunity to comment upon and influence the emerging areas of focus.

It was highlighted that since the last update received by the Committee in July 2018, the Government had published the conclusions of its local enterprise partnership review, providing for reformed and stronger local enterprise partnerships with a single mission: to promote productivity by delivering local industrial strategies. A task and finish group of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) Board of Directors had undertaken a review of its geography. The preferred model was for a Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership, including all eleven Lincolnshire and Rutland local authorities.

The Government had recently published the *Local Industrial Strategies Policy Prospectus*. Furthermore the GLLEP had commissioned a prospectus which would be published imminently. This would provide a framework to guide the development of a Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) for Greater Lincolnshire.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
30 OCTOBER 2018

The Government had asked local enterprise partnerships to produce industrial strategies which were directly relevant to their location, and which were focused on a small number of priorities rather than being a wide strategy for growth. Emerging areas of focus were detailed within the report, which covered the following areas: test bed area for rural energy solutions; food processing productivity; health and care innovation; parts and logistics, digitalisation and connectivity; and an inclusive visitor economy.

Members were provided with an opportunity to ask questions, where the following points were noted: -

- The Committee strongly supported the continuation of the GLLEP, including all ten greater Lincolnshire authorities and Rutland;
- The importance of the workforces for the food processing and health and care sectors was discussed by the Committee. Although there were key benefits for the introduction of new technologies in these sectors, the importance of personal contact should be borne in mind;
- There was a need for young people to be encouraged to enter the food processing and health and care sectors to develop careers. The Council should play a part in promoting the importance of these sectors. It was highlighted that it was difficult for young people to access training courses for these sectors along the east coast without significant travel required. The Committee was advised that consideration was being given to the development of a training programme to be carried out along the east coast over winter months, when there was a seasonal drop in activity; and
- The importance of Greater Lincolnshire's ports on local and regional economies was highlighted. Furthermore, it was highlighted that the port of Boston was of interest to Midlands Connect. Sutton Bridge would also form part of any discussions with Midlands Connect;

RESOLVED

- (1) That the progress made towards the development of a Local Industrial Strategy, including the publication of significant Government reports be noted.
- (2) That the emerging areas of focus, as detailed in the report, be supported.

39 GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP - ACCOUNTABLE BODY PROGRESS REPORT

Consideration was given to a report which provided an update from the Accountable Body on the progress of the Single Local Growth Fund operated on behalf of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership.

The reported focused on the 17/18 Year End; Quarter One 2018/19 dashboard and programme progress; update on Governance; and the Role of the Accountable Body.

It was highlighted that the Accountable Body team had continued to provide a robust environment in which the LEP operated and the single local growth fund projects were in the main progressing well into delivery.

The Committee was invited to consider whether it wished to scrutinise progress with the accountable body more regularly and how this could be achieved.

The Accountable Body team continued to work with the LEP to ensure that projects progress to contractual agreements in order to support the delivery of strategic priorities.

Members were provided with an opportunity to ask questions, where the following points were noted: -

- The performance dashboard, as detailed at Appendix B to the report, was four months behind the current reporting period. This was a government set reporting period, although the latest guidance issued had shortened the period of reporting;
- The Committee was advised that individual project managers were required to report on project milestones and provide full financial information on a quarterly basis. Regular monitoring visits were also scheduled to report on progress;
- It was noted that some large projects had experienced unavoidable delays through judicial reviews, public enquiries and statutory agency requirements and as a result, the outputs achieved to date were lower than what would have normally be expected by this point in the reporting cycle;
- Page 36 of the agenda pack provided a list of the Directors of the GLLEP. It was noted that the role of a director was unpaid and undertaken on a voluntary basis. A number of the directors were the lead officer for individual sub-boards. It was requested that in future the list of directors in the report also included what organisation they represented. It was noted that Councillor C J Davie was appointed by the County Council onto the GLLEP and Richard Wills had been replaced by Keith Ireland, Chief Executive;
- The importance of the GLLEP remaining private sector led, with local authority support was discussed;
- It was requested that the Project RAG (Red, Amber and Green) ratings on the Growth Deal Dashboard at Appendix B to the report, also provided a summary of performance for those projects that had been rated as red or amber. Furthermore, it was requested that the next scheduled progress report to the Committee be project focused;
- It was recognised that the GLLEP had a successful record in terms of bidding for funding and was in the top quartile for obtaining funding;
- The Committee thanked all those members and officers involved in the GLLEP, as it was an excellent example of partnership working.

RESOLVED

- (1) That the current progress being made on the Growth Deal Programme for Greater Lincolnshire be noted.
- (2) That for the next scheduled Accountable Body Progress Report to the Committee be project focused.

40 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report which enabled the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity was focused where it could be of greatest benefit.

It was highlighted that the meeting of the Committee scheduled for 27 November 2018 would be held at the Aura Business Centre, Wainfleet Road, Industrial Estate, Skegness.

The meeting of the Committee scheduled for 9 April 2019 would be held at the North Sea Observatory, Chapel St Leonards.

RESOLVED

That the work programme, as presented, be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.20 pm.

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Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Draft Statement of Community Involvement

Summary:

This item invites the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee to consider a report regarding the Draft Statement of Community Involvement. This report is due to be considered by the Executive on 18 December 2018. The views of the Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of the consideration of this item.

Actions Required:

- (1) To consider the attached report and to determine whether the Committee supports the recommendations to Executive.
- (2) To agree any additional comments to be passed to the Executive in relation to this item.

1. Background

This report provides a summary of the County Council's statutory duty to review its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) by 2019. A proposed Draft SCI has been prepared for public consultation commencing in January 2019 for a six weeks period, subject to the approval of the Executive.

The full Executive report is attached at Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Conclusion

Following consideration of the report, the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendations in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive.

3. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	I016908 – Draft Statement of Community Involvement

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Adrian Winkley, who can be contacted on 01522 554818 or adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk .

Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Executive
Date:	18 December 2018
Subject:	Draft Statement of Community Involvement
Decision Reference:	I016908
Key decision?	Yes

Summary:

The County Council is under a statutory duty to review its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) by 2019. The current SCI was last updated in 2014 and sets out how the County Council will engage and consult the public and stakeholders on the preparation of draft minerals and waste policy documents and during the determination of planning and related applications.

A proposed Draft SCI (attached as Appendix A) has been prepared for public consultation commencing in January 2019 for a six weeks period, subject to the approval of the Executive. In due course, the results of this exercise would help the Executive assess whether the measures set out in the document would be proportionate and effective.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive approve the Draft Statement of Community Involvement attached to this report as Appendix A for public consultation for a period of six weeks commencing in January 2019.

Alternatives Considered:

Not to progress with the public consultation on the Draft SCI.

Reasons for Recommendation:

The Council is required to review the current SCI by October 2019 and then, if necessary, update the document. It is, however, already considered that the document needs to be updated with respect to changes in legislation and to make it more user friendly. Furthermore, it is considered that the potential role of social media in publicising planning matters needs to be given greater emphasis.

In due course, the results of the consultation exercise would allow the Executive to assess whether the proposed measures set out in the Draft SCI are effective and proportionate or whether amendments are needed before it can be recommended for adoption by the full County Council.

Background

1. The County Council is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to have a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) setting out how it will engage and consult the public and stakeholders with respect to:
 - the preparation of minerals and waste planning policy documents; and
 - the determination of planning applications, including related applications such as applications for listed building consent.
2. The current SCI was last updated in 2014 and, under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) ("the 2012 Regulations"), the County Council is required to review the document by October 2019 (five years from the last update). It is considered that the SCI does need to be updated to:
 - take account of changes to legislation;
 - increase the use of social media; and
 - make the document clearer and more "user friendly".
3. A Draft SCI, attached as Appendix A, has been prepared which sets out the statutory requirements for publicity and consultation together with the additional measures that will be used by the County Council to encourage communities and stakeholders to become involved. Paradoxically there is no statutory consultation procedure set out in legislation for the preparation of a new SCI. However, given the subject matter is community involvement, it is considered that the Draft SCI should be subject to consultation for a six week period commencing in January 2019. This would include consultation with the relevant "Specific Consultation Bodies" such as parish councils, and "General Consultation Bodies", such as voluntary bodies, as defined in the 2012 Regulations.
4. The draft SCI has been produced in consultation with the County Council's Community Engagement Team to ensure that it conforms to the Council's Community Engagement Strategy. That team would be providing further advice on the consultation process to help ensure that "Seldom Heard Groups", including those with protected characteristics, are reached. In addition, the Draft SCI will be publicised on the County Council's website and through social media.
5. Following the consultation procedure, any representations received will be reported to the Executive together with any recommended amendments to the Draft SCI to address those representations. The Executive will then be asked to endorse the Draft SCI (with amendments, if necessary) and to recommend its adoption by the full County Council.

Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation. Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken. The proposed changes to the SCI seek to increase the publicity given to the making of planning decisions, reaching out further to local communities including people with protected characteristics. This should help to ensure that people with protected characteristics become aware of the opportunities to become involved in the planning process, potentially with positive outcomes for these groups. The response form for the consultation on the Draft SCI would, however, include a question asking respondents to identify any impacts as a result of protected characteristics and these will be fully taken into account to ensure that the final SCI

enables participation in the Council's engagement activities equally without regard to protected characteristics.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

It is considered that the Draft SCI would contribute to the aims of the JSNA and JHWS by improving the consultation/publicity given to planning matters that could affect the environment, thereby increasing the opportunity for representations to be made about the impacts and for remediation to be put in place.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

This obligation has been considered but is not thought to be directly affected by the proposals in this report.

Conclusion

Consultation on the Draft SCI would allow proper consideration by communities and stakeholders on the measures the County Council would take to encourage their participation in planning decisions. It would therefore help the County Council to assess whether the proposed measures are effective, whilst at the same time remaining proportionate.

Legal Comments:

Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) requires the Council to review its Statement of Community Involvement every five years.

Under s23(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Statement of Community Involvement must be adopted by resolution of the authority. The final decision to adopt the new Statement is therefore reserved to full Council on the recommendation of the Executive. It is within the remit of the Executive to decide to consult on the draft document referred to in the Report prior to formulating its recommendation.

The decision is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

Resource Comments:

Accepting the recommendation to approve the Draft Statement of Community Involvement for public consultation, should have no material impact on the Council's budget.

Consultation**Has The Local Member Been Consulted?**

Not applicable at this stage. All County Council Members would be consulted under the proposed consultation to be commenced in January 2019.

Has The Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

Scrutiny Comments

This report will be considered by the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee on 27 November 2018 and the comments of the Committee will be reported to the Executive.

Has a Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not applicable

Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Draft Statement of Community Involvement
Appendix B	Equality Impact Assessment

Background Papers

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

This report was written by Adrian Winkley, who can be contacted on 01522 554818 or adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk .

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Lincolnshire County Council
Draft Statement of Community Involvement

January 2019

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1. Introduction

What is the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)?

- 1.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) outlines how we (Lincolnshire County Council) will engage and consult the public and stakeholders when producing planning policy documents associated with the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and when the public can have their say on the determination of planning applications that we deal with.
- 1.2 The emphasis on consultation methods will be to promote an open and transparent process where communities and other stakeholders are encouraged to be involved in and have greater ownership of the decisions being made. Although getting involved does not guarantee that we will make changes or decisions that reflect everyone's views, our aim is to ensure that we explain appropriately why we have made particular decisions.
- 1.3 The requirement to produce an SCI is set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This SCI will replace the County Council's previous SCI which was updated in 2014. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) - hereafter referred to as the '2012 Regulations' - require SCI's to be reviewed every five years.
- 1.4 The Localism Act 2011 puts engaging with local communities to shape the places where they want to live, work and play at the heart of the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises that early, proportionate and effective engagement and collaboration with communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators, and statutory consultees is essential to provide the framework on which local communities and planning authorities prepare effective local and neighbourhood plans.

Consultation and Engagement Methods

- 1.5 Consultation and engagement methods will be chosen to make them as relevant and effective as possible based on the different stages of the planning process. The County Council's website is our preferred method for both sharing information and receiving responses and will be used as widely as possible. Where this is not possible, letters will be sent to relevant parties informing them of opportunities to participate, and written representations will be welcomed.
- 1.6 We recognise how important it is for interested parties to be kept up to date. We therefore place great emphasis on ensuring our 'Planning' web pages are updated on a regular basis.
- 1.7 All comments submitted to us in response to consultations on Planning Policy documents and Planning Applications will be processed in accordance with

the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and as set out in the Planning Services [Privacy Notice](#).

Community Engagement Strategy, 2018 – 2023

- 1.8 The County Council's Community Engagement Team is a specialist group who provide support to both staff and communities in the preparation and operation of engagement and consultation exercises, to ensure good quality engagement occurs and to help inform people about what engagement is taking place. The Community Engagement Team is responsible for producing the Council's 'Community Engagement Strategy', the most recent of which covers the period 2018 to 2023 and is available on the County Council's [website](#).
- 1.9 Some of the key aims of the Strategy are as follows:
- to ensure the Council's engagement is effective, inclusive and has genuine influence
 - use clear language wherever the Council informs, consults or involves the community
 - ensure feedback is provided on all consultation and involvement undertaken
 - work with town and parish council's and various organisations to provide support so communities can develop and be actively involved.
- 1.10 Planning Services have worked closely with the Community Engagement Team throughout the preparation of this SCI.

Consultation on a 'Draft' SCI – How to get Involved?

- 1.11 This document is a 'Draft' of the new SCI which is being published for public consultation **[Insert Dates]** in order to enable communities and other stakeholders to have their say on the content of the document and the proposed methods of engagement and consultation before it is adopted. Response forms, along with details of the deadline for comments, and where to send them, are available alongside this document on our website at www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste. All comments received will be carefully considered, and where appropriate any necessary changes will be incorporated into a final SCI which is programmed to be adopted by the County Council later in 2019.

2. Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

- 2.1 Lincolnshire County Council is responsible for the production, monitoring and review of a **Minerals and Waste Local Plan**, comprising one or more 'Development Plan Documents' (DPDs). DPDs form part of the statutory development plan for the County and, under planning law, applications must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 2.2 At the time of publication of this SCI the Minerals and Waste Local Plan is comprised of two separate DPDs: a Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document (CSDMP), adopted June 2016; and a Site Locations document (SLD), adopted December 2017. The 2012 Regulations require Local Plans to be reviewed at least every five years. This chapter sets out how we will involve the community and stakeholders in the production of DPDs to replace or supplement the existing documents.
- 2.3 A timetable for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan is set out in the County Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which is reviewed regularly and available to the public on our website: www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste. Up-to-date information showing the state of the Council's compliance with the timetable set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is reported in the Authority Monitoring Reports, also available on our website.

Who will be involved?

- 2.4 In line with the requirements of the 2012 Regulations, when producing DPDs the Council must legally consult 'Specific' and 'General' consultation bodies who are considered to have an interest in the proposed Plan.
- 2.5 When updating our Minerals and Waste Local Plan, we will invite the following to be involved in the various stages of consultation:
- Specific consultation bodies – are statutory consultation groups, specified in the 2012 Regulations, that are often knowledgeable in certain subjects (e.g. the Environment Agency on flooding matters and utilities companies which operate in the County).
 - General consultation bodies – include a wide range of other groups and organisations such as voluntary bodies, special interest groups (e.g. those that represent the interests of seldom heard groups).
 - Local residents, especially in those areas likely to be affected by the Plan.
 - Businesses considered appropriate.
- 2.6 In addition to those listed above who will be contacted and made aware of consultations, any individual, business or organisation is welcome to

participate at any stage of the consultation process. In order to promote greater community participation and to meet the needs of different communities, a variety of methods are likely to be used at various stages of the plan making process.

Involvement of Seldom Heard Groups

- 2.7 All sections of the community with an interest in a particular area will be engaged. Particular effort will be made to identify and engage underrepresented and seldom heard groups in Lincolnshire, including those with the following protected characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation. Within a sparsely populated county such as Lincolnshire, it is also important to ensure the involvement of groups including rural communities suffering from isolation.
- 2.8 Challenges encountered by the above groups range from accessibility to venues, language barriers, social differences and types of media being used. Specific organisations aimed at targeting these groups, identified with assistance from the Council's Community Engagement Team, will be utilised for consultation purposes; appropriate locations and a variety of media employed.

Duty to Cooperate

- 2.9 In addition to the specified stakeholders and groups identified above, the Localism Act 2011 introduced the 'Duty to Cooperate', which requires Local Planning Authorities such as Lincolnshire County Council to engage and co-operate on an ongoing basis with neighbouring authorities and other bodies and organisations in relation to strategic and cross-boundary matters. The 2012 Regulations specify a list of Duty to Cooperate bodies that we are required to engage with. In conjunction with the production of DPDs we will produce supporting documents to demonstrate how we have met the Duty to Cooperate. These are likely to take the form of statements of common ground or similar, and will be available alongside all other supporting documents.

When and how the community and stakeholders will be involved?

- 2.10 The key stages of preparation of DPDs are prescribed by the 2012 Regulations. Below is a summary of the stages that interested parties can get involved in, and how we intend to consult them. Where possible and appropriate, we will go beyond the minimum requirements to promote greater community participation.

Preparation of a DPD (Regulation 18)

- 2.11 During the early stages of evidence gathering and preparation of a DPD, we are required to notify specified bodies or persons of the subject of the

document to be prepared, and invite them to make comments about what it should contain.

2.12 The number of consultations carried out at Regulation 18 stage is at the discretion of the County Council, and so may vary depending on the nature and complexity of the DPD being prepared. Regulation 18 consultation often comprises two separate stages: an 'Issues and Options' stage to scope out the key themes to be covered; and a further consultation on the 'Preferred Approach' subsequently identified, enabling views to be put forward on a 'Draft' document prior to the next stages of production. For less complex documents, there may only be the need for a single Regulation 18 consultation.

2.13 The table below sets out the minimum requirements for community involvement at Regulation 18 stage(s), and those measures we will utilise above and beyond these minimum requirements:

Minimum Requirements for Regulation 18 Consultation	Additional Measures to be Utilised
<p>To notify (by letter or e-mail) and invite representations from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific consultation bodies • General consultation bodies • Residents or other persons carrying on business within the area where appropriate <p>(The Authority will notify all those considered to have an interest, detailing the consultation period and how comments can be made).</p>	<p>Informal Press Release to local newspapers to publicise the consultation.</p> <p>Use of County Council's Social Media accounts to publicise the consultation.</p> <p>Make consultation documents and associated information available on the County Council's website, alongside response forms.</p> <p>Stakeholder meetings (where appropriate).</p> <p>Public drop-in sessions (where appropriate).</p>

Publication of a DPD (Regulation 19)

2.14 After considering the responses received during the previous stage(s) in relation to the formulation of a 'Draft' document, the next stage is the production of a 'Proposed Submission' or 'Publication Draft' of the DPD being prepared. This will be the 'final' version of the DPD that we propose to submit to the Secretary of State.

2.15 Regulation 19 requires the Proposed Submission version of a DPD, along with accompanying 'proposed submission documents', to be published and made available for a period of formal public consultation to allow the local community and interested parties to make representations on the 'soundness' and legal compliance of the proposed final version of the document.

2.16 The 'proposed submission documents' that accompany the DPD will include a statement summarising issues raised in responses received during Regulation 18 consultation(s) and how these were taken into account in the final document. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to reply to each individual person or respond to every comment raised, but we will ensure all comments received are carefully considered.

2.17 The table below sets out the minimum requirements for community involvement at Regulation 19 stage, and those measures we will utilise above and beyond these minimum requirements:

Minimum Requirements for Regulation 19 Consultation	Additional Measures to be Utilised
<p>Make a copy of all 'proposed submission documents' and associated information available on the County Council's website, at the County Council's principal office, and other places* considered appropriate.</p> <p>Make a 'statement of representations procedure' available as above, (this will detail how representations can be made and the deadline for comments, which will be a minimum of six weeks following publication).</p> <p>Notify (by letter or e-mail) each of the 'general' and 'specific' consultation bodies previously invited to make representations at Regulation 18 stage, that the proposed submission documents are available for inspection and the places and times they can be inspected, and provide the statement of representations procedure.</p>	<p>Informal Press Release to local newspapers to publicise the consultation.</p> <p>Use of County Council's Social Media accounts to publicise the consultation.</p> <p>Stakeholder meetings (where appropriate)</p> <p>Public drop-in sessions (where appropriate)</p> <p>*Copies of all 'proposed submission' documents and the statement of representations procedure will be placed at District/Borough Council main offices.</p>

Submission of a DPD (Regulation 22)

2.18 Following Regulation 19 consultation, we will submit the DPD to the Secretary of State for independent examination. The DPD will be accompanied by a number of 'submission documents' which will include a statement providing a summary of the main issues raised in any representations at Regulation 19 stage, along with copies of the representations received.

2.19 A copy of the 'submission documents' and associated information will be made available on our website. In addition, appropriate submission documents will be made available at the County Council's principal office, and the main offices of District/Borough Councils. A statement highlighting that

the above documents are available, and where they can be inspected will also be available at the above locations.

- 2.20 We will notify (by letter or e-mail) each of the 'general' and 'specific' consultation bodies previously invited to make representations at Regulation 18 stage, that the submission documents are available for inspection and the places and times they can be inspected, along with anyone else who has specifically asked to be notified when the DPD is submitted.

Examination of a DPD (Regulation 24)

- 2.21 A Planning Inspector will be appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out the independent examination of the DPD. The Planning Inspector will carefully consider any representations made at Regulation 19 stage as part of the examination process.
- 2.22 Details of the Examination will be made available on our website, at the County Council's principal office, and District/Borough Council main offices. Stakeholders that made formal representations at Regulation 19 stage will be individually notified at least six weeks before the opening of any public hearings. Furthermore, we will issue a press release and publicise the details of the upcoming hearings through the County Council's social media channels.
- 2.23 Any interested parties and members of the public can attend and observe the examination hearings, however the right to appear and be heard at examination hearings is generally limited to those persons who have made representations seeking a change to the Plan.
- 2.24 If, during examination, it is determined that modifications are necessary to make the DPD sound, if required by the Inspector, we will carry out additional consultation on the proposed modifications and forward the responses to the Inspector for consideration.

Adoption of a DPD (Regulation 26)

- 2.25 To complete the examination process, the Inspector will issue a report setting out whether the DPD is considered to be 'sound'. Upon receipt, we will publish the Inspector's Report on our website and make it available for inspection at the County Council's principal office, and at District/Borough Council main offices. We will notify anyone that requested to be informed of receipt of the Inspector's Report.
- 2.26 If the DPD is found sound and legally compliant and the County Council adopt the document (subject to the incorporation of any modifications recommended by the Inspector), a formal Adoption Statement will be issued and made available alongside the adopted DPD and other supporting documents on our website, at the County Council's principal office, and at District/Borough Council main offices. We will also send a copy of the Adoption Statement to any person that requested to be notified of the adoption of the DPD.

Furthermore, we will issue a press release and publicise the details of the adoption through the County Council's social media channels. Amongst other things, the Adoption Statement will detail any modifications made to the DPD, and will set out a six week period for legal challenge which follows adoption of a DPD.

Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.27 Legislation requires a DPD to go through a process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The purpose of an SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents. The SA incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) carried out under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. When required, an SA/SEA will be consulted on throughout the plan-making process, at the same time as the document itself. Relevant stakeholders will also be consulted on the 'scope' of the SA/SEA at the start of the document preparation.

Council Committees

2.28 Decisions and recommendations on draft policy documents for consultation and recommendations for adoption are made by one or more of the following:

- Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
- The Executive .

2.29 The decision to adopt a document is taken by a meeting of the full County Council.

Equality Impact Analysis

2.30 The County Council is committed to promoting equality. An Equality Impact Analysis will be carried out on all relevant DPDs in order to ensure policies do not discriminate against individuals or groups of people with protected characteristics. It is also a key objective to make certain there is equal opportunity for all members of the community to become involved in any of the various stages of plan production or the planning application process.

3. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

What is a SPD?

- 3.1 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) add further detail to the policies set out in Development Plan Documents (DPDs). They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. SPDs are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the 'development plan' (they are not subject to independent examination and do not carry the same status as DPDs). SPDs should be prepared only where necessary.
- 3.2 Given their role and status, the requirements for community involvement in the production of SPDs are not as broad as those for DPDs. The 2012 Regulations set out the requirements for producing SPDs, which are summarised below.

Who will be consulted on SPDs?

- 3.3 The County Council may prepare SPDs at any time, but is not obliged to do so. When preparing an SPD, any individual, business, organisation or group is welcome to partake in the public consultation stage(s). However, the Council may choose to specifically notify those individuals, businesses, organisations and groups which it thinks will have particular interest in the SPD and invite them to comment.

When the Council will consult on SPDs

- 3.4 The nature and extent of consultation during production of SPDs is at the discretion of the County Council, but is likely to include at least one period of consultation on a 'Draft' document, or informal engagement with relevant stakeholders. Prior to the adoption of an SPD, we are also required to make the SPD available on our website, at the County Council's principal office, and at other places considered appropriate, for a minimum period of four weeks to allow any interested parties to make representations on the document ('other places' will include relevant District/Borough Council main offices). At this stage, the SPD will be accompanied by a 'Consultation Statement' detailing the persons and organisations we consulted when preparing the SPD, a summary of the main issues raised, and how these have been addressed in the SPD. As with DPDs, only comments relating to planning considerations will be taken into account.

How the Council will consult on a SPD

- 3.5 Consultation methods will be similar to those used for DPDs. When consulting on SPDs the Council will:
- Make consultation documents and associated information available on our website.

- Issue consultation letters/emails to parties who we consider will have a particular interest in the SPD, to bring consultations to their attention and inform them of how and when they can make comments.
- Where appropriate, issue a press release to bring the consultation to the attention of the wider public and inform them of how and when they can make comments.
- Where appropriate, utilise social media to publicise consultations.
- Where appropriate, hold public drop-in sessions and/or stakeholder workshops in suitable locations.
- Enable individuals and organisations to submit comments either in writing via post, or electronically via email.

Adoption of an SPD

- 3.6 As soon as the County Council adopts an SPD, we will produce an Adoption Statement, which will be made available alongside the SPD on our website, at the County Council's principal office, and at District/Borough Council main offices. We will also send a copy of the Adoption Statement to those that have asked to be informed of the Adoption of the SPD. The Adoption Statement will include details of provisions available for judicial review as set out in the 2012 Regulations (as amended). It will also detail any modifications made to the SPD as a result of representations received. The Adoption of an SPD may also be publicised through the issuing of a press release and through the County Council's social media channels.

4. Neighbourhood Plans

- 4.1 The Localism Act 2011 introduced a new form of community planning entitled Neighbourhood Plans. They allow Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums (authorised groups of local individuals in areas with no parishes) to prepare statutory Neighbourhood Development Plans against which planning applications will be assessed. As Neighbourhood Plans and Orders are not prepared by the County Council, this SCI cannot prescribe what methods of community engagement they must follow. However, we will expect groups preparing Neighbourhood Plans to meet the requirements set out in legislation and to follow wherever possible the general principles and techniques set out in this SCI.
- 4.2 Whilst the County Council's Planning Services do not have specific duties or resources in relation to Neighbourhood Planning, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan is part of the statutory 'development plan' for the County, and therefore we will endeavour to ensure that Neighbourhood Plans fulfil their duties and give due regard to the Minerals and Waste Local Plan during their preparation. Where resources allow, we will endeavour, on request, to provide comments and advice to Neighbourhood Plans that are located in proximity to existing, proposed and safeguarded minerals and waste sites and areas.

5. Planning Applications

- 5.1 We are responsible for determining planning applications for mineral extraction and associated development, waste management proposals and the Council's own development sites (e.g. schools, libraries, fire stations, highway schemes and waste recycling sites).
- 5.2 All other types of planning application (e.g. housing and commercial development) are dealt with by the relevant District/Borough Council.
- 5.3 Full details of how to submit a planning application, including details of all the information and documents that must be submitted alongside an application are available on our [website](#).
- 5.4 Set out below is how we will handle and process any applications received and how you can comment on them.

Pre-application engagement

- 5.5 Applicants are encouraged to involve the local community when developing their proposals¹. Such engagement can be beneficial to both the applicant and the community, as it can foster transparency and enable proposals to respond to local needs and desires.
- 5.6 Before applying for planning permission applicants are therefore encouraged to engage with the local community, have due regard to any comments and views received and (where possible) make changes to their proposal before submitting an application. When submitting their application, applicants should provide details of the consultation undertaken and how this has shaped the final proposal.

How to find out about a planning application in your area?

- 5.7 When a planning application is received we will publish details of the application on our [Planning Register](#). Specifically we will publish details of the nature of the development; location; details of how comments on the application can be made and the deadline for comments to be submitted. All applications and comments received will be published in accordance with the terms and conditions as set out in the Planning Services [Privacy Notice](#).
- 5.8 We are required to publicise and notify the public on certain types of planning application that we deal with. [The Town & Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2015](#) sets out the minimum standards to be adopted and we use a range of different methods which include site and press notices, neighbour notification letters, our website and

¹ At present it is only a legal requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for development involving an installation for the harnessing of wind power for energy production where it involves either the installation of more than 2 turbines or the hub height of any turbine exceeds 15 metres.

social media. These methods build upon the minimum standards set out in legislation and a description of each of these methods is as follows:

Site Notices	These will be displayed for most types of planning application and are typically posted on or near to the site (e.g. on fences, gates, lamp posts or free-standing notice boards, etc). If a development covers a large area several site notices may be posted in the locality. The site notice describes the proposed development and gives information on how and when people can send comments to us.
Press Notice	For certain types of application a press notice will also be placed in the Lincolnshire Echo. The press notice will advertise the proposed development and give information on how and when people can send comments to us.
Neighbour Notifications	Neighbouring residents and properties near to a site will be notified where a proposed development has the potential to impact upon them. Planning Officers have discretion to decide which neighbours to notify and so this may vary depending upon the size, scale and nature of the development. However, anyone can comment on a planning application regardless of whether or not they received a notification and therefore we welcome and encourage anyone that thinks they may be affected by a development to send comments to us.
Planning Register / Website	Most applications will be published on our Planning Register where details of the application are displayed, copies of any plans/drawings and supporting documentation as well as comments received from consultees and the public can also be viewed. Details of how comments on the application can be made and the deadline for comments to be submitted are also given.
Social Media (Facebook)	For certain types of application we will use social media to notify the public that an application has been received. These posts will contain basic information about an application and give a link to where more information can be found, including where and how to send comments to us. Any comments made directly on social media will not be accepted and therefore will not be taken into account. For larger scale or complex applications we may use social media in a more direct way to identify and target interested parties and communities.
Word of mouth	This can be an effective and common way in which information is shared. We recognise this and therefore encourage people that have been notified or that are aware of an application to share this information with their neighbours and communities. We therefore welcome comments from anyone that feels they may be affected by a development or have comments they wish us to take into account. However, anyone proposing to send comments to us should first familiarise themselves with the application and therefore ensure their comments and views are relevant to the proposal and not based or formed on the basis of rumour or misinformation.

5.9 The table below sets out how different types of planning application we deal with will be publicised and which of the above methods we will use to notify the public and local communities. These standards are a minimum and may

be expanded upon depending upon the nature of the development and/or circumstances of the case.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	PUBLICITY/NOTIFICATION METHOD UNDERTAKEN				
	Press Notice (Lincolnshire Echo)	Site Notice	Neighbour Notification	Our website	Social Media (Facebook)
Application accompanied by an Environmental Statement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application which is a departure from the Local Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application that affects a public right of way	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Major development ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minor development ²	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Application for Listed Building Consent	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application affecting the setting of a listed building or the character and appearance of a conservation area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Prior approval for agricultural development ³	✗	✓ Site notice posted by applicant	✓	✓	✗
Prior approval for non-microgeneration solar panels on non-domestic properties	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Prior notification of demolition of a building ³	✗	✓ Site notice posted by applicant	✓	✓	✗
Certificate of Lawfulness for Existing Use and Development	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Advertisements which require Express Consent	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Hazardous Substance Consent	✓ Press notice posted by applicant	✓ Site notice posted by applicant	✓	✓	✓

	Method required by legislation		Additional method adopted by us
	Either option required by legislation		Not required

1 For the County Council a 'major development' is defined in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and is an application for one of the following:-

- any development involving the winning or working of minerals or the use of land for mineral working deposits;
- waste development;
- development involving a building(s) with a floor space of 1,000 square metres or more;
- any other development of a site of one hectare or more.

2 Minor development is any development falling outside the definition of major development, but does not include applications for non-material amendments or for the discharge of conditions. Such applications are not subject to publicity.

3 Where the County Council has advised that prior approval is required.

5.10 Once a planning application has been validated we will endeavour to determine the application within the following timeframes:

- eight weeks in the case of applications for minor development, applications for hazardous substance consent and advertisements which require express consent and prior approval applications for non-microgeneration solar panels;
- 13 weeks in the case of applications for major development (all waste and mineral applications and some County Council applications);
- 16 weeks for applications that are supported by an Environmental Statement; and
- 28 days for prior notifications relating to proposed demolition of buildings and agricultural development.

5.11 Legislation sets the minimum time to comment depending on the type of application:

- 21 days for a standard application (plus where a bank holiday is included in this time period an extra day per each bank holiday);
- 30 days for an application accompanied by an environmental statement;
- An additional 30 days when we re-consult following receipt of further information to support an environmental statement.

5.12 It is also our practice to re-consult and give a further 14 days on which to respond if significant changes are made to any planning proposals which are under consideration.

5.13 Where neighbours are notified in respect of prior notifications for agricultural buildings and the demolition of buildings the period for response will be reduced to 14 days because of the tighter timescales for dealing with these types of notification.

How do I comment on an application?

5.14 Any individual, business, organisation or group is able to submit comments on any planning application either electronically via our [Planning Register](#) or in writing to our Planning Services section. All comments and representations must be received in writing by us within the period specified. We will, however, still take into account any late comments received after the specified date if they are received prior to a decision on the application being made. A verbal or anonymous written comment will not be accepted and therefore will not be taken into account.

5.15 We can only take comments into account that relate to planning considerations: comments on none planning matters such as the impact of the development on property values, or loss of view for example, cannot be taken into consideration. Examples of the planning considerations that we can take into account can be found on our [website](#).

Who else do we consult?

5.16 We consult a wide range of groups and organisations on all planning proposals by e-mail or letter before making a decision, including any town/parish council/meeting or Neighbourhood Forum. The groups and organisations consulted will vary according to the type and location of the development. The requirements are set out in legislation and are explained in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#).

How do we make a planning decision?

5.17 For the majority of applications, a decision will be reached by a Planning Officer (known as a delegated decision). The criteria for those applications that are delegated to Planning Officers are listed on our [website](#).

5.18 Should a proposal require determination at the Planning and Regulation Committee all those who made comments on the application will be advised of the date the application will be brought to the Committee. Further details on our Public Speaking arrangements at Committee can be found on our [website](#).

How do I find out about a decision?

5.19 We notify all those who made representations on a development either in writing, by email or in some instances via the local press. All decisions are recorded on the Planning Register held by the relevant District/Borough Council. Copies of our decision notices are also published on our [Planning Register](#).

6. Further Information and Contact Details

For any further information, Lincolnshire County Council's Planning Services can be contacted using the following details:

Planning Services
Lincolnshire County Council
Lancaster House
36 Orchard Street
Lincoln
LN1 1XX

Tel: 01522 782070

E-Mail: mineralsandwaste@lincolnshire.gov.uk (Planning Policy)
dev_planningsupport@lincolnshire.gov.uk (Planning Applications)

Website: www.lincolnshire.gov.uk

The information in this document can be provided in another language or format including larger print. For all enquiries please contact the above number.

Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

****Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010****

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

Decision makers duty under the Act

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

Conducting an Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

The Lead Officer responsibility

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

Summary of findings

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report.

Impact – definition

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions “Who might be affected by this decision?” “Which protected characteristics might be affected?” and “How might they be affected?” will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such, with an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid the impact. Consequences must be included.

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Proposals for more than one option If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.

Background Information

Title of the policy / project / service being considered	Draft Statement of Community Involvement	Person / people completing analysis	Adrian Winkley Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader
Service Area	Planning Services	Lead Officer	Adrian Winkley Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader
Who is the decision maker?	The Executive is the decision maker for the Draft SCI. (The final version will require adoption by the County Council)	How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken?	Desk top exercise
Date of meeting when decision will be made	18/12/2018	Version control	Draft (v0.1)
Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new?	Existing policy/service/project	LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned?	Directly delivered
Describe the proposed change	The SCI has been updated in draft form to reflect changes in legislation and to make it more user friendly. Greater emphasis is also given to the use of social media for publicising planning matters.		

Evidencing the impacts

In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.

You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.

Data to support impacts of proposed changes

When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.

Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk> If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.

Workforce profiles

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1st April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

Positive impacts

The proposed change may have the following positive impacts on persons with protected characteristics – If no positive impact, please state 'no positive impact'.

Age	The Draft SCI proposes to increase the publicity given to the making of planning decisions. This should help to ensure that communities, including people with protected characteristics, become aware of the opportunities to get involved in the planning process. This could potentially have positive outcomes for people with protected characteristics
Disability	As above
Gender reassignment	As above
Marriage and civil partnership	As above
Pregnancy and maternity	As above
Race	As above
Religion or belief	As above

Sex	As above
Sexual orientation	As above

If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

No groups identified

Adverse/negative impacts

You must evidence how people with protected characteristics will be adversely impacted and any proposed mitigation to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. An adverse impact causes disadvantage or exclusion. If such an impact is identified please state how, as far as possible, it is justified; eliminated; minimised or counter balanced by other measures.

If there are no adverse impacts that you can identify please state 'No perceived adverse impact' under the relevant protected characteristic.

Negative impacts of the proposed change and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences on people with protected characteristics are detailed below. If you have not identified any mitigating action to reduce an adverse impact please state 'No mitigating action identified'.

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Age	As the Draft SCI would extend the publicity given to the making of planning decisions, there should be no adverse impact. However, the response form for the consultation on the Draft SCI would include a question asking respondents to identify any perceived impacts on protected characteristics. Any responses will be fully taken into account to ensure that the final SCI enables participation in the Council's engagement activities equally without regard to protected characteristics.
Disability	As above
Gender reassignment	As above
Marriage and civil partnership	As above
Pregnancy and maternity	As above

Race	As above
Religion or belief	As above
Sex	As above
Sexual orientation	As above

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If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

No other groups identified

Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who may be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

You must evidence here who you involved in gathering your evidence about benefits, adverse impacts and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences. You must be confident that any engagement was meaningful. The Community engagement team can help you to do this and you can contact them at consultation@lincolnshire.gov.uk

State clearly what (if any) consultation or engagement activity took place by stating who you involved when compiling this EIA under the protected characteristics. Include organisations you invited and organisations who attended, the date(s) they were involved and method of involvement i.e. Equality Impact Analysis workshop/email/telephone conversation/meeting/consultation. State clearly the objectives of the EIA consultation and findings from the EIA consultation under each of the protected characteristics. If you have not covered any of the protected characteristics please state the reasons why they were not consulted/engaged.

Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity

The consultation will seek to establish if there are any perceived negative impacts on people with protected characteristics and whether further measures could be taken to increase the positive impacts.

Who was involved in the EIA consultation/engagement activity? Detail any findings identified by the protected characteristic

Age	The consultation will be arranged following discussions with the Community Engagement Team. Details have not yet been finalised.
Disability	As above.
Gender reassignment	As above
Marriage and civil partnership	As above.
Pregnancy and maternity	As above.
Race	As above.
Religion or belief	As above.

Sex	As above.
Sexual orientation	As above
Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way? The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.	As above.
Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?	To be reviewed following the consultation.

Further Details

Are you handling personal data?	<p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please give details.</p> <p>Contact details provided by any respondents will be retained so that they can be contacted, if necessary, about their comments and in the event that further consultation on a revised draft is carried out.</p>
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Actions required	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts.	Review the responses to the consultation on the Draft EIA	Adrian Winkley Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader	February/March 2019

Version	Description	Created/amended by	Date created/amended	Approved by	Date approved
Draft	(v0.1)	Adrian Winkley	14.11.2018	Neil McBride	14/11/18

Examples of a Description:
 'Version issued as part of procurement documentation'
 'Issued following discussion with community groups'
 'Issued following requirement for a service change; Issued following discussion with supplier'

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Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - Report Global Warming Above 1.5°C

Summary:

This paper provides an overview of "**Global Warming above 1.5°C**" (the report), which was released in October, by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The report was commissioned by the UN to understand the impacts of 1.5°C, in comparison to 2°C, of warming on a global scale and aims to strengthen the global response to climate change, alongside the challenge of sustainable development, and the need to eradicate poverty.

Under the Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015, 197 countries agreed to hold the rise in global average temperature to "well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels" and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C.

The consequences of 1°C of global warming are now visible through more extreme weather, rising sea levels and diminishing Arctic sea ice, among other changes. Global events, such as the fires in California, have focussed the minds of many, as has the headline of a critical 12 year period, up to 2030, to bring about change.

Limiting global warming to 1.5°C will require rapid and far-reaching transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities. Global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) will need to fall by 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' by 2050. This means that any remaining emissions would need to be balanced by removing CO₂ from the air.

Limiting warming to 1.5°C is theoretically possible; however, doing so will require unprecedented changes.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the report and endorse the decision to join the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2020 Commitment.

1. Background

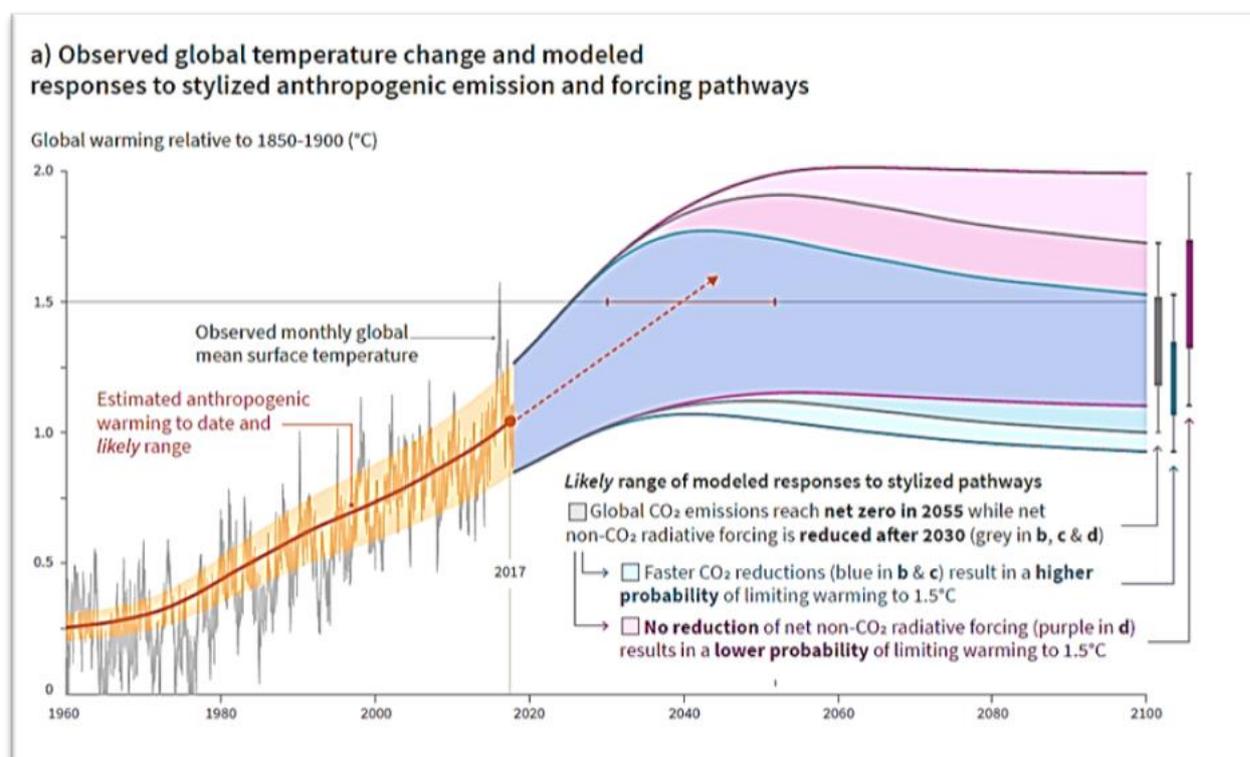
Global Warming of 1.5°C

Human activities to date are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels. Based on the current trends, global warming will reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2050. Warming resulting from emissions from the pre-industrial period to now, will continue for hundreds of years. The risk to which individuals and communities around the world will be exposed to, will vary dependent on the rate of warming, geographic location, levels of development and vulnerability, and on the choices and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options.

Projected Climate Change,

The graph below shows the expected range of temperatures we could experience under 3 different future scenarios.

The grey area shows what could happen if emissions reach zero by 2055 with drastic cuts in human emissions from 2030. The blue area shows the likely temperature range if emissions are reduced sooner, and the purple area shows what could happen if no reductions are made.



Potential Impacts and Associated Risks at 1.5°C and 2°C

Maximum temperatures on land could increase by 3°C at 1.5°C of global warming, increasing to 4°C at 2°C of global warming. Extreme cold nights in arctic regions could warm by as much as 4.5°C under 1.5°C of global warming, increasing to 6°C at 2°C of global warming. Impacts will include increases in average temperatures, hot extremes, heavy rainfall in several global areas, and a higher probability of drought and less rainfall in other areas.

The Sea

- Models suggest mean sea level rise will be between 0.26 and 0.77m by 2100 for a 1.5°C global warming.
- A reduction of 0.1 m in global sea level rise implies that up to 10 million fewer people would be exposed to related risks, based on population in the year 2010 and assuming no adaptation.
- Sea level rise will continue beyond 2100 even if global warming is limited to 1.5°C in the 21st century. Marine ice sheet instability in Antarctica and/or irreversible loss of the Greenland ice sheet could result in multi-metre rise in sea level over hundreds to thousands of years. These instabilities could be triggered around 1.5°C to 2°C of global warming.
- Arctic sea ice cover will substantially reduce with projections of one sea ice free summer every century with 1.5°C global warming, increasing to one per decade at 2°C.

Wildlife, Flora and Fauna

- Coral reefs will decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C.
- Projections suggest fewer impacts on plants and animals at 1.5°C compared to 2°C. Of 105,000 species studied, 6% of insects, 8% of plants and 4% of vertebrates are projected to lose over half of their habitat for global warming of 1.5°C, compared with 18% of insects, 16% of plants and 8% of vertebrates for global warming of 2°C.
- Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C is projected to reduce increases in ocean temperature as well as acidity and decreases in ocean oxygen levels.
- Consequently, limiting global warming to 1.5°C is projected to reduce risks to marine biodiversity, fisheries, and ecosystems, and their functions and services to humans.

What level of Greenhouse gas emissions are required to limit warming to 1.5°C?

In order to limit warming to 1.5°C global carbon dioxide emissions must decline by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching zero emissions by 2050. In order to limit warming to 2°C, global carbon dioxide emissions must decline by 20% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2075. Limiting warming to 1.5°C will require huge changes in energy, land, infrastructure, planning, and changes to industrial systems at a previously unseen scale and investment levels.

Energy

- 1.5°C warming with little or no overshoot would require a reduction in demand for electricity alongside faster electrification of energy end use.
- It is anticipated that renewables will make up between 70-85% of the global energy mix, with 8% from oil and 0 – 2% of coal by 2050. Nuclear and fossil fuel with carbon capture and storage will also increase to meet demand.
- Energy related mitigation measures will require \$900 billion USD per year investment until 2050 to achieve 1.5°C global warming.

Industry, Infrastructure and Land Use

- Industry will be required to reduce carbon dioxide production by 65 - 90%, meeting 2°C will require reductions of 50-80%.
- In the transport sector, the share of low-emission vehicles would rise from less than 5% now to about 35–65% in 2050 compared to 25–45% for 2°C global warming. In the UK the transport system will be largely decarbonised by 2040.
- Around 8 million km² (800million ha) of agricultural land will need to be converted to around 7 million km² of energy crops and the rest being used to increase forest cover to 10 million km² by 2050 to achieve 1.5°C global warming.
- Carbon dioxide removal maybe required on a large scale (100- 1000Gt carbon dioxide by 2100) unless significant emissions reductions are seen in the next decade, and measures are put in place to lower energy and land demand.

Strengthening the Global Response in the Context of Sustainable Development and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty

Commitments made under the Paris Agreement are very challenging but will still expose the planet to the risks associated with 2°C of warming. The report drives from more ambitious change while recognising the need to undertake this change in the context of sustainable development and the UN's ambitions to eradicate of poverty.

Mitigation and Adaptation

Links between: adaptation, mitigation (decarbonising, transport, energy systems, agriculture and industry) and sustainable development principles will all be required to address the challenges outlined. The report suggests that investment of ~2.5% global GDP will be required, alongside legislation, local knowledge and community approaches to behaviour change, with local level partnerships across sectors facilitating actions.

2. Next Steps: Opportunities for Action: Lincolnshire County Council – mitigation, adaptation and leadership

Mitigation

Strong progress has already been made in reducing carbon emissions by LCC as demonstrated by the success of the first two Carbon Management Plans. The soon to be published Third Carbon Management Plan will support the ongoing emissions reduction for the authority.

In addition to the Carbon Management Plan, the Government has challenged the public sector to make a public commitment via the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The BEIS **Emissions Reduction Pledge 2020** requires bodies to: develop and implement the business case for measuring and reducing energy use, costs and carbon emissions in their organisation. FOR LCC much of this will be captured within our Carbon Management Plan (III). However, signing up to the pledge will demonstrate leadership and commitment towards helping the UK to achieve the set targets within the Climate Change Act

2008. Lincolnshire County Council will also support other public sector bodies in the County with this work as part of the leadership on this issue.

Adaptation

Lincolnshire County Council has taken a proactive approach to adaptation in some areas, for example: development management and the floods and water agenda. However, adaptation needs to form a strong element of consideration across service areas to ensure good outcomes for our communities and value for money for monies invested.

Leadership & Policy Development

A partnership approach which mainstreams mitigation and adaption to climate change is required if Lincolnshire County Council is to lead, drive and enable change. A number of key areas of current activity will reflect this agenda, including: Local Industrial Strategy, Energy Strategy, the Waste Strategy and the upcoming Flood Risk Strategy.

3. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Vanessa Strange, who can be contacted on 01522 553038 or vanessa.strange@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Visitor Economy Action Plan: Promoting Tourism

Summary:

The visitor economy action plan identified the need to invest in better promotion of the county to potential tourists. Officers have been working with partners to modernise the www.visitlincolnshire.com website and to prepare good quality material in order to market the natural coast in Lincolnshire. www.visitlincolnshire.com has now been re-launched and promotional material for the natural coast is close to publication.

Actions Required:

1. Consider and comment on the progress that has been made against the priorities in the visitor economy action plan (Appendix A).
2. Review the publicity materials for promoting the natural coast as part of a presentation made to the committee at the meeting.

1. Background

The Tourism Officers' Group, representing all the district councils and the county council, continues to meet to deliver the visitor economy strategy and to feed into the Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Visitor Economy Forum. All have contributed to the revamped www.visitlincolnshire.com which is being hosted by Visit Lincoln.

Its design is entirely driven by the recently commissioned research whose overarching message was that potential visitors just don't know about Lincolnshire. It aims to be inspirational and to act as a gateway, passing interested visitors onto more detailed websites for further information. As indicated by the research, messages are simple and use the uncomplicated geographical areas of Coast, Countryside and City; there is the addition of Inspiration which covers themes such as walking, cycling and aviation heritage.

The new website is using the latest technology and it is very quick, visual and mobile friendly. It launched in early October 2018 and early feedback is good. One

district council has stated that traffic to their own tourism website is up 20% since the re-launch of www.visitlincolnshire.com

The latest visitor figures for 2017 were published in August and we are doing further work drilling down into the detail. There are indications that 2018 maybe less positive. Very good weather is not always good for business and visitors remain very cautious in the current climate.

The Tourism Officers' Group is organising a Visitor Economy Conference on the 27th March 2019 at Doddington Hall. The over-arching theme is the importance of heritage to the visitor economy and Jonathan Foyle is to be the keynote speaker. We will also report on the results of the county-wide study commissioned by LCC's Places and Historic Environment Team into the economic value of investment in the heritage sector. We don't believe that such a comprehensive study has ever been conducted in this country and we are keen to promote it widely.

Work has progressed on the Hotel Study and Team Lincolnshire has attended the Annual Hotel Accommodation Exhibition which has proved very effective. We have now facilitated a number of positive visits by developers and agents, each is tailored to their particular interests as informed by the Hotel Study.

Through Visit England's Discover England Fund, Lincolnshire is a partner in a number of these projects: Cycling (with Visit Yorkshire); Mayflower 400 and US Connections (with an extensive consortium led by Plymouth); The Explorer's Road (based on the A1 and led by Newcastle), Heritage Cities and Faith Tourism (led by the National Churches Trust).

The Tourism Manager attended World Travel Market in early November and helped to staff the Mayflower 400 stand and was pleased with the interest and contacts made.

There has been much recent investment on Lincolnshire's Natural Coast including Gibraltar Point, North Sea Observatory and Lincolnshire's Coastal Country Park, however promotion has not necessarily followed apace. The Portfolio Holder for Economy and Place has asked the Tourism Manager to look at this area and she will make a presentation to committee members showing the progress made.

2. Conclusion

In conclusion, work on the visitor economy action plan continues to progress. The re-launch of www.visitlincolnshire.com and the production of marketing materials for the natural coast are both useful outcomes.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Visitor Economy Action Plan – Recommendations

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Mary Powell, who can be contacted on 01522550612 or mary.powell@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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Visitor Economy Action Plan – Recommendations**1. Identify a destination branding hierarchy for Lincolnshire.**

Visit Lincolnshire.com, Visit East Lincolnshire, Discover North East Lincolnshire, the Lincolnshire Wolds or Visit Lincoln are just a few destinations that are currently promoted to consumers locally and nationally. The Greater Lincolnshire LEP's place marketing project should find out which of the existing and emerging destination brands is relevant for specific audiences – local, regional, national - and outline a branding hierarchy for Lincolnshire. This is in keeping with the nature of the place marketing project which aims to create a framework for promotion rather than a place brand for all audiences. Specifically it should test if there is a place in the hierarchy for a county brand. It may be useful to look to a near neighbour for insight: Yorkshire has a strong county brand with national and international resonance and a set of descriptive sub brands that provide breadth and depth to the Yorkshire proposition: North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, Yorkshire Wolds etc. It also has a set of destinations - York, Whitby, Scarborough, Leeds – that can stand alone in certain markets but are clearly related to and benefit from being part of Yorkshire.

The aim should be to help tourism businesses better understand which destinations are most relevant to them as they seek to grow their customer base, to focus local authorities and other stakeholders on the best destinations to put in front of the consumer and to help clarify for consumers what Lincolnshire has to offer. In due course it could suggest how the area could organise and focus its resources.

2. Produce a comprehensive body of information about visitors to Greater Lincolnshire

Good market intelligence will support good decision making. It can be used to direct investment, guide promotion, develop product and promote collaboration where there are common interests. Essentially it will help Lincolnshire to become customer focused. Included in this body of information should be:

- Visitor profiling/segmentation: a clear picture of who is visiting, an analysis of their characteristics, interests, information channels, motivations and as well as good understanding of future visitor trends.
- Visitor satisfaction: information about what visitors like, don't like and what would encourage them to stay longer and return more often.
- Identification of non-visitor groups: better understanding of who isn't visiting Lincolnshire and why to help develop new product and new audiences.

Existing marketing intelligence should be gathered together to identify what is and isn't known. Recent work by the Nature Partnership, the Cultural Partnership, a LEP-

led study to look at supply and demand in the accommodation sector are just three examples where research has been undertaken and doesn't need repeating. There will be gaps and once these are identified they can be filled to produce a comprehensive picture.

Much of what is instinctively known and understood by the businesses and organisations active in the visitor economy will be confirmed in this process and new intelligence will help everyone look forward and adjust their activity.

3. Produce a place marketing toolkit for visitor economy businesses.

Out of the branding and market intelligence work produce a toolkit for visitor economy businesses that explains how they can align themselves with the destinations and brands that make most sense to visitors and to themselves.

4. Maximise the opportunities offered by Hull 2017 and Mayflower 400.

Both events are national celebrations and offer a great opportunity to Lincolnshire. Hull 2017 are keen to work with Lincolnshire and see it as the solution to some of their challenges such as providing additional bed stock at highpoints in their calendar. VESR or North Lincolnshire Council are best placed to liaise with Hull 2017 and to lead on coordinating activity across Lincolnshire related to the event.

Discussions around Mayflower 400 are already underway but many in the county feel that there is more talk than action. Lincolnshire County Council should take a lead bring together all stakeholders together and get agreement on how Lincolnshire is going to get maximum benefit from the anniversary, what actions/projects will be delivered and who is going to lead on working with external partners.

5. Create a new Visitor Economy sector forum.

Recommendations 1-4 require someone or a group to drive them forward, ensure they are done well, communicate the results and champion the sector. Rather than merge existing groups, it is suggested that a new group is established that follows the make up and style of existing sector boards that are used by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP to guide sector development. Existing sector boards are private sector-led, have circa 16 representatives with 60% of membership drawn from the private sector and 40% from the public sector. The Greater Lincolnshire LEP should take the lead in establishing a Visitor Economy Board.

Key tasks for the sector board will be:

- commission and oversee the market intelligence review, and any research projects that it identifies
- input into the place marketing project and ensure the brand question is answered

- empower organisations to lead on Hull 2017 and Mayflower 400 and monitor progress
- commission a place marketing toolkit for tourism businesses
- lead on communications across Lincolnshire relating to the visitor economy including highlighting the priorities of product development, skills and business support, and the results of the market research

The sector board should set a timetable for these actions and consider appointing a consultant or organisation to deliver them.

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Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Lincolnshire Remembrance Project

Summary:

This report summarises the outcomes achieved through completing the Lincolnshire Remembrance and Memories and Memorials project. The project was commissioned by the Council's Places Team, using match funding to lever in resources from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Armed Forces Covenant. An important part of the project consisted of working with communities across the county to support commemoration activities throughout the World War I centenary period.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is required to:

1. Consider and comment on the outcomes and successes of the Lincolnshire Remembrance Project to support volunteers in recording war memorials.
2. Consider and comment on the extent to which the Lincolnshire Memories and Memorials Project has engaged and worked with young people to produce trails, websites and learning resources which they have shared with their local communities.
3. Endorse the County Council's continued role in commissioning and supporting heritage activities.

1. Background

The Council's Places Team (Historic Environment) has been working with communities across Lincolnshire to promote a deeper understanding of the structures commemorating the county's war dead, the information revealed about those commemorated and to promote engagement with and access to these important elements of local heritage.

The two projects Lincolnshire Remembrance project and Lincolnshire Memories and Memorials project were funded by Heritage Lottery Fund, Armed Forces Covenant Fund and Lincolnshire County Council.

Lincolnshire Remembrance Project 2014- 2016:

War memorials are a familiar feature of villages and towns, yet their enormous social, cultural and historical significance is often overlooked or little understood. Researching and recording local memorials in their various forms created a starting point for the Lincolnshire Remembrance project to encourage communities and individuals to further explore and research the history behind the memorials and the individuals each memorial remembers.

The project was developed by the Places team of Lincolnshire County Council, principally by Sarah Grundy, part of whose remit is to care for historic buildings and who is also the designated War Memorials Officer for the County. This meant the project was well placed to support communities in the recording of, and research into the history of their war memorials. Cathryn Pike was appointed as the project officer. She has experience of digital heritage projects, is an experienced local history researcher and was also involved in her local community at Parish Council level. This meant that the project team was able to share a wealth of valuable knowledge with participants. The team also benefitted from a knowledgeable and supportive steering group and the many connections that Sarah Grundy had developed through her work. In addition the project has benefitted from the sharing of years of research and recording carried out by a small group of dedicated volunteers led by Charles Anderson.

Lincolnshire Remembrance Project aimed to support volunteers in recording each war memorial as well as researching the story of each person named on Lincolnshire's memorials. There are around 23,000 people remembered by name in Lincolnshire. Although it is difficult to identify everyone accurately, where possible we have recorded each individual's story using documentary sources and family recollections. Our database on Lincs to the Past is a 21st Century memorial as well as a valuable resource for schools, communities and families to help them discover more about those who sacrificed their lives for our continued freedom. (<https://www.lincstothepast.com/home/lincolnshire-remembrance/>)

Lincs to the Past was chosen as the host website for the Lincolnshire Remembrance database as it is focussed on giving access to the Council's heritage collections. It is an on-going project, and the website will be maintained and supported for the foreseeable future. It means that long-term curation of the war memorials materials is assured. This includes the educational resources and exhibition materials developed through the project. The web pages have been designed to be accessible in the future and updated where resources allow.

Funding: Total £146,000 (£76,000 from HLF, £40,000 from AFCC and £30,000 from LCC)

Lincolnshire Memories and Memorials Project 2016 - 2018:

The aim of the Lincolnshire Memories and Memorials project was to engage young people in discovering more about how 20th century conflict affected families and communities in Lincolnshire. This project followed on from the Lincolnshire Remembrance Project.

The information collected by the Lincolnshire Remembrance project and the continuing support of volunteers involved in this previous project has greatly contributed to the success of the Lincolnshire Memories and Memorials project.

369 young people from age 7 up to age 25 have been immersed in the project. A further 460 young people participated in exhibitions and events and visits to museums arranged as part of the project. The majority of the young people involved in the project were already in a structured group from schools to cadet groups and NCS citizenship groups. This meant that the adult leaders of each group supported and engaged with the project too. Around 20 volunteers have supported the project with historical information, sharing artefacts, films and photographs and their own research. Another 25 elderly members of local communities shared their memories of their experiences during times of conflict.

One of the core activities was training young people to record oral histories and 16 oral history testimonies of war-time in Lincolnshire have been recorded, some with film and some as sound recordings. The young people and the older people involved with this have found it to be a very valuable experience, bridging the gap that is sometimes apparent between generations. In addition to the impact of the stories told, the young people involved have enhanced their interviewing skills and learnt how to use new equipment.

Young people were challenged to create trails in their local area which would tell some part of the story of how war affected the people in that area. The young people were supported in the research, map making, writing instructions and assessing the routes. A designer was then used to give a professional finish to the young people's work and the trails were then printed and distributed widely across local communities.

The starting point for many of the activities was the local war memorial and several young people's groups carried out condition assessments of the war memorial and looked at the listing process. The project sponsored heritage skills workshops on stained glass and stone carving and attracted young people from age 13 to 25 from across the county. The heritage skills workshops were another way of getting young people to think about the monuments in their local communities and the skills needed to create them.

The activities undertaken during the project have produced very good results both tangibly and in terms of the learning and experiential outcomes for the participants. The project prompted the children to think about remembrance and sacrifice and it was very clear that the children understood and empathised. The project aimed to bring out the human stories, to show the real impact of conflicts and the children

really took this to heart. The oral history recording activities were a particular testament to this.

The project has built bridges and made new relationships in communities which can be strengthened by the further activities that groups have been inspired to do; for example at Caistor, the cadets were concerned about the war memorial and asked to do a condition survey which they then presented to the Town Council. Birchwood Junior School has stated they will mirror the activities completed this year for next year's cohort.

The children have learnt new skills and improved their knowledge. Literacy skills particularly in speaking and listening were visibly enhanced for those involved in the oral history recording and writing skills were enhanced for those composing trails. All the children were involved in research and discovery of a subject that they knew very little about and being able to relate it to their local area and local people rather than it just being facts and figures to learn made the war-time history they learnt very real.

Funding: Total £102,800 (£59,000 from HLF, £20,000 from AFCC and £23,800 from LCC)

2. Conclusion

These projects have demonstrated that our local heritage can provide a unique vehicle to engage and bring together local communities. It can provide opportunities for real life education, building and improving skills, cross-generational interaction and for enhancing health and well-being. The new information shared through these projects can help communities to value and care for the heritage assets in their local area, and even support local economies. The County Council's continued role in commissioning and supporting heritage activities is crucial.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Risk assessments were carried out for individual activities.

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Cathryn Pike, who can be contacted on 01522 554959 or Cathryn.pike@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Environment Quarter 2 Performance Measures (1 July to 30 September 2018)

Summary:

This report describes progress against the indicators in the council business plan. One indicator is reported in quarter four, one will be reported from quarter two, while two indicators have not been met. Two of the measured indicators will have data available in the following quarter, and a further three show measured progress.

Actions Required:

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to:

- 1) Consider the performance against the indicators and highlight any recommendations, changes or actions for consideration; and,
- 2) Seek assurance from senior managers on how they will maintain and improve performance against the indicators.

1. Background

The Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) business plan has eight indicators for the Environment, of which six are reported quarterly. Two indicators will be reported in quarter four and two have not been met. Of the measured indicators, two are showing measured progress, and two will be measured from quarter two.

The two that have not been met relate to the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, which is now out of date, and is currently being fully revised. The draft new strategy will be considered by the Environment and Economic Scrutiny Committee in due course.

This Quarter Environment & Economy has received 9 complaints compared with 11 in the previous quarter, which is a decrease of 2. When comparing this quarter with the same period in the previous year, there was a decrease of 14, with 23 complaints having been received for quarter 2 in 2017-18.

2. Conclusion

Performance continues to be steady against the most relevant measures. Where performance is not meeting the indicators it is because the indicators are outdated, and work is in progress to replace these indicators.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Q2 Performance Indicators (Environment)
Appendix B	Q2 E&E Customer Complaints information

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by David Hickman, who can be contacted on 01522 554809 or David.Hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk



Businesses are supported to grow

Reduce the risk of flooding

Flooding incidents within a property

This measure is calculated on the basis of the number of formal investigations undertaken by the County Council under section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 where the incident involves flooding within a property from any source, although under the Act the County Council only has a responsibility for local flood risk i.e. from surface water, groundwater or ordinary watercourses. Lincolnshire County Council has interpreted a flooding incident to be any in which one or more domestic properties are flooded internally. A smaller number of flooding incidents indicates a better performance.

Measured

9

Incidents

Quarter 2 September 2018

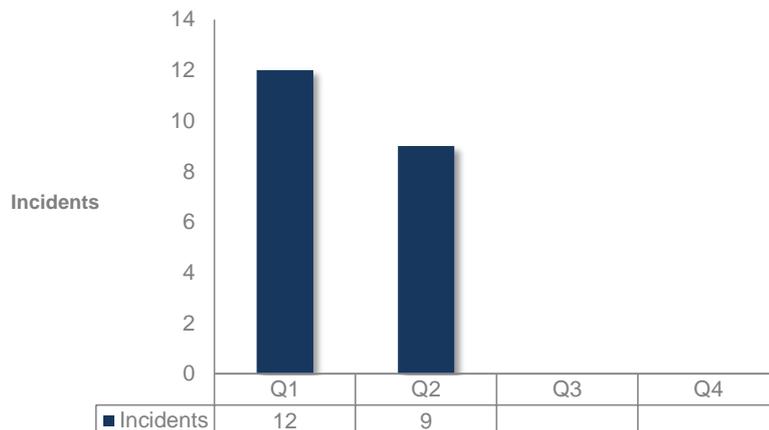


12

Incidents

Quarter 1 June 2018

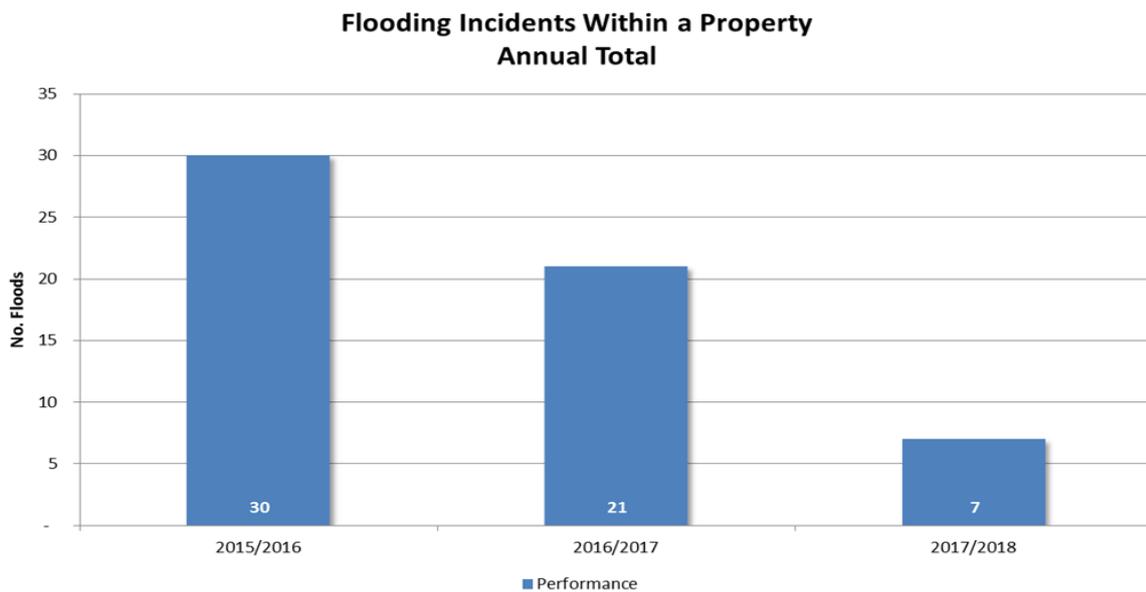
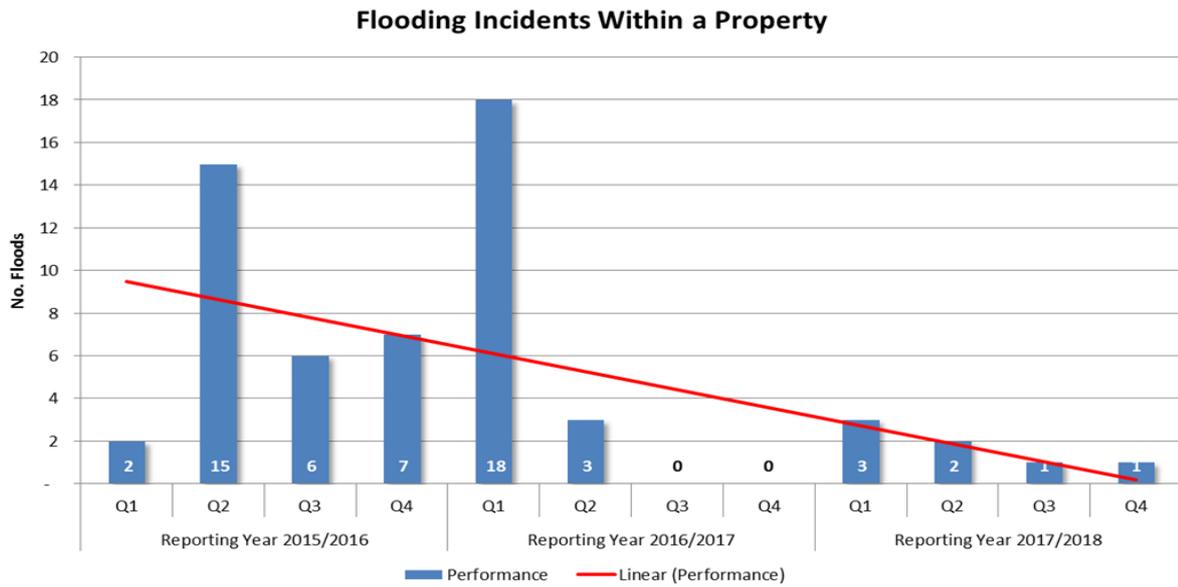
Flooding incidents within a property



About the latest performance

Widespread rain at the end of July resulted in three surface water flood investigations commencing. Similarly, heavy rain in the middle of August resulted in six flood events affecting nine properties, mainly in the south east of the county. There were no flood events reported in September. By way of comparison, there were two flood events in the same period last year, despite rainfall totals being higher throughout the period. This demonstrates the unpredictable nature of surface water flooding.

Further details



About the target

This measure is reported to provide context to the outcome reduce the risk of flooding. It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire as each Local Flood Authority (Unitary and County Councils) defines a flood incident as they consider appropriate and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 **Businesses are supported to grow**

Reduce carbon emissions

CO₂ emissions from county council activity

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a greenhouse gas which contributes, along with other gasses, to global warming and the resulting climate change.

The County Council is no different to any other organisation in that its activities use energy and emit significant amounts of these gasses.

The main activities involved (both Council and their long term partners) that generate these emissions are:-

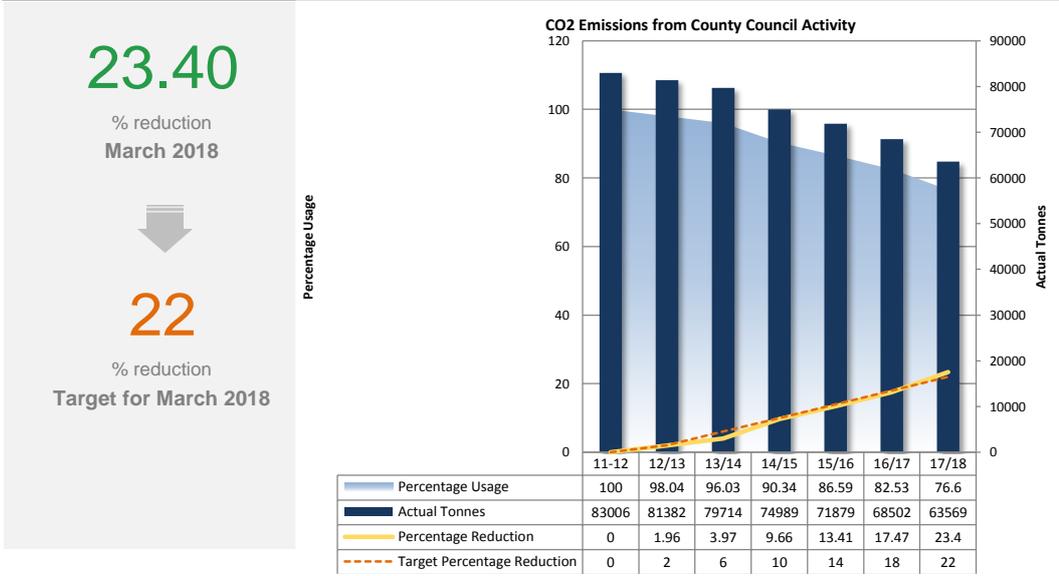
- * Use of buildings (heating & lighting)
- * Use of vehicles (fuel)
- * Street lighting (electricity)

County Council annual carbon dioxide emissions were calculated in 2011/12 and the baseline figure was reported as 83,006 tonnes.

The Council has adopted a target reduction of 22% over a 6 year period, reducing the emission down by 18,261 tonnes to 64,745 tonnes by 31st March 2018.

Data is reported annually in Quarter 1, with a 3 month (1 quarter) lag, so for example, 2016/17 data will be reported in Q1 2017/18. The higher the percentage of CO₂ reductions indicates a better performance.

 **Achieved**



About the latest performance

There has been a reduction of 7.2% or 4,933 tonnes of CO₂ from the 2016/17 figure (a reduction of 68,502 tonnes to 63,569 tonnes) which means we achieved a 23.4% reduction from the 2011/12 baseline and exceeded our 22% reduction by March 2018. The Transport element decreased by 26.9% largely due to better reporting from Kier leading to emissions that had previously been reported in Transport now correctly being reported in the Stationary element. There has been a significant reduction of 5.4% (3,419 tonnes) from the Stationary element which comes almost exclusively from Street lighting. This is due to the upgrading of street lights to LED and part night lighting.

Further details

Please see the main graphic for all available data relating to this measure.

About the target

County Council annual carbon emissions were calculated in 2011/12 and the baseline figure was reported as 83,006 tonnes. The Council have adopted a 22% reduction over a 6 year period reducing the emissions down by 18,261 tonnes to 64,745 tonnes by 31st March 2018.

About the target range

There is no target range for this measure as the target is based on a reduction of 22% over a 6 year period.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 Businesses are supported to grow

Reduce carbon emissions

Lincolnshire CO₂ reductions

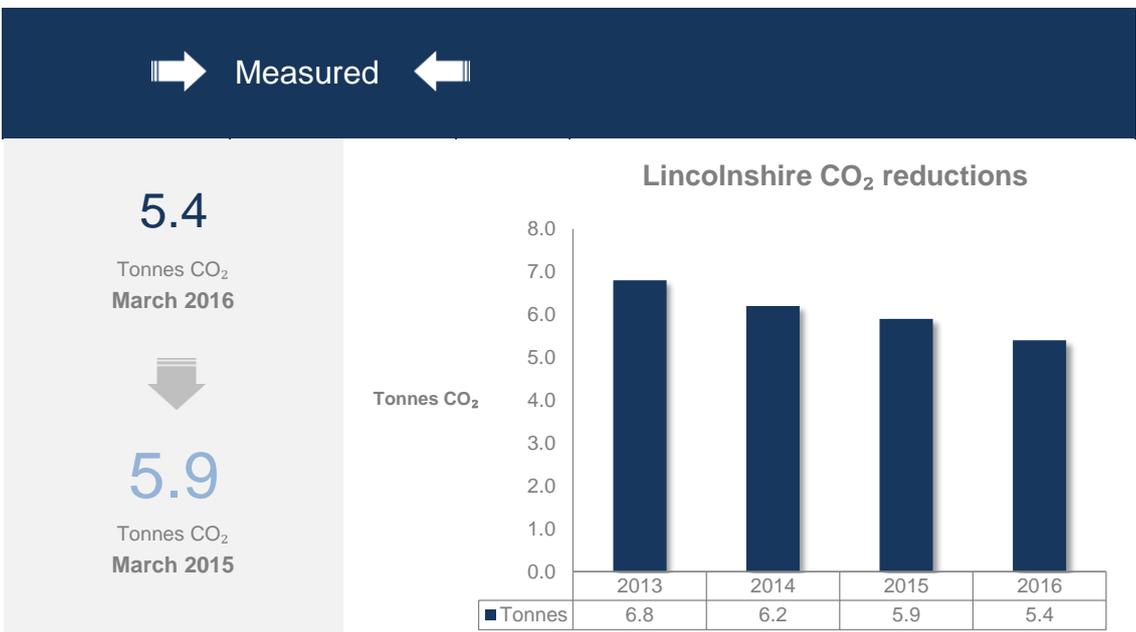
This is a nationally collected (by the Department for Communities and Local Government) set of data that shows the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) from all sectors within the UK. This data is broken down to National, Regional, County and District Levels.

The dataset is made up of 4 key sectors:-

- * Industry and Commercial
- * Domestic
- * Transport
- * Land Use/change and Forestry

The emissions for Lincolnshire are expressed as the amount of CO₂ emitted per person (capita). Data is reported with a 2 year, 3 month (1 quarter) lag, so for example data from March 2015 will be reported in Q2 2017.

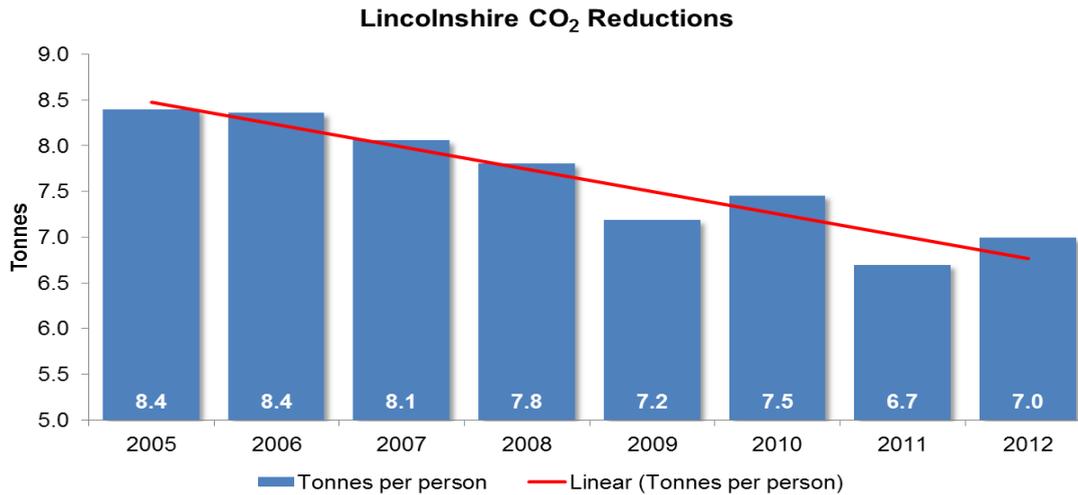
A smaller tonnage of CO₂ emissions for Lincolnshire indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

The tonnes of CO₂ per head of population for Lincolnshire have dropped from 5.9 tonnes in 2015 to 5.4 tonnes in 2016 which is a 8.5% reduction. The tonnes of CO₂ per head of population are made up of 3 elements Industry, Domestic & Transport and although 2 of the individual elements have decreased (Industry 10.5% & Domestic 5.1%) the Transport element has increased by 2.2%. Although the Transport element has been slowly increasing over the last 2 years this is in line with figures for the CO₂ per head of population from the rest of the UK.

Further details



The dataset can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015>

About the target

This measure is reported to provide context to the outcome reduce carbon emissions. It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

The Lincolnshire data set can be benchmarked against other local authorities, the East Midlands, England and the UK as a whole.



Businesses are supported to grow

Increase recycling

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres

This measure excludes all sites which are not owned by Lincolnshire County Council as the Council has limited control and influence over what streams are recycled.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.

A higher percentage of recycling indicates a better performance.



Not achieved

74.2

%

Quarter 2 September 2018

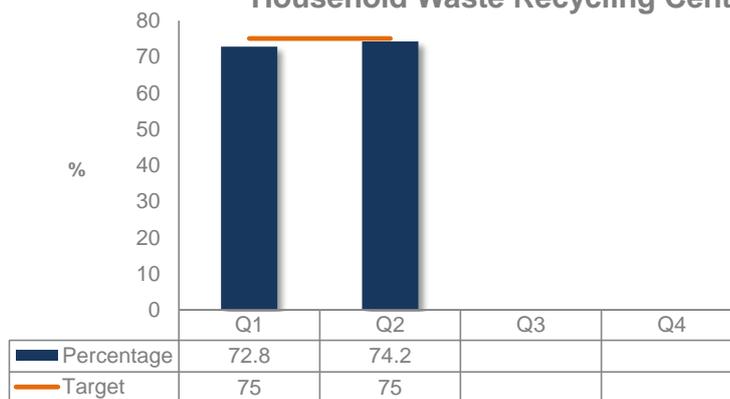


75

%

Target for September 2018

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres



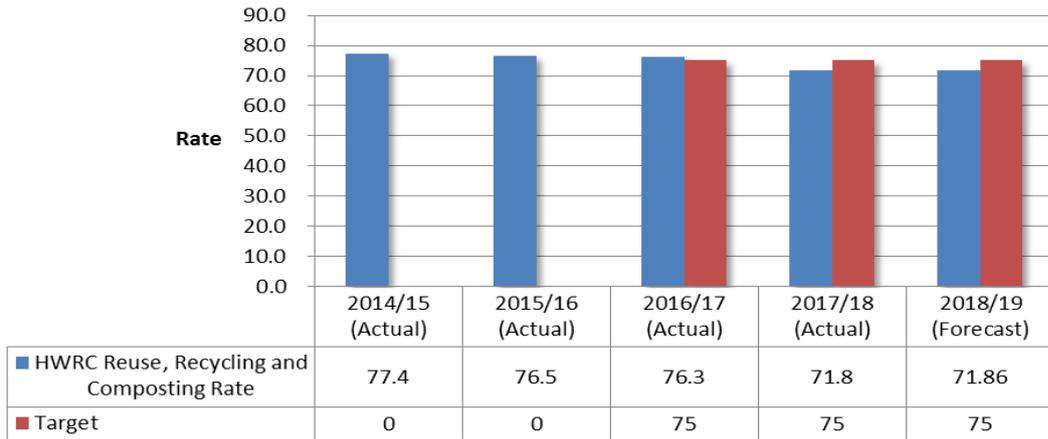
About the latest performance

The Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) recycling rate for Q2 is expected to be higher than the yearly forecast due to more composting in the summer. We are currently seeing comparative tonnages from this point last year and the forecast has increased slightly.

Cumulative Tonnes	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
LCC owned HWRCs waste reused, recycled or composted.	16,242	31,173		
Total waste collected at LCC owned HWRCs	22,297	41,996		

Please note: Figures for previous quarters are those reported at the time and include some estimates where data was unavailable. Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures for previous quarters.

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres



About the target

The annual target of 75% represents a sustaining of our previous high performance.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this target.

About benchmarking

Availability of data for other authorities is limited as this has never been an official National Indicator.

 Businesses are supported to grow

Increase recycling

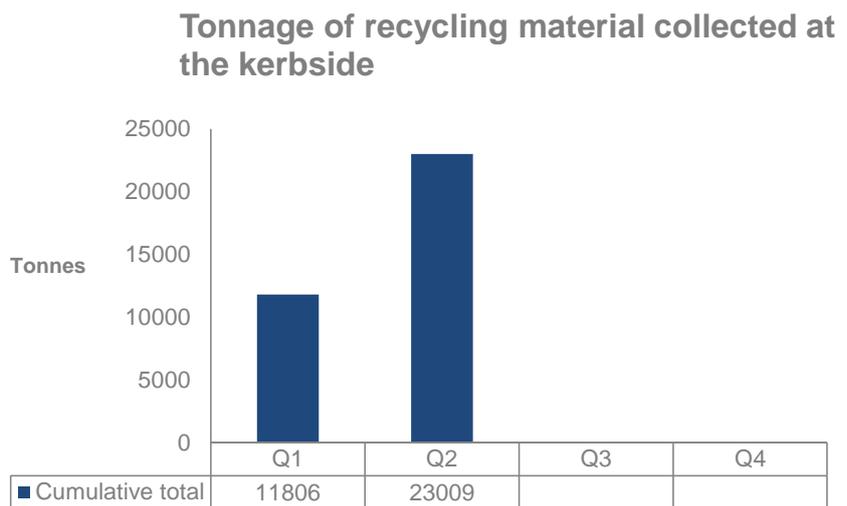
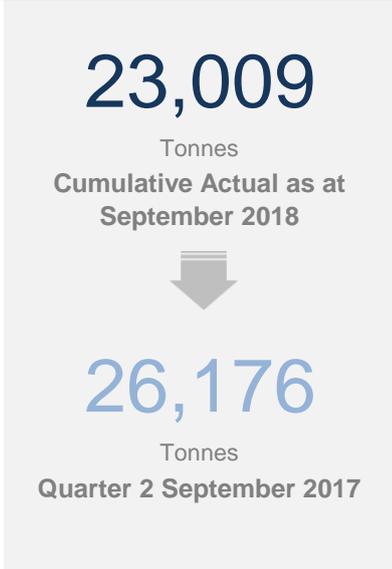
Tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside

The tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside depends on how much is presented by the public in kerbside recycling collections and on how much of that material has to be excluded due to it being non-recyclable. This measure excludes waste that has been 'rejected' so that we can see how much recyclable material was collected.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.

A higher tonnage of recycling material collected at the kerbside indicates a better performance.

 Measured

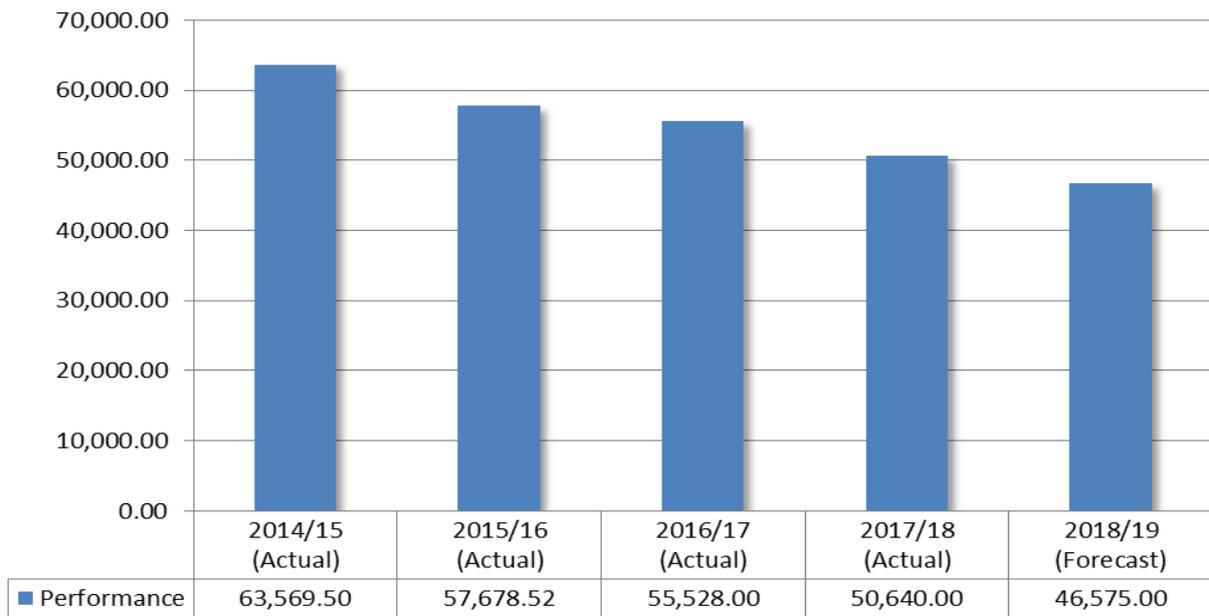


About the latest performance

Our Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) continue to collect a similar quantity in kerbside recycling collections. Unfortunately around 29% of what our WCAs collect from kerbside turns out to be non-recyclable. We also experienced operational issues from a substantial fire at one of our contractors sites, this effected the tonnage of processed material in September and contributes to what is predicted to be a reduction in overall tonnage.

Further details

Tonnage of recycling material collected at kerbside



About the target

This measure is included for context and so it is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this target.

About benchmarking

As tonnage collected depends on the size of a Local Authority, comparisons with other councils is not meaningful.



Businesses are supported to grow

Increase recycling

Household waste recycled

The percentage of waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was reused, recycled or composted.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.

A higher percentage of household waste recycled indicates a better performance.



Not achieved

46.6

% recycled

Quarter 2 September 2018

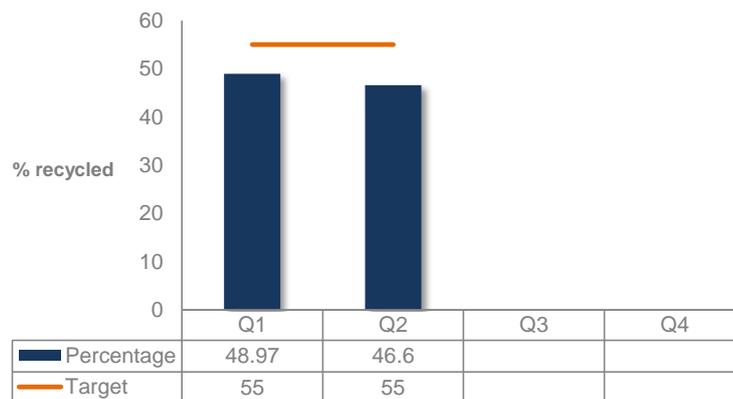


55

% recycled

Target for September 2018

Household waste recycled



About the latest performance

Usually the recycling rate for Q2 is expected to be higher than the overall yearly forecast due to more composting in summer months. The growing conditions over this year so far have seen a reduced level of composting. This combined with the increased non-recyclables being seen in the kerbside collections and the effects on the Mixed Dry Recycling (MDR) operations means we are predicting a lower recycling rate from last year. This contamination level is being addressed with the Districts Councils as part of the next MDR contract and Waste Strategy to ensure we have a resource which is acceptable to the processing contractors and they tender accordingly.

Cumulative Tonnes	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Household waste recycled, reused or composted	48,494.4	87,744		
Total household waste collected	99,027.0	188,223		

Please note: Figures for previous quarters are those reported at the time and include some estimates where data was unavailable. Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures for previous quarters.

Percentage Recycled of Household Waste Collected (Annual Total)



About the target

The annual target of 55% was set as a long-term aspiration in our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008).

About the target range

Given the number of separate figures which go into this calculation, a target range of +/- 0.5 percentage points allows for small fluctuations to remain on target.

About benchmarking

National data is available for each Local Authority. However, given the delay in finalising official figures, this is usually only available for the previous year.

 Businesses are supported to grow

Increase recycling

Green waste composted

The tonnage of green waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was sent for composting.

Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the Quarter to which it applies.

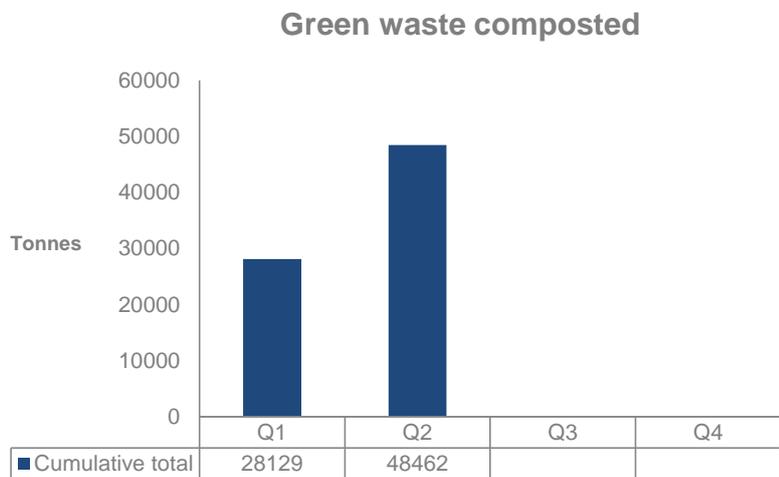
A higher tonnage of green waste composted indicates a better performance.

 Measured 

48,462
Tonnes
Cumulative Actual as at
September 2018



53,294
Tonnes
Quarter 2 September 2017



About the latest performance

We have seen a decrease in composting compared to this point in 2017/18, this is largely due to the unfavourable growing conditions with the cold weather at the beginning of the year followed by the extended hot summer. We are forecasting a drop in the total amount of green waste composted this year. This is a contextual measure only.

Further details



About the target

No target has been set, as this is measured for reference purposes. The tonnage composted depends on how much green waste is presented to us by the public and external factors such as weather conditions.

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

As tonnage of waste composted depends on the size of a Local Authority, comparisons with other councils is not meaningful.

Customer Satisfaction Information
Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee Q2
Date range for report 1st July 2018 – 30th September 2018

LCC Overview of compliments

Overall Compliments

The overall compliments received for Environment & Economy shows an increase of 400% this Quarter with 5 compliments received compared to 1 last Quarter.

Total number of compliments relating to <u>Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee</u>	Current Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
	5	1	6	2	11

Environment & Economy Compliments

Environment & Economy received 5 compliments this Quarter. These were:

3 x Thanks from residents with regards grass cutting and footpath clearing with particular thanks to Jonathan Stockdale.

1 x Compliment from recent user of the 'Park and Ride' Service.

1 x Thanks to Environment and Economy Teams from Serco Business Support for their assistance in republishing documentation.

LCC Overview of complaints

The total number of LCC complaints received this Quarter (Q2) shows a 18% decrease on the previous quarter (Q1). When comparing this Quarter with Q2 of 2017/18, there is a 30% decrease when 219 (excluding school complaints figures) complaints were received.

Total number of complaints received across all LCC service area.	Current Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
	153	186	193	241	219
Total number of complaints relating to <u>Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee</u>	9	11	4	56	23
Total Service Area Complaints broken down					
Environmental Management	8	10	3	2	3
Planning	1	1	1	54	20
Number of complaint escalations	2	0	1	18	4
How many LCC Corporate complaints have not been resolved within service standard	2	3	9	4	10
Number of complaints referred to ombudsman	17	15	16	10	11

This Quarter Environment & Economy has received 9 complaints which is an decrease of 2 as last Quarter they received 11 complaints. When comparing this Quarter with Q2 2018/19, there was a decrease of 14 with 23 complaints received for that period.

Environmental management

This Quarter Environmental Management has received 8 complaints which is a decrease of 2 from last Quarter when 10 were received.

- 5 x Household Waste Recycling Centre. 4 were substantiated and 1 unsubstantiated.
- 1 x Arboricultural Team which was partly substantiated.
- 1 x Overgrown public right of way. This was partly substantiated
- 1 x sand blocking bridleway. This was unsubstantiated.

Planning

This Quarter Planning has received 1 complaint which is the same as last Quarter when 1 was also received. This was in relation to a planning application for a footway and lack of call back from the Officer concerned. This was partly substantiated.

Complaint escalations

In Quarter 2 of 2018/19 there were a total of 15 complaint escalations for LCC.

2 of these related to Environment & Economy. 1 was in relation to a blocked bridleway which was unsubstantiated.

1 was in relation to a lack of communication from the officer which was also unsubstantiated.

Ombudsman Complaints

In Quarter 2 of 2018/19, 17 LCC complaints were registered with the Ombudsman. None of these complaints were recorded against Environment & Economy.

Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Economy Quarter 2 Performance Measures (1 July to 30 September 2018)

Summary:

This report shows that the four economic development indicators have been met during quarter two. It also proposes an increase to three of the indicators for the 2019/2020 financial year.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to:

1. Consider the progress made in achieving the Economic Development indicators for 2018/19.
2. Recommend the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place approve an increase in the indicators for 2019/2020.

1. Background

There are four performance indicators for economic development: jobs created/safeguarded, businesses assisted, qualifications achieved, and funding attracted.

Current performance

The attached tables show that all four indicators have been achieved as follows:

We have assisted in the creation/safeguarding of 438 jobs against a target of 180. This is primarily as a result of the support that we have given to several foreign owned businesses so that they expand their operations in Lincolnshire.

We have supported 551 businesses against a target of 399. The majority of this support has been through the work of the Business Growth Hub's team of advisers who visit businesses and help the business leaders to implement their business strategy.

We have supported 731 qualifications against a target of 544. This has been in response to demand from members of the public for shorter course qualification which are directly required by local businesses especially in English and Maths.

We have helped businesses to attract £1.725m of external grant. Because of the normal timetable for funding bids we had not anticipated that there would be any announcements of funding approvals, but these approvals are primarily bids which were submitted last year and whose assessment/approval has taken longer than was anticipated.

Indicators for the future

Looking ahead it is proposed that minor changes should be made to three of the indicators for 2019/2020. In each case this is an increase to the size of the indicator as the result of increased efficiency or of focused targeting of the work streams that contribute to the target.

The new targets are proposed as being:

- Businesses supported 815
- Jobs created 594
- Qualifications achieved by adult learners 1000.

Members of the scrutiny committee are asked to comment on whether they are happy to support this increase in indicators.

2. Conclusion

In summary, progress continues to be ahead of indicators and a change to the figures is recommended in order to continue to reflect the fact that our work streams are exceeding indicators.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	Q2 Performance Measures

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Justin Brown, who can be contacted on 01522550630 or justin.brown@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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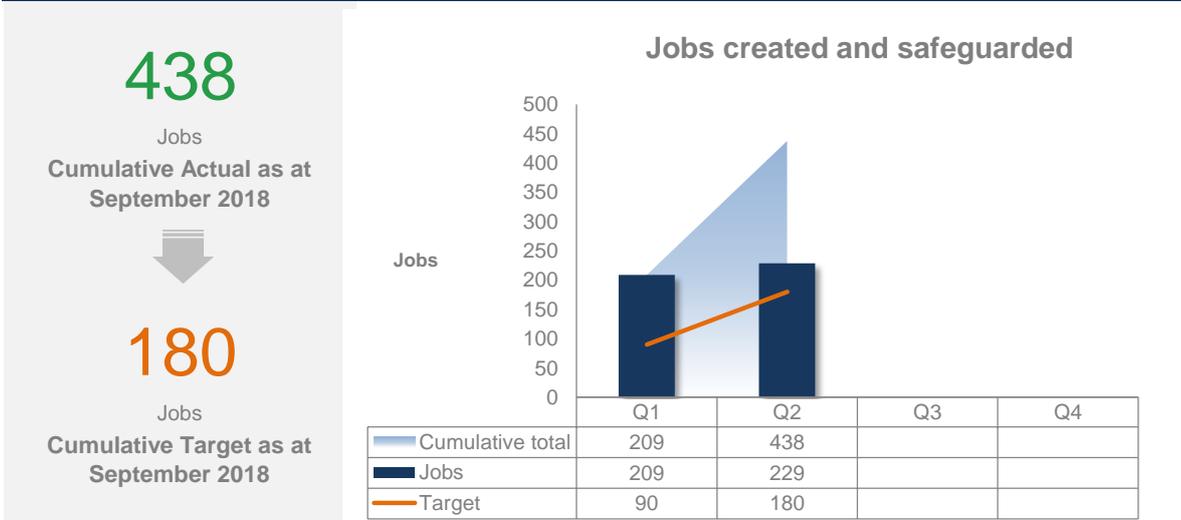
 Businesses are supported to grow

Jobs created as a result of the Council's support

Jobs created and safeguarded

Number of jobs created and safeguarded as a result of the Council's support.
A higher number of jobs created and safeguarded indicates a better performance.

 **Achieved**

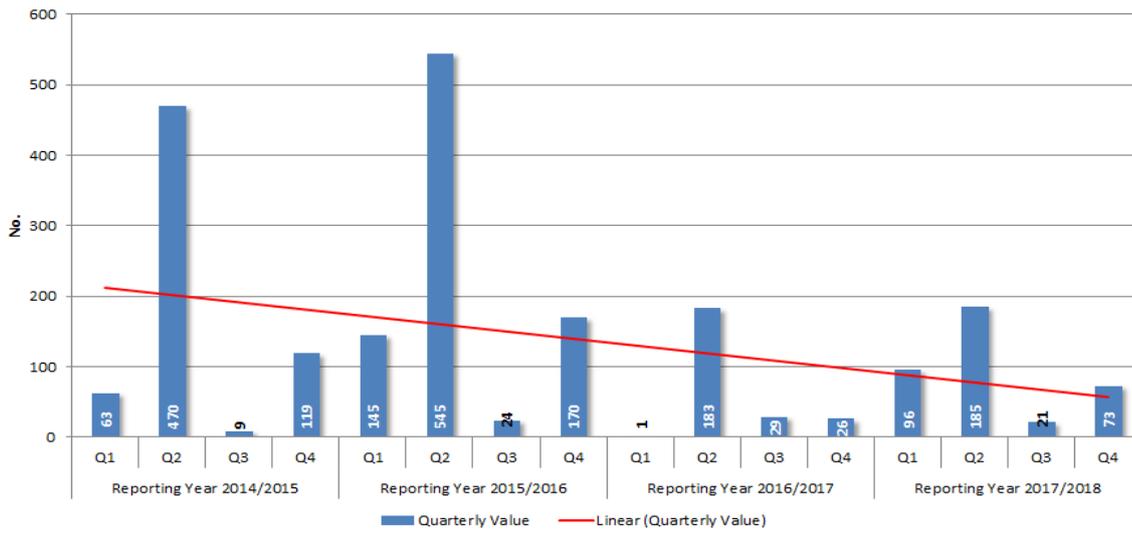


About the latest performance

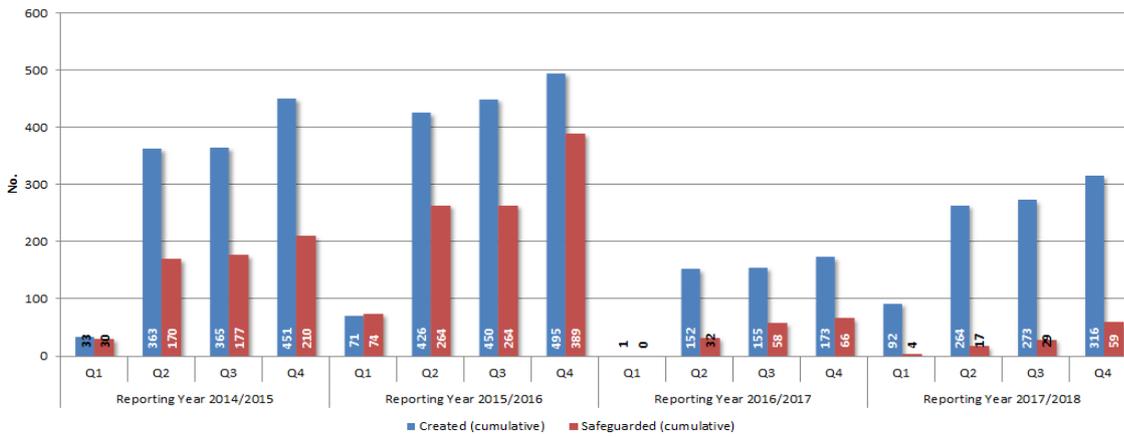
The Economic Development service include the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub, Team Lincolnshire, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Account Management and Managed Business Centres, which work together to provide a seamless business growth service.

This quarter 229 new jobs have been created, this is predominantly down to 5 Foreign Direct Investment businesses who have expanded their operations and 55 are from businesses who have revived support through our business centres or Growth Hub and have secured new contracts or acquired new equipment or upgrade IT systems which has led them to expand.

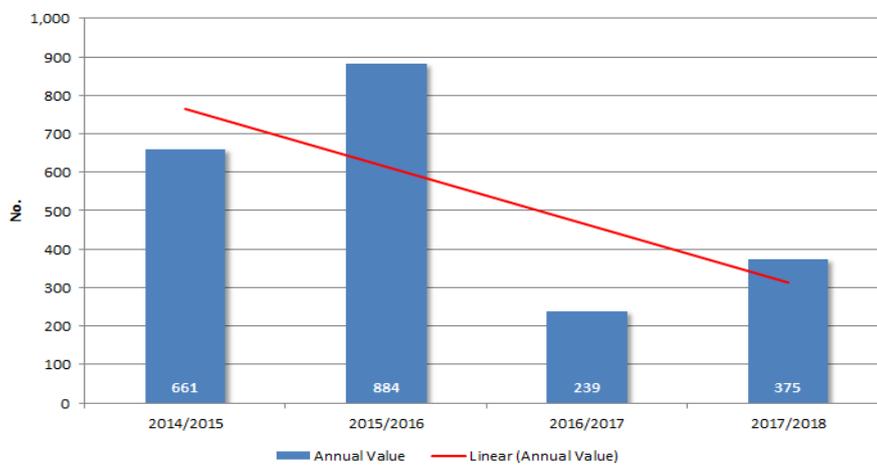
**Jobs Created and Safeguarded
Quarterly Value**



**Jobs Created and Jobs Safeguarded
Cumulative Comparison**



**Jobs Created and Safeguarded
Annual Value**



About the target

The council commissions a series of programmes which help business leaders to grow their business. This includes the building of business sites and premises for selling or renting to businesses which are growing. We do this in order to create jobs in the county, and the jobs are counted in this target.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 Businesses are supported to grow

Jobs created as a result of the Council's support

Businesses supported by the Council

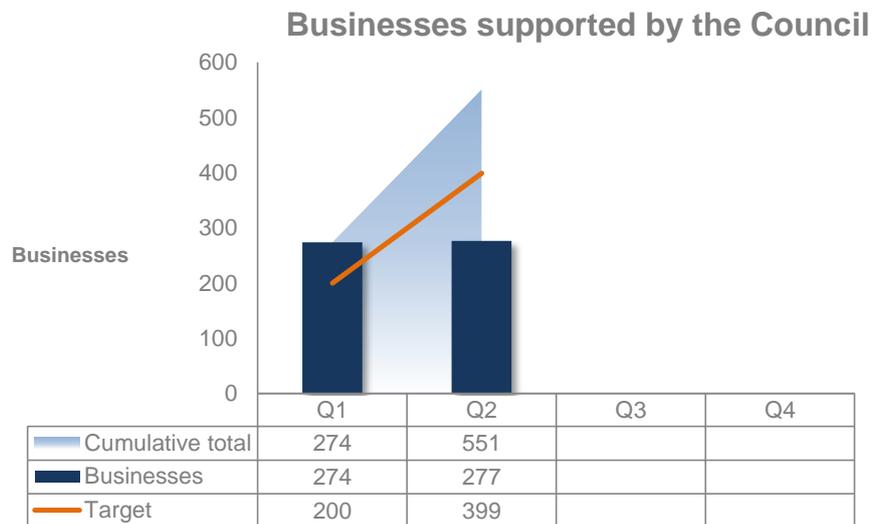
Number of businesses who receive direct support and advice from services the Council commission. A higher number of businesses supported by the Council indicates a better performance.

 **Achieved**

551
Businesses
Cumulative Actual as at
September 2018



399
Businesses
Cumulative Target as at
September 2018



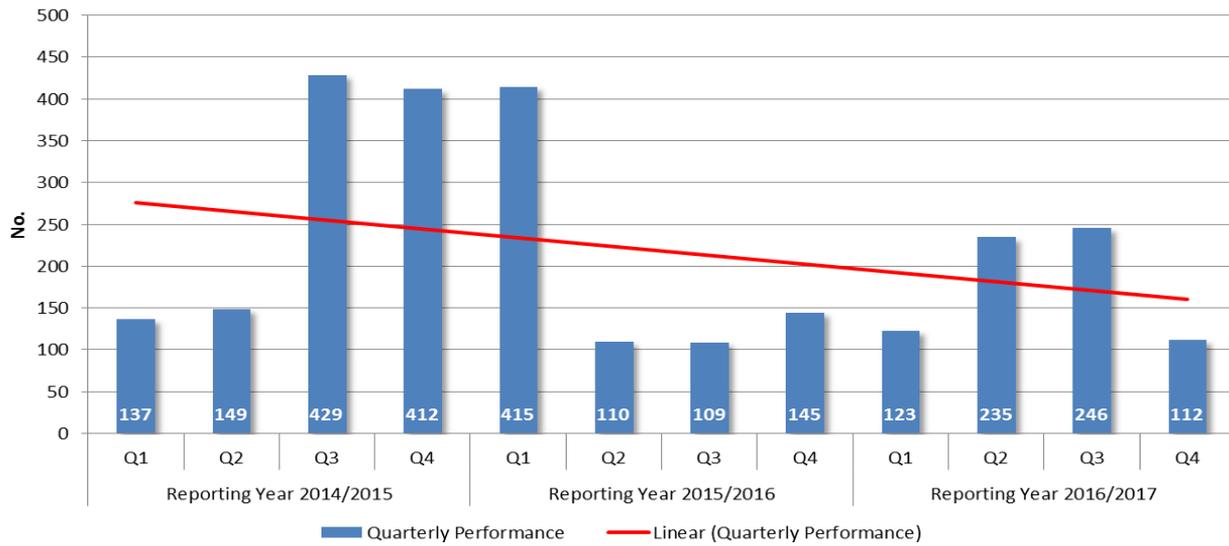
About the latest performance

Through the aligned Economic Development Service 277 Businesses have been directly supported during Q2. This consists of 246 businesses accessing the Growth Hub and receiving advisory support, enabling grants, attending workshops, funding fairs and accessing the new Scale Up Rapid Growth Programme. There were also 31 businesses that either rented space with our Managed Business Centres or were New Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) businesses relocating and expanding within Lincolnshire.

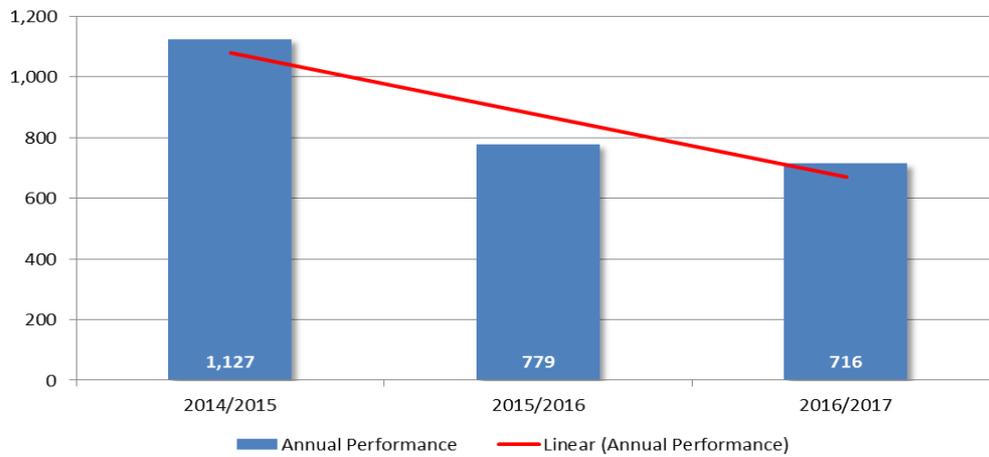
We have exceeded our quarterly targets because the Growth Hub has developed and delivered several new business support programmes including the new support for Scale-up businesses, it is expected that output results will be similar next quarter.

Further details

Businesses Supported by the Council



**Businesses Supported by the Council
Annual Performance**



About the target

The council commissions a series of programmes which help business leaders to grow their business. The businesses who receive support will grow, creating jobs and other opportunities (e.g. supply chain) and the number of businesses counted in this target.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 Businesses are supported to grow

Jobs created as a result of the Council's support

Qualifications achieved by adults

Number of qualifications achieved (Skills programmes, vocational training programmes, adult and community learning) through programmes supported by the council.
A higher number of qualifications achieved indicates a better performance

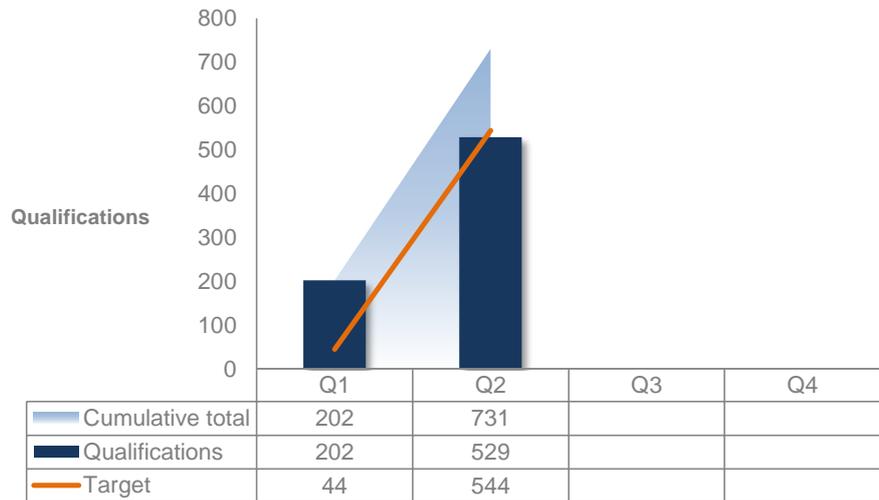
 Achieved

731
Qualifications
Cumulative Actual as at
September 2018



544
Qualifications
Cumulative Target as at
September 2018

Qualifications achieved by adults

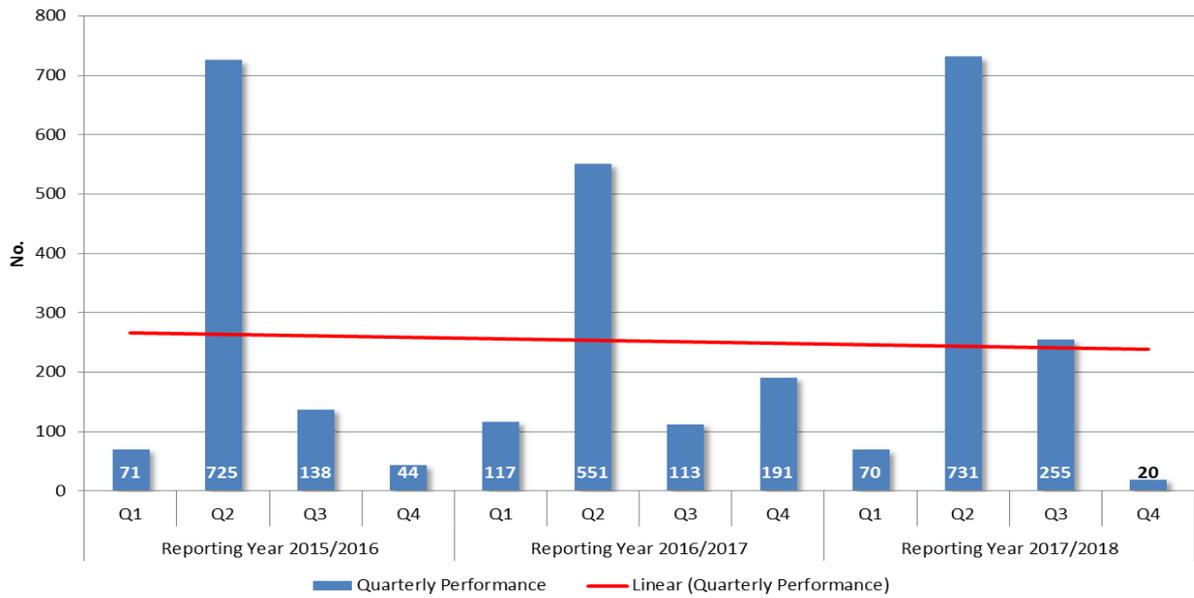


About the latest performance

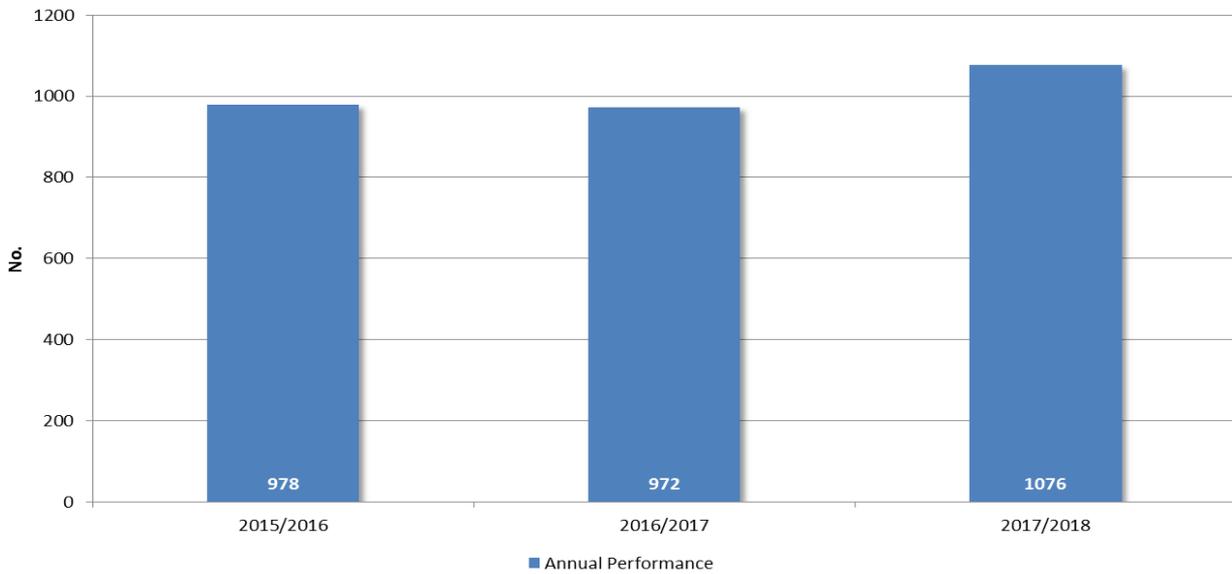
This indicator has been exceeded as a result of higher interest than anticipated in vocational qualifications helping people into employment. Through our commissioning arrangements training providers are able to amend their course offer to meet the needs of the learners involved. For example, a higher number of English and maths qualifications, than in previous years, have been delivered in East Lindsey as a result of learners wishing to improve their career prospects. This has led to a higher number of qualifications being awarded in Q2 than was anticipated.

Further details

No. of Qualifications Achieved by Adults



**No. of Qualifications Achieved by Adults
Annual Performance**



About the target

The council commissions a series of training schemes which help individuals to gain skills. These training schemes are focused on the skills that employers need. Employers can understand an individual's skill level by the qualifications that they hold, hence the reason that we count the number of qualifications achieved.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 Businesses are supported to grow

Jobs created as a result of the Council's support

Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire

Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire (including Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and European Union funding programmes) by the council.
A higher amount of external funding indicates a better performance.

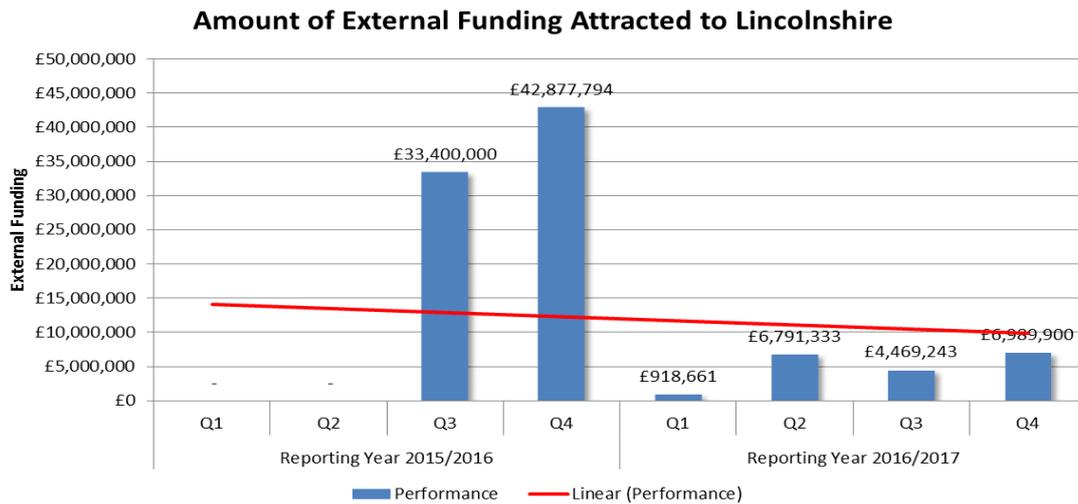


About the latest performance

The targets have been set at '0' for Quarters 1, 2 or 3 due to the unknown outcomes of funding bids throughout the year; the target for Quarter 4 will align with the year-end target of £18,891,735. There has been £1,724,970 of external funding attracted within this quarter. This has been achieved through 7 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development projects that have been approved and contracted since the call closure in May 2018. There are 6 full applications still going through the appraisal process, once contracted, these projects will contribute to the targets within the final two quarters.

There is no external funding attracted under European Regional Development Fund for this quarter. 5 projects are in final appraisal stages requesting £6.71m ERDF which will be reported on next quarter (Q3) and a further 7 projects which have been approved to come forward to full application stage requesting £7.5m ERDF will be reported on in quarter 4.

Further details



About the target

The target set is based on external funding bids submitted that are anticipated to be approved throughout the reporting year.

About the target range

No target range has been set for this measure.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

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Open Report on behalf of Keith Ireland, Chief Executive

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	27 November 2018
Subject:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. The work programme will be reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents are still relevant and will add value to the work of the Council and partners.

Members are encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to:

- 1) Review, consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A to this report.
- 2) Highlight for discussion any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

1. Background

Overview and Scrutiny should be positive, constructive, independent, fair and open. The scrutiny process should be challenging, as its aim is to identify areas for improvement. Scrutiny activity should be targeted, focused and timely and include issues of corporate and local importance, where scrutiny activity can influence and add value.

Overview and scrutiny committees should not, as a general rule, involve themselves in relatively minor matters or individual cases, particularly where there are other processes, which can handle these issues more effectively.

All members of overview and scrutiny committees are encouraged to bring forward important items of community interest to the committee whilst recognising that not all items will be taken up depending on available resource.

Committee Scope

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee combines two areas of responsibility (Protecting & Sustaining the Environment, Sustaining & Growing Business & the Economy) to provide an opportunity to join these areas and encourage a more holistic approach and a greater focus on strategic outcomes. There is a clear logic to this arrangement as environment and economy are directly connected to supporting growth.

As part of its terms of reference, the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will work to review and scrutinise the following services and their outcomes:

- environment and growth, including:
 - carbon management
 - the natural and built environment
 - sustainable planning and the historic environment
 - growth and access
- economic development projects including broadband
- waste management, including waste recovery and recycling
- skills and employability
- support to business and growth sectors
- business investment
- attracting funding for Lincolnshire, including the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership

There will inevitably be service specific subjects that the scrutiny committee will want to consider, either through policy development, project updates, or through pre-decision scrutiny.

There will also be a number of strategic considerations which span both environment and economy. It is likely that those areas which require strategic consideration will include but not be limited to the following:

Coast – taking a holistic approach to coastal issues. This should combine various partners' interests (especially Environment Agency) as well as achieving a balance between flood risk management and the exploitation of coastal assets for tourism and leisure purposes.

Water – Lincolnshire County Council, Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership, and other partners have worked on a water management plan, which was launched in the House of Commons last year. The water management plan is closely linked to Lincolnshire's Joint Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy, focusing on those strategic elements of our broader approach to managing water which can make a critical difference in promoting economic growth. The plan has been well received by government officials and local business and it is now an appropriate time for LCC and the LEP to take the plan into its implementation stage.

Visitor economy – Lincolnshire's visitor economy has several strengths, but the natural environment and associated heritage is one of the most prominent strengths. Our historical importance, from Magna Carta and the Battle of Lincoln Fair through to the anniversary of the Pilgrim Fathers setting sail all provide opportunities to strengthen the visitor economy.

Members may also wish to note that environmental and economic issues should not be considered in isolation. There is a strong connection between investments in highway infrastructure and growth, between support for school age children and the wider skills agenda, and the relationship between the council's own heritage assets and the visitor economy. These will require a relationship with the Highways and Transport, Children and Young People, and Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee's respectively.

Purpose of Scrutiny Activity

Set out below are the definitions used to describe the types of scrutiny, relating to the items on the Committee Work Programme:

Policy Development - The Committee is involved in the development of policy, usually at an early stage, where a range of options are being considered.

Pre-Decision Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising a proposal, prior to a decision on the proposal by the Executive, the Executive Councillor or a senior officer.

Policy Review - The Committee is reviewing the implementation of policy, to consider the success, impact, outcomes and performance.

Performance Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising periodic performance, issue specific performance or external inspection reports.

Consultation - The Committee is responding to (or making arrangements to) respond to a consultation, either formally or informally. This includes pre-consultation engagement.

Budget Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising the previous year's budget, or the current year's budget or proposals for the future year's budget.

Requests for specific items for information should be dealt with by other means, for instance briefing papers to members.

Identifying Topics

Selecting the right topics where scrutiny can add value is essential in order for scrutiny to be a positive influence on the work of the Council. Members may wish to consider the following questions when highlighting potential topics for discussion to the committee:-

- Will Scrutiny input add value?
Is there a clear objective for scrutinising the topic, what are the identifiable benefits and what is the likelihood of achieving a desired outcome?
- Is the topic a concern to local residents?
Does the topic have a potential impact for one or more section(s) of the local population?
- Is the topic a Council or partner priority area?
Does the topic relate to council corporate priority areas and is there a high level of budgetary commitment to the service/policy area?
- Are there relevant external factors relating to the issue?
Is the topic a central government priority area or is it a result of new government guidance or legislation?

Scrutiny Review Activity

Where a topic requires more in-depth consideration, the Committee may commission a Scrutiny Panel to undertake a Scrutiny Review, subject to the availability of resources and approval of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board. The Committee may also establish a maximum of two working groups at any one time, comprising a group of members from the committee.

2. Conclusion

The Committee's work programme for the coming year is attached at Appendix A to this report. A list of all upcoming Forward Plan decisions relating to the Committee is also attached at Appendix B.

Members of the Committee are invited to review, consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A and highlight for discussion any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme. Consideration should be given to the items included in the work programme as well as any 'items to be programmed' listed.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not Applicable

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee – Work Programme
Appendix B	Forward Plan of Decisions relating to the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

27 NOVEMBER 2018 – 10.00am		
Aura Business Centre, Wainfleet Road Industrial Estate Skegness, PE25 3SJ		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Draft Statement of Community Involvement	Adrian Winkley (Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader)	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Executive 18 December 2018
IPCC Climate Change Projections	Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager	To brief the Committee on the new climate change projections from the International Panel on Climate Change, and to consider environmental implications of the key findings.
Visitor Economy Sector – Plan, Progress and Prospects, including Coastal Tourism Marketing	Mary Powell, Tourism Manager; and Nicola Radford, Senior Commissioning Officer	Update on the visitor economy sector plan and tools that have been developed to promote Lincolnshire's green coast.
Lincolnshire Remembrance Project	Cathryn Pike, Project Development Officer	Review of the outcomes of the Lincolnshire Remembrance and Memories and Memorials project.
Environment Quarter 2 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 July to 30 September 2018)	David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information.
Economy Quarter 2 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 July to 30 September 2018)	Justin Brown, Enterprise Commissioner;	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information.

15 JANUARY 2019 – 10.00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2019/20	Andy Gutherson, County Commissioner Economy and Place; Justin Brown, Commissioner for Economic Growth; David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner	PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY Budget Proposals for 2019/20
Agriculture Bill Action Plan	Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager	Policy Development and review of the draft Agriculture Bill Action Plan.
Third Carbon Management Plan	Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager	Review of the initial draft of the third Carbon Management Plan.
LEP Review	Ruth Carver, LEP Director	To update members on the emerging implications of the LEP and recommend any required LCC actions.

15 JANUARY 2019 – 10.00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone	Simon Wright, Regeneration Projects Manager and Ian Walker, Senior Project Manager	To update members on the Holbeach FEZ.
Skegness Countryside Business Park	Tanya Vaughan, Senior Project Manager	
Portable Antiquities Service and Heritage Crime Enforcement	Adam Daubney, Portable Antiquities Officer	To brief members on the work of the Portable Antiquities Service, and seek Committee support with current initiatives to manage the impact of heritage crime in Lincolnshire.

26 FEBRUARY 2019 – 10.00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Recommendations of High Street Revitalisation working group	Justin Brown, Commissioner for Economic Growth	To review the findings of the working group before making recommendations to the Executive Councillor (Economy and Place).
The Extensive Urban Survey Programme	Ian George, Places Manager	To outline the programme for this initiative which seeks to establish a robust planning evidence base for the development of historic towns in totality, and support planning decisions in light of their historic character and contribution to Greater Lincolnshire's visitor 'offer' overall.
LCC's Archaeological Planning Advice Service	David Hickman, Growth & Environment Commissioner & Ian George, Places Manager	To update Committee on the council's archaeological planning advice service and brief members on proposals for the future of the service.
Learning points from DfE/GLLEP Skills Pilot Project	Clare Hughes, Skills Manager, Greater Lincolnshire LEP	Review of the programme to assist people in retraining to higher qualifications.
Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership – Accountable Body Progress Report	Lindsay Hill Pritchard, Principal Commissioning Officer	To scrutinise performance of the projects funded by greater Lincolnshire LEP (NB. Lincolnshire County Council is the accountable body for the GLLEP).
Team Lincolnshire Programme 2019/2020	Jill McCarthy, Investment Team Manager	To update members on the Team Lincolnshire programme to attract investment into the county

26 FEBRUARY 2019 – 10.00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Environment Quarter 3 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 October to 31 December 2018)	David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information
Economy Quarter 3 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 October to 31 December 2018)	Justin Brown, Enterprise Commissioner;	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information

09 APRIL 2019 – 10.00am North Sea Observatory, Chapel St Leonards		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Lincolnshire Broadband Programme Progress Report	Steve Brookes, Lincolnshire Broadband Programme Manager	Review of the implementation of the Lincolnshire Broadband Programme (Onlincolnshire).
LCC Business Centres and economic development portfolio progress report/occupancy figures	Simon Wright, Regeneration Projects Manager, Emma McCuddon Woodcock and Alistair Humphreys, Regeneration projects Officers	To scrutinise occupancy levels at LCC's economic development portfolio
Scale up Business Advice	Samantha Harrison, Enterprise Growth Manager	To scrutinise performance of the Business Growth Hub's scale up programme and make recommendations on enhancing the service as appropriate
Lincolnshire's relationship with Hunan, China Emerging Priorities	Angela Driver / Simon Murphy, Senior Enterprise Growth Officers	a review of progress and debate about next steps
Lincolnshire Utility Strategy	Andrew Brooks, Regeneration Manager	To update members on the progress and next steps for the Lincolnshire utility strategy

21 MAY 2019 – 10.00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Manufacturing Economy Sector - Plan, Progress and Prospects	Justin Brown, Commissioner for Economic Growth	
Environment Quarter 4 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 January to 31 March 2019)	David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information
Economy Quarter 4 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 January to 31 March 2019)	Justin Brown, Enterprise Commissioner;	Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information

Forward Plan of Decisions relating to the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

DEC REF	MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	RESPONSIBLE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND CHIEF OFFICER	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
I016908 New!	Draft Statement of Community Involvement	18 December 2018	Executive	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee	Report	Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader Tel: 01522 554818 Email: adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: Commercial and Environmental Management and Chief Executive	Yes	All Divisions

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