



County Offices  
Newland  
Lincoln  
LN1 1YL

7 January 2019

**Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee**

A meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 15 January 2019 at 10.00 am in Committee Room One, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'DBarnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE  
Head of Paid Service

**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, 15 JANUARY 2019**

| <b>Item</b> | <b>Title</b>   | <b>Pages</b> |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| <b>1</b>    | <b>Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members</b>   |              |
| <b>2</b>    | <b>Declarations of Members Interests</b>   |              |
| <b>3</b>    | <b>Minutes of the meeting held on 27 November 2018</b>   | 5 - 14       |
| <b>4</b>    | <b>Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers</b>  |              |
| <b>5</b>    | <b>Council Budget 2019/20</b><br><i>(To receive a report by Michelle Grady, Head of Finance – Communities, which describes the budget proposals for the next financial year 2019/20 and provides the Committee with the opportunity to scrutinise and make comment on them prior to the Executive meeting on 5 February 2019 when the final budget proposals for 2019/20 will be made)</i>   | 15 - 20      |
| <b>6</b>    | <b>Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank</b><br><i>(To receive a report by David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner, which invites the Committee to consider the proposed Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for the period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank. This report is due to be considered by the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place between 1 – 15 February 2019)</i> | 21 - 32      |
| <b>7</b>    | <b>The Agriculture Bill</b><br><i>(To receive a report by Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager, which provides the Committee with an update on the position of the Agriculture Bill as it progresses through parliament)</i>  | 33 - 38      |
| <b>8</b>    | <b>DfE/GLLEP Career Learning Pilot: Cost and Outreach Pilots</b><br><i>(To receive a report by Clare Hughes, Skills Manager, Greater Lincolnshire LEP, which provides an update on the Career Learning Pilot that Lincolnshire was invited to participate in by the Department for Education)</i>  | 39 - 42      |
| <b>9</b>    | <b>Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone</b><br><i>(To receive a report by Simon Wright, Regeneration Projects Manager, which provides the Committee with a detailed update on the Council's work to bring forward the Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone (FEZ) in Holbeach)</i>  | 43 - 50      |

- 10 Portable Antiquities Service and Heritage Crime Enforcement** 51 - 54  
*(To receive a report by Ian George, Places Manager, which explained some of the new initiatives for tackling Heritage Crime and updated the Committee on the work being carried out by the Places Team to liaise with Lincolnshire Police, Historic England and HM Coroner in an attempt to reduce the risk to the County's heritage)*
- 11 Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme** 55 - 64  
*(To receive a report by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, which enables 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)*

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**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
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**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY  
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
27 NOVEMBER 2018**

**PRESENT: COUNCILLOR B M DOBSON (CHAIRMAN)**

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

Councillors: C J Davie, D McNally and E J Poll attended the meeting as observers

Officers in attendance:-

Andy Gutherson (Acting Executive Director for Place), David Hickman (Growth & Environment Commissioner), Cathryn Pike (Memories and Memorials Project Officer for Lincolnshire), Mary Powell (Commissioning Manager (Tourism)), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer), Vanessa Strange (Accessibility and Growth Manager) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

41 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor G E Cullen and M A Griggs.

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 R B Parker as a replacement member of the Committee in place of Councillor G E Cullen, for this meeting only.

42 DECLARATION OF MEMBERS INTERESTS

There were no declarations of members' interests at this point in the meeting.

43 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 30 OCTOBER 2018

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 30 October 2018 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

44 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND LEAD OFFICERS

The Executive Councillor for Economy and Place welcomed the Committee to one of the Council's network of business centres and advised that occupancy levels at the centres were running at roughly 85% which was just about the right level. There was an ideal occupancy level to ensure viability of a business centre, but as a council

managed network, it was also possible to maintain some spare capacity to help businesses who needed premises at short notice.

It was noted that the Executive Councillor had circulated an Economic Development newsletter the previous week.

The peripheral nature of the coast was highlighted, as was the amount of time it could take to travel to the coast, however, despite the challenges of distance, the Executive Councillor was pleased to report that confidence and investment in the coast was strong.

It was highlighted that there were a number of thriving businesses on the business park, and plans to extend the business park were continuing. The Council's economic development officers had met with two significant businesses who were considering purchasing substantial plots of land on the Countryside Business Park, and some smaller units which would give growing local businesses access to modern premises were also being designed. A report about the business park would come to the scrutiny committee early in 2019.

The Committee was informed that neither of the two businesses were tourism business, and although the area was predominantly a tourist area there was growth in the manufacturing and service sectors. However, tourism remained the heart of the economy on the coast, and the council had been working closely with tourism operators to extend the season, and support a shift towards higher quality tourism, including the sort of tourism which was often typified by the expression "green tourism". This area was home to the Coastal Country Park which was becoming increasingly recognised, and it felt as though the centre of gravity of the Lincolnshire coast was changing, and the Coastal Country Park would soon be its centre.

The Executive Councillor noted that he had briefed the Committee before about the North Sea Observatory, and it was hoped that one of the future scrutiny meetings would be held there. It was noted that visitor numbers continued to increase and it would be in the spotlight at the Architects' Journal awards where it was a finalist for Public Building of the Year and again when the deputy chairman of Natural England came to open the Lincolnshire leg of England's Coastal path in early February 2019.

It was queried whether there were plans to landscape the outside of the North Sea Observatory, and members were advised that the banking had been designed to be natural and wild, but there would be further work carried out. It was also noted that significant work was underway at Anderby Creek.

Disappointment was expressed that the number of apprenticeships nationally had dropped by 20% and it was queried whether this was an issue in Lincolnshire. It was not thought that Lincolnshire was significantly below the trend in terms of apprenticeships, and work was ongoing with the government in relation to training models for seasonal work so people can train during winter months, rather than summer months when they may find it more difficult to be away from the workplace, particularly for smaller businesses. It was also noted that there was less of a spike in

unemployment figures in October, as a lot more people were now on annual contracts.

#### 45 DRAFT STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Consideration was given to a report which invited the Committee to consider the Draft Statement of Community Involvement. It was reported that the County Council was under a statutory duty to review its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) by 2019. It was noted that the current SCI was last updated in 2014 and set out how the County Council would 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.

The Committee was advised that a proposed draft SCI had been prepared for public consultation commencing in January 2019 for a six week period, subject to the approval of the Executive.

Members were advised that all of the districts would have their own Statement of Community Involvement, and would set out how the authority would carry out consultation on planning matters. It was noted that it was part of the policy documentation, however, on this occasion there were not too many changes being proposed. The main change was around the increased use of social media. It was reported that the Council had a duty to notify people, not to consult with them, and the use of social media, particularly in relation to bigger applications, would ensure wider notification, as advertising functions on Facebook could be used to reach more people. However, responses to these Facebook posts would not be accepted as representations. They would still be required to be made directly to the authority.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was commented that it was believed that this was the right way forward, particular with the decline of the printed word, the more people that could be made aware the better. However, it was important that if people did have concerns they were submitted through the right processes.
- It was confirmed that that if there were any objections, they should still be submitted via e-mail or letter. It was also noted that the process for submitting representations would be made clear in the post.
- It was commented that one of residents' main issues with planning applications was that they had not received a letter about the application, and a lot of time was taken up with this rather than the residents setting out their concerns. Therefore it was important that the difference between notification and consultation was set out.
- It was noted that it was the intention that a link to the planning application would be included with any notification circulated via social media.

## RESOLVED

That the Committee support the recommendations to the Executive as set out in the report.

**46 INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE - REPORT  
GLOBAL WARMING ABOVE 1.5°C**

Consideration was given to a report which provided an overview of "Global Warming above 1.5°C" (the report) which was released in October 2018 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 aimed to strengthen the global response to climate change, alongside the challenge of sustainable development, and the need to eradicate poverty.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was commented that this was a valuable document and the messages needed to be put into a form that could be promoted with the public. If many people made small changes, this could make a difference. It was queried whether there was a beginning of a strategy to get this into the wider domain.
- Members were advised that officers were looking at what other authorities were doing. For example, Manchester had started a carbon literacy programme and were engaging with members of the public, to have those conversations around simple things that people could do every day.
- It was requested whether a strategy could be brought back to this Committee in three months.
- It was highlighted that there would be challenges around water management and how sufficient supply would be provided to the agricultural sector. However, there was already some good work going on through the Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership, the LEP, catchment partnerships particularly in the south of the county.
- It was commented that the next generation was much more interested in how some of these problems would be solved. It was thought right that something should come back to this Committee in future.
- These were issues where community leadership could play a role. It was important to create a legacy, and it was suggested that this needed to be circulated at school level, to start to change people's behaviour.
- It was noted that work had started on this with the publication of the revised Waste Strategy, as part of this was about trying to educate the public. It was commented that an authority could have many strategies, but it was about getting the messages through to the public and the work which had been done previously with schools was good, and there was a need to build in ways of reaching young people.
- It was also considered important that other generations did not miss out on the messages, due to concentrating on promoting messages to children.



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- It was important to educate people about the importance of properly insulating their home, particularly those on low incomes. Pressure was being put on private landlords to ensure that properties were insulated.
- It was highlighted that the report stated that limited warming to 1.5°C was theoretically possible, however, doing so would require unprecedented changes, and it was queried what those changes would be. Members were advised that this referred to changes in the way that all sectors of life were approached. There would be a need to decarbonise transport and industry. The decarbonisation required for industry would be massive. However, there were a lot of businesses for whom low carbon technology could be a game changer, and those businesses which were innovative would thrive.
- The importance of message management was emphasised. For example, if the message with the street light switch off had been that the authority wanted to reduce its carbon and save energy, there may have been a different response from the public.
- It was noted that the off shore wind farms were starting to produce a lot of energy.
- It was suggested that there was a need for building companies to start incorporating technology such as solar panels into new houses. However, it was noted that was a national government issue, and was currently not in building regulations. If it did become a national requirement for solar panels/flood resilience to be incorporated into new build properties, then the price of these technologies would come down.
- It was a positive step for the Council to aim to be more carbon neutral
- There was a need to think about the things which could be done in Lincolnshire, and it was commented that the authority should be doing everything practicable possible for a greener future. Members were informed that there was work going on in relation to this which would come to this committee in due course.
- There was a need to ensure the appropriate infrastructure was in place before any switch to renewable technology took place. If people were given the choice, it was thought that they would switch.
- There was a need for good homes to be built that were flood resilient and energy efficient.
- It was noted that if there was going to be a media strategy, it was important that the messages were good, for example, how much carbon had been saved.
- It was queried whether a list of five things that a person could do to help reduce carbon could be put together which could be included in newsletters that councillors sent out to their residents.
- It was noted that the authority was about to start engagement work on a new transport strategy for Lincoln, and this would include options for how people could get around the city in a way which used less carbon.
- It was suggested that the way forward would be for a strategy that was strong for local people but was also recognised nationally. There was a need for Lincolnshire to lead, rather than have requirements imposed on the authority and other organisations.

## RESOLVED

1. That the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee endorse the decision to join the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2020 Commitment.
2. That a report come back to a future meeting of this Committee setting out a Strategy for how Lincolnshire residents could help to reduce the amount of carbon emissions in the County.

47 VISITOR ECONOMY ACTION PLAN: PROMOTING TOURISM

Consideration was given to a report which provided members with an opportunity to comment on the progress made against the priorities in the visitor economy action plan. Members were advised that the visitor economy action plan had identified the need to invest in better promotion of the county to potential tourists. Officers had been working with partners to modernise the [www.visitlincolnshire.com](http://www.visitlincolnshire.com) website and to prepare good quality material in order to market the natural coast in Lincolnshire. It was reported that [www.visitlincolnshire.com](http://www.visitlincolnshire.com) had been re-launched and was working well and promotional material for the natural coast was close to publication. All districts and the county council had contributed to the re-design of the website through the Tourism Officers' Group.

Members were informed that the design had been entirely driven by recently commissioned research whose over-arching message was that potential visitors did not know about Lincolnshire. The website aimed to be inspirational and act as a gateway, passing interested visitors onto more detailed websites for further information. As indicated by the research, messages were simple and used uncomplicated geographical areas of Coast, Countryside and City. There was also the addition of Inspiration which covered themes such as walking, cycling and aviation heritage.

The Committee received a short presentation which highlighted some of the newly designed pages of the natural coast website.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report, and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- The visitor figures for 2017 had been very positive.
- A Tourism Operators conference was being organised for March 2019
- It was commented that Lincolnshire was a huge county to cover, but there were a lot of good things for people to see. It was acknowledged that the service had a small budget to cover all the activities it needed to.
- It was confirmed that the county worked with all districts and the city Council through the Tourism Officers Group, and it was now working better than it had done previously.
- It was also highlighted that Lincolnshire Heritage Forum was developing a new website, and it was hoped that the County Council's website would signpost to it.

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- It was noted that the new visit Lincolnshire website would only link to other quality websites.
- There was a need for local groups, pubs and hotels to promote what they did so they could be included on the website.
- It was noted that there would not be any advertising space on the new website as it was there to act as a gateway.
- According to the survey, 81% of people were looking for a tourism offer that included what Lincolnshire's natural coast had to offer. Therefore the growth in Lincolnshire's tourism would come from that sector.
- It was confirmed that Chambers of Commerce were involved in these conversations.

**RESOLVED**

1. That the progress that had been made against the priorities in the visitor economy action plan be noted.
2. That the publicity material for promoting the natural coast be noted and supported.

**48     LINCOLNSHIRE REMEMBRANCE PROJECT**

Consideration was given to a report which summarised 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 level in resources from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Armed Forces Covenant. It was noted that an important part of the project consisted of working with communities across the county to support commemoration activities throughout the World War 1 centenary project.

The Committee received a presentation which provided further detail in relation to some of the project work which was carried out. Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to information contained within the report and presentation and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- Heritage was a good vehicle for people to have a sense of place and better health and wellbeing was part of that as it encouraged people to go out in their local area.
- It was commented that it was a very interesting and informative presentation.
- It was also noted that the pack of leaflets which had been produced as part of this project was very good. It was confirmed that this project would link to Visit Lincolnshire. The Voices of the Great War exhibition produced for Poppies: Wave in 2016 had been offered to community groups around the county.
- Both projects engaged groups and individuals in thinking about and caring for aspects of their local heritage, made connections between different generations and enabled young people to participate in civic processes as a way of looking after the heritage.
- The legacy of the projects included the tangible assets of the Lincolnshire Remembrance database on Lincs to the Past and the new trails and websites

which had been produced. However, the process of participating in the projects particularly for the young people had created new understandings of the sacrifices made, enhanced and built new skills and encouraged a new connection with and pride in the place where they live.

- It was queried whether parish councils could take on the renovations of war memorials, and it was reported that most were already looked after by parish and town councils.

RESOLVED

1. That the outcomes and successes of the Lincolnshire Remembrance Project to support volunteers in recording war memorials be noted.
2. That the extent to which the Lincolnshire memories and Memorials project had engaged and worked with young people to produce trails, websites and learning resources which they had shared with their local communities be noted.
3. That the County Council's continued role in commissioning and supporting heritage activities be endorsed.

49 ENVIRONMENT QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE MEASURES (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018)

Consideration was given to a report which described progress against the indicators in the council business plan. It was noted that one indicator was reported in quarter four, one would be reported from quarter two, while two indicators had not been met. Two of the measured indicators would have data available in the following quarter and a further three showed measured progress.

It was highlighted that the two indicators that had not been met related to the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, which was now out of date and was in the process of being fully revised. The draft new strategy was currently going through the final approval process and would be submitted to the County Council at its meeting on 14 December 2018 for approval.

The following was noted in relation to the performance indicators:

- Flooding incidents within a property – this related to where there was internal flooding, and not necessarily external flooding. It was noted that fewer incidents had been reported, but this was not something to be complacent about as it had been a hot summer, with a lot of dry months this year.
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from county council activity – it was noted that this was slightly ahead of target, this was due to the Council reducing emissions slightly faster than those for the county as a whole.
- Waste – work was underway to revise the set of indicators for this area through the new waste strategy, and it was planned to replace them with more up to date and appropriate indicators.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained in the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

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- Page 86 – this showed a decline in the volume of recyclable material collected at kerbside, and it was queried how much of an impact the reduction in recycling was having. However, members were advised that the issues were more around the quality of the recyclate collected rather than the quantity as there were high levels of contamination.
- It was noted that contamination was a big issue, as well as the decline in the amount of waste recycled, and it was queried what could be done about it, as there was a need to recognise the changing reality of the world.
- It was queried how the council could influence the manufacturing and packaging to reduce the waste.
- It was also noted that it was not necessarily the production of it which was the issue, but how to then dispose of the plastic was the issue, as not all plastics were able to be recycled.
- It was suggested that this may be a suitable subject for a scrutiny review group.
- It was commented that an unknown factor was the market for recyclables.

RESOLVED

That the performance against the indicators be noted.

50     ECONOMY QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE MEASURES (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018)

Consideration was given to a report which showed that the four economic development indicators had been met during quarter 2. It also proposed an increase to three of the indicators for 2019/2020 financial year.

It was noted that performance had been exceeded and it was recommended that the targets be increased to provide an opportunity to stretch activities.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised included the following:

- It was highlighted, that in terms of apprenticeships, it would be useful to see a trend, and have some feedback on apprenticeships within the County.
- It was noted that Lincolnshire had a low wage economy, but it would be interested to see what the distribution of average wage increases was across the county. It was suggested that this would provide recognition of whether the created jobs were increasing the average wages for people.

RESOLVED

1. That the progress made in achieving the Economic Development indicators for 2018/19 be noted.
2. That the Committee recommends to the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place that an increase in the indicators for 2019/20 be approved.

51 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 noted that there were some substantial items already on the agenda for the meeting in January 2019, and members were advised that these would be reviewed in the pre-meeting.

It was confirmed that it was planned to bring a report to the Committee in future regarding the skills agenda, and information on apprenticeships would be included in this.

The Chairman thanked all the officers for attending and for bringing the presentations.

RESOLVED

That the work programme as presented be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.25 pm

**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director for Place**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economic Scrutiny Committee</b> |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>                             |
| Subject:   | <b>Council Budget 2019/20</b>                      |

**Summary:**

The report describes the budget proposals for the next financial year 2019/20, based on the four year funding deal announced by Government as part of the 2016/17 Local Government Finance Settlement. This report specifically looks at the budget implications for the Environment & Economic activities within the following commissioning strategies:-

- a) Protecting & Sustaining the Environment
- b) Sustaining and Growing Business and the Economy and
- c) Sustaining & Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure (Economic Infrastructure and Regeneration).

The budget proposals are now open to consultation. Members of this committee have the opportunity to scrutinise them and make comment, prior to the Executive meeting on 5 February 2019 when it will make its final budget proposals for 2019/20.

**Actions Required:**

The Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider this report and members of the committee are invited to make comments on the budget proposals. These will be considered by the Executive at its meeting on 5 February 2019.

## **1. Background**

1.1 The Executive are currently consulting on a single year financial plan for revenue and capital budgets to take the Council to the end of the four year funding deal from government. The Council continues to face significant reductions in government funding, growing cost pressures from demand led services such as adult and children's social care, waste disposal and the Council's responsibility to pay staff and some contractors the National Living Wage. Uncertainty around government funding beyond the four year funding deal (which runs from 2016/17 to 2019/20) means the Council doesn't consider it practicable, to develop sustainable long term financial plans into the next decade. Work on this has started and will

continue next year as information starts to emerge about the future funding framework.

1.2 The budget process carried out a year ago considered budgets for both 2018/19 and 2019/20. This year, the 2019/20 budgets have been reviewed in light of the latest available information to arrive at the proposals set out in this report. In developing its financial plan the Council has considered all areas of current spending, levels of income and council tax plus use of one off funding (including use of reserves and capital receipts) to set a balanced budget.

1.3 All areas of service expenditure have been reviewed to identify cost pressures which must be funded and savings which can be made, through efficiencies and by reducing the level of service provided.

1.4 On an annual basis the Council has the opportunity to review the level of Council Tax. Central government sets thresholds above which a local authority would be required to hold a referendum for Council Tax increases. In the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement, the Secretary of State announced that the referendum threshold for general council tax would be 3.00% for 2019/20. Together with a 2% council tax increase for Adult Social Care allowed for a final year in 2019/20, this means that Lincolnshire County Council may increase council tax in 2019/20 by up to 5%.

1.5 At its meeting on 18 December 2018 the Executive agreed proposals for the Council's revenue and capital budgets to be put forward as a basis for consultation and made the decision to consult on a proposed council tax increase of 4.95% for 2019/20.

### Protecting & Sustaining the Environment

1.6 Table A shows the total proposed revenue budget for the commissioning strategy 'Protecting & Sustaining the Environment'.

TABLE A

| PROTECTING AND SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT              | Original budget | Pay Inflation | Cost Pressures | Savings    | Other Changes | Proposed Budget 2019/20 | % Change    |
|--|-----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|
|  | £000            | £000          | £000           | £000       | £000          | £000                    |             |
| 1 Reducing Carbon Emissions                            | 185             | 5             | 0              | 0          | 0             | 190                     | 2.49%       |
| 2 Flood Risk Management                                | 1,350           | 5             | 7              | 0          | -35           | 1,326                   | -1.78%      |
| Protecting & Enhancing the Natural & Built Environment |                 |               |                |            |               |                         |             |
| 3 Environment  | 99              | 5             | 0              | 0          | 0             | 103                     | 4.80%       |
| 4 Waste Management                                     | 22,292          | 24            | 272            | -41        | 35            | 22,582                  | 1.30%       |
| 5 Sustainable Planning                                 | 954             | 25            | 0              | 0          | 0             | 979                     | 2.63%       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>24,879</b>   | <b>63</b>     | <b>279</b>     | <b>-41</b> | <b>0</b>      | <b>25,180</b>           | <b>1.2%</b> |

1.7 The budget proposals for this strategy have allowed for a pay inflation increase of 2% for 2019/20.



1.8 The Lead Local Flood Authority grant has been confirmed at £0.125m for 2019/20 (an increase of £0.007m from 2018/19)

1.9 The JCB's used in the waste transfer stations have been supplied under a lease arrangement. As these leases expire there is a proposal to move to a capital purchase to replace them. This has generated savings in 2018/19 (£0.123m), and further savings will be generated 2019/20 (£0.041m).

1.10 Within this strategy there are cost pressures of £0.272m in 2019/20. These pressures relate wholly to waste disposal costs in the increase in volumes of waste being collected for disposal and the inflationary increases of the waste management contract.

### Sustaining & Growing Business & the Economy

1.11 Table B shows the total proposed revenue budget for the commissioning strategy 'Sustaining & Growing Business & the Economy' and for Economic infrastructure and regeneration.

TABLE B

| <b>SUSTAINING AND GROWING BUSINESS AND THE ECONOMY</b>                  | <b>Original budget</b> | <b>Pay Inflation</b> | <b>Cost Pressures</b> | <b>Savings</b> | <b>Other Changes</b> | <b>Proposed Budget 2019/20</b> | <b>% Change</b> |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
|   | £000                   | £000                 | £000                  | £000           | £000                 | £000                           |                 |
| 1 Improving Skills and Employability                                    | 113                    | 8                    | 0                     | 0              | -3                   | 118                            | 4.39%           |
| 2 Encourage Enterprise Through Support to Business & Our Growth Sectors | 467                    | 8                    | 0                     | 0              | -182                 | 292                            | -37.42%         |
| 3 Attracting & Expanding Business Investment                            | 80                     | 4                    | 0                     | 0              | 196                  | 280                            | 247.92%         |
| 4 Lobbying & Attracting Funding for Lincolnshire                        | 506                    | 13                   | 0                     | 0              | -10                  | 509                            | 0.69%           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,166</b>           | <b>33</b>            | <b>0</b>              | <b>0</b>       | <b>0</b>             | <b>1,199</b>                   | <b>2.8%</b>     |
| <b>SUSTAINING &amp; DEVELOPING PROSPERITY THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE</b>    | <b>Original budget</b> | <b>Pay Inflation</b> | <b>Cost Pressures</b> | <b>Savings</b> | <b>Other Changes</b> | <b>Proposed Budget 2019/20</b> | <b>% Change</b> |
| 5 Economic infrastructure and regeneration                              | 298                    | 6                    | 0                     | 0              | 4                    | 308                            | 3.41%           |

1.12 The budget proposals for this strategy have allowed for a pay inflation increase of 2% for 2019/20.

1.13 There are no service specific savings or cost pressures for 2019/20 for this strategy.

### County Council Capital Programme

1.14 The proposed capital programme covers the remainder of the current year and 2019/20, as well as major schemes which stretch into future years. Schemes comprise: a number of major highways schemes; the rolling programme of renewal and replacement of fire fleet vehicles, gritters fleet and vehicles at the Waste

Transfer Stations; improvements and review of property portfolio; information technology (IT) developments and rephrasing of existing schemes.

1.15 The gross programme is set at £381.315m from 2019/20 onwards, with grants and contributions of £110.308m giving a net programme of £271.007m to be funded by the County Council.

1.16 Table C shows the proposed net capital programme for these commissioning strategies.

TABLE C

| <b>Capital Programme</b>                        | Net Programme 2018/19<br>£000's | <b>Net Programme 2019/20</b><br><b>£000's</b> | Total Net Programme Including Future Years<br>£000's |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Protecting & Sustaining the Environment         | 3,680                           | <b>1,128</b>                                  | 18,905   |
| Sustaining and Growing Business and the Economy | 1,855                           | <b>2,000</b>                                  | 3,855  |

1.17 The following additions have been made to the net capital programme in 2019/20 as part of the budget setting process:

- Support to the programme of local flood improvement schemes in relation to the Council's responsibility as Lead Local Flood Authority to undertake improvement measures - £0.650m in 2019/20 and £1.950m in future years.
- Budget for the development of Business Units to safeguard employment - £2.000m in 2019/20. Independent research shows that there is demand for these centres, and income would be received from renting the facilities to tenants.

Further consultation

1.18 A consultation meeting with local business representatives, trade unions and other partners will take place on 25 January 2019.

1.19 The proposals will be publicised on the Council website together with the opportunity for the public to comment.

1.20 All consultation comments and responses will be available to be considered when the Executive makes its final budget proposals on 5 February 2019.

## 2. Conclusion

2.1 These budget proposals reflect the level of government funding available to the Council and the proposal to increase Council Tax in 2019/20 by 2.95%. The Adult Social Care "Precept" is proposed to increase by 2.00% in 2019/20 and this will give a total council tax increase of 4.95%.

2.2 A thorough review of Council's services was carried out during last year's budget process, which covered both the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years. This year further unavoidable cost pressures as well as some savings have been identified, and the capital programme has been reviewed – the 2019/20 budget has therefore been refined this year. The budget proposals therefore aim to reflect the Council's priorities whilst operating with the resources available to it.

## 3. Consultation

### a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

### b) Risks and Impact Analysis

An Equality Impact Assessment will be completed for the proposed increase in Council Tax. This will be reported to the Executive at its meeting on 5 February 2019.

Further risk and impact assessments will need to be undertaken on a service by service basis.

## 4. Background Papers

| Document title   | Where the document can be viewed                       |
|--|--|
| Council Budget 2019/20 - Executive Report 18 December 2018 | Democratic Services, County Offices , Newland, Lincoln |

This report was written by Michelle Grady, who can be contacted on 01522 553235 or [Michelle.Grady@Lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Michelle.Grady@Lincolnshire.gov.uk)

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**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director for Place**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economic Scrutiny Committee</b>                                      |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>  |
| Subject:   | <b>Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank</b> |

**Summary:**

This item invites the Environment & Economic Scrutiny Committee to consider a report regarding Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank. This report is due to be considered by the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place between 01 and 15 February 2019. The views of the Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor as part of his consideration of this item.

**Actions Required:**

- (1) To consider the attached report on the Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank and determine whether the Committee supports the recommendations to the Executive Councillor.
- (2) To agree any additional comments to be passed to the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place in relation to this item.

## **1. Background**

In order to adapt to changing circumstances Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) must be kept valid by updating them as necessary.

A legacy coastal defence structure, Bulldog Bank, was significantly breached in 2013. It protects no properties, and is very unlikely to attract capital funding to support its reinstatement. An alternative proposal which can be funded has been proposed for delivery by the Environment Agency replacing Bulldog Bank with a new defence on a different alignment.

The existing policies in the Shoreline Management Plan were agreed by the Environment Agency, Lincolnshire County Council and District Councils, and were endorsed by the Council's Executive in January 2011. In order to enable the proposed defence amendment, it is necessary to change the existing

Shoreline Management Plan policy covering one section of coastline for the period up to 2025. The 'Hold the Line' policy for the subsequent period 2025-2055 would remain in place and unaffected.

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

**2. Conclusion**

Following consideration of the report, the Environment & Economic 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 Councillor.

**3. Appendices**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| These are listed below and attached at the back of the report |  |
| Appendix 1  | Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank |

**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 David Hickman, who can be contacted on (01522) 554809 or david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director for Place**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Report to:          | <b>Executive Councillor for Economy and Place</b>                                       |
| Date:               | <b>Between 01 February 2019 and 15 February 2019</b>                                    |
| Subject:            | <b>Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank</b> |
| Decision Reference: | <b>I017114</b>  |
| Key decision?       | <b>No</b>   |

**Summary:**

A legacy coastal defence structure, Bulldog Bank, was significantly breached in 2013. It protects no properties, and is very unlikely to attract capital funding to support its reinstatement. An alternative proposal which can be funded has been proposed for delivery by the Environment Agency replacing Bulldog Bank with a new defence on a different alignment. The existing policies in the Shoreline Management Plan were agreed by the Environment Agency, Lincolnshire County Council and District Councils, and were endorsed by the Council's Executive in January 2011. In order to enable the proposed defence amendment, it is necessary to change the existing Shoreline Management Plan policy covering one section of coastline for the period up to 2025. The 'Hold the Line' policy for the subsequent period 2025-2055 would remain in place and unaffected.

**Recommendation(s):**

That the Executive Councillor for Economy and Place approves a change to the management policy for Policy Unit P of the Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point Shoreline Management Plan from 'Hold the Line' to 'Managed Realignment' for the first epoch of the plan (up to 2025) only.

**Alternatives Considered:**

1. Not to change the Shoreline Management Plan policy.

**Reasons for Recommendation:**

At present the defence line under the existing policy remains ineffective, and cannot be reinstated through existing funding channels. The policy change will facilitate provision on behalf of the Environment Agency, the authority with operational responsibility for coastal defence in this area, of an alternate defence line that will restore the originally intended standard of protection under the present policy.

## **1. Background**

In order to adapt to changing circumstances Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) must be kept valid by updating them as necessary. There are various reasons which justify a change to an SMP, which includes 'a severe event has made an element of the existing SMP policy or action plan untenable'. This business justification is made in accordance with 'Strategic planning for flood and coastal risk management: Shoreline management plans-monitoring, change and reporting' Operational Instruction D12\_34, and the change process chart from this Operational Instruction, is replicated in Appendix A.

### **1.1 Context**

In the tidal surge of December 2013, Bulldog bank, a 400m cross bank within a wide dune system, breached in five locations. The tidal surge was in excess of the 0.5% design tide and no residential or commercial buildings were flooded at this location as a result of these breaches. Bulldog Bank is shown within the Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group (HECAG) SMP in Policy Unit P Map.

### **1.2 Current situation**

In early 2014 repairs to uplift known low spots within the dune system were completed, under the recovery package, to ensure continuity of design tidal defence standard to the wider flood cell, while the future justification of Bulldog Bank was explored. This work was undertaken within the designated site, under licence from Natural England.

As part of the evidence for the proposed works in 2017/18 Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust was the client for the Gibraltar Point Coastal Wetland Adaptation Study, which was conducted by HR Wallingford. This was produced with data from the EA and open source elevation data. On receipt of the study, it was reviewed by both NE and the EA, which enabled all parties to highlight any problem areas. This highlighted that more investigation was required to ensure a true reflection of any possible inundation was provided.

Meetings between the interested partners (LWT, NE, EA, LCC) were conducted to discuss the way forward and any additional works required. There was an agreement to delay the works and the change process for the SMP until further investigation was carried out on the extent of inundation and to provide evidence that no properties would be affected. Further investigation led to the following conclusions.

Hydraulic modelling outputs for the current day design tide, that has a 0.5% chance of occurring in any one year, show that the Bulldog Bank dune does not benefit residential properties. Water is shown to be migrating across the tidal floodplain, to a greater extent when compared to the scenario prior to Bulldog Banks failure.

The topography shows that for the short duration of overtopping, the existing residential properties will not be impacted, as shown in Fig 1. It is anticipated that the local watercourses and arable land can accommodate these limited overland flows that are generated and it would be reasonable to have a proactive engagement plan in place for dissemination of information.

If further reassurances are required, then minor adjustments within the dunal system inside the golf course could be made to further limit the volumes of overtopping entering the tidal floodplain for this design tide scenario, which could be discussed with the golf club.



## Bulldog Bank Elevation Mapping - created April 2018

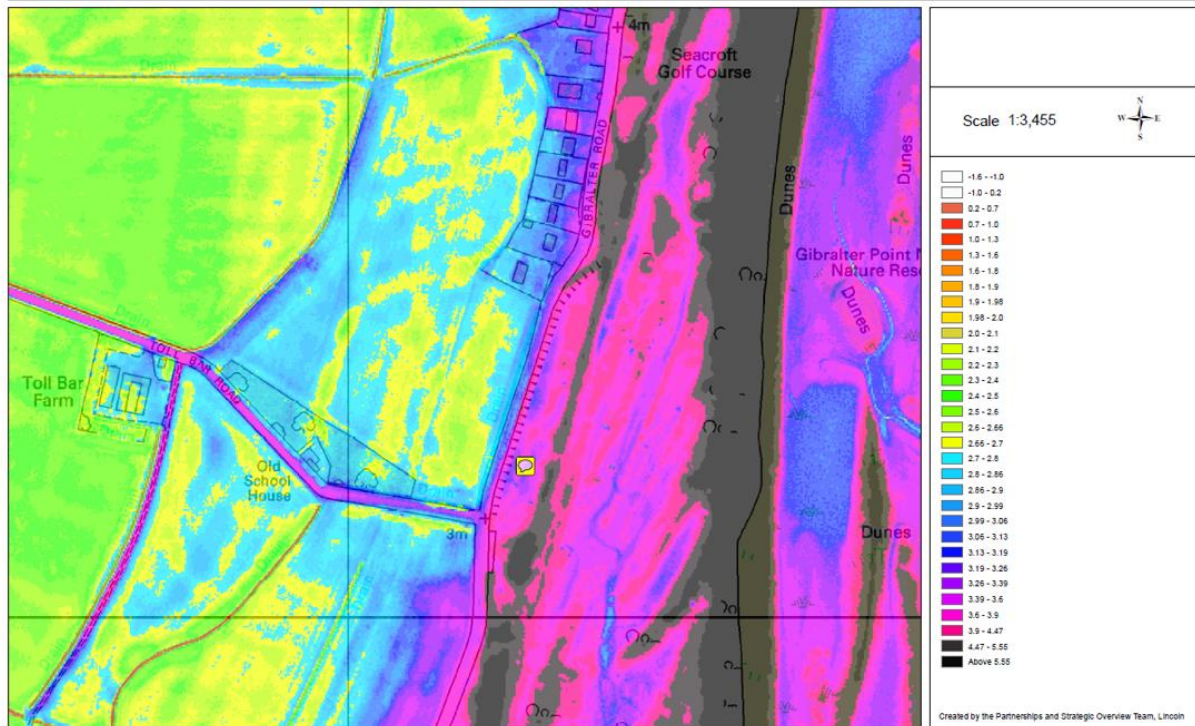


Figure 1

### 1.3 Case for Change

The policy direction for this area is to ensure continued protection against coastal flooding to the same standard as today. This amendment to Policy Unit P does not seek to amend this principle of continuation of protecting people and property.

The aspirations within the epochs for Policy Unit P remain valid, although it is the last epoch of 2055-2105 where realignment is mentioned to sustain other defences and compensate for potential deterioration of designated sites. The SMP could not foresee that Bulldog Bank would incur multiple failures during a large surge tide. This case for change seeks approval to duplicate the Managed Realignment option into Epoch 1 – present day to 2025, whilst retaining the principle to sustain flood risk to people and properties at current levels.

### 1.4 Business needs

The justification to repair Bulldog Bank has been examined. The economic and benefits assessment do not support the case for Flood Risk Grant in Aid, as there are no residential properties (Outcome Measure 2) at risk and a small area of golf course.

Initial costings suggest that the repair or replacement cost associated with Bulldog Bank would be between £70k and £350k, depending on the material source; extent of repair or replacement; and any constraints associated with working within a designated site of National and International importance.

Bulldog Bank is located within Gibraltar Point Site of Special Scientific Interest, Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes & Gibraltar Point Special Areas of Conservation, Gibraltar Point Ramsar (Wetland of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat) and Gibraltar

Point Special Protection Area; in addition to being within these designations, it is also directly adjacent to The Greater Wash *Potential* Special Protection Area and The Wash & North Norfolk Coast Special Areas of Conservation. The freshwater habitat behind Bulldog Bank is already adapting to the saline intrusion. The designations of the wider site are focused on various dune types, coastal geomorphology and associated coastal flora and fauna.

### **1.5 Benefits**

There are benefits to this approach to the restoration of brackish habitat within the dune slack, behind the line of Bulldog Bank, this occurs within a designated site and Natural England are a partner in making this case for change. This early adaptation may also reduce, to some small degree, the future SMP risks of coastal squeeze associated with the current Policy 'Hold the Line' in this designated site.

### **1.6 Mitigation of Risk**

The low spots in the existing dune system were raised in 2014 to ensure continuity of flood risk reduction to the properties on Aylmer Avenue. Land at the end of the golf course was flooded in 2013 and did benefit from Bulldog Bank. The golf course is in discussion with Natural England about the construction of a new bank, which would fall within the designated site but on land owned by the golf course, where the golf course would be the sole beneficiary.

Hydraulic modelling has shown that a cross bank may be required in this area as sea levels rise; the SMP Policy Plan, as proposed, would support this future requirement as a further action to sustain current levels of flood risk into the future.

### **1.7 Options Considered**

The following options have been considered at the time:

a. Repair Bulldog Bank:

Cost est. £70,000. Reconstruct bank to make repair to fill breach gaps. This option would utilise existing material 'on-site' from the redundant bank around the south of the borrow pits, provided Natural England were satisfied that this material was accessible and classified as suitable.

Access to the site is difficult and new roadways to provide adequate egress for plant and machinery may have to be formed at additional cost, with required Natural England licences.

The bank would only be reinstated back to its original condition – i.e. it is likely to fail again due to the inadequacy of materials and width during a similar high tide event. There is also the possibility that failure would occur at other points along the bank adjacent to the repair locations.

This does not provide an 'engineered solution' and only utilises silt/sand material for reinstatement. Additionally the bank will be denuded for a period until suitable growth has taken hold leaving sections vulnerable to erosion.

This option is very unlikely to obtain funding as it appears that this does not protect any properties during the current day 0.5% design tide.

b. Replace Bulldog Bank:

Cost circa £300,000 Replace entire 450m of Bulldog bank with an engineered bank utilising an engineered core and re-profiled to a greater width for wave erosion protection.

This option would require the importation of materials onto site to form the bank. Natural England would need to be consulted and approve any scheme. It is unlikely that as the site is a SSSI that material from off site would conform to site requirements. Difficulties with access and transportation as in option a. Replacement would provide an improved level of protection to part of the golf course. This option is very unlikely to obtain approval as it appears that this bank does not protect any properties and may be considered 'state aid'.

c. Move primary defence line to a strengthened Western dune

Recovery funded works are complete to fill low spots in existing dune system, with valley gap at Aylmer Avenue being raised to a minimum 5.6m OADN by utilising spare on site material. Access to carry out these works was easier as transportation was available along Gibraltar Road and Aylmer Avenue.

Future maintenance of the bank has been improved as it is easier to access for future repairs if this section were to be adopted in place of Bulldog Bank as primary sea bank protection. This natural dune system is sheltered and has reasonable grass and vegetation cover. The northern end of this bank now forms a continuous line of defence. This option leaves the golf course to construct a new flood defence along the southern boundary of their land or increase the height of the existing dunes within the golf course.

d. Move primary tidal defence to the western sandbank and instigate revised flood warning thresholds

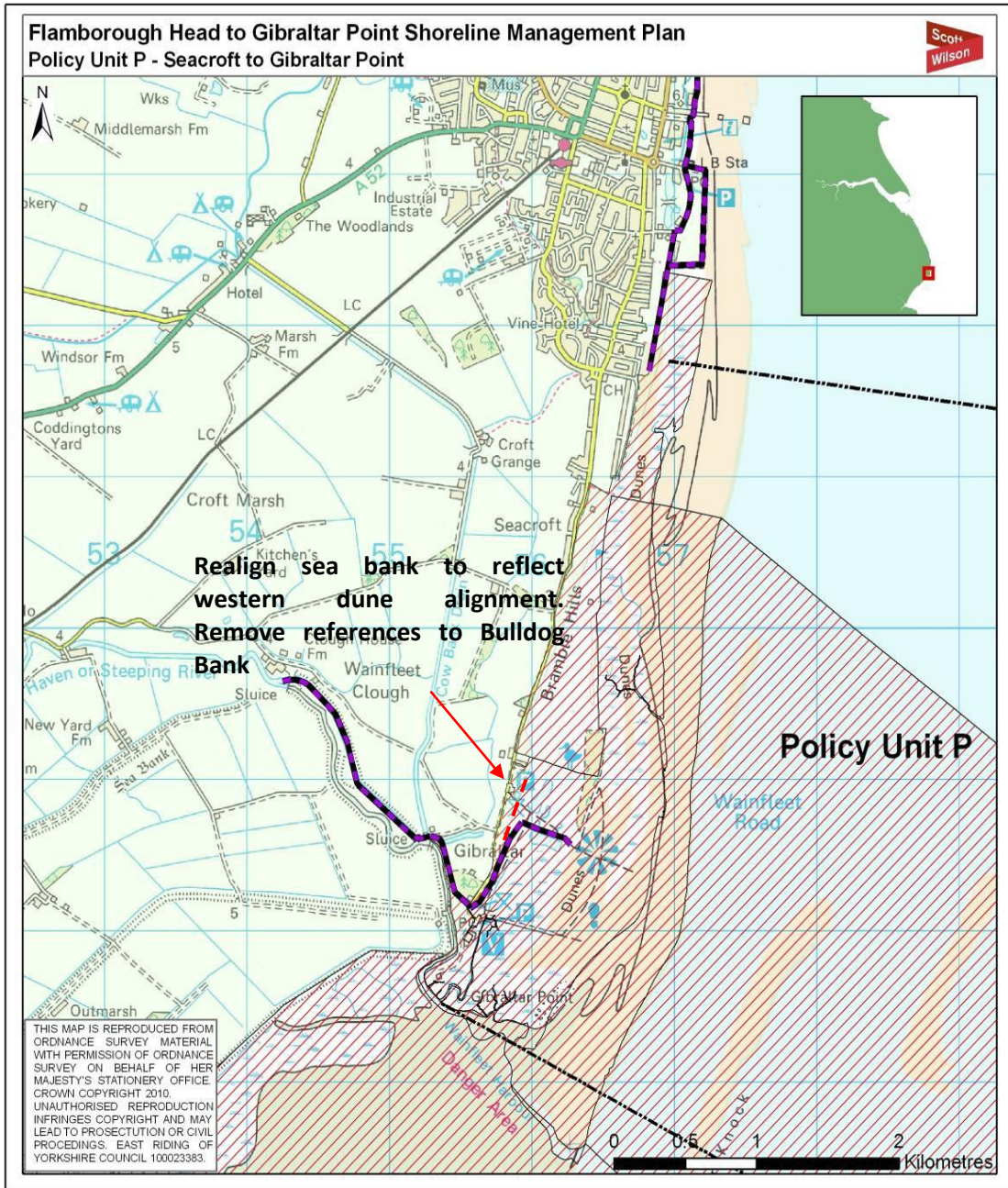
Cost minimal, primarily administration. No properties' thresholds are compromised by the 0.5% tide, with initial observations suggesting that property thresholds were some 500mm above the extreme tide on 5 December 2013. A Temporary Management/Warning Plan was put in place for the specific properties to ensure evacuation procedures robust during extreme high tide events.

### 1.8 Promoted approach

On the basis of the above:

- Option d was instigated on a short term basis until option c is agreed through this change process.
- Options a and b were neither economically viable nor environmentally acceptable.
- Recovery grant was optimised to undertake the filling of low spots along the wide Western dune as the most immediate and cost beneficial option to accord with Recovery Grant principles.
- The promoted approach does not impact on delivery of SMP Actions P1 and P2.
- It is **recommended that option c** be used to update the HECAG SMP Policy Unit

## 1.9 Future look of Policy Unit P: Seacroft to Gibraltar Point



**Key: Policy (for full details see relevant policy statement)**

| Short Term (present day to 2025)            | Medium Term (2025 to 2055) | Long Term (2055 to 2105)                  |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Hold the Line with Managed Realignment (P4) | Hold the Line (P4)         | Hold the Line or Managed Realignment (P4) |

The policies for the long term are conditional. They depend on the results of monitoring and research into climate change, shoreline response and the role of defences.

### Legend

|                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Current defences(EA maintained) | Environment Agency Tidal Flood Zone 3 |
| Policy Unit boundaries          | Internationally Designated Sites      |
| Scheduled Monuments             |                                       |

## 2. 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 equalities impact assessment was undertaken in relation to the Shoreline Management Plan in 2011 as described above. The present amendment does not materially affect these conclusions, but it will be responsibility of delivery bodies to ensure that any works undertaken comply with legislation.

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

The policy change will facilitate provision of coastal flood risk management works which will contribute to the protection all communities and businesses in the locality in the event of coastal inundation.

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

The proposed policy change will have no adverse impacts on crime and disorder in the area, but will contribute to the resilience of coastal communities and businesses to the risk of coastal inundation.

**3. Conclusion**

It is recommended that in order to facilitate an appropriate and pragmatic response to breaching of the defence line known as Bulldog Bank at Gibraltar Point, the Shoreline Management Plan policy for epoch 1 in Policy Unit 'P' should be amended to 'Managed Realignment'. This applies to this epoch only, and the policy of 'Hold the Line' will be retained for the subsequent period 2025-55.

**4. Legal Comments:**

The Council has the power to approve the recommendation. The decisions is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive Councillor

**5. Resource Comments:**

Accepting the recommendation within this report, should have no material impact on the budgets of the Council.

## 6. Consultation

### a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

Yes

### b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

### c) Scrutiny Comments

The Flood and Water Management Scrutiny Committee has supported the proposed course of action, and the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be considering the proposal on 15th January 2019. The comments of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor prior to the decision being taken

### d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

### e) Risks and Impact Analysis

An equalities impact assessment was undertaken on the original Shoreline Management Plan, which concluded that it should be monitored to ensure that access to the coast remains available to all. The revised policy for the Gibraltar Point / Bulldog Bank area does not require any deviation from this conclusion, while any works to be carried out will be the responsibility of the Environment Agency or bodies acting on behalf of the Environment Agency. Appropriate impact assessments should be undertaken by those bodies in respect of specific works programmes to be proposed and implemented.

## 7. Background Papers

The following Background Papers within the meaning of section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this Report

| Background Paper  | Where it can be found   |
|---|---|
| Executive Report 5 January 2011 – Shoreline Management Plan for Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point | Democratic Services   |
| Shoreline Management Plan   | <a href="https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=128637">https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=128637</a> |

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

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**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director of Place**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b> |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>                            |
| Subject:   | <b>The Agriculture Bill</b>                       |

**Summary:**

In October 2018 the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee considered a paper that provided an overview of the Agriculture Bill.

Members requested that the subject be brought back to scrutiny, to create an action plan, identifying positive actions that Lincolnshire County Council can undertake to support the food and farming sectors through a period of dramatic change. The October paper also highlighted the authority's role as a landlord. Members requested further information on this and as such a presentation will be given by corporate property.

This paper provides an update on the position of the Agriculture Bill, as it progresses through parliament. The paper highlights the major issues being raised by the sector nationally and locally in the short and medium term. Consideration is given to support that the authority could provide to enable a thriving sector. Finally, these actions are summarised in an action plan which has been drafted for the committee to comment on and help shape.

**Actions Required:**

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

1. Input and shape the Draft Action Plan (Appendix A), which is intended to be a live document that can respond to the needs of the sector.
2. Highlight any changes or additional areas of development to the Executive Member for Economy and Place.

**1. Background**

The Agriculture Bill completed its committee stage on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2018. The Bill is due to have its report stage and third reading on a date yet to be announced.

The Bill provides the framework for the development of agricultural land use policy, which will replace the Common Agricultural Policy following the UK's departure from the EU. It should be noted that little detail is yet available regarding policy detail. In October, Scrutiny Committee discussed the content of the Bill. In particular:

The current Basic Payment Scheme will remain in place for claim years 2019 and 2020. From the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, a transition period will commence to 2027, during which time the payment scheme will be phased out, replaced by financial support based on environmental land management and public goods.

The Bill allows for:

1. Financial Assistance for natural resource management
2. Exceptional Assistance in the event of market disturbance
3. Supply Chain Assistance to provide competition law exemption and contractual relations controls.

The changes that will occur to the farming industry will be substantial and many businesses will need to reposition themselves. It is very likely that many farmers will seek to leave the industry, indeed the decoupling of subsidy payments between 2021 and 2027, and the ability to receive a lump sum payment is designed to support people exiting the sector (it is also designed to help businesses to restructure).

There remains a lack of detail regarding new environmental "public money for public good" schemes. However, there is a general acceptance that in the longer term the total amount of money available to the sector will reduce. We may see land use diversify with some areas focussing on high intensity production, with others developing niche less intensive products alongside farmland being removed from food production altogether and instead being focussed on environmental schemes such as carbon sequestration or energy production.

Officers have been working with the sector to identify areas of current concern for the industry. In the short term: the nature of the departure from the EU, in the medium term: the replacement of the Common Agricultural Policy.

### **Short term: The UK's Departure from the EU and the Agricultural Sector**

If the UK and the EU reach a deal regarding the withdrawal agreement and declaration, and if this is ratified by parliament, much of the impact of change on the sector will only apply after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, due to the implementation period.

If no agreement is reached, or ratified by parliament, there will be no implementation period. The UK will be treated as a "third country" by the EU and relations would be governed by general international public law. As such the EU will apply regulation and tariffs at the borders with the EU.

The agricultural sector has been given some certainty regarding subsidy support – which will continue in 2019 and 2020 regardless of which scenario occurs.

However, a number of areas of concern continue to be raised by the sector including:

- Access to labour
- Access to markets, in particular the sale of live animals and animal products
- Organic production
- Labelling
- Geographical Indicators

The farming press and sectoral organisation (such as NFU) are publicising the need for businesses to consider what key purchases and sales they are likely to make in spring and summer of 2019. Businesses are being encouraged to: have early conversations with: merchants, suppliers and processors and to check contracts to understand any impacts such as who would be responsible for additional costs. The wider food sector will need to deal with a number of practical issues such as labelling and certification.

This short term or immediate area of pressure is included within this report for information. However, depending on the outcome of departure discussions additional actions may be appropriate within an action plan.

### **Medium Term: the Agriculture Bill**

There is still very little policy detail to accompany the Agriculture Bill, this is in large part because a number of the schemes are still being developed, in some cases through pilots and trials which are currently underway. This does provide an opportunity for LCC to work with key stakeholders, partnerships and local MPs to help to continue to promote the needs of the sector in Lincolnshire. As an informed authority Lincolnshire County Council will be able to **lobby** and **influence** effectively for Lincolnshire, both directly and through partnership arrangements. The authority can also shape and enable the debate – for example: we intend to work with the Lincolnshire Forum for Agriculture and Horticulture, hosting a panel debate on the Agriculture Bill, the Food Strategy and the future of food and farming in Lincolnshire.

For many farms the subsidy money received through the Basic Payment Scheme (alongside other schemes such as Countryside Stewardship) means the difference between profit and loss for the business. The removal of this subsidy, albeit over a 7 year transition period and with the ability to seek out payments for public goods going forward, will mean that many businesses will need to change and adapt to thrive in the future.

It is clear that some businesses are already considering how they will evolve over the medium and longer term, although this is challenging due to the lack of detail currently available. It is essential that as more information becomes available from Defra that businesses start to make informed business decisions regarding their future strategy.

The transition period will enable proactive businesses to adapt, or for those who wish to do so, to leave the industry with a lump sum early in the period. However, it

is likely that some farms will fail to do this and instead continue current practices, while payments reduce over time to a point of financial difficulty.

Lincolnshire County Council can **encourage and enable businesses to plan for the future**. It is therefore proposed within the action plan that a bespoke business support package is co-designed with Business Lincolnshire. Providing the tools to plan for changes and make informed decisions. Early conversations are taking place with key players such as the Lincolnshire Agricultural and Horticultural Forum, NFU and CLA as to how this support package could work. It may be one to one business support or building on the "Agricultural Academy" work previously developed for new entrants, but for those within the sector currently. This package will need to be developed over a period of time as information emerges from central government regarding public goods and the related schemes, but we must be ready to respond quickly.

Through engagement with stakeholders it is clear that there is some appetite to consider the role of the local authority in promoting Lincolnshire as a food production county. This would mean raising the profile of the county regionally and nationally to capture the trend for **provenance** and interest in origin.

Lincolnshire County Council also has a role to play as a **landlord**. There are two elements to this: the authority must remain well informed about changes to the sector to ensure that good value is provided to the public purse, while at the same time being mindful of the responsibility to tenants and to the wider sector.

**2. Consultation**

**a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

N/A

**b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

N/A

**3. Appendices**

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| These are listed below and attached at the back of the report |                   |
| Appendix A  | Draft Action Plan |

**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 Vanessa Strange, who can be contacted on 01522 553038 or [vanessa.strange@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:vanessa.strange@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

## Draft Action Plan

| Work Stream  | Ambition  | Opportunities  | Action  |
|--|---|--|---|
| Lincolnshire County Council – an <b>informed authority</b> | As a local authority we will be well informed about policy development and sector needs.                            | Existing partnerships & relationships,<br><br>GLLEP Food Sector Board,<br><br>Lincs Agriculture & Horticulture Board<br><br>CLA, NFU | LCC to work closely with the sector across Lincolnshire, with BEIS and Defra, to ensure that the authority remains well informed on the needs of local business and central government policy drivers.  |
| Lincolnshire County Council as an <b>influencer</b>        | LCC will continue to provide a strong voice to government for the food and farming sector in Lincolnshire.          | Engage with local MPs<br><br>Work with civil service   | Co-host a panel debate with Lincolnshire Forum for Agriculture and Horticulture, : the Agriculture Bill, the Food Strategy and the future of food and farming in Lincolnshire.<br><br>Actively engage through key partnerships such as the GLLEP.<br><br>Engage with land based environmental scheme development. |
| <b>Provenance</b> agenda                                   | Lincolnshire's strengths in the farming and food sector should be high profile and well recognised by the consumer. | GLLEP Food Sector Board,<br><br>Lincs Agriculture & Horticulture Board   | Explore the appetite for further work on food provenance to support Lincolnshire's food producers.  |

| <b>Work Stream</b>   | <b>Ambition</b>  | <b>Opportunities</b>   | <b>Action</b>  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Supporting, engaging and inspiring</b> the sector                       | Help farm business owners and managers to plan for the transition period and beyond.   | Business Lincolnshire<br><br>Events, such as the Farming Conference, Lincs Show<br><br>Hosting / co-hosting future events as more information becomes available. | Develop and co-design bespoke business advice through Business Lincolnshire, in partnership with key stakeholders.<br><br>Support events such as Lincolnshire Agricultural Society: Lincolnshire Farming Conference (26/2/19). |
| Lincolnshire County Council as an informed <b>landlord</b>                 | Corporate property will be well informed about, evolving government policy, changing trends and remain aware of risks and opportunities for the LA's property portfolio and the public purse.  | Relationship with land agents and E&E  | Corporate property working with E&E and their land agents to remain fully aware of the changes brought about by the Agriculture Bill.  |
| Lincolnshire County Council as a responsible and proactive <b>landlord</b> | Corporate property will be well informed about, evolving government policy, changing trends and remain aware of risks and opportunities for tenants and the agricultural community. Corporate property will be proactive in disseminating information. | Corporate property and the agent's ongoing relationship with tenants   | LCC to support tenants with information throughout the transition period.<br><br>Corporate property to promote opportunities to tenants via land agents.   |

**Please note that the action plan is in draft form only and will be developed following feedback from members and following engagement events with central government and local stakeholders in the coming weeks. Subsequently, it is intended that the plan evolve as required.**

**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director for Place**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>                    |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>   |
| Subject:   | <b>DfE/GLLEP Career Learning Pilot:<br/>Cost and Outreach Pilots</b> |

**Summary:**

This paper provides an update on the Career Learning Pilot that Lincolnshire was invited to participate in by the Department for Education.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the Career Learning Pilot: Cost and Outreach Pilot activity in Lincolnshire.

## **1. Background**

In preparation for the introduction of a National Retraining Scheme the Department for Education is testing what works in getting more adults into learning that will enhance their careers. Their evidence base is limited and they want to understand the role of skills and learning in adult career development.

Greater Lincolnshire was invited to help the Department for Education understand what works, particularly in a rural area like ours. We know that there will be more job vacancies than school leavers over the next ten year or so, and we already know a lot about what works to engage adults and implement training schemes locally for the benefit of individuals and employers.

National research shows that raising skills levels is an important way to increase productivity, and people with a Level 3 qualification (the equivalent level to A Levels) can earn 10% more than those without. However not all skills provision will inevitably result in higher earnings. Furthermore participation in formal training by adults in the workforce (at all education levels) has been declining in the UK since around 2002.

The Greater Lincolnshire LEP was one of five LEPs invited to participate in this Career Learning Cost and Outreach Pilot. All 5 areas were testing ways to reach working adults, how the National Careers Service offer could be flexed, and the

effect of making courses cheaper by offering subsidies to motivate adults into taking up training. (25%, 75% and 100% subsidy).

### Subsidies for Qualifications

In preparation for the adult engagement activity, the LEP was asked to choose 25 Level 3 qualifications for subsidy that employers in the local area would benefit if adults gained. Employer engagement events were held in Spalding and Market Rasen, and backed up the employer evidence that we already held. During this stage of the pilot a number of limitations were placed on the activity, particularly in terms of the duration of a qualification.

Subsidies were made available to all College and Providers across Greater Lincolnshire able to deliver the relevant qualification. However the *promotion* of the subsidies only took place in the designated outreach areas of Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Louth, Skegness, Boston and Spalding. This allows the researchers (The Learning and Work Institute) to test whether or not the subsidy alone makes a difference to the take up of a qualification.

### Outreach activity

Greater Lincolnshire focused on several sectors: agri-food, engineering, visitor economy, construction, health and social care, and low paid adults.

From our consultation events, and existing evidence, there we believe that working adults in East Lindsey and South Holland are less likely to engage in learning than in Boston and Grimsby, due to the distance to the nearest main College campus. We were keen to test whether or not adults are more likely to engage in learning opportunities are visible.

Other Wave 1 Pilot areas focused on:

#### **Stoke on Trent:**

- Sectors – engineering, digital and tourism
- Focus on adults returning to work
- Supporting small and micro businesses seeking to upskill employees
- Outreach methods to focus on existing contact details for adults, for example through schools and health services included using existing networks,

#### **West Midlands:**

- Sectors – construction, engineering and digital
- Focus on adults in precarious employment, those living in the Black Country and those on in-work Universal Credit (UC)
- Outreach methods – Unionlearn careers advice, job centre plus advice, offers with key employers



**Devon and Somerset:**

- Sectors – construction, engineering, digital, health and social care
- Focus on women returning to work, 24-35 year olds, over 50s and adults on in-work Universal Credit (UC)
- Outreach methods – employer taster sessions, shadowing, National Careers Service advice in the workplace

**Leeds:**

- Sectors – construction, engineering and manufacturing, digital, health and social care
- Focus on low paid adults particularly in the gig economy (ie where temporary positions are common and organizations contract with independent workers for short-term engagements)
- Outreach methods – Unionlearn and National Careers Service advice in the workplace
- Subsidised transport costs to college available through the pilot

**Greater Lincolnshire's Outreach Activity:**

A suite of marketing messages and materials for use within the community and via social media were developed. These made use of Behavioral Insights research. Working with locally based partners (Grimsby Institute, First College and Boston College), a number of Learning Engagement Leads were created who would be responsible for raising awareness of learning opportunities.

Alongside this, a new free local adult careers service telephone number was made available within the pilot area.

Outreach activity commenced on 6<sup>th</sup> August and completed in December. Around 90 pop up activities took place in various places in the pilot area, including supermarkets, markets, leisure centers, libraries and shopping centres.

The aim of the outreach activity was to target working adults and engage them in conversation to raise awareness of training opportunities and the benefits of achieving higher level qualifications connected to future earning potential and job prospects. Where members of the public showed an interest in learning opportunities they were directed to the local adult careers service telephone number.

Alongside the pop up activities Learning Engagement Leads distributed leaflets and posters with the intention of flooding the pilot area with this awareness raising information.

A series of social media campaigns took place in September and October, again, to raise awareness of the value of undertaking learning alongside work and details of the Adult Careers Service telephone number.

Data from the outreach activity has been submitted to the Learning and Work Institute, which will be combined with results from the other pilot areas to help inform the next stages of the new National Retraining Scheme.

### Evaluation and Learning

The Learning and Work Institute has evaluated the first part of the pilot, including the initial set up. This has allowed us and local partners to provide in-depth feedback to DfE on what worked well and what didn't, and to help them understand our local area better. For example we have helped DfE understand that working adults in coastal communities are less likely to engage in training during August and employers are very unlikely to release them for training. We have helped DfE understand that working adults in some of the market towns that our pilot focused on do not regularly (or ever) come into contact with learning opportunities. We have also helped DfE understand local businesses better particularly in terms of their size and capacity to engage.

## **2. Conclusion**

The final results of the pilot work will be known later this year, when DfE will analyse numbers across the pilot areas who have taken up learning as a result of subsidies, as a result of additional marketing or because there has been improved information about sectors.

The LEP and the Council already has a great deal of experience and we have been able to help DfE understand what works locally, both in terms of dispersed populations, and business need.

## **3. Consultation**

### **a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

No

### **b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

n/a

## **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 Clare Hughes, Skills Manager, Greater Lincolnshire LEP.

**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director for Place**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b> |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>                            |
| Subject:   | <b>Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone</b>       |

**Summary:**

This paper provides a detailed update on the Council's work to bring forward the Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone (FEZ) in Holbeach.

Phase 1 of the FEZ will be built on approximately six hectares (15 acres) of LCC owned adjacent to the A17 and A151, to the north west of Holbeach. LCC funding will be used alongside a suite of other funding that has either been secured (Growth Deal) or been offered in principle (SHDC) to meet the cost of providing utility infrastructure and site service roads to Phase 1 of the FEZ.

Since the last briefing paper to members, SHDC have advised that they would be willing to contribute £300,000 towards the cost of servicing Phase 1 of the FEZ and a further £800,000 towards the acquisition of land to the south of the A17. This offer is subject to final approval by SHDC members and has been made on the basis that LCC and SHDC work in partnership to acquire third party land from the current owner. In order to progress this matter, and facilitate subsequent negotiations, both councils have agreed to jointly procure an independent valuation of the subject site.

**Actions Required:**

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is invited to:

1. Consider the update on implementation of Phase 1 of the Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone as set out in this Report; and,
2. Endorse the delivery of the Peppermint Park FEZ as a key priority for LCC.

## **1. Background**

Officers have continued to progress the delivery of the FEZ in accordance with the wishes of the Executive as confirmed at its meeting on 7 February 2017. At this meeting, the Executive approved the development of a Food Enterprise Zone on land to the west of the A151 in Holbeach. A copy of the February 2017 Report is referred to in the Background Papers section of this paper.

The vision for the FEZ is to create a high quality business park to meet demand from food technology businesses to take space close to existing food producers in South Holland.

The delivery strategy for the FEZ is for a phased approach to bring forward Phase 1 comprising of approximately six hectares (15 acres) of land owned by LCC. The land is located adjacent to the A151 to the north west of Holbeach and includes a plot of approximately 1.3 hectares (three acres) which is to be acquired by the University of Lincoln for the construction of a new Food Centre of Excellence. This building will be an early anchor tenant and act as a strong catalyst for the subsequent development of the FEZ.

The remainder of Phase 1 will be serviced and access arrangements put in place to enable individual development plots to be sold at market value as required to meet market demand and to recoup a substantial amount of the initial investment. The extent of the Council owned land which comprises Phase 1 is shown on the attached plan.

Over the last 12 months we have focused on the following activity strands:

- Adoption of the Local Development Order by SHDC – Confirmed November 2018
- Contracting with the LEP to secure Growth Deal Funding of £3 million – Confirmed in March 2018.
- Agreeing all contractual matters with the University of Lincoln to safeguard the provision of the Food Centre of Excellence – Contractual matters were signed off in August 2018.

The completion of Phase 1 of the FEZ will provide a number of outputs including approximately 16,000 sq m of employment space and circa 400 jobs.

The Food Centre of Excellence will provide 1,390m<sup>2</sup> of space and has secured detailed planning consent with works due to start on site in late summer 2019. There has been a delay in the programme for the construction of the Centre pending confirmation of all of the University's funding streams. These have now been confirmed.

The Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone Local Development Order (LDO) was adopted by SHDC on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and is designed to streamline the planning process by removing the need for developers to make separate planning applications for development within the FEZ. In effect, the LDO grants outline planning permission, with all matters reserved, for employment and education-led schemes on the whole of the FEZ site for the following range of uses:

- 20,000 square metres of B1 Business Use (offices/research and development)
- 20,000 square metres B2 General Industrial Use
- 9,500 square metres D1 Non-Residential Institutional Use (education and training)
- 1,500 square metres D2 Conference Facilities
- 1,500 square metres A2 Financial and Professional Services Use
- 3,000 square metres C1 Hotel or Motel Use
- Ancillary B8 Storage & Distribution and A3 Restaurant/Café Use

The LDO also grants permission in principle for associated infrastructure and site preparation works. This will assist LCC when it constructs the site access roads as it will make the planning process much simpler and quicker.

**Financial Implications**

It is estimated that the cost of servicing the first tranche of land within Phase 1 will be in the region of £6.4 million. Using the Council's appointed property advisers working figures, it is estimated that the total capital receipt for the sale of plots initially brought to the market would be approximately £1.25 million.

The following table provides a breakdown of these cost estimates and further work is ongoing to confirm these figures.

| Summary of Estimated Utility Costs | Item          | Estimated Cost    |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                                    | Spine Road    | £1,350,000        |
|                                    | Surface Water | £163,500          |
|                                    | Foul Water    | £1,035,000        |
|                                    | Mains Water   | £1,592,000        |
|                                    | Gas           | £188,000          |
|                                    | Telecoms      | £81,500           |
|                                    | Electricity   | £2,075,000        |
| <b>Total</b>                       |               | <b>£6,485,000</b> |

The total cost of servicing and providing access roadways etc to the whole of Phase 1 has been quoted as being in the order of £10 million. Officers are of the view that this may be a very cautious figure and are currently seeking to validate the true amount which is hoped will be less than this initial estimate once more detailed estimates can be provided by the utility companies.

The Council's preferred approach continues to be to service part of Phase 1 in the first instance which will assist the Council to "cash flow" the scheme, provide enabling infrastructure to the Centre of Excellence AND provide enough developable land to meet anticipated demand over a two to three year period. However it may create additional work to obtain the necessary consents and placing orders with the utility providers etc when current land supply is exhausted.

Orders have now been placed with all the utility providers needed to meet the needs of the Centre of Excellence and detailed design work is at an advanced stage for the first 60 metres of estate service road. Officers have recommissioned AECOM and Gleeds to assist with the design and specification for all of the utility infrastructure needed.

The table below provides a summary of the funding sources identified to facilitate the project:

| Element                | Value (million)  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Growth Deal Rnd 3      | £3.0             |
| Public Sector Partners | £0.3 (see below) |
| LCC                    | £3.4             |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>£6.7</b>      |

Discussions with SHDC regarding a funding contribution towards the development of the FEZ have been progressed and the district council has indicated that they would be willing to provide funding in the region of £1.1 million towards the scheme with a split as follows (subject to SHDC member approval):

- £300,000 towards infrastructure costs for Phase 1
- £800,000 towards the land acquisition of third party land

SHDC would expect to obtain an appropriate equity stake in the scheme in exchange for the contribution towards the acquisition of third party land.

Officers are also mindful that the University may also be interested in making a contribution to the acquisition of third party land in order to hold an equity stake in the FEZ but no detailed discussions have been held with the University at this stage.

In order to facilitate the acquisition of third party land immediately to the south of the A17, LCC and SHDC have jointly commissioned an independent valuation of the land, the details of which are expected to be available in January 2019.

It is important to highlight the dependencies between the highway improvements on the A17 and A151 that were recently completed one year ago and which received over £2 million of Growth Deal Round II funding. This grant was accepted on the condition that certain economic outputs would be delivered following completion of the road improvements.

The Growth Deal funding provided by the LEP has already been transferred to LCC and the current spend profile has been designed to ensure that the funding is spent by the 2021 deadline after which any unspent money would be returned to the funder, in this case, central government.

There is a clear need for LCC's investment in the scheme in order to bridge the current funding gap. Even though the Council will not make a direct financial profit from the scheme, its direct intervention will safeguard the long term presence of the University of Lincoln in Holbeach and provide major food producers located nearby with access to the University's technology resources and expertise. The Council's involvement will also ensure that new businesses are attracted to the area which will in turn have a positive impact on supply chain and "business to business" opportunities.

### **3. Conclusion**

The delivery of the Peppermint Park FEZ is a key priority for LCC. However it faces a number of critical challenges that need to be resolved in order for the scheme to proceed in a timely manner.

The Council's investment in the provision of site enabling infrastructure for utilities and access arrangements will bring a number of positive outcomes including securing the construction of the University of Lincoln's Food Centre of Excellence.

The issues, described above, are centred on the overall viability of the scheme due to the high cost of providing utility infrastructure balanced against the wider economic benefits delivery of the UK's leading Agri-Food sector FEZ will bring to the County in terms of job creation, economic growth and prestige.

Having considered this matter in detail, the ability of the Council to forward fund the project and seek to recover a substantial proportion of its investment from a combination of further Growth Deal Round funding (which has already been received) and capital receipts from the sale of serviced land, represents a mitigation strategy against any risk associated with bringing forward this project at the present time.

### Land Disposal

Under section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972, the Council is required to obtain the best consideration reasonably obtainable on a disposal of land. All disposals in relation to the FEZ scheme are supported by expert valuation advice to ensure that this requirement is complied with.

### State Aid

Expert external legal advice has been sought on whether any aspect of the proposals in this Report breach State Aid rules. The advice indicates that the proposal can be pursued without state aid.

The transfer of land to the University of Lincoln will not give rise to State Aid issues if it is sold at an independently verified open market value.

The wider development of the FEZ can be brought within the provisions of an approved scheme which allows the public sector to undertake works to revitalise land it owns by funding specified costs as long as any subsequent sale is at open market value.

It is therefore considered that the proposal can be implemented without breach of State Aid rules. These requirements will be kept under review to ensure that the proposal as developed stays within these rules.

### Detailed Understanding of the Benefits of LCC Investment

Having considered many delivery options it is proposed that the Council's preferred approach as set out in this paper would provide the most benefits including:

- Business Space – Phase I of the FEZ is expected to provide 16,000 sq m (173,250 sq ft) of mainly B1 employment space across 11 development plots.
- Employment Growth - Phase I will safeguard and create circa 400 jobs
- Investment in infrastructure to enable the development of the FEZ may also mitigate costs and facilitate earlier development on LCC owned to the east of the A151 which already benefits from outline planning consent for the construction of 650 new dwellings

- Strategic fit with plans to develop the University of Lincoln's Centre of Excellence which already has outline planning consent.
- Innovation – The FEZ will provide a range of development opportunities specifically designed to nurture and grow the agri-tech sector along the A17 corridor in south Lincolnshire.
- Need to demonstrate a strong track record in ability to deliver infrastructure projects using growth deal funding in order to secure further investment in the future.
- The Council's investment will enable the UoL to secure £6 million of public sector funding for the construction of the Food Centre of Excellence. This is in addition to the £3 million of Growth Deal Round 3 monies allocated in principle to LCC for the provision of Phase I infrastructure. This brings the total cost of public sector "match" funding to £9 million across both projects.
- The whole FEZ site will provide a pipeline of growth for Holbeach for a 15 to 20 year period.
- The FEZ supports many key priorities identified in the GLLEP Strategic Economic Plan, including the need to drive the growth of the agri-food and manufacturing sectors. Appendix A provides more detailed analysis to demonstrate the need for the FEZ.

#### 4. Consultation

##### a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

##### b) Risks and Impact Analysis

See the body of the Report

#### 5. Appendices

|   |   |
|---|---|
| These are listed below and attached at the back of the report |   |
| Appendix A  | Indicative Masterplan of the Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone |

#### 6. Background Papers

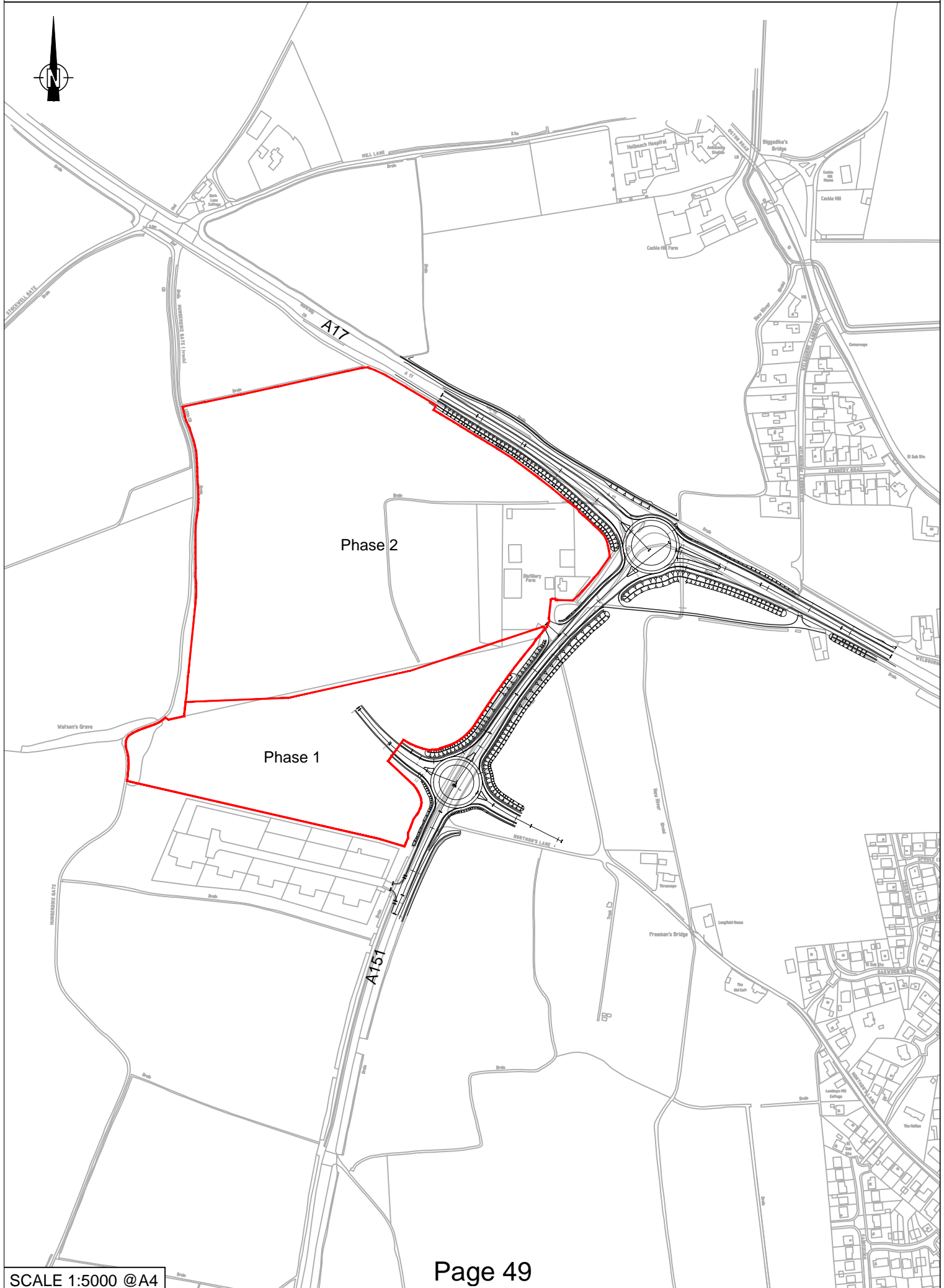
The following Background Papers within the meaning of section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this Report

| Background Paper  | Where it can be viewed  |
|---|---|
| Report to Executive "South Lincolnshire Food Enterprise Zone and Peppermint Junction Improvements, Holbeach", 7 February 2017 | <a href="http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=347">http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=347</a> |

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# Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone (FEZ) Development



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**Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Acting Executive Director for Place**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>                  |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>   |
| Subject:   | <b>Portable Antiquities Service and Heritage Crime Enforcement</b> |

**Summary:**

This report will explain some new initiatives in tackling Heritage Crime and the work the Places Team is doing to liaise with Lincolnshire Police, Historic England and HM Coroner in an attempt to reduce the risk to the county's heritage. In particular the report will look at the threat of metal theft to rural churches and the illicit trade in portable antiquities. As a result of building strong partnerships we can make a difference to the respect shown to our county's heritage assets of all types.

**Actions Required:**

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is required to

- 1) Consider and comment upon the various initiatives currently being undertaken to prevent criminals benefitting from mistreating the county's heritage; and,
- 2) Endorse the work of LCC's Places Team in addressing the risk of criminal activity threatening the county's heritage.

## **1. Background**

This paper will explain the risk to the county's heritage by criminal activity and will illustrate some of the initiatives being put in place to ensure we are able to protect, as much as possible, the Lincolnshire's heritage assets.

Lincolnshire is a county rich in heritage. The historic environment of the county consists of famous market towns, beautiful villages, ancient monuments and historic landscapes like parks, gardens and battlefields. As we travel the county we can follow ancient byways which pre-date the Roman invasion and we can stumble upon remote churches where the community it once served has all but disappeared. For some people enjoying these views or experiences is not enough. There are people who are prepared to trade in our heritage to make a profit from the relics our ancestors have left behind. Other thoughtless people choose to vandalise items or apply graffiti on ancient structures. All of which has the potential

to impact upon the pleasure others can get from our heritage and can have an impact upon public funds when local authorities often have to help put things right.

Historic England, the government's advisor on the historic environment, defines heritage crime as any offence which harms the value of heritage assets and their setting. Some heritage assets, like listed buildings and scheduled monuments, are protected by specific legislation to prevent harm being caused by damage or unlicensed alteration. However, other crimes such as theft, criminal damage, arson and anti-social behaviour can also result in damage and harm being caused to heritage assets. Such activity can have an impact on the public's ability to enjoy these heritage assets.

Lincolnshire, being a large county characterised by remote rural communities, is particularly at risk. Remote churches with lead rooves are a frequent target for thieves. Ancient sites well out of the way of passing members of the public can be metal detected by 'nighthawks' with only a remote risk of being discovered. Anti-social behaviour can lead to graffiti or criminal damage occurring. Unoccupied buildings are at risk of metal theft or arson.

In response to a perception that the risk to heritage assets was on the rise Historic England seconded an officer from the Kent Constabulary to their payroll. Research was commissioned to try and improve our understanding of the scale of the problem, <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/legal/researchsummary-pdf/>. This report, published in 2012, contained some startling statistics including the fact that some 18.7% of all listed buildings had been affected by a crime in the previous year. For grade I and II\* listed buildings the rate was even higher at 22.7%, the biggest single threat being metal theft. In overall terms the threat of criminal activity to scheduled monuments and archaeological sites is less. However, scheduled monuments can be at risk from criminal damage, unlicensed metal detecting and unauthorised access by off-road motor vehicles. Anti-social behaviour is a general threat to all heritage assets. The survey suggested that about 75,000 crimes each year are committed that affect a designated heritage asset. Historic England stated, "Heritage assets are not necessarily being targeted over other places, save perhaps for their valuable materials and artefacts, but they are suffering a substantial rate of attrition from crime nonetheless".

In response to this research in 2013 the Association of Chief Police Officers published the first Heritage and Cultural Property Crime National Policing Assessment (<https://www.museumsassociation.org/download?id=1038797>). In its foreword Andy Bliss, then Chief Constable for Hertfordshire, stated "Heritage and Cultural Property Crime poses a significant threat both to the historic environment and to the security of cultural property in museums, archives, private collections and libraries, which conserve and display our national and international cultural heritage for the enjoyment of future generations".

In response to this work Historic England, working with the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC), the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and a range of partners across the heritage and law enforcement sectors, has set up the Heritage Crime Programme. The NPCC, CPS and Historic England have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the Prevention, Investigation, Enforcement and Prosecution on

Heritage Crime. This has been done under the auspices of a new body – ARCH: Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage.

Over recent years, the increase in price on global markets of certain metals has been problematic for our historic environment. Metals such as lead and copper are valuable commodities. Organised criminal gangs are targeting these metals and often ship stolen material abroad. Lead church rooves and copper piping from unoccupied buildings can put places at risk of crime at this time of heightened occurrence of metal theft.

In the Places Team we have the Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), Dr Adam Daubney. The Portable Antiquities Scheme is funded by the British Museum, using part of the larger grant that the DCMS gives the museum each year. The scheme exists to record objects found by members of the public. Items of gold and silver which are over 300 years old may be classified as Treasure. Under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996, it is a legal requirement that the finder report these to the Coroner within fourteen days of the discovery. In practice most finders report items to the FLO who then reports them to the Coroner. The FLO will write a report on the object and this will offer an opinion to the Coroner as to whether the object is likely to constitute Treasure. An item which is found to be Treasure may be claimed by the local, or sometimes a national, museum. The Coroner will be required to hold an inquest if a museum wishes to acquire the object. If the Coroner finds the item to be Treasure that means the Crown is deemed to be the owner of the item. If the object is to go to a museum the finder and the land owner will be compensated in line with the market valuation.

In 2018 70 items of Treasure were reported by the FLO to the Coroner making it a record year. Of these, The Collection is seeking to acquire a small number, usually with external funding.

In the past twelve months a number of developments have occurred which will allow us to improve our chances of preventing crimes being committed or will give us a better chance of success when investigating a crime if one occurs. Significantly, we now attend the Rural Community Safety Multi Agency Gold Group which provides a strategic overview of how rural crime should be managed. This group is chaired by Chief Inspector Phil Vickers the Lincolnshire Police lead officer on rural crime.

The Police and Crime Commissioner, Marc Jones, is taking a particular interest in rural crime and Heritage Crime within that. He recently convened a summit of interested parties to improve liaison and partnership working.

Adam Daubney's work with a colleague from the University of Loughborough has used Lincolnshire as a case study to try and improve the strategic approach. There are methods which allow criminologists to identify an individual's likelihood of being a victim of crime. By applying the methodology Adam has been able to begin to identify sites which may be at particular risk. We are sharing this approach with Lincolnshire Police.

In December a new Coroner, Timothy Brennand, began work in the county. Over recent years a backlog of treasure cases has developed within the Coroner's Service as incidents of unexplained deaths have obviously had to take priority. We are pleased to report that Mr Brennand is very keen to clear this backlog and to ensure that cases are dealt with in a more timely manner in the future. We shall be having regular meetings with him and his team to ensure we coordinate activities.

Recently a hoard of coins of the English Civil War period was found in the county. The silver coins are likely to be declared Treasure and have been reported to the Coroner. Before the inquest could be heard it became clear that not all the coins had been reported. It is a criminal offence to not declare an item of Treasure within the required time period. In this case the finder has been compensated only 25% of the value he would have received because of this. It is likely he chose to either keep for himself some of the coins or he has sold them on the open market.

## 2. Conclusion

There is criminal activity which puts at risk aspects of the county's heritage. By working with local and national partners LCC is able to play a key role in reducing the risk of criminals benefitting from their illicit activities. We hope to be able to safeguard the heritage assets which contribute to the character of the county and which the people who live, work or visit here value so highly. Furthermore, by reducing the risk of anti-social behaviour and reckless criminal damage, we can ensure that our heritage assets will be passed down to future generations in good order.

## 3. Consultation

### a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

### b) Risks and Impact Analysis

There are no identified risks to LCC by undertaking this work. There will be benefits to the county's heritage and historic environment by reducing the threats we face.

## 4. Background Papers

| Document title  | Where the document can be viewed  |
|---|---|
| Research paper: The extent of crime and anti-social behaviour facing designated heritage assets | <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk">www.historicengland.org.uk</a>                        |
| Heritage and Cultural Property Crime: National Strategic Assessment 2017                        | <a href="https://www.nationalruralcrimenetwork.net">https://www.nationalruralcrimenetwork.net</a> |

This report was written by Ian George, who can be contacted on 01522554838 or [ian.george@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:ian.george@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

### Open Report on behalf of David Coleman, Chief Legal Officer

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Report to: | <b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>                |
| Date:      | <b>15 January 2019</b>   |
| Subject:   | <b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme</b> |

#### 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](mailto:daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

## Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

| 15 JANUARY 2019 – 10.00am  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Item   | Contributor   | Purpose   |
| <b>Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2019/20</b>                | Andy Gutherson, County Commissioner Economy and Place; Justin Brown, Commissioner for Economic Growth; David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner | <b>PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY</b><br>Budget Proposals for 2019/20  |
| <b>Change to the Shoreline Management Plan</b>                     | David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner  | <b>PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY</b><br>Executive Councillor  |
| <b>Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone</b>                               | Simon Wright, Regeneration Projects Manager and Ian Walker, Senior Project Manager  | Progress Report on the Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone  |
| <b>Agriculture Bill Action Plan</b>                                | Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager   | Policy Development and review of the draft Agriculture Bill Action Plan.  |
| <b>Portable Antiquities Service and Heritage Crime Enforcement</b> | Ian George, Places Manager  | 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. |
| <b>Learning points from DfE/GLLEP Skills Pilot Project</b>         | Clare Hughes, Skills Manager, Greater Lincolnshire LEP  | Review of the programme to assist people in retraining to higher qualifications.  |

| 26 FEBRUARY 2019 – 10.00am  |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Item  | Contributor   | Purpose   |
| <b>Skegness Countryside Business Park</b>   | Tanya Vaughan, Senior Project Manager                   |   |
| <b>LEP Review</b>   | Justin Brown, Enterprise Commissioner;                  | Verbal update on the emerging implications of the LEP and recommend any required LCC actions.   |
| <b>Third Carbon Management Plan</b>   | Vanessa Strange, Accessibility and Growth Manager       | Review of the initial draft of the third Carbon Management Plan.  |
| <b>Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership – Accountable Body Progress Report</b> | 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). |

| <b>26 FEBRUARY 2019 – 10.00am</b>   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Item</b>   | <b>Contributor</b>                                 | <b>Purpose</b>   |
| <b>Team Lincolnshire Programme 2019/2020</b>  | Jill McCarthy, Investment Team Manager             | To update members on the Team Lincolnshire programme to attract investment into the county   |
| <b>The Extensive Urban Survey Programme</b>   | 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. |
| <b>Environment Quarter 3 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 October to 31 December 2018)</b> | David Hickman, Growth and Environment Commissioner | Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information  |
| <b>Economy Quarter 3 Performance Measures 2018/19 (1 October to 31 December 2018)</b>     | Justin Brown, Enterprise Commissioner;             | Review of the Key Performance and Customer Satisfaction Information  |

| <b>09 APRIL 2019 – 10.00am</b>   |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Item</b>  | <b>Contributor</b>   | <b>Purpose</b>   |
| <b>Recommendations of High Street Revitalisation working group</b>                               | Justin Brown, Commissioner for Economic Growth   | To review the findings of the working group before making recommendations to the Executive Councillor (Economy and Place).                 |
| <b>Lincolnshire Broadband Programme Progress Report</b>  | Steve Brookes, Lincolnshire Broadband Programme Manager  | Review of the implementation of the Lincolnshire Broadband Programme (Onlincolnshire).   |
| <b>LCC Business Centres and economic development portfolio progress report/occupancy figures</b> | Simon Wright, Regeneration Projects Manager, Emma McCuddon Woodcock and Alistair Humphreys, Regeneration projects Officers | To scrutinise occupancy levels at LCC's economic development portfolio   |
| <b>Scale up Business Advice</b>  | 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 |
| <b>Lincolnshire's relationship with Hunan, China Emerging Priorities</b>                         | Angela Driver / Simon Murphy, Senior Enterprise Growth Officers  | a review of progress and debate about next steps   |
| <b>Lincolnshire Utility Strategy</b>   | Andrew Brooks, Regeneration Manager  | To update members on the progress and next steps for the Lincolnshire utility strategy   |

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

| <b>09 JULY 2019 – 10.00am</b>                       |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Item</b>   | <b>Contributor</b>  | <b>Purpose</b>  |
| <b>LCC's Archaeological Planning Advice Service</b> | 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. |

For more information about the work of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee please contact Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at [daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

**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 |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| I017114<br>New! | Change of Shoreline Management Plan Policy for period up to 2025 at Bulldog Bank | Between 18 January 2019 and 24 January 2019 | Executive Councillor: Economy and Place | Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee | Report                                 | Growth and Environment Commissioner Tel: 01522 554809 Email: david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk | Executive Councillor: Economy and Place and Acting Executive Director - Place | No                  | Wainfleet          |

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