



County Offices  
Newland  
Lincoln  
LN1 1YL

18 November 2019

**Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee**

A meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Tuesday, 26 November 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 Mrs W Bowkett (Chairman), C R Oxby (Vice-Chairman), Mrs A M Austin, G E Cullen, M A Griggs, A G Hagues, C Matthews, Mrs E J Sneath, H Spratt, C L Strange and Dr M E Thompson



**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA  
TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER 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 previous meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee held on 22 October 2019</b>	5 - 14
<b>4</b>	<b>Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050</b> <i>(To receive a report by Matthew Harrison, Senior Commissioning Officer, in connection with the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk &amp; Water Management Strategy 2019-2050.</i>	15 - 130
	<i>This decision is due to be considered by the Executive on the 07 January 2020. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of the consideration of this item)</i>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme Update</b> <i>(To receive a report by Jill McCarthy, Investment Team Manager, which provides an update on the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme's activity to date and further information about the plans going forward regarding the investment strategy which covers our messages for inward investment)</i>	131 - 140
<b>7</b>	<b>Impact of the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy on Waste and Recycling in Lincolnshire</b> <i>To receive a report by John Coates, Head of Waste, in connection with the impact of the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy on Waste and Recycling in Lincolnshire)</i>	141 - 162
<b>8</b>	<b>Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy</b> <i>(To receive a report by Ruth Carver, Commissioning Manager (LEP), which invites the Committee to consider and comment on the direction and focus of the Draft Local Industrial Strategy. Appendix A is to follow)</i>	163 - 166
<b>9</b>	<b>Environment and Economy Work Programme</b> <i>(To receive a report by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, which invites the Committee to consider and comment on its work programme)</i>	167 - 170

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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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Contact details set out above.

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**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY  
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
22 OCTOBER 2019**

**PRESENT:**

Councillors C R Oxby (Vice-Chairman, in the Chair), Mrs A M Austin, G E Cullen, A G Hagues, C Matthews, Mrs E J Sneath, C L Strange and Dr M E Thompson

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

Officers in attendance:-

Ruth Carver (Chief Executive, Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership), John Coates (Head of Waste), Samantha L Harrison (Enterprise Commissioning Manager), David Hickman (Head of Environment), Nicole Hilton (Assistant Director - Communities), Phil Hughes (Strategic Planning Manager), Mick King, Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

35 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Mrs W Bowkett.

36 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

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

37 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2019

**RESOLVED**

That the minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2019 be agreed and signed by the Vice-Chairman.

38 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND LEAD OFFICERS

The Executive Councillor for Economy and Place commented that the UK was due to leave the EU in a few days' time and it was worth noting that the Economic Survey was also due to be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce. It was highlighted that there had been a substantial increase in confidence levels despite Brexit and recruitment levels had also risen since the previous quarter.

The authority was working hard to help businesses to profit from the opportunities arising from Brexit, and had a full seminar programme. Government funding had

been attracted to provide specialist consultancy support to help businesses change to a post-Brexit world and enter into new markets

In terms of new markets, the Executive Councillor reported that he would be accompanying a dozen business and education leaders to Changsha in Hunan Province in November to pursue trade opportunities. The delegation would have one-to-one meetings with potential Chinese business partners and would be meeting Chinese government officials to agree next steps in pursuing Innovate UK funding for agri-tech innovation schemes. If the bid was successful it would greatly strengthen south Lincolnshire's international reputation as a leader in food manufacturing. It was reported that this visit would be the biggest ever delegation from the Midlands to China.

The Committee was informed that there had been an excellent Team Lincolnshire event as part of the MIPIM UK exhibition. 100 businesses attended its business dinner, half of whom were potential clients seeking to invest in the County rather than local businesses. There was a clear momentum for investment in Lincolnshire, as could be evidenced by the authority's announcements about the signing of contracts on Skegness Business Park and the confirmation of the direct rail service between Lincoln and London was a real asset. The Committee was also reminded that plenty of these trains stopped at Grantham and the County's north-south connections were strong and provided the opportunity to attract investment.

It was also reported that work was continuing on the various towns funding projects. The towns that could attract funding if they got their plans right were Holbeach, Boston, Grantham, Lincoln, Mablethorpe and Skegness. District councils would be the applicants, but the County Council and the LEP would have a big role to play in developing their bids and in delivering their schemes.

The latest STEAM data had been released and it showed continuing growth in the county's tourism economy. The Council's investments, whether in Lincoln Castle, the green coast or in the PR work which put stories about Lincolnshire into the travel press, had all contributed to that increase.

A number of queries were raised by members in relation to the update as follows:

- In terms of the towns funding projects, there was surprise that Lincoln was included as it was a city. Members were advised that the project was about return for investment, and there were still large areas of the city that needed improvement. The application process was fairly broad, but in terms of the bidding process, this would be more specific. It was about lifting the whole of the Lincolnshire economy.
- The launch of the extra Lincoln – London trains was good news, but it was commented that it was quite a commitment to be able to keep six trains going each way. It was suggested whether a couple of these trains could go to Grimsby and Cleethorpes too. The Executive Councillor advised that it was very clear that the south bank of the Humber represented a big opportunity for Lincolnshire's economy, and going forward the authority would be happy to support anything that North and North East Lincolnshire wanted to do in terms of improving transport links.

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- It was noted that Boston had Lincolnshire's only international port, and there was a need to get the maximum benefit from the rail connections. It was queried whether it was hopeful that the steel trains would continue running. Members were advised that discussions were still ongoing, but society was changing, and young people wanted good public transport. It was also reported that there was to be an increased service between Lincoln and Peterborough, and it was hoped that this would be an hourly service.
- It was also queried whether there was a need to look at improving the train service going north as well, for example, to Leeds.

39     HUTTOFT BOAT SHED VISITOR CENTRE

Consideration was given to a report which outlined the plans for the conversion of the Huttoft Boat Shed into a visitor centre. Members were advised that the project would add another quality tourist facility to the Lincolnshire Coast, and would build on the success of the North Sea Observatory and the Gibraltar Point Visitor Centre.

The project would be funded by the County Council and the GLLEP and the building at Huttoft would replace an existing redundant boat shed, owned by the County Council. The new building would contain a high quality café, a rooftop viewing deck (protected by glass balustrade) and an external ground levels deck for hosting larger pop-up food and other events. The building would benefit from floor to ceiling windows (protected when not in use by shutters) giving views inland to the Wolds and North to Sandilands and Sutton on Sea.

It was also reported that the project would include the refurbishment of the existing public toilets, an external shower for beach users and connecting the site to main services for the first time.

The Committee was updated that since the publication of the agenda, planning permission had been granted, and the deadline for the return of tenders was the previous Friday. Kier were now assessing the tenders and it was expected that the building would open to the public around June 2020.

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:

- Members commented that they were in favour of this project and that it was great news for the area. However, it was highlighted that no reference was made to a car parking strategy, but members were advised that an overarching car parking strategy for the whole of the coast was being developed.
- It was reported that it was being examined how to bring in a parking strategy for the whole of the Lincolnshire coastline, and it was hopeful that this would be agreed in the new year, so there would be uniformity in the approach for the benefit of visitors and the local economy.
- Concerns were raised that only two toilets would be provided and it was queried whether these facilities would be sufficient considering the expected increase in visitor numbers, as well as taking into account the need for baby

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changing facilities. There was also concern that there was not a separate toilet for staff. It was highlighted that at Chapel Point, there were toilets which were used by staff and the public with no issues, and that was a bigger venue. It was suggested whether the toilets could both be unisex to try and alleviate pressure.

- It was queried whether the concerns raised by the Environment Agency in relation to potential flooding had been taken into account, and it was noted that where possible these had been mitigated. It was also noted that the proposal complied with the Sandilands Act.
- There was a need for an offer that would attract younger people to the area. The project would transform this into a much better facility.
- It was highlighted that this area had been used for many years, and with the English Coastal Path and Coastal County Park this would form part of a wider offer for the area.

**RESOLVED**

1. That the Committee support the recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Commercial and Environmental Management.
2. That the following comments be passed to the Executive Councillor for Commercial and Environmental Management:
  - *The Committee recommended the need for a clear and developed overarching car parking strategy for the coastal area. It was agreed that a parking strategy should be developed with other local councils to promote uniformity of parking, with the aim to promote tourism and benefit the local economy.*
  - *The Committee welcomed the proposals for the refurbishment of the existing public toilets on the site, but highlighted serious concerns in relation to the available capacity of just two toilets to service the facility and surrounding area. The Committee recommended that further consideration was given to ensure adequate toilet facilities were available.*
  - *The Committee queried whether the concerns highlighted by the Environment Agency that the site was at high risk of flooding had been addressed by a flood risk assessment as part of the planning application. Officers confirmed that work had been undertaken to mitigate the risk of flooding to the site.*

**40 COUNTY MIXED DRY RECYCLABLES PROCUREMENT**

Consideration was given to a report which outlined the strategy behind the procurement of a new mixed dry recycling (MDR) contract commencing in 2020. It was reported that the decision was due to be considered by the Executive on 5 November 2019.

It was also reported that approval would be sought for a short extension of existing arrangements in order to enable the most advantageous procurement process to be



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followed and ensure appropriate transition arrangements to a new service if necessary.

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 clarified that the term of the contract was 5 years with up to two extensions of one year each.
- Paragraph 8 referred to pre-sorted materials going straight to the re-processor, and it was queried whether this had been agreed. Members were advised that including this within the contract allowed for if source separation was introduced, for example separate paper collection. This would provide flexibility without having to go back out to procurement.
- It was queried how much consideration have been given to the location of collections centres, to ensure that materials were not being transported across the county. It was also queried whether there was scope to have more local specialised collection centres. It was noted that there were no Material Recovery Facilities (MRF's) in Lincolnshire at this time. However, the government's waste strategy was going through parliament which could bring significant change. There was a need to go to market with the greatest degree of flexibility. Officers were relying on the market to provide the best solution to deal with recyclables. It was likely that more source separation would be introduced within the next 5-10 years.
- It was queried whether the existing arrangements could be extended for more than a year. Members were advised that this was not possible. The three month extension had been requested in order to obtain the most beneficial procurement. Legally, there was a need to have something in place.
- The EfW would continue to be an asset and the removal of food from the waste stream would create additional capacity. However, it was also noted that with the increased media interest in plastics, plastics were one material that was going up in value. Source separation was more costly to fund but did provide a better quality product. It was hoped that it would be left to local authorities to decide what they collected.
- It was thought there could be benefits to collecting plastics, however lower grade plastics did go to the EfW.

## RESOLVED

1. That the Committee support the recommendations to the Executive as set out in the report.
2. That the following comments be passed to the Executive for consideration:
  - *The Committee recommended that further consideration should be given to reduce the carbon footprint from haulage from the transport of mixed dry recyclables as part of the procurement process.*
  - *The Committee supported the development of more localised infrastructure to process Mixed Dry Recyclables. The Committee highlighted the benefits of building and operating a materials recovery*

*facility (MRF), either directly or via a contractor and highlighted this as a future aspiration for greater commercialisation.*

#### 41 LINCOLN BIG BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (BIG) UPDATE

Consideration was given to a report which provided an update on the Lincoln Business Improvement Group's (BIG) activity to date and further information about the upcoming vote and timelines. Should they gain majority support from businesses in the next Business Improvement District (BIG) ballot, it also outlined their priorities for Lincoln BIG going forward.

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 Executive Councillor for Economy and Place advised that he was the Council's appointed representative.
- BID's had had mixed performance around the Country, but Lincoln BIG was the exception to the national picture. With a successful re-vote it would be the longest running BIG in the Country. It was commented that Lincoln BIG had done fantastic work over the last few years.
- Members commented that they were pleased to see that charity shops were also paying the levy, especially as many also sold new products.
- Lincoln BIG had evolved over time, and the coast could learn from what had been done in Lincoln.
- It was commented that this was a very positive report.
- It was noted that a lot of things outside of Lincoln had to be funded by volunteers or the district councils.

#### RESOLVED

That the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee note the report and support the continuation of the Business Improvement District for the next five years (2020 – 2025) through Lincoln BIG.

#### 42 GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

Consideration was given to a report which set out the development of Greater Lincolnshire's Local Industrial Strategy. Members were advised that Local Industrial Strategies were being developed across the UK with the aim of addressing issues affecting low productivity (in terms of business efficiency) and regional disparities to create growth and improve living standards across the country.

It was reported that the central aim of the strategy was to put Lincolnshire in a strong positions for the future. It was a long term strategy to support the county's growing business sectors. This meant taking into account of how the economy would evolve in the future and how trends such as technological change, globalisation and demographic change were likely to impact on the economy.

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Greater Lincolnshire LEP, alongside central government, public, private and third sector stakeholders had been developing the work on a Local Industrial Strategy over the last 18 months and were now in an advanced stage in relation to the production of the strategy. It would be considered by the LEP board before being sent off to the government.

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 presence of the RAF presented a massive opportunity for Lincolnshire. There were a number of US companies that were considering moving to Lincolnshire to be close to the bases. There was a need to keep people in the county after they left the RAF.
- It was commented that there were a lot of good things taking place in Gainsborough, including the continued success of the Marshall's Yard shopping centre and Ping, a major golfing equipment company was also located in Gainsborough. There were also a lot of smaller engineering firms located in the area, many of these were taking on apprentices. Members were informed that the strategy document was very place based, and it would include a narrative around Gainsborough.
- Each part of Lincolnshire needed to get the investment it required. The Executive Councillor pledged to ensure that no part of Lincolnshire was left behind.
- It was commented that people had to work close to where they lived, due to issues with public transport, which could be a barrier to people working outside of the county.
- It was highlighted that there had been investment in both Caistor and Gainsborough and both of these towns had grammar schools. It was suggested whether education was one thing which could be examined to keep people in the county.
- There were two universities in Lincoln, and the University of Lincoln was now in the top 20 UK universities (The Guardian University Guide 2020). It was also attracting a lot of international students, particularly from China.
- The GLLEP had been working with 5/6 engineering businesses where they had set out the amount of apprentices they would take on for the next few years. It had also been working with Lincoln College so that the right skills were being taught for what would be needed in the future. Businesses were being encouraged to collaborate and work together to identify future skills needs.
- It was highlighted that the big negatives related to the poor connectivity in the east of the county, as people moved away and did not come back due to the poor connectivity. It was acknowledged that there were challenges with the eastern side of the county, including a lack of public transport. However, it was highlighted that Micronclean, one of the biggest businesses located in Skegness, recruited many apprentices from Skegness Grammar School.
- There was a need to understand what businesses were looking for in terms of future work force and then match them up. There was also a need to make young people realise that there were opportunities in the county.

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- It was highlighted that the new medical school was oversubscribed in its first year.
- The final draft of the Strategy should be ready for consideration by the Committee at its next meeting on 26 November 2019. It was requested that the working draft be circulated to members when it was ready.

**RESOLVED**

1. That the development of the strategy currently underway by Greater Lincolnshire LEP at the request of central government be noted.
2. That the working draft of the Strategy be circulated to members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee when it was ready.

**43 GREATER LINCOLNSHIRE VISION FOR GROWTH 2050**

Consideration was given to a report which provided a summary of the Greater Lincolnshire Vision for Growth 2050 which articulated the ambitions and priorities for the area. This would inform the proposal to Government for capital funding well into the future to ensure the vision became a reality.

It was reported that in term of next steps, the Greater Lincolnshire Chief Executives would take forward this work at their joint committee and a report would be presented to their next meeting. It was acknowledged that it was a very ambitious and futuristic vision, and would provide the opportunity to put this part of the country on the map.

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:

- Members commented that they were pleased to see that the A16 and A17 had been recognised as priority routes. There was a need for more than just north and south connectivity via the A46.
- This was a high level document, and the road corridors were recognised as important. There was huge opportunity for growth along the east coast.
- There would be a connectivity map within the document which would include assets such as airports and ports.
- Resilience was also an issue which needed to be considered as coastal properties were vulnerable to flooding. There was a need to build up resilient housing stock. It was noted that one of the key investment priorities was to provide resilient and well-designed housing in the future.
- Water provision and future need was an issue that was being looked at seriously, and work was underway with Anglian Water to investigate the possibility of a reservoir in the south east part of the county.
- It was reported that the document was almost complete except for a few tweaks and it would be available for circulation and publication shortly.

**RESOLVED**

That the work being undertaken on the Greater Lincolnshire Vision for Growth 2050 be noted.

44 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee received a report which provided an opportunity to consider and comment on 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 the Local Industrial Strategy would be added to the agenda for the meeting on 26 November 2019, and would be circulated to members once it was finalised.

RESOLVED

1. That the work programme as set out be noted.
2. That the Local Industrial Strategy be added to the agenda for the meeting on 26 November 2019.

The meeting closed at 11.45 am

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

Report to:	<b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>26 November 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk &amp; Water Management Strategy 2019-2050</b>

**Summary:**

This item invites the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee to consider a report regarding the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050.

The updated version takes a more holistic approach, by combining the flood risk management activities of the Council and its partners with a strategic view of water supply and resource management, and a stronger emphasis on the additional economic benefits this can deliver for Lincolnshire.

This decision is due to be considered by the Executive on the 07 January 2020. The views of the Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of the consideration of this item.

**Actions Required:**

- (1) To consider the attached decision report and to determine whether the Committee supports the recommendations to the Executive.
- (2) To agree any additional comments to be passed to the Executive in relation to the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050.

**1. Background**

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

**2. Conclusion**

Following consideration of the report, the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendations in Appendix 1 and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive.

### **3. Consultation**

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

Yes

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

A copy of the EIA assessment is attached to the Executive Report as Appendix C.

### **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	I018630 - Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050

### **5. Background Papers**

This report was written by Matthew Harrison, who can be contacted on 01522 555172 or [matthew.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:matthew.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk).



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

Report to:	<b>Executive</b>
Date:	<b>07 January 2020</b>
Subject:	<b>Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk &amp; Water Management Strategy 2019-2050</b>
Decision Reference:	<b>I018630</b>
Key decision?	<b>Yes</b>

**Summary:**

The Executive is asked to approve, and adopt, the attached Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050, and supporting Strategic Vision. This version, once approved, will replace the previous Strategy which was approved by the Council in 2012. The updated version takes a more holistic approach, by combining the flood risk management activities of the Council and its partners with a strategic view of water supply and resource management, and a stronger emphasis on the additional economic benefits this can deliver for Lincolnshire.

**Recommendation(s):**

That the Executive approve, and adopt on behalf of the Council, the Joint Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050 attached at Appendix A and Strategic Vision at Appendix B.

**Alternatives Considered:**

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | Not to approve and adopt the Strategy on behalf of the Council. |
|----|---|

**Reasons for Recommendation:**

Under section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 the Council as lead local flood authority must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area. In approving the revised and updated Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050 it will allow Lincolnshire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority, to comply with this obligation and the County Council and the wider Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership to outline their aspirations around flood risk, water management and water security in the future along with the additional economic benefits that can be achieved for the county.

## **1. Background**

### **Reviewing the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy**

Lincolnshire County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the administrative county of Lincolnshire. Under the Floods and Water Management Act (2010) the Council is required to implement and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy. The Act gives the Council powers to carry out works to manage the risk of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses.

The purpose of the Strategy is to increase the safety of people across Lincolnshire by reducing the number of people at risk of flooding, increasing the resilience of local communities and reducing the impact of flooding. As a minimum, it must specify the following;

- The risk management authorities in the LLFA's area
- The flood risk and coastal erosion functions that may be exercised by those authorities relating to the area
- Objectives for managing flood risk in the area, including any objectives prepared under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009
- Measures proposed to meet those objectives
- How and when the measures are to be implemented
- Costs and benefits of the measures and how they are to be paid for
- Assessment of local flood risk (meaning from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses)
- How and when the strategy is to be reviewed
- How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives

In developing the Strategy, the LLFA is required to consult risk management authorities that may be affected by the strategy and the public. The Strategy must be consistent with the National Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy (of which a national review has commenced), and the LLFA must publish a summary of the Strategy, including guidance about the availability of relevant information.

### **The Context in Lincolnshire**

The existing Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy was developed through public and stakeholder consultation during 2011 and 2012, and was approved by the County Council's Executive on 4 December 2012. Part 3 of the Strategy, the action plan, was made available from April 2013 and is updated annually. As a consequence Lincolnshire was one the first areas to develop a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, and was forward looking in implementing

a strategy that sought to co-ordinate the work of all Risk Management Authorities within the LLFA area.

In effect, the Strategy co-ordinates the work delivered by the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership as a whole, and was developed with the participation of all risk management authorities, along with the Lincolnshire Resilience Forum, the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee, and under the public scrutiny and guidance of the Flood Risk Scrutiny Committee.

The resulting co-ordinated programme of works can be found in the annually revised Common Works Programme, which includes the major capital programmes of all partners, as well as joint activities that address solutions where responsibility is shared or where there is no clear single authority with the capacity or responsibility to act. The Common Works programme allows the partnership to prioritise works across the county according to need, and within the constraints imposed by availability of local and national funding.

The current Strategy consists of

- Part 1: Strategic Vision (including high level objectives)
- Part 2 (A & B): Implementation Plan for the Strategy
- Part 3: Common Works Programme (annually updated action plan)

It can be found in full on the LCC website at the following link:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/flood-risk-management/implementing-management-strategy/103045.article>

## **Recent Developments**

Since 2012 flood risk management has increasingly been recognised as integral to a wider issue of managing water as a resource that is essential to economic growth nationally and, particularly, in the east of England. The Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership has recognised the importance of managing water in this way through its Water Management Plan (2016), which incorporates key strategic flood risk management issues where they can directly support or influence the growth agenda. This has particular relevance in Lincolnshire because of the importance of sustainable water supply and resilience to major sectors of the county's economy, notably with regard to agri-food, the visitor economy and manufacturing.

A related development is the growing importance of managing water as a resource that can be in short supply as well as too abundant. This has been particularly evident recently with major droughts in 2012 and 2013 interspersed with periods of intense rainfall leading to surface water flooding. Flood risk is increasingly seen as part of a bigger picture that includes resilience to drought and planning for sufficient supplies of water where and when it is needed. This future planning for water availability has led to further consideration of potential opportunities for

strategic linkage between water resource, flood risk, growth and environmental management, aligning with the aspirations of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP to drive growth in Lincolnshire's key economic sectors.

These developments since 2012 provide an opportunity to revise Lincolnshire's strategic approach to flood risk and water management at an opportune time to link with major strategic initiatives, such as Water Resources East, which seek to secure long term resilience of water supply and management in the East of England, within a new national framework for water resilience.

### **Draft Strategy and formal consultation process**

The draft version of the strategy was developed with key stakeholders and partners of the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership. During January and February 2019 a six-week partner and stakeholder consultation exercise, which included examination of the draft by Scrutiny Committee, was undertaken. This shaped a public consultation version of the strategy for Summer 2019.

In May 2019 approval was received from the Executive to proceed to public consultation with the draft Strategy. A public consultation exercise was then undertaken from 23<sup>rd</sup> May to 19<sup>th</sup> July, during which time six public drop-in sessions were made available across the county, staffed by members of the flood risk partnership.

Alongside this an online questionnaire was available for respondents to complete. This was structured in such a way to try and determine awareness of flood risk and flood risk authorities in Lincolnshire, identify their top priorities and concerns when dealing with flood risk and to seek opinion on the flood risk partnerships vision for the strategy. Supporting documents were available to download from the County Council's website and hard copies were also made available.

Engagement with the public consultation exercise was limited but did include residents, business owners and district councillors. Of those who actively engaged with the consultation process, some useful discussions and insights were obtained which have helped shape the version of the draft strategy attached to this report (see Appendix A and B)

Some key elements identified by respondents that the strategy should identify include

- Increased recognition of potential impacts of climate change
- Recognition of the requirements of a strategy as several agencies are involved
- The impact of agricultural practices on flood risk and how they can be improved
- Holding of water for controlled release
- Holistic approach to water management
- Wider use of natural flood prevention methods
- Lobbying for a fairer deal for less populated and rural areas.
- Keeping communities better informed

In addition there were comments regarding availability of funding to support delivery of the strategy's objectives, and whether its aspirations would be delivered in a timely manner. It was also suggested that the local community should be more clearly placed at the heart of the strategy.

Revisions and amendments have been incorporated into the final strategy document with some key inclusions from the consultation draft including;

- Further recognition of the Historic Environment
- Expanded text to paragraphs covering ecosystem service, strategic thinking on land use planning and asset management
- Expansion of Aim 2
- Development of Strategic Outcomes and Strategic Objectives to support the Aims

The changes since the last version included to take account of consultation responses are shown in red in Appendix A and B.

Following the conclusion of the public consultation process and assessment and incorporation of comments into the latest version of the strategy, the draft has been taken through the following processes to seek endorsement prior to being brought before the Executive.

Flood & Water Management Scrutiny Committee	9 September 2019
Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee	10 September 2019
DLT	12 September 2019
CLT	9 October 2019
Flood & Water Management Scrutiny Committee	25 November 2019
Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee	26 November 2019

Further engagement has also been undertaken with partners and stakeholders during this same period to seek endorsement of the strategy prior to adoption by the County Council.

Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Group	23 September 2019
Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy Group	1 October 2019
Greater Lincolnshire Leaders & Chief Executives Group	4 October 2019
ADA Lincolnshire Branch meeting	17 October 2019
GLLEP Water Management Board	5 November 2019

As indicated above, the local strategy must be consistent with the National Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy of which a national review is underway and a public consultation period has recently concluded. Officers from Lincolnshire County Council and other partner authorities in the area continue to engage in the development of the draft national strategy, which has also been analysed to ensure consistency between it and the local strategy.

It will be incumbent on the Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership to deliver on the aims and objectives of the strategy. It is encouraging however that many of the themes identified by respondents in the consultation process, and emerging from the review of the nation FCERM strategy, are areas already identified by the partnership in dealing with flood risk and water management issues in the county.

## **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

The Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy survey undertaken to support both the partner and stakeholder consultation and the formal public consultation, referenced that the Equality Act 2010 places organisations under a duty to ascertain how people with 'protected characteristics' are impacted by an organisations activity and how steps may be taken to mitigate or eliminate adverse impact(s). The following questions were asked of respondents;

**Do you think the draft strategy could have a positive or negative impact on you (or someone you care for or support) with regard to any of the following? Please tick all that apply**

	Positive impact	Negative impact	No impact	Don't know
Age				
Sex (male/female)				
Disability				
Sexual orientation				
Pregnancy and maternity				
Marriage and civil partnership				
Race (ethnicity)				
Religion or belief				
Gender reassignment				

**If you have identified a potential impact, please tell us how would the proposed strategy impact you (or someone you care for or support) and how could any negative impacts be reduced?**

No negative impacts were identified. Potential effects would therefore be seen as beneficial

An Equalities Impact Analysis (EIA) was undertaken to evaluate responses following the consultation phases (see Appendix B). The majority of responses did not identify any form of perceived impact. Two positive impacts were identified but with no supporting evidence and one negative impact was identified for marriage and civil partnerships, but again no supporting information was supplied. As the overall aim of the strategy is to provide positive and beneficial impacts to residents in Lincolnshire on this occasion no mitigating action has been identified.

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 purpose of the Strategy is to increase the safety of people across Lincolnshire by reducing the number of people at risk of flooding, increasing the resilience of local communities and reducing the impact of flooding. The Strategy therefore contributes directly to the safety and wellbeing of communities and individuals

### 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

Crime and disorder implications of the proposed strategy have been considered but there are not considered to be any direct impacts.

## **2. Conclusion**

The Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050 is intended to provide the County Council and its partners in the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership with a means of outlining their collective aspirations for flood risk, water management and future water supply resilience, along with additional economic and social benefits that can be achieved for the county.

The strategy will align closely with other key initiatives such as the Local Industrial Strategy, the Strategic Economic Plan and long term planning for infrastructure and housing provision, as well as environmental improvement and sustainability in the long term.

The Executive are asked to consider this version of the strategy, and strategic vision, suitable for adoption by Lincolnshire County Council in its role as Lead Local Flood Authority.

## **3. Legal Comments:**

Under section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 the Council as lead local flood authority must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area and must consult the public about the strategy.

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

## **4. Resource Comments:**

Approval of the strategy does not have any additional financial implications. Any Council works arising from the Common Works Programme are approved in the normal course of business as part of the Capital Programme.



## 5. Consultation

### a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

### b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

### c) Scrutiny Comments

Flood and Water Management Scrutiny Committee have been consulted throughout the development of the Strategy. Comments by committee were taken on board following the meeting of 17 September 2018 whilst developing the draft version. The pre consultation draft was then presented to committee on 28 May 2019 as part of the development for formal public consultation proposals during summer 2019.

Following conclusion of the formal consultation process an update was provided to both Flood and Water Management Scrutiny on 9 September 2019 and Environment and Economy Scrutiny on 10 September 2019 as to the outcomes and additions incorporated into the draft strategy.

At Flood & Water Scrutiny it was questioned whether the policy statement due to be released by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in December 2019 would affect the strategy. Officers advised that it would be unlikely anything in the Defra policy statement would directly oppose the strategy set by Lincolnshire, but it may be beneficial to factor in time in the decision making process in case officers proposed further changes following the Defra policy statement.

The committee were in favour of maintaining the timeline set out in the report.

At Environment & Economy Scrutiny, comments by members and the responses by officers included;

- The role of the Environment Agency and whether it had carried out its responsibilities in connection with the River Steeping. Officers stated that all stakeholders had been involved to deliver specific flood risk maintenance works and a management group was examining future management and resilience if the River Steeping catchment.
- The increased protection of agricultural land was welcomed. Officers stated that there was a need to emphasise this issue as water was important in supporting agriculture and tourism.
- An enquiry was made in connection with funding for sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). Officers stated that guidance for SuDS was still being prepared.
- SuDS required more maintenance. Local authorities and water companies did not always have the funding for maintenance. Officers agreed that SuDS were not a panacea but were part of a range of options available. Proposals for SuDS to be maintained at a national level were being

investigated.

- Parish Councils in the Ancholme Valley were concerned about the clearance of water courses and the role of Internal Drainage Boards in the past in ensuring that these water courses were maintained had been important and welcomed. Officers stated that the management of water courses had been highlighted following the recent flooding in Wainfleet. Public Sector Cooperation Agreements between the Internal Drainage Boards and the Environment Agency was important in this respect and discussions on this matter were taking place with the Environment Agency.

Comments made by members were noted and would be considered by officers in advance of formal adoption by the council.

The Strategy will be considered by the Flood and Water Management Scrutiny Committee on 25th November 2019. The Strategy will also be taken to the Environment and Economy Scrutiny committee on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2019 for formal pre decision scrutiny.

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

Yes

**e) Risks and Impact Analysis**

An Equality Impact Assessment was carried out post consultation to evaluate the comments received as part of the formal public consultation held during summer 2019.

The majority of responses did not identify any form of perceived impact. Two positive impacts were identified but with no supporting evidence and one negative impact was identified but again no supporting information was supplied. As the overall aim of the strategy is to provide positive beneficial impacts to residents in Lincolnshire on this occasion no mitigating action has been identified.

A copy of the EIA assessment is attached to this report as Appendix C

**6. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050
Appendix B	Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050 Strategic Vision
Appendix C	Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Post Consultation - October 2019

## 7. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Report to Executive dated 8 May 2019 entitled "Draft Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management strategy 2019-2050"	Democratic Services
Report to Executive dated 4 December 2012 entitled "Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025"	Democratic Services

This report was written by Matthew Harrison, who can be contacted on 01522 555172 or [matthew.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:matthew.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

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## Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership



# Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050

(A review and update to the existing Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025)

## Contents

1. Introduction
2. The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership
3. The previous Joint Flood Risk & Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025
4. Understanding flood risk
5. Roles and **functions** of Lincolnshire flood risk management authorities
6. Future look
7. Delivering the strategy
8. Find out more
9. Glossary
10. Key strategies and initiatives developed since 2012 that will influence our strategic approach within Lincolnshire

## **1 Introduction**

### **Reviewing the existing Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy**

Lincolnshire County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the administrative county of Lincolnshire. Because of this role, since 2010 the Council has been responsible for implementing and monitoring a local flood risk management strategy.

The purpose of the strategy is to manage the impact of flood risk to people, businesses and the environment across Lincolnshire. The basic contents of the Strategy are outlined in legislation as follows:

- The risk management authorities operating in the LLFA's area
- The flood risk and coastal erosion functions that may be exercised by those authorities relating to the area
- Objectives for managing flood risk in the area
- Measures proposed to meet those objectives
- How and when the measures are to be implemented
- Costs and benefits of the measures and how they are to be paid for
- Assessment of local flood risk (meaning from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses)
- How and when the strategy is to be reviewed
- How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives

In developing the strategy, the LLFA must consult the public and risk management authorities that may be affected by the strategy. The strategy must be consistent with the National Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy and the LLFA must publish a summary of the strategy, including guidance about the availability of relevant information.

In Lincolnshire our strong partnership approach meant that we were able to put together our Strategy as a joint venture between all the organisations with a role in flood risk management. Completed in 2012, the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy was one of the first of its kind in the country. It also established a trend that has grown since to join up the work of different organisations, and to tackle flood risk and water in a more co-ordinated way than in the past.

The existing Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy was developed as a partnership venture during 2011 and 2012, and was approved for the County Council by the Executive on 4 December 2012 and by Full Council in January 2013. Part 3 of the Strategy, the action plan, was made available from April 2013 and continues to be updated annually. As a consequence Lincolnshire was one of the first areas in England to publish and implement a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, and was forward-looking in implementing a strategy that sought to co-ordinate the work of all risk management authorities within the area

and to consider flood risk in the round.

In effect, the strategy co-ordinates all the work delivered by the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership as a whole, overseen by the flood risk and water management scrutiny committee.

This co-ordinated approach was embedded by establishing the common works programme in 2013. This includes the major capital programmes of all partners, as well as the programme of joint activities that address solutions where responsibility is shared or where there is no clear single authority with the capacity or responsibility to act. The common works programme allows the partnership to prioritise works across the county according to need, and within the constraints imposed by availability of local and national funding.

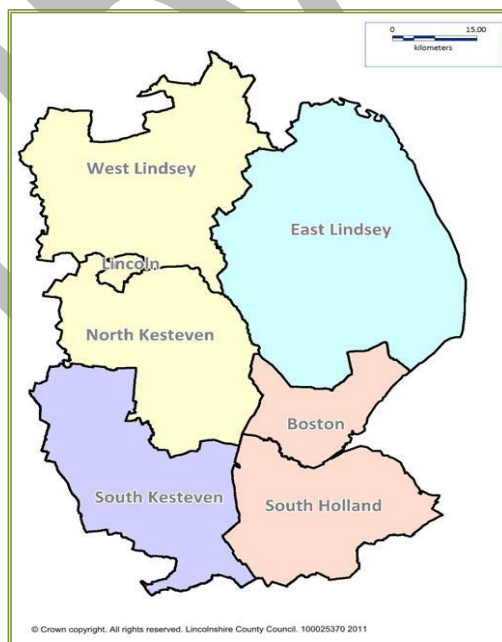
The current strategy consists of

- Part 1: strategic vision (including high level objectives)
- Part 2 (A & B): implementation plan for the strategy
- Part 3: common works programme (annually updated action plan)

It can be found in full on the Lincolnshire County Council website at the following link:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/flood-risk-management/implementing-management-strategy/103045.article>

**Figure 1** Map of Strategy area showing district authority boundaries





## 2 The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership

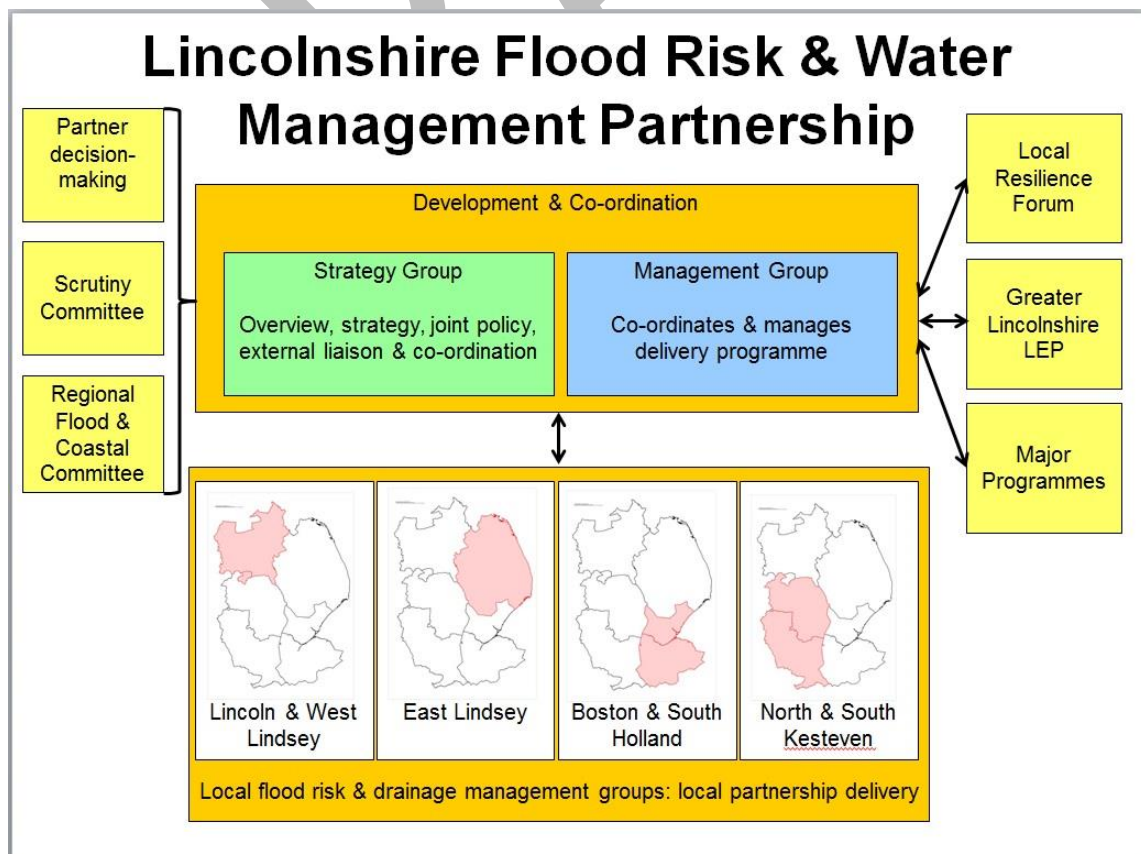
The Lincolnshire flood risk and drainage management partnership was established in 2010 in advance of the [Flood Risk and Water Management Act](#) (2010). It was created in order to provide the level of co-ordination needed to develop the joint strategy described above.

Since 2012 flood risk management has increasingly been recognised as an integral part of a wider issue of managing water as a resource that is essential to economic growth nationally and, particularly, in the east of England. To recognise this, a review of the existing partnership role and structure was undertaken during 2017/18. As a result, the partnership now includes wider water interests. Water Resources East (WRE), a regional initiative looking at water availability from a multi-sectoral position and the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and its water management board are now full members.

The revised governance and functions of the Lincolnshire flood risk & water management partnership can be found at the following link

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/flood-risk-management/implementing-management-strategy/103045.article>

**Figure 2** The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership



When determining priorities and actions, the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership directs its resources to areas where there is the greatest need, and where investment will bring the greatest benefits. As such, investment is considered in the round by attempting to take a truly systemic view of the water cycle to include the economic benefits its supports and unlocks.

The partnership has reviewed the key issues it believes Lincolnshire faces in terms of water. This includes flood and drought and the associated economics. It aims to work with communities to develop long term resilience to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. It also seeks to develop new and innovative ways of funding the work that will need to be delivered to achieve this.

The partnership will focus on locations which exemplify these issues or themes and will facilitate discussions across partners, businesses, communities and central government as to how to best tackle these issues in the long term.

These locations are shown on the map in Figure 3 overleaf.

### **Coastal Lincolnshire**

Lincolnshire's open coast is subject to significant flood risk from tidal inundation. It is protected by a mix of defences which are described in the Environment Agency's Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point strategy. Located immediately behind these defences are large communities, businesses, infrastructure and tourist attractions.

Our ability to support these communities and interests to grow sustainably brings together a great number of partners and policies. These include land use planning, infrastructure provision and flood risk. The partnership aims to bring these concerns together to deliver a sustainable plan and vision for our open coastline.

### **Agri-food**

Agriculture and the agri-food industry are vital to a thriving Lincolnshire economy. It is dependent on the provision of clean water and the drainage of land. At present these concerns are not linked through strategy or policy. Moreover agricultural land does not attract as much government grant for flood risk protection as housing, while currently rates for drainage are subject to the local authority council tax cap. As such the partnership has two aims. To raise the importance of our contribution to the agricultural production of the UK in a post-Brexit Britain, and to ensure policies reflect the need to adequately fund land drainage and flood protection for agricultural land.

### **Catchment-based approach**

Current strategic approaches to managing water are delivered generally in silos. This separates the management of flood risk, water resource provision and land drainage. By taking a holistic view of the management of water we believe it is possible to provide multiple benefits to the environment, businesses and communities. The governments' 25 Year Environment Plan identifies that land

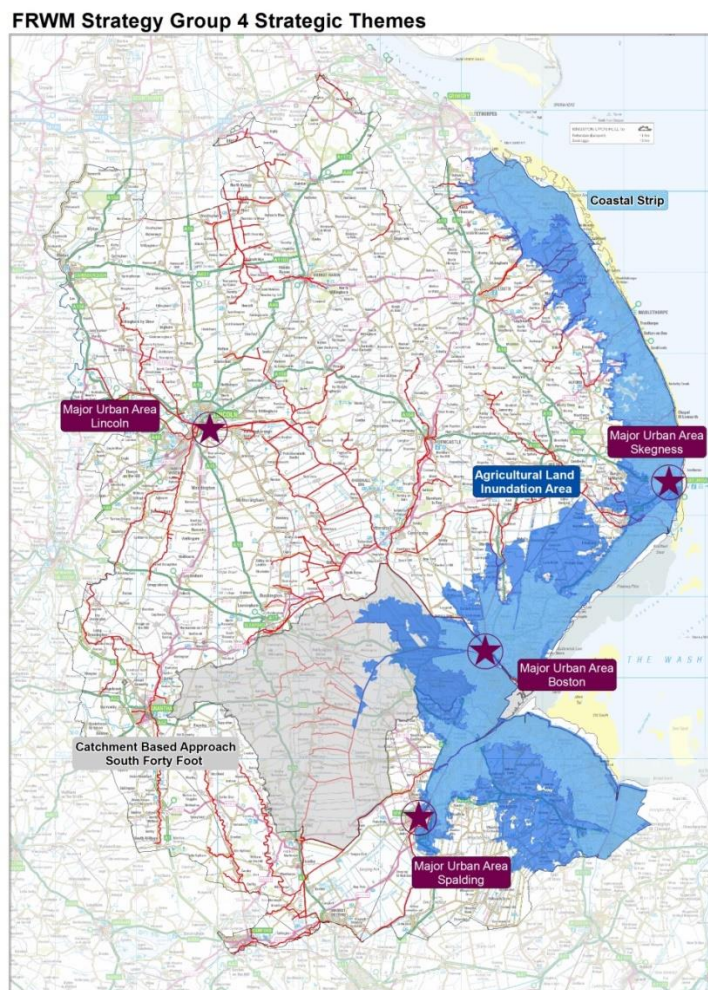
should be used and managed more sustainably and this approach will be tested in the south forty foot catchment under the South Lincs water partnership (SLWP) supported by the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership.

### Urban areas

Major urban areas provide a particular challenge. Flood risk arises from a number of sources including surface water, sewers, rivers and the sea. Growth and economic development can often be focused here. Our aim is to collectively manage these risks whilst allowing our urban centres to flourish and grow sustainably.

The map below shows these areas. The partnership aims to show ambition and determination to bring the necessary stakeholders and policy makers together to deal with the challenges facing Lincolnshire and build sustainable, resilient and thriving communities and economies. It must also be remembered that the partnership co-ordinates day to day operational works throughout the county to manage the risk from all sources of flooding. The current programme of these works can be in Part 3 of the current strategy found [here](#).

**Figure 3** Map showing strategic themes / locations



The history of the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership, means it has developed a key role in managing flood risk in particular. This includes deploying resources and co-ordinating risk across a range of partners and risk management authorities.

The type of action that will be undertaken to manage flood risk and drainage will depend on the severity of the risk in each circumstance, including factors such as the likelihood of flooding, the level of danger posed by flooding, its impacts and the physical and economic feasibility of implementing a specific scheme or activity.

Since 2012 flood risk management authorities in Lincolnshire have been very successful in securing national funds for works, known as 'Grant in Aid' and funding provided by the Government to the Environment Agency allocated at regional level by the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. This is also true of funds raised locally (called 'Local Levy') and provided to the Environment Agency by Lincolnshire County Council.

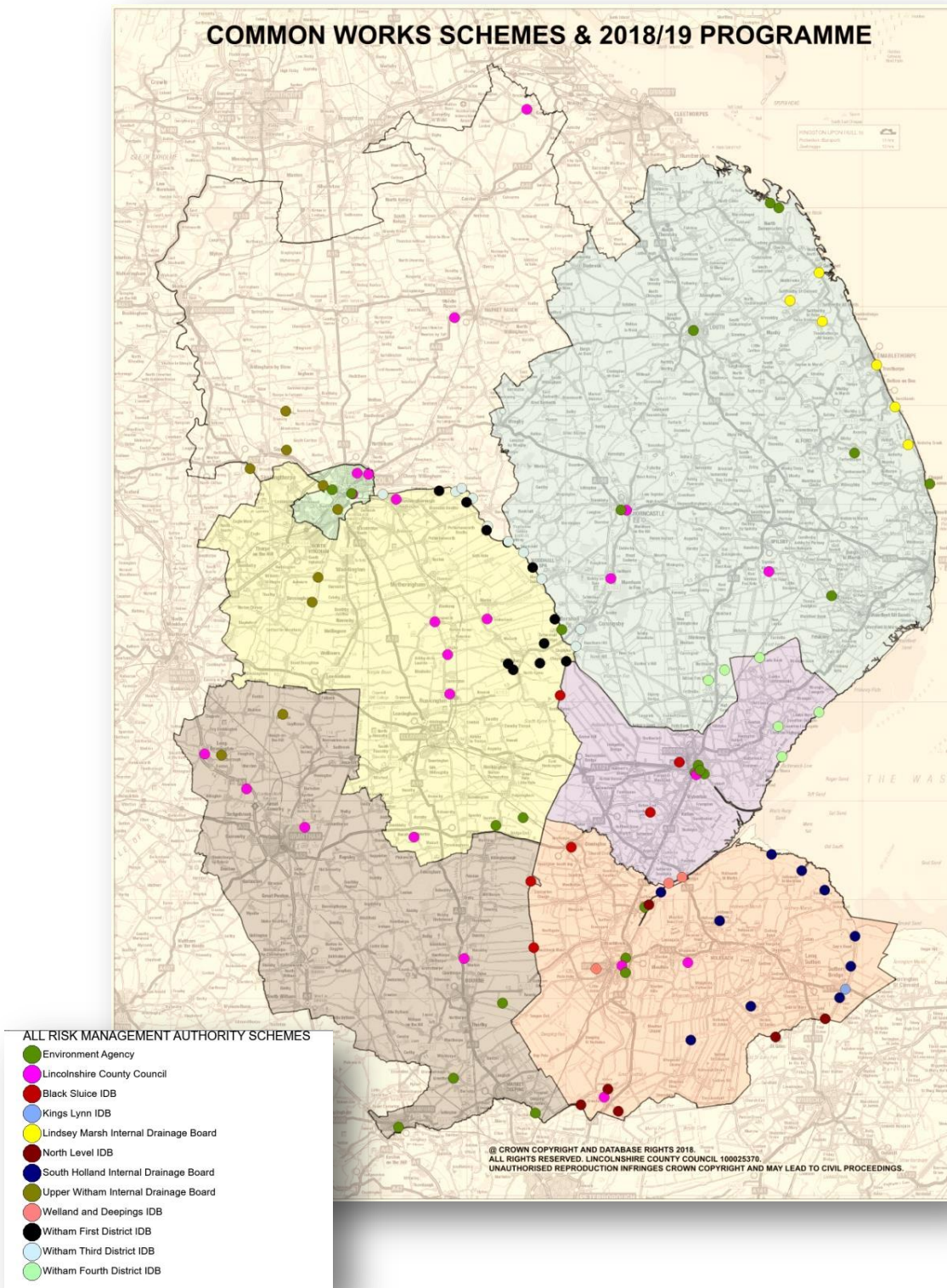
**Figure 4**



Many of the flood risk management activities undertaken are already the responsibility of individual organisations, such as the maintenance of an organisation's own assets, or the fulfilment of particular legal obligations. The common works programme includes schemes, works and other initiatives undertaken by flood risk management authorities across Lincolnshire where, in some cases, two or more authorities have come together through the Lincolnshire partnership to deliver work that would not have been possible, or would have

taken longer to achieve, if undertaken by one organisation alone. The common works programme is refreshed annually with all risk management authorities retaining the flexibility to respond to schemes and works needs as they arise. By combining resources, partners have been able to attract inward investment at a national level and raise the priority of proposed schemes regionally.

**Figure 5** Location of partnership works that have received national funding and been delivered by Lincolnshire risk management authorities since 2012



### 3 The previous Joint Flood Risk & Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025

Since the original Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy was completed and approved in 2012 considerable progress has been made to tackle the challenges faced from flood risk and water resource issues. Flood risk management authorities in Lincolnshire have been recognised by Government as among those leading nationally in the development and co-ordination through the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Partnership Framework. In the period 2012-2018 we have deployed a total of £106,000,000 funding locally on flood risk management works in Lincolnshire, which has levered in £94,000,000 national capital funding, and has led to 33,084 homes being better protected from flood risk. In addition we have delivered numerous smaller schemes across the county, and completed investigations into 205 flooding incidents affecting one or more residential properties.

The partnership has taken a flexible approach as circumstances change and has identified and embraced new initiatives and opportunities that are emerging. The partnership continues to adapt in its approach to deal with changes since the original strategy was launched in 2012 such as expected legislation not enacted.

The previous strategy identified **9 strategic outcomes**, which have either seen significant progress, have been achieved or remain the fundamental approach to achieving positive outcomes in how the Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership operate. Outcomes specifically achieved and which are now firmly embedded in how the partnership function include:

Outcome 1	There will be a common works programme of measures to manage flood risk and drainage by 2013.
Outcome 2	Existing resources will be used in the most efficient way possible. We will attract as much external funding as possible, and will secure new resources locally and nationally
Outcome 6	Local communities and businesses will be more aware of flood risk, and with the help of public authorities, will take steps to protect themselves through individual and community action.
Outcome 7	Planning and development control across the county will take account of all forms of flood risk and sustainable drainage; development which could increase flood risk will be minimised, as will inappropriate development in areas of significant flood risk.
Outcome 9	Flood risk and drainage management will be more accountable to the public through the local democratic process, and through more freely available information about flood risk and measures taken to control it.

A series of Strategic objectives were also identified within the original strategy to demonstrate how the vision and outcomes would be met. Once again some significant progress has been made in these areas, most notably;

- The **register of Lincolnshire flood risk management assets** which was launched in April 2013. This is a web-based mapping system available to the public that brings together information about flood risk assets that are managed by as many flood risk management authorities as possible
- As a county we now have more information and better ways of assessing flood risk from all sources, significantly improved by the launch of the **risk of flooding from surface water map** launched by the Environment Agency in 2013
- The **common works programme** was first published on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013. This, Part 3 of the existing Strategy, is the Action Plan and identifies the flood risk works being undertaken in partnership across the county and is updated annually.
- Risk management authorities in Lincolnshire have been efficient in securing partnership funding to deliver flood risk mitigation work. A major step forward in securing efficient work practices at a local level has been the development and implementation of the **Public Sector Cooperation Agreement (PSCA)**. This provides arrangements for risk management authorities to deliver flood risk maintenance works and similar activities by a partnership approach. The development and national roll out of PSCAs was modelled on the existing innovative approach between Lincolnshire County Council and Internal Drainage Boards to deal with consenting and enforcing of ordinary water courses under a memorandum of understanding. These arrangements implemented the principles of our partnership arrangements to achieve the most effective flood risk and drainage management in the county by the most effective and appropriate partner to deliver it.
- The partnership continues to work together to enable sustainable growth in the county. New links with the **Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership** ensure that this is embedded in the approach to flood risk and water management and is a fundamental part of the revised objectives of the new strategy
- Partnership activities continue to be overseen by elected members by the **flood and water management scrutiny committee**

Legislation which was expected to establish the County Council as a sustainable drainage approving body during 2014, was not enacted and elements of this role have been passed to the local planning authorities, with the LLFA providing an advisory service to them.

## **Overview of some key developments since publication of the first flood risk and drainage management strategy in 2013**

### **Planning and development control**

Significant areas within Lincolnshire are in need of growth and regeneration and these areas can be affected by flood risk. A balance needs to be struck between promoting sustainable growth and responsible mitigation of flood risk and provision of water resources.

Across the county, local planning authorities are at varying stages of production of their local plans, and some have come together to produce joint local development frameworks, for example Central Lincolnshire and South-East Lincolnshire.

In guiding future sustainable development it is important that we take greater account of all forms of flood risk. Individual development proposals will need to be appropriately considered in respect of all forms of flood risk.

### **Revised national planning policy framework**

In July 2018 the revised [National planning policy framework](#) was published. This is the first revision of the national planning policy framework since 2012 and implements around 85 reforms announced previously through the [housing white paper](#), the [planning for the right homes in the right places consultation](#) and the [draft revised national planning policy framework consultation](#).

The revised national planning policy framework will be a vital tool in ensuring that we get planning for the right homes built in the right places of the right quality at the same time as protecting our environment. The national planning policy framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.

A key principle within the national planning policy framework is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- 1) an economic objective
- 2) a social objective
- 3) an environmental objective

Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Plans should also



take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.

Local planning authorities have an important role in the county with regard to strategic thinking on land use planning and the effects of flood risk, water provision and environmental need should be paramount in future planning decision making.

### **Sustainable drainage systems**

Sustainable drainage is intended to mitigate the impact of future development by promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems. The purpose of sustainable drainage systems is to mimic nature and typically manage rainfall close to where it falls and to take account of water quantity (flooding), water quality (pollution) biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity. The variety of sustainable drainage techniques available means that virtually any new development should be able to deliver a drainage scheme around these principles.

Sustainable drainage systems can be designed to transport (convey) surface water, slow runoff down (attenuate) before it enters watercourses, they provide areas to store water in natural contours and can be used to allow water to soak (infiltrate) into the ground or evaporated from surface water and lost or transpired from vegetation (known as evapotranspiration). They are drainage systems that are considered to be environmentally beneficial, causing minimal or no long-term detrimental damage. They are often regarded as a sequence of management practices, control structures and strategies designed to efficiently and sustainably drain surface water, while minimising pollution and managing the impact on water quality of local water bodies.

It will also be possible in certain circumstances to consider 'retrofitting' sustainable drainage systems to existing developments, providing a range of benefits including improved management of surface water, separation of surface water runoff from foul water sewerage and improvements to local environmental amenity.

Water Companies now include include certain sustainable drainage features within their criteria for adoption as public sewers.

Features that are adoptable by the Water and Sewerage Companies' must serve more than one property. Therefore, any sustainable drainage features that only drain the highway, for example, would be adopted by Lincolnshire County Council as the highways authority..

## **Managing surface water in existing urban areas**

Disposing of surface water places stress on existing drainage systems utilising hydraulic during times of peak flow, which can result in flooding of homes, pollution of the environment and an increased carbon footprint associated with pumping.

The approach taken to managing surface water has largely remained unaltered for generations. A new approach to managing rainwater closer to where its lands and reducing the impact of surface water is a cultural change that will take many years to implement.

This new approach involves the delivery of sustainable drainage within the existing built environment, often known as 'retrofitting'. This often involves the installation of small scale features such as water butts, rain gardens and tree pits, as well as larger features such as ponds and wetlands. As these features will be installed into existing areas, local communities will be at the heart of decision making and design opportunities.

Taking a long term approach allows partners to create resilient drainage systems can help all risk management authorities to meet the challenges of a changing future driven by climate change and future housing growth.

## **Register of Lincolnshire flood risk management assets**

Lead Local Flood Authorities are required, under Section 21 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, to 'establish and maintain:

- (a) a register of structures or features which, in the opinion of the authority, are likely to have a significant effect on a flood risk in its area, and
- (b) a record of information about each of those structures or features, including information about ownership and state of repair'.

The Act goes on to state that 'the lead local flood authority must arrange for the register to be available for inspection at all reasonable times'.

In Lincolnshire a web-based system has been adopted that is accessible to the public at all times. It brings together information about flood risk assets that are managed by as many flood risk management authorities as possible.

The asset register shows structures (such as pumping stations, flood defence banks, weirs and sluices) currently being used to manage flood risk and drainage across the county, along with the relevant flood risk management authority.

As far as possible, the information links existing databases so that information about flood risk and assets can be shared by operating authorities without unnecessary duplication. Each authority retains responsibility for updating and maintaining its own data, but now has greater capacity to access and make use of data held by other authorities.

Every endeavour has been made to make the first release of the asset register as

comprehensive as possible, but it is important to note that this is a system that will be developed and improved over time. It has not been possible yet to include every known asset, and it is likely that there are others for which an owning or managing organisation cannot, at present, be identified. The asset register will be updated regularly, and additional information will be added as it is identified and verified.

[Please follow this link to access the asset register.](#)

### **Public sector co-operation agreements**

The public sector co-operation agreement (PSCA) provides arrangements for the Environment Agency and an Internal Drainage Board, Lead Local Flood Authority, District Council or other risk management authority to deliver specific flood risk maintenance works and similar activities jointly. This is a major step forward in securing efficient work practices at a local level. The agreement places both parties on a sound legal basis to deliver work as agreed – either party may undertake work for the other.

Based on section 13(4) of the Floods and Water Management Act 2010, a PSCA can cover any maintenance or similar activity such as inspections, obstruction removal, weed control, grass cutting, tree work, vermin control, dredging, pump operation etc. It also provides for mutual RMA support in managing flood incidents. In some cases it can be used for capital asset improvement or replacement works.

### **The benefits of PSCAs**

- Securing efficient local working arrangements which will achieve value for money in delivering operational maintenance activities.
- Taking advantage of local skills and experience including local knowledge of geography, associated river/drainage systems and operational practices, to benefit local communities.
- Sound legal basis for either party to undertake work for the other party, as agreed.
- Having flexible partnership working arrangements. Agreements typically cover a period of up to 5 years, with annual reviews to discuss/agree the specific extent of activities to be carried out under the PSCA.
- Standardised documents which are simple to apply to local needs.

### **Greater Lincolnshire LEP**

The [Greater Lincolnshire LEP](#) is a business led partnership made up of private and public sector leaders. Working with government and stakeholders to find solutions enables the LEP to deliver strategic projects and programmes that will drive local prosperity and economic growth. Greater Lincolnshire is now widely regarded as a very successful LEP and has gained a strong reputation for delivery and influence, with many schemes and investments now taking shape. The LEPs £307 million growth plan covers the area's key economic sectors and recognizes the importance of water management in developing these.

In 2014 the LEP launched its [Strategic Economic Plan](#) which highlights the

important role Greater Lincolnshire plays in the national economy by contributing to food security, manufacturing output, the UK visitor economy and our country's housing needs. It sets out priorities and drivers to develop the area's three defining sectors that offer the most competitive advantage, namely agri-food, manufacturing and the visitor economy. The plan identified water management as key with security from flooding a key infrastructure requirement for our economy. The threat of flooding affects developer confidence and development viability whilst water management in the whole is seen as fundamental to Greater Lincolnshire, not only because it provides valuable services that underpin our environment, economy and quality of life, but also because of our geography.

Subsequently the LEP developed an integrated approach to water and in 2015 developed the [Water Management Plan](#). The plan identifies the effective management of flood risk and water resources to be a critical factor in enabling economic growth across the area. The strength of the existing long-standing partnership working in flood risk management in the county provided the opportunity to develop this further and drive links with organisations responsible for water supply and management.

### **A partnership approach to catchment management**

In October 2015, the Anglian Northern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee ([RFCC](#)) raised significant concerns over watercourse systems that, following a Defra cost benefit analysis process, would be 'unfunded' for flood and coastal risk management funding. As a result of this the partnership approach to catchment management (PACM) project was formed to understand other options for these systems. Despite the additional maintenance funding from Government in 2016, there is still a need to address unfunded systems, find efficiencies and develop a sustainable, forward look for asset management in the area. Asset management is the key driver, but also alignment with flood risk and environmental benefits by applying and embedding catchment management principles

The PACM approach provides a framework of assessment for risk management authorities and other local delivery partners to use in order to deliver a partnership approach to water management on a catchment scale. The work focuses on all issues relevant to the movement and management of water in a defined catchment or area. This work offers a unique opportunity to identify the most appropriate authority/authorities, organisation or community to lead on asset management, delivering efficiencies and enhancing opportunities for reinvestment locally.

This project is being delivered across the Anglian Northern RFCC area and will provide a foundation for all organisations which have an interest in the catchment. This can range from risk management authorities to volunteer groups and the general public to understand and agree how a catchment is to be managed.

### **Regional water resource planning**

During 2017/18 a clear direction from government and water regulators emerged making it clear that greater coordination of water resource management plans is required to meet the challenges we face. It is recognised that the water industry has been considering improved co-ordination, for example [Water Resources East](#)

(WRE) has demonstrated innovation by taking a cross-sector approach and is making important links with the initial priority catchments identified in the abstraction plan.

Government is clear that the water industry now needs to turn thinking into action and that water companies should take a genuinely regional approach to producing plans that transcend company boundaries and identify optimum solutions for the region as a whole. This planning should then provide the basis for individual water company plans. In doing so it is expected they will engage with other water users to develop cross-sector solutions as well as work with regional groups such as local enterprise partnerships to understand regional economic and population forecasts.

There is great potential for strategic water resource management initiatives developed through Water Resources East (WRE) to provide strong support for Lincolnshire's priorities in resilience to flood risk, growing the agri-food and visitor economies, and protecting and sustaining the county's environment and local communities for the future.

### **Rationalising the main river network**

During 2017/18 an innovative approach was trialled on a small number of selected water courses in England as part of a pilot project – rationalising the main river network. The Environment Agency worked closely with key partners, local communities and stakeholders to develop proposals for re-designating sections of selected watercourses in England. The proposals allow the transfer of flood risk activities to willing internal drainage boards or county and district councils. One of these pilot areas was in the South Forty Foot catchment in Lincolnshire where stretches of low flood risk watercourses were re-designated from main river to ordinary watercourse.

Changes brought about by the project mean that the Environment Agency will no longer be responsible for the overall management of the watercourse. Instead, maintenance and flood risk management will be done at a more localised level by Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board. This process is known as 'de-maining' and will help ensure that the right people are managing the right watercourses and assets in the right places

The proposals came about as the Environment Agency looked at new and innovative ways to deliver more for the environment by changing their ways of working and how they use their resources. As part of this, they worked closely with Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board who wished to take more responsibility for maintaining and regulating their local, low flood risk, watercourses in Lincolnshire.

De-maining aims to bring more choice to communities and local organisations in how watercourses are managed and maintained. In the South Forty Foot catchment, this means decisions on watercourse maintenance will be made at a local level and be better informed through greater collaboration between all area stakeholders.

The success of the South Forty Foot catchment pilot means this process could now be rolled out more widely across the county in suitable areas where watercourses are not major rivers or near population centres, have a low flood risk and where IDB or lead local flood authorities/district councils are willing and the local community is supportive.

DRAFT

## 4 Understanding Flood Risk

The risk of flooding is affected by a range of factors. These can be natural, such as the weather, or man-made like urban development and the presence of flood risk management schemes. Risk management authorities who manage flood and coastal erosion risk are continually seeking to improve their understanding of risk and the way in which they communicate this to the public.

Information about the risk of flooding and coastal erosion has many uses, including:

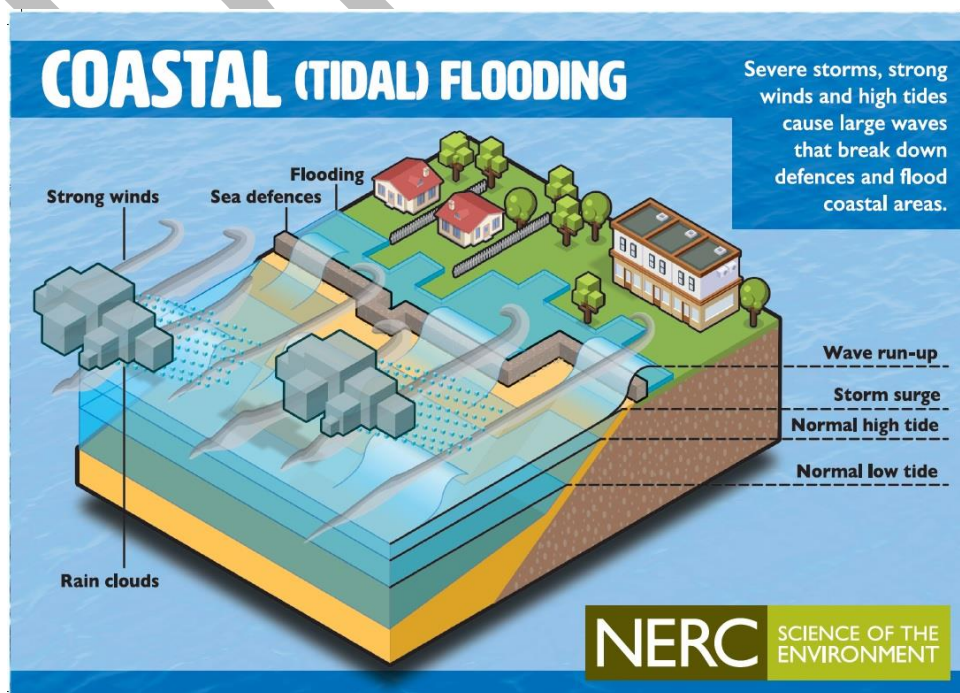
- ensuring that investment in flood and coastal erosion schemes is proportionate to need and directed to where it achieves the best value
- informing developer and local planning authority decisions on future development and infrastructure
- helping emergency planners to prepare how they will respond to floods
- enabling people to understand and make decisions about the risk they face

### The different types of flooding

There are different types of flooding that can happen depending on where the water comes from. Each of these flooding types are managed by different organisations across Lincolnshire. The information below details seven types of flooding that are likely to be experienced under certain climatic conditions.

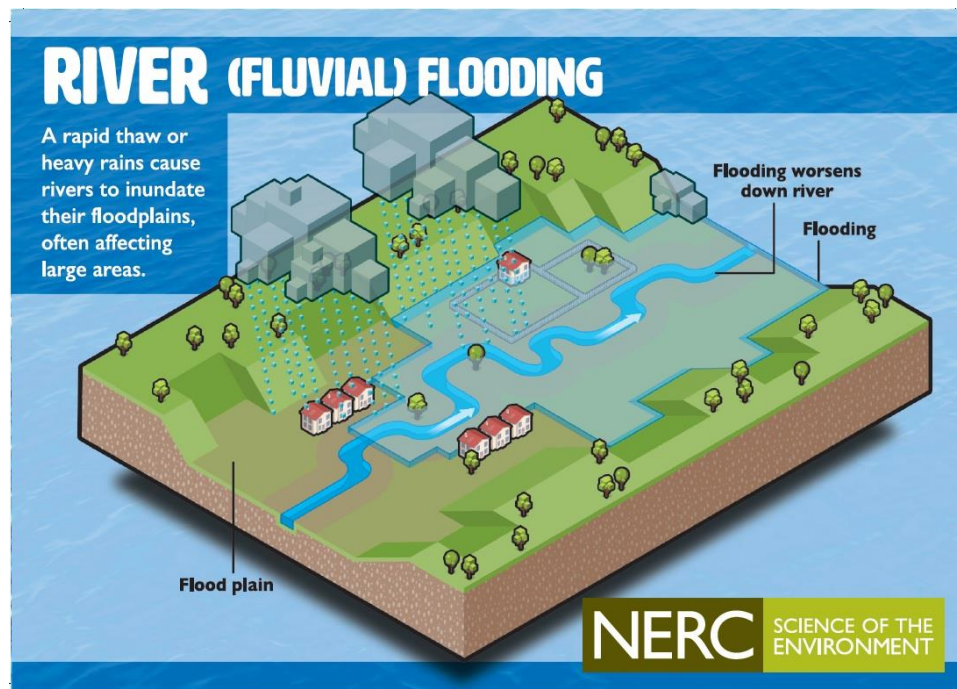
### Coastal flooding

Coastal flooding happens when there are high tides and stormy weather conditions that can result in a "tidal surge", which could cause sea levels to rise over flood defences. Lincolnshire was affected by significant coastal tidal surge events in 1953 and 2013.



## River flooding

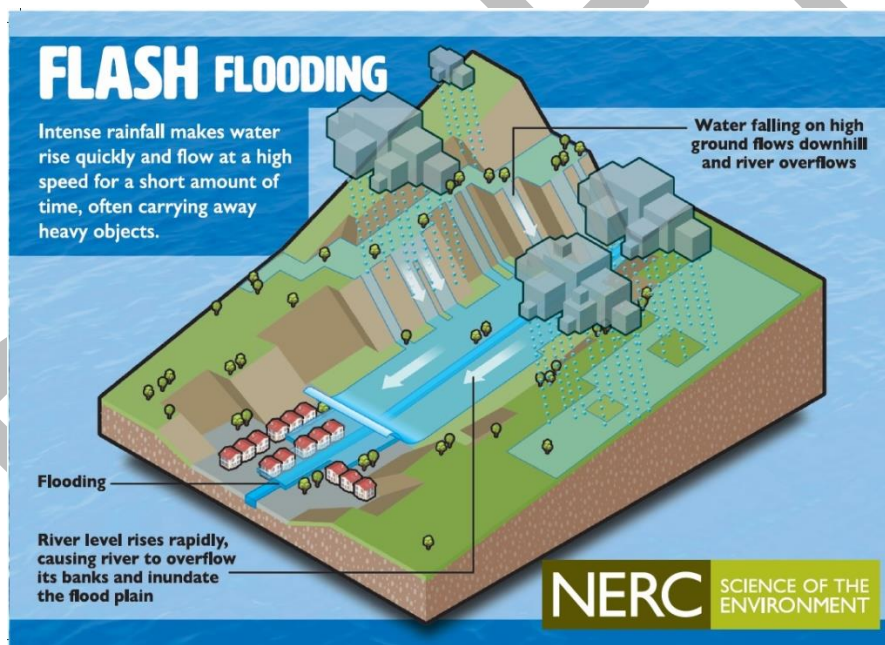
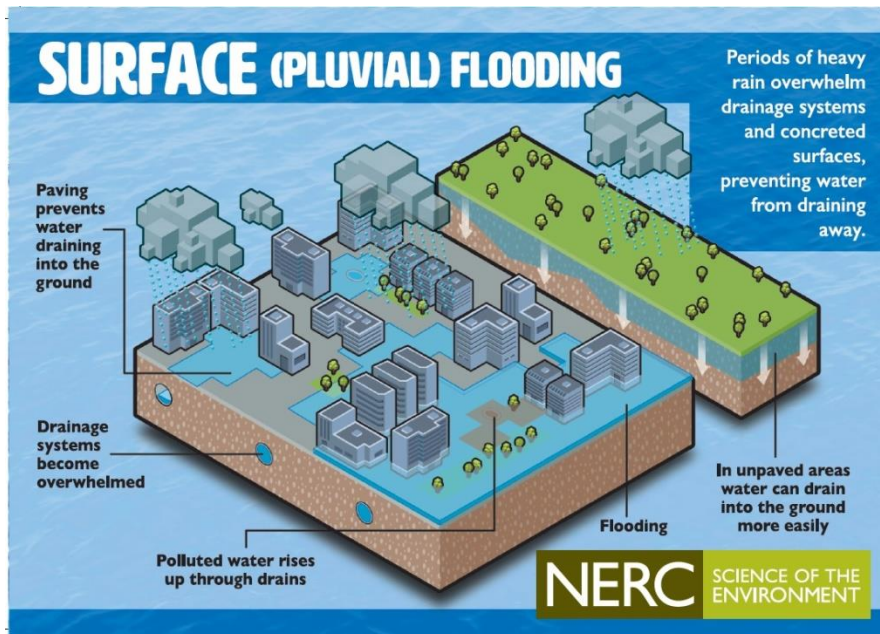
River flooding happens when a stream or river (watercourse) cannot cope with the amount of water that is flowing into it from the surrounding land. Rivers are separated into "main rivers" and "ordinary watercourses". Main rivers are usually the larger ones in the county such as the River Witham, Welland, Slea and Steeping but also some smaller streams that are important for drainage. Ordinary watercourses are any other smaller rivers, streams or ditches.



## Surface water flooding

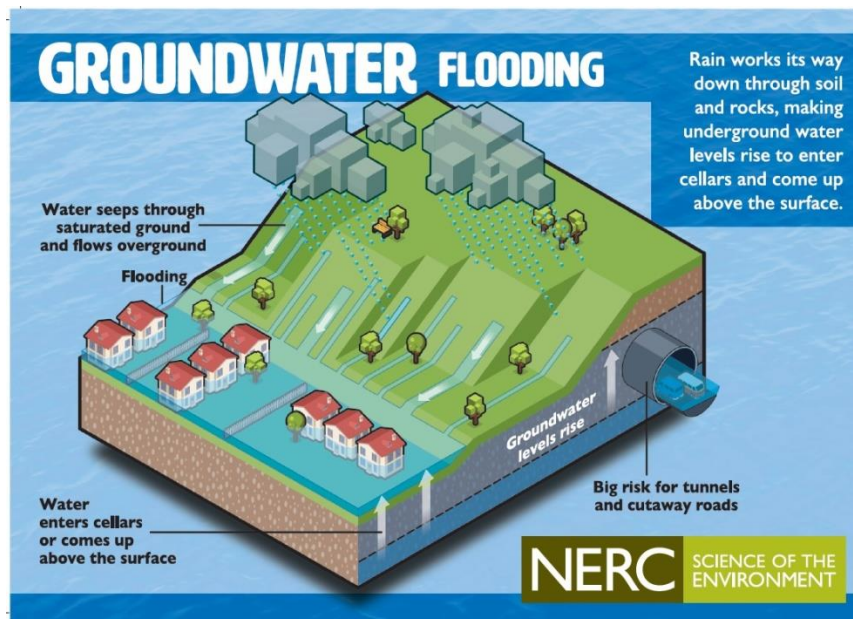
Surface water flooding happens when rainwater flows or ponds over the surface of the ground and does not soak into the land or enter a drain or river. It usually happens during heavy rainfall (more than 30mm per hour) and is made worse by blocked ditches, drains, very dry soils after periods of drought and compacted or waterlogged soil. There is no early warning system for surface water flooding and it is difficult to predict, however our surface water flood risk maps do show the risk across the county.





### Groundwater flooding

Groundwater flooding happens when water levels in the ground rise above the surface. It is common after long periods of constant heavy rainfall and likely in low lying areas, those with natural springs and where chalk is present under the ground (which acts like a sponge to store water).



### **Sewer flooding**

Sewer flooding happens either when the pipes in the network are blocked or when there is heavy rainfall and the sewers cannot cope with the amount of water because they are not designed to cope with heavy, prolonged rainfall. The danger of this type of flooding is that water can become contaminated with raw sewage and enter land and property, or the river system.

### **Snowmelt flooding**

Snowmelt can cause significant flooding. Unlike rainfall, which reaches the soil almost immediately, snow stores the water for some time until it melts. Long periods of snowfall can therefore result in a large volume of water being released in a short space of time (around 1cm of water is released for every 10cm of snow). Snowmelt flooding is made worse when the ground remains frozen and snow melts, as the water cannot enter the ground, and so acts like surface water flooding.

### **Reservoir flooding**

Reservoir flooding is extremely rare. It happens when there is a failure in the dam holding back the water as a result of erosion, accidental damage or water levels rising above/over-topping the dam. Whilst the risk is low, the resulting flooding can be very destructive.

*With thanks to - NERC and Ben Gilliland for the use of the graphics which support this section*

## **Communicating the risk**

Since 2012 the way in which information on flood risk is shared with the public and partner organisations has also improved. The Environment Agency now offers more information to people about their flood risk and flood maps can now be downloaded free of charge. Part of this is linked to the many recent advances in data and modelling methods.

Many people and organisations need access to flood and coastal erosion risk information. It is important that this information is easily understandable and provides clear instruction on what action to take in the event of flooding. Since 2000 the Environment Agency has published its [National Flood Risk Assessment](#) which is now the main source of information on flooding from rivers and the sea.

The Environment Agency has worked in partnership with local authorities to improve the quality and accessibility of coastal erosion data. The national coastal erosion risk map ([NCERM](#)), published on the Environment Agency website in 2012 uses local authority verified data and provides the first consistent assessment of coastal erosion risk around England. These maps show what is expected to happen where the shoreline management plan (SMP) policies are implemented and what is likely to happen if there is no active intervention along the coast. The Environment Agency worked with local authorities to update the national coastal erosion risk map between 2015 and 2017 and will continue to maintain this information in the future.

### **Surface water flood risk maps**

One key area of data which has been made available since 2012 is the surface water flood maps. The maps provide information on all the major types of flooding which affect England including, for the first time, the risk of flooding from surface water.

They are presented in a clear, simple and consistent way, making it easier for people, communities and partners to understand flood risk and make decisions about how to manage it.

[To access the maps, please click here.](#)

The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map shows the flood risk from surface water from the impact of heavy rainfall. Using the latest data, technology and modelling techniques it shows areas at risk of flooding from surface water and includes potential depth and velocity.

There are four categories of risk:

high - the chance of flooding in any year is greater than 3.3 percent (1 in 30 year chance)

medium - the chance of flooding in any year is 3.3 percent (1 in 30 year chance) or less, but greater than 1 per cent (1 in 100 year chance)

low - the chance of flooding each year is 1 percent (1 in 100 year chance) or less, but greater than 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000 year chance)

very low - the chance of flooding each year is 0.1 percent (1 in 1000 year chance) or less

There are some simple steps you can take to reduce the impact of flooding on your home and business. You can find more information on how to take these actions on the [Environment Agency's website](#).

### **Awareness of, and preparation for, flood risk**

There are various steps that can be taken to help prepare for flood risk from rivers and the sea if you live in a high or medium risk area. These include;

- Signing up for free flood warnings
- Completing a flood plan
- Finding out how to prepare a property for flooding

It is important to remember that even if living in a low risk area, the risk of flooding can never be eliminated and there are lots of things that you can do such as those outlined above.

There is no warning service for surface water flooding but you can keep up to date with local weather bulletins to forewarn you of heavy rainfall. There are also simple steps that can be taken to prepare for this type of flooding.

- Completing a flood plan
- Finding out how to prepare your property for flooding
- Checking the three-day flood risk forecast

It is always important to be aware of local weather, particularly if there is severe weather approaching that could lead to local or more widespread flooding.

The below link shows any severe weather warnings released by the Met Office for the next 5 days as well as any flood warnings from the Environment Agency. If a warning is showing, click on it to find out more.

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/warnings#?date=2018-11-20>

### **Flood defences**

It is important to remember that whilst a flood defence may reduce the risk of flooding from rivers or sea, it is less likely that it will reduce the chance of flooding from surface water. While flood defences reduce the level of risk they do not completely remove it. As described above they can be overtopped or fail in extreme weather conditions, or if they are in poor condition.

Further information on the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea and reservoirs can be obtained from the local Environment Agency office on 0345 988 1188.

If you would like more information on existing or planned surface water reduction measures in your area then you can contact Lincolnshire County Council's customer services team on 01522 782070.

## **Insurance**

To find out whether you can insure your home for flooding, contact a range of insurers to obtain quotes.

If you live in an area of high flood risk or where there have been previous insurance claims for flooding, you may need to find a specialist insurer, or use a broker to obtain insurance. The National Flood Forum also provides advice on obtaining flood insurance. [National Flood Forum](#)

The Environment Agency makes their flood risk information available to insurers who may use it alongside other information to inform their decisions about provision and cost of insurance. It is worth noting that insurers already have other/their own surface water information, so this is an additional dataset which they may decide to license. The Environment Agency is always clear that the maps estimate flood risk for areas of land, not individual properties.

The Environment Agency and Lincolnshire County Council have no role in determining insurance cover or setting premiums. Insurers are free to use whichever data they like to determine whether to offer insurance and at what price.

If the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea or Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map shows your area to be at risk of flooding, then the flood risk may affect whether flood insurance is available and at what cost. Flood risk in an area is defined as 'significant' according to an agreement between the government and the Association of British Insurers (ABI). The agreement - the 'Statement of Principles' - is about offering insurance, not about pricing.

For more information about what this means got to [www.abi.org.uk](http://www.abi.org.uk).

For more information on the future of flood insurance go to [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk).

## 5 Roles and **functions** of Lincolnshire flood risk management authorities

The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership has been a feature of the way risk management authorities work in Lincolnshire for a number of years now. It has successfully driven a partnership approach to working, with particular reference to inland and coastal flood risk and received considerable praise from central government and other counties as a result.

Amongst many other things, the partnership has secured a long term common works programme for Lincolnshire that has brought together the work of all relevant partner organisations to allow for more efficient delivery. It has allowed authorities to respond as one to key government challenges and facilitated the delivery of long needed schemes at Louth, Horncastle, Stamp End, Lincoln and Waddingham. It has built partnerships between risk management authorities leading to greater efficiency in working, for instance through IDB consenting and enforcement of ordinary water courses. It has also been instrumental in building resilience in our emergency response through the Local Resilience Forum.

In addition to the strong partnership working arrangements in the county individual Risk Management Authorities have their own roles and **functions** with regard to their duties and **powers** under the Flood and Water Management Act. Many of these remain unchanged from those published in the original strategy, however there have been some changes, most notably around sustainable drainage.

### Lincolnshire County Council

Under the [Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#), Lincolnshire County Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority is responsible for managing the following types of flooding:

- **Surface water flooding** – this includes flooding from rainfall run off from surfaces such as roads, roofs, and patios
- **Ordinary watercourses** – this includes drains which can be easily overwhelmed after heavy rain, but excludes main rivers that are managed by the Environment Agency.
- **Groundwater flooding** – this includes flooding caused by heavy and sustained levels of rainfall capable of increasing the groundwater table.

The Lead Local Flood Authority role includes assessing the risk of surface water flooding across Lincolnshire as well as working with organisations responsible for water management across the county, so that we can bring people and resources together more effectively so that we can reduce the likelihood of flooding happening, and provide the best possible help when it does happen. See [Lincolnshire County Council flood risk management](#)

Specifically, Lincolnshire County Council as a highways authority is responsible for repairing drainage and flooding issues on highways and roads across the county. This includes blocked drains and gullies on the roads, however they are not

normally responsible for ditches alongside roads. In most cases the responsibility is with the adjacent landowner.

Contact LCC Highways to report flooding on a highway, including blocked drains and gullies on roads. [Lincolnshire County Council Highways Drains and Flooding](#)

### **Stamp End flood alleviation scheme**

The Stamp End flood alleviation scheme in Lincoln was completed in March 2018. The £1million project is Designed to protect 119 homes from the type of adverse weather which caused damage to homes and local businesses in 2007.



The area suffered flooding after prolonged heavy rainfall, 84 homes were affected, leading to the evacuation of 200 residents. It is estimated that over half a million pounds of damage was initially caused but the knock on economic effect for local businesses and travel infrastructure is likely to be significantly higher.

The flooding closed a local road which was the single means of access to major factories and a Western Power substation.

The project was jointly funded by Lincolnshire County Council, Anglian Water, Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board and a Defra grant provided by the Environment Agency as well as numerous local businesses who contributed in kind.

In 2007 the drains and sewers at Stamp End were unable to move the excessive surface water to the nearby River Witham, which itself was over-pouring.

The new scheme provides flood resistance to the residential area with a low flood barrier, whilst the new pump station which has been installed will alleviate pressure at times of heavy rainfall thereby making improvements to the Anglian Water surface water sewers so that they can carry more water to the new pump.

## Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is responsible for coastal management in Lincolnshire, managing the risk of flooding from main rivers and regulating reservoirs. The Agency has a duty to contribute to sustainable development when delivering its statutory functions.

[For more information and advice about flooding please follow this link.](#)

### Louth and Horncastle flood alleviation schemes

Two Flood Alleviation Schemes in Louth and Horncastle collectively reduce flood risk to over 350 properties. Construction on the £6.5m Louth scheme and the £8.1m Horncastle scheme started in summer 2015, and were finalised in July 2017. The two projects were delivered in a partnership of the Environment Agency, Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District Council, Anglian Water and the Lindsey Marsh and Witham Third Internal Drainage Boards. Louth and Horncastle town councils will fund ongoing maintenance on the schemes. The development of the two schemes was led by the Environment Agency, with construction being carried out by its contractors.

Communities in Louth and Horncastle were significantly affected by the floods of summer 2007, when over 200 properties in the area were flooded. Close partnership working has since helped fund and made the two Flood Alleviation Schemes possible.

The Horncastle Flood Alleviation Scheme consists of a single flood storage reservoir on the River Bain, upstream of the town of Horncastle. As part of this scheme, a number of residents whose homes are at risk of flooding from the river Waring were offered property-level flood protection, such as air brick covers and flood doors. The Louth Flood Alleviation Scheme consists of a flood storage reservoir on the Northern branch of the River Lud, and one on the Southern branch of the river.

In addition to reducing flood risk to hundreds of properties in Louth and Horncastle, the two schemes also deliver benefits to the environment. In Horncastle, partners have created a large lake and wetland area which will provide a habitat for water voles. At the reservoirs in Louth, additional water vole habitat will also be created.

Over the Easter bank holiday weekend in 2018, 37mm of rainfall fell in two events over both the Louth and Horncastle catchments. Following the second event the reservoir at Louth filled for 12 hours and the reservoir at Horncastle filled for nearly 24 hours before commencing a controlled release with both reservoirs operating as expected.





## **Anglian Water Services and Severn Trent Water**

Water and Sewerage Companies manage the supply and quality of drinking water, as well as the disposal and treatment of sewage and, in urban areas, the disposal of surface water runoff from properties.

All water and sewerage companies maintain a register of properties at risk of flooding due to a hydraulic overload in the sewerage network.

The flooding register is a register of properties and areas that have suffered or are likely to suffer flooding from public foul, combined or surface water sewers due to overloading of the sewerage system more frequently than the relevant period. There are 3 at risk reporting categories: '1 in 20 year', '1 in 10 year' and '2 in 10 year'. The reporting category reflects the frequency of flooding incidents in properties/areas and not the return period of the storm that causes the flooding. A sewer is overloaded when the flow from a storm is unable to pass through it due to a permanent problem (e.g. flat gradient, small diameter). Temporary problems such as blockages, siltation, collapses and equipment or operational failures are excluded from the register, but dealt with immediately when required. It is also worth noting that properties will be removed from the register once a solution is in place.

As part of a Water and Sewerage Company's business planning process, they will agree with customers their priorities for future work. This may include delivering traditional sewerage capacity schemes, or more likely in the future, managing surface water through the use of sustainable drainage measures. Sustainable drainage schemes will need to be delivered in partnership with risk management authorities and local communities.

For more information please visit;

- [Anglian Water](#)
- [Severn Trent Water](#)

## **Internal Drainage Boards**

Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) are a type of local public authority that manages water levels in England where there is a special need for drainage. IDBs undertake works to reduce flood risk to people, property and infrastructure, and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs. Each IDB has permissive powers to manage water levels within their drainage district, carefully maintaining rivers, drainage channels, culverts, sluices, weirs, embankments and pumping stations. They also play an important regulatory role, using powers to keep watercourses clear of obstructions. They set byelaws to ensure the watercourse network works efficiently, and they scrutinise planning and development in their area to mitigate its impact on the water environment and flood risk. They have statutory duties with regard to the environment and recreation when exercising their functions.

IDBs are defined as a Risk Management Authority within the Flood & Water Management Act 2010 working alongside the Environment Agency, local authorities and water companies to actively manage and reduce the risk of flooding. Their activities and responsibilities are principally governed by the Land Drainage Act 1991 as amended by subsequent legislation.

The 14 Internal Drainage Boards which operate in Lincolnshire manage an extensive network of drainage channels, pumps and sluices which combine to maintain low-lying, high-quality agricultural land, as well as managing water levels across large areas of the county.

More information on Internal Drainage Boards can be found here [ADA - Association of Drainage Authorities](#)

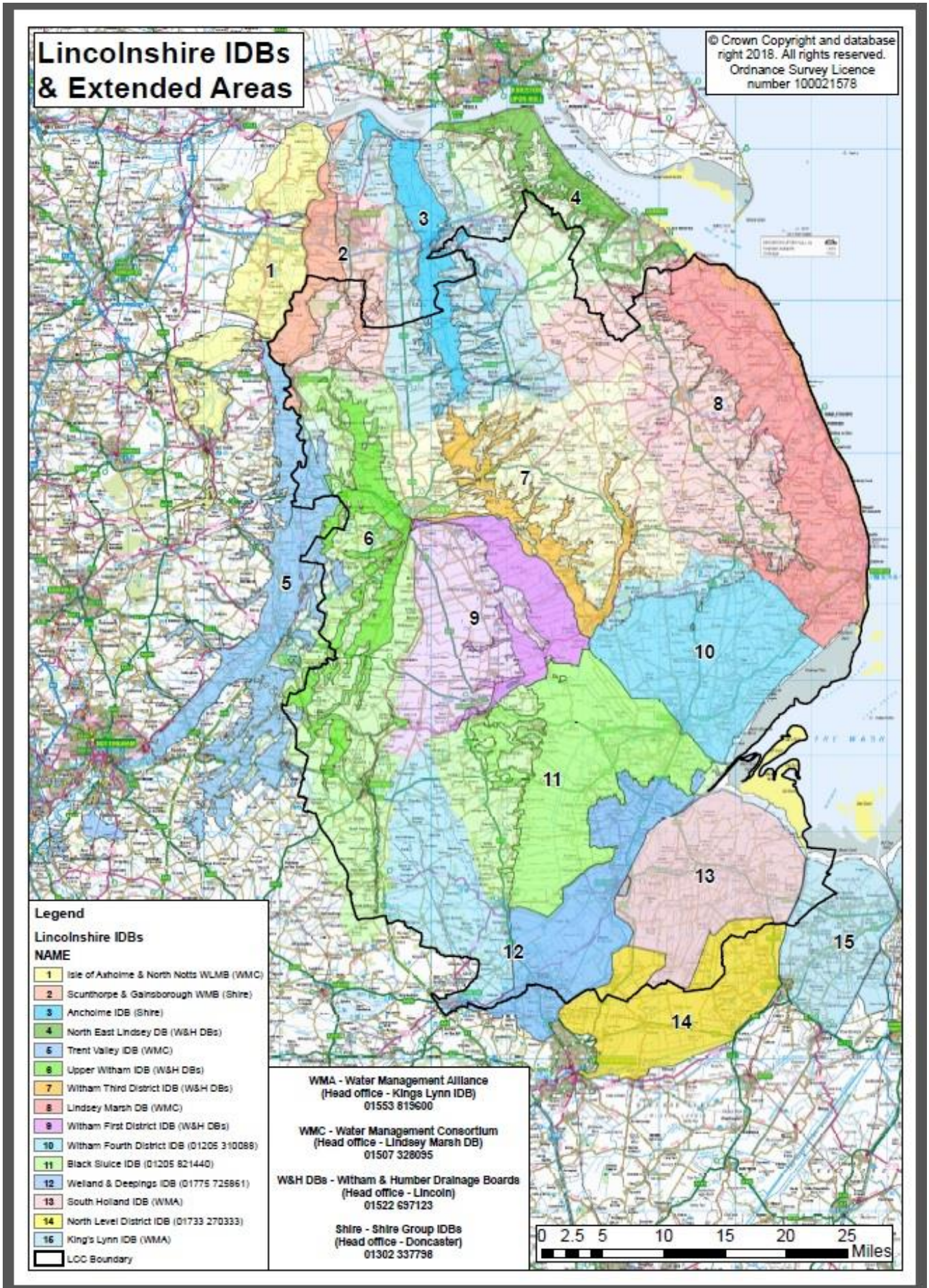
### ***IDB consenting and enforcement of ordinary or riparian watercourses***

A riparian watercourse is any natural or artificial channel, above or below ground, through which water flows, such as a ditch, stream, culvert or pipe. If you own land adjoining or above a watercourse, or with a watercourse running through it, you are a 'riparian owner'. This brings with it certain rights and responsibilities which can be found via the following link - [Owning a watercourse](#)

Under the Land Drainage Act 1991 consent is needed to carry out works to ordinary watercourses, including changes to dams, weirs and other structures, or to pipe or culvert a watercourse. Within IDB Districts it is the relevant IDB which would normally process such applications, and the County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) outside those Districts. However, in Lincolnshire the LLFA has used its powers under the Land Drainage Act to enter into arrangements with the IDB's by entering into Memorandums of Understanding, which allows the IDB's to act on behalf of the LLFA for the purposes of consent and enforcement who now operate within extended areas. Further information can be obtained from the appropriate IDB (see **Figure 6** below).

The approach taken in Lincolnshire has been an innovative way in dealing with these powers, implementing the principles of our partnership arrangements to achieve the most effective flood risk and drainage management in the county by the most effective and appropriate partner to deliver it. The Internal Drainage Boards have agreed to undertake these powers across the whole county, establishing extended catchment areas to ensure consistent coverage across Lincolnshire.

**Figure 6** Lincolnshire Internal Drainage Boards and their extended areas



The seven district and borough councils in Lincolnshire retain existing powers to undertake works on ordinary watercourses, but also obtained new roles and responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act. Most recent of these, and a new role established since 2012 is that they now act as the SuDs Approving Body (SAB) for major developments with surface water drainage

## **Lincolnshire Prepared**

Emergency planning in Lincolnshire is co-ordinated by the County Council's emergency planning and business continuity service - [Lincolnshire Prepared](#). Preparing for emergencies at the local level is carried out under a piece of legislation called the Civil Contingencies Act (2004). The purpose of the Civil Contingencies Act is to establish a statutory framework for civil protection at the local level. It sets out clear expectations and responsibilities for front line responders to ensure that they are prepared to deal effectively with the full range of emergencies from localised incidents through to catastrophic emergencies.

The Civil Contingencies Act sets out clearly how organisations, particularly local responders, should go about preparing for emergencies and tells us:

- what scale of emergencies we should be preparing for
- what organisations have to be involved in preparing for emergencies
- what these organisations have to do

Under the Act there is a requirement to produce a Community Risk Register as part of the wider work in preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. The register covers all types of risks and this is used as a basis for planning to protect Lincolnshire. The key risks affecting Lincolnshire are prioritised as follows:

1. Pandemic Flu
2. East Coast Flooding
3. Inland Flooding
4. Impacts from disease / contamination
5. Severe Weather
6. Loss of critical infrastructure
7. Fuel shortages
8. Malicious Acts

As can be seen some of the highest risks within the county are from the risks of flooding and the effects of severe weather. Lincolnshire prepared works very closely with the Environment Agency and many other professional partners both in planning to reduce the effects of flooding and in the response to an incident. There is much that can be done in preparing for the risks and effects of flooding such as signing up to flood warnings, making a flood plan and preparing an emergency kit. Much more information is available through the Lincolnshire Prepared [webpages](#).

## **Other organisations and individuals that have an important role in flood risk and water management within Lincolnshire**

### **Highways England**

Highways England is responsible for drainage of a small section of the A roads (trunk roads) in Lincolnshire. These are the A1, A46 (from the Nottinghamshire border to Lincoln bypass Carholme Roundabout) and the A52 west of Grantham to the Nottinghamshire border. Contact Highways England for flooding issues on these roads - [Highways England](#)

### **Town and parish councils/communities**

Town and parish councils as well as communities both play an important role in managing flood risk at the community level. They can help gather information on areas at risk of flooding by reporting any flood incidents.

Communities and individuals at risk of flooding should prepare Community and Household Flood Plans. Residents can also get involved with the community and local councils by becoming a flood warden. In addition communities and parish or town councils can be crucial in raising additional funding for local flood defence measures and for undertaking regular maintenance. [Find your town or parish council](#)

### **Riparian owners**

All landowners and tenants whose property has a watercourse within or adjacent to the boundaries of their land, are riparian owners of that watercourse. Riparian owners have a responsibility for maintaining the watercourse and bank, clearing debris and keeping any ditches or structures clear to allow water to flow naturally and prevent flooding. This ownership extends to watercourses that are piped (culverted) under the land.

Riparian owners can face legal action if the lack of maintenance of their watercourse causes flooding. Land ownership is sometimes unknown, disputed or difficult to work out. To find out who owns certain parcels of land (and therefore whether or not they have a riparian responsibility), obtain copies of title registers and title plans using the online land registry services.

The revised and updated functions of the Lead Local Flood Authority and other risk management authorities are identified in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1 - Key roles and functions of Risk Management Authorities**

Authority	Risk Management Functions
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duty to have a strategic overview for all forms of flooding</li> <li>• duty to develop, consult on, maintain, apply and monitor a National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) to cover all forms of flooding</li> <li>• duty to establish Regional Flood and Coastal Committees with new remit to include coastal erosion issues and consent for the regional programme</li> <li>• duty to have regard to the national and local FCERM strategies</li> <li>• duty to report to Ministers on FCERM including implementation of the strategies</li> <li>• duty to contribute to sustainable development in discharging their FCERM functions</li> <li>• duty to comply with any request made by, and have regard to reports and recommendations of, lead local flood authority overview and scrutiny committees</li> <li>• various duties for the regulation of reservoirs</li> <li>• various duties under the Environment Act 1995</li> <li>• power to issue guidance about application of the Strategy in England</li> <li>• powers to request and share information in connection with FCERM functions</li> <li>• power to designate and protect third party assets and features that affect flood risk or coastal erosion</li> <li>• power to carry out and to approve coast protection works</li> <li>• power to carry out FCERM works in relation to sea or main river if considered desirable having regards to the National FCERM Strategy</li> <li>• power to enforce obligations to repair main river watercourses</li> <li>• power to consent works on or near main rivers</li> <li>• power to take action to require works for maintaining flow on main rivers</li> <li>• power to make new byelaws to secure the effectiveness of FCERM works</li> <li>• power to issue levies to lead local flood authorities: levies can now also apply to coastal erosion issues as well as flooding</li> </ul>

<p>County or Unitary Council  (Lead Local Flood Authority)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development, maintenance, application and monitoring of Local Flood Risk Management (FRM) Strategy</li> <li>• powers to request information in connection with FRM functions</li> <li>• duty to investigate and publish reports on flooding incidents in its area (where appropriate or necessary) to identify which authorities have relevant FRM functions and what they have done or intend to do</li> <li>• duty to maintain a register of assets which have a significant effect on flood risk, in the view of the lead local flood authority</li> <li>• power to undertake works to manage flood risk from surface runoff or groundwater</li> <li>• power to designate structures and features that affect flooding</li> <li>• established as the statutory consultee for major development with surface water drainage</li> <li>• regulation of ordinary watercourses under the Land Drainage Act 1991, including consenting and enforcement outside Internal Drainage Board areas: in Lincolnshire these duties have been delegated to Internal Drainage Boards</li> <li>• duty to exercise FCERM functions consistently with the national and local strategies</li> <li>• duty to contribute to sustainable development in exercising FCERM functions</li> </ul>
<p>Internal Drainage Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulation of ordinary watercourses under the Land Drainage Act 1991, including consenting and enforcement</li> <li>• power to designate structures and features that affect flooding or coastal erosion</li> <li>• duty to act consistently with local and national strategies</li> <li>• duty to have regard to lead local flood authority scrutiny processes</li> <li>• ability to work in consortia with other Internal Drainage Boards</li> <li>• power to undertake works on ordinary watercourses flooding within their boundary and, with the Environment Agency's consent, the sea</li> </ul>
<p>District Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• power to designate structures and features that affect flooding or coastal erosion</li> <li>• duty to act consistently with local and national strategies</li> <li>• duty to have regard to lead local flood authority scrutiny processes</li> <li>• as local planning authority, responsible for ensuring that development proposals have adequately considered flood risk and sustainable drainage.</li> <li>• power to undertake works on ordinary watercourses and, with the Environment Agency's consent, the sea</li> </ul>

Water and Sewerage Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• provide water supply</li><li>• remove and treat foul water</li><li>• drain surface water</li><li>• manage flooding from public sewers and burst water mains</li><li>• duty to have regard to national strategies and to have regard to local strategies</li><li>• duty to have regard to lead local flood authority scrutiny processes</li><li>• Stat consultee to local plans</li><li>• Delivery of Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs)</li><li>• Business planning</li><li>• adoption of private sewers</li></ul>
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## 6 Future look

Overall the Lincolnshire partnership will maintain its key role within the county and build on its ability to galvanise support and consensus around key strategies, economic growth and influence central government. The work of the partnership and delivery of the our strategic aims is far from complete and significant challenges and opportunities lie ahead.

### Climate change

It is widely accepted that climate change is occurring and will affect our weather patterns. Climate change poses a major challenge in our planning, adaptation and resilience to managing flood risk and water resource issues in Lincolnshire. In November 2018 the Met Office published its projections for future climate change - [UK Climate Projections 2018 \(UKCP18\)](#), which are the first major update to the UK's national climate change projections for nearly 10 years. The information available will help government, business and other interested parties to assess the challenges and opportunities we face from our changing climate.

In the most part trends show that the UK climate is continuing to warm and that sea levels continue to rise. We need to take into account however that these latest predictions were released whilst this strategy was being reviewed and therefore due to the complexity of the new projections, it is likely to be some time before clear guidance emerges as to what this may mean for Lincolnshire in respect of both land use planning and scheme/ project development. Some of the headline findings that have been identified are summarised below.

#### Overview

By the end of the 21st century, all areas of the UK are projected to be warmer, more so in summer than in winter.

Hot summers are expected to become more common.

Rainfall patterns across the UK are not uniform and vary on seasonal and regional scales and will continue to vary in the future.

A new set of marine projections show that sea level around the UK will continue to rise to 2100 under all emission pathways.

There is now no doubt the continuation and likely increase in the weather extremes will provide significant challenges in managing flood risk and water resources in the future, with examples of some of the variances highlighted below.

### **Some Key findings from UKCP18**

The average temperature over the most recent decade (2008-2017) has been on average 0.3 °C warmer than the 1981-2010 average and 0.8 °C warmer than the 1961-1990 average. Nine of the ten warmest years have occurred since 2002.

The most recent decade (2008-2017) was around 1 °C warmer than the pre-industrial period (1850-1900). This temperature rise in the UK is consistent with warming that has been observed at a global scale, of around 1 °C since the pre-industrial period.

Summers in the UK, for the most recent decade (2008-2017), have been on average 17% wetter than 1981-2010 and 20% wetter than the 1961-1990 average. However, very long-period natural variations are also seen in the longer observational record.

Total rainfall from extremely wet days (days exceeding the 99th percentile of the 1961-1990 rainfall) has increased by around 17% in the most recent decade (2008-2017), for the UK overall. However, changes are largest for Scotland and not significant for most of southern and eastern England.

Mean sea level around the UK has risen by about 16 cm since the start of the 20th century (when corrected for land movement).

The pattern of sea level rise is not uniform across the UK. Sea level rise is less in the north and more in the south, this is mainly due to the movement of land, up and down.

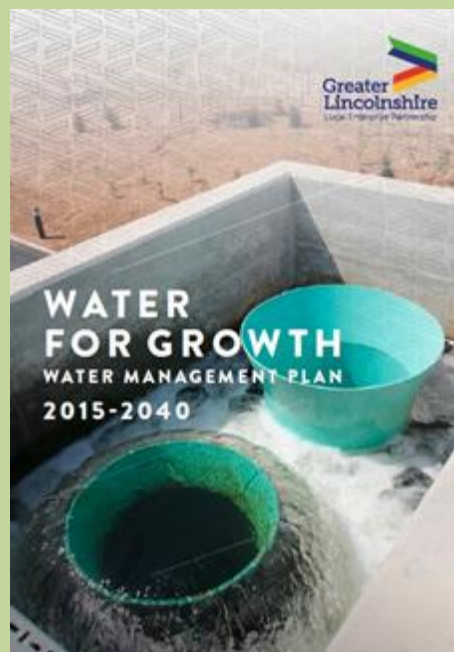
We can continue to expect increases to extreme coastal water levels driven mainly by increases in mean sea level rise, although we cannot rule out additional changes in storm surges.

### **Recent developments in Lincolnshire**

Since 2012 flood risk management has increasingly been recognised as an integral part of a wider issue of managing water as a resource that is essential to economic growth nationally and, particularly, in the east of England. The Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) has recognised the importance of managing water in this way through its Water Management Plan (2016), which incorporates key strategic flood risk management issues where they can directly support or influence the growth agenda. This has particular relevance in Lincolnshire because of the importance of sustainable water supply and resilience to major sectors of the county's economy, notably with regard to agri-food and the visitor economy.

## Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Water Management Plan 2015-2040

The strength of an existing long-standing Partnership working in flood risk management in Greater Lincolnshire provides an opportunity to develop this further and to drive links with organisations responsible for water supply and management. The aim is for Greater Lincolnshire to be seen as a national exemplar for water management, in both flood reduction and water supply, and to act as an incentive for investors in the LEP's priority sectors of Agri-food, visitor economy and manufacturing & engineering. This will enable effective water management to be a positive contributor to economic growth.



In achieving this aim, the LEP believes that close collaboration with the neighbouring Humber LEP, Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough LEP, and the New Anglia LEP is essential, as these areas share many important economic challenges and opportunities. Because of this, the Greater Lincolnshire LEP has established a Water Management Board and launched a Water Management Plan.

Greater Lincolnshire faces significant challenges from the risk of flooding and future availability of water. Around 45% (2,843km<sup>2</sup>) of Greater Lincolnshire lies within the floodplain - representing 17% of England's total floodplain area - and has been affected by a number of significant coastal and inland floods, most notably in 1953, 2007, 2012 and 2013.

The Greater Lincolnshire area is also one of the driest in the country and is prone to drought. The two dry winters experienced in 2010/11 and 2011/12 demonstrated the challenges and raised awareness of the need to adapt to this element of our changing climate. In April 2012, the second of these two dry winters was followed by an exceptional summer which led to significant problems for our priority sectors and illustrates the need to prepare for more weather extremes.

The importance of water management in Greater Lincolnshire and its established expertise in managing flood risk, a critical part of the solution, provides an opportunity to explore innovative approaches across the whole range of water management activities. No other part of the country is taking this comprehensive approach or has identified water management as so essential a factor in bringing about economic growth.

Find out more at;

<https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/documents/water-management-plan/>

### Water resources

A related development is the growing importance of water resource management since major droughts (interspersed with significant surface water flooding events) in 2012 and 2013. Flood risk is increasingly seen as part of a bigger picture that includes resilience to drought and planning for sufficient supplies of water where and when it is needed. This future planning for water availability has led to further consideration of potential opportunities for strategic linkage between water resource, flood risk, growth and environmental management, as reflected in Anglian Waters draft Water Resources Management Plan. These are key elements in supporting economic growth across Lincolnshire, and of direct interest to key economic sectors in Lincolnshire and its neighbouring authorities.

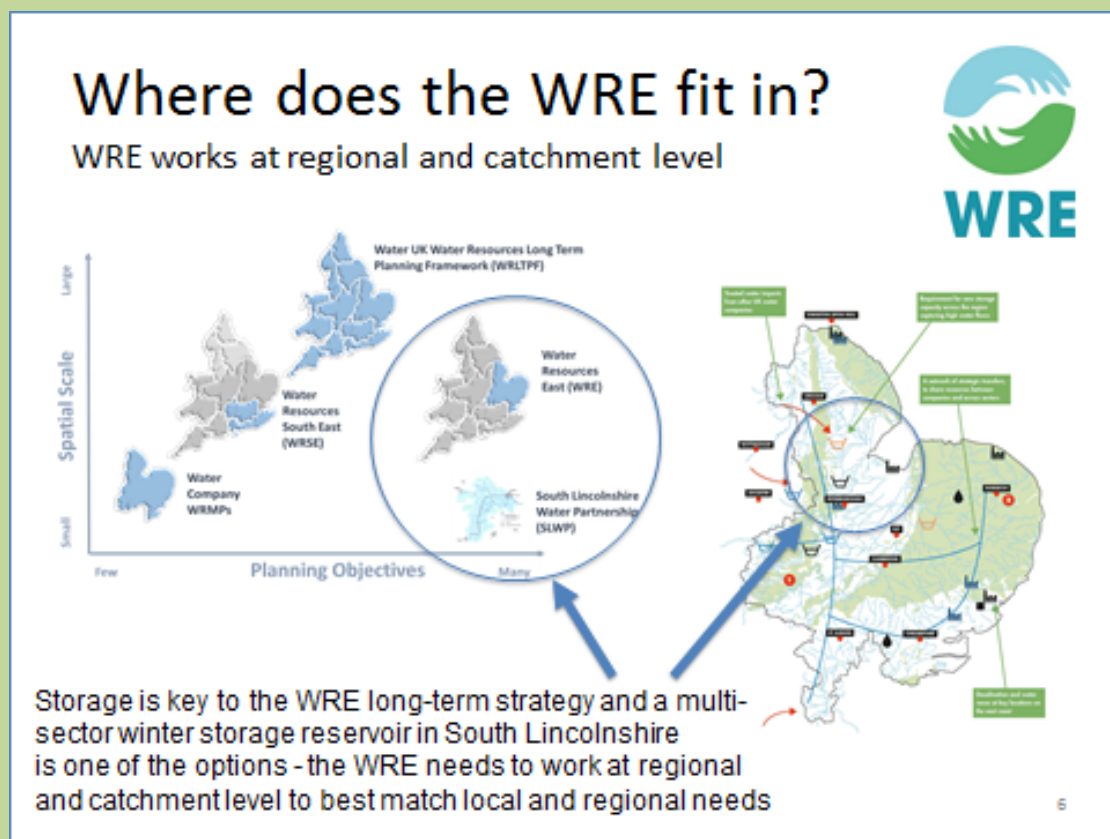
Most recently, future planning for water availability has led to the Water Resources East initiative within the Anglian region and further consideration of potential opportunities for strategic linkage between water resource, flood risk, growth and environmental management. These are key elements in supporting economic growth across Lincolnshire, and of direct interest to key economic sectors in Lincolnshire and its neighbouring authorities.

Water Resources East (WRE) is a collaboration between Partners in the East of England to develop a more integrated approach to water resource planning and management.



The WRE vision is for a strong economy and a flourishing environment with a purpose to build capacity in the region to deliver this. It operates at a number of different scales (see graphic overleaf):

- a) Regional: the WRE has developed the first multi-sector long-term regional water resource strategy in England using modern planning techniques. The strategy covers an area from the Humber to North London and is designed to meet the needs of the public water supply, environment, power and agricultural sectors in a future where impacts from climate change, growth and severe drought are expected but uncertain. The strategy combines far-reaching demand management, including large reductions in leakage, with a combination of new resource and transfer options. These include a multi-sector winter storage reservoir in South Lincolnshire
- b) Catchment: the WRE is working in South Lincolnshire and elsewhere to develop a partnership based water resource planning process at catchment level. This will use the techniques developed for the regional planning effort, but will apply them at local scale. In South Lincolnshire the aim is to produce a sustainable water resource strategy for an area where water supply, drought and flood risk are constraints on economic development. The project is being delivered by the South Lincolnshire Water Partnership (SLWP) and aims to ensure that future reservoir development in the area meets local economic and environmental needs, as well as the needs of the wider region, and
- c) Sub-catchment level: the WRE also works with landowners at farm and estate level to develop "Water Plans" based on the principle of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). A number of these are being developed in Lincolnshire where water quality issues are being examined, along with measures to capture high flows in streams and rivers so as to reduce flood risk, increase the volume of water available for irrigation and increase the sustainability of irrigation operations



The catchment level work of the WRE & SLWP is supporting implementation of the Environment Agency “Water Abstraction Plan”. This programme will reform the current abstraction licensing system, helping maintain abstraction at sustainable levels and improving access to the available resources.

In Lincolnshire, the WRE & the SLWP report through to the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy Group.

### *A broader approach to water*

Emerging initiatives are supporting our approach of improved flood risk that also provides greater water resource sustainability which in turn supports economic growth. These methods also support the catchment approach in managing an area from source to sea rather than in isolation.

This broader integration of water related activities was explicitly recognised when the flood risk and drainage partnership was renamed the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership in 2015. The review of partnership during 2017-18 consolidated these developments and confirmed the need to embed a wider approach in its membership and terms of reference. The review of the partnership's strategy provides the opportunity to continue this process of alignment and co-ordination and be formally recognized as the **Joint**

**Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy** to reflect the broader scope of our ambitions.

Since 2012 there has been the development and emergence of a number of local, regional and national strategies and initiatives which moving forward as a partnership we will need to take into account when considering our role in managing water more holistically within Lincolnshire. A list of these is provided on page 51 of this document.

The **25 Year Environment Plan**, published in early 2018 sets out the government's ambition to protect and enhance England's natural landscape for now and the long-term. How we manage flood and coastal risk will be a key part of how the plan is implemented and Lincolnshire's Risk Management Authorities are well positioned to take on the challenge. Collaboration between RMAs and their partners in managing all sources of flooding and coastal risk and at all spatial scales is essential if we are to achieve this and increase both the county's and our nations resilience to such pressures. [25 Year Environment Plan](#)

The Environment Agency ~~has~~ is in the process of reviewing its **national strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management**. It is working in partnership with RMAs and a range of other partners to form a collective vision for the future of flood and coastal risk management. The aim of this coalition of partners is to identify the initial measures needed in order to achieve a shared vision and then to deliver it together. It is encouraging that the ambitions in this emerging national strategy reflects the goals and ambitions which are set out in the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy. Formal public consultation is expected to commence in early 2019. [Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management National Strategy Information](#)

In a Lincolnshire context the vital work the Environment Agency carry out along the open coast is also being reviewed as part of the **Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point strategy review**. How management of flood risk on the Lincolnshire coastline is undertaken remains vital to over 20,000 homes, approx. 24,500 static caravans, 35,000 hectares of farmland and a bustling tourist industry that lie within the strategy area.

### **Interim Beach Management Lincolnshire Coast 2018 to 2021**

The Environment Agency annually place around 550,000 cubic metres of sand in key locations along a 20km frontage of the east coast of Lincolnshire. The Environment Agency have been artificially supplying sand to recharge the beach in this area since 1994. The beach re-nourishment scheme, in combination with the existing hard defences, reduces the risk from tidal flooding with a 0.5% chance of occurring in any one year. This flood risk management approach benefits 20,000 households, 24,500 static caravans, 1,700 businesses and up to 35,000Ha of agricultural land. The Environment Agency are currently reviewing our strategy for managing tidal flood risk over the next 100 years between Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point with the public and partner organisations. The strategy once approved will recommend the continuation of beach re-nourishment in combination with additional measures to reduce future beach erosion.



A preferred strategy and delivery plan for flood risk management on the Lincolnshire coast over the next 100 years is being developed as the Environment Agency work closely with partners in local and central government to finalise the draft strategy document, which is planned to be taken forward to a public consultation in 2019.

Looking at long term scenarios a map showing the 2115 future breach hazards for the coastal floodplain of Lincolnshire during the 0.5% tide is attached in Annex 1. This map shows the level of flood hazard to people (called a hazard rating) if our coastal and tidal flood defences are breached. The hazard rating depends on the depth and velocity of floodwater in different locations. The map is based on computer modelling of simulated breaches at intervals along the coastline but does not show the likelihood of breaching, only the consequences once breaching has taken place. Coastal defences provide a good standard of flood defence but a risk of breaching remains and this map illustrates the importance of having long term plans for coastal Lincolnshire.

While work is undertaken to finalise the draft strategy, planning continues for the 2019 beach nourishment campaign which will protect the sea defences and to manage the risk of flooding to communities across the Lincolnshire coast. For further information on the revised strategy please see [Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Strategy](#)

#### *Environmental betterment*

Intrinsically linked to our approach around water management is the provision to enhance amenity benefits and environmental betterment. This approach is demonstrated by the **South Lincolnshire Fenlands partnership**. The partnership is a group of organisations, land managers and community

representatives all with an interest in enhancing and protecting the unique and special qualities of the cultural, natural and **historical heritage historic environment** of the Lincolnshire Fenlands. The area covered by the project lies between Bourne, Spalding, and Market Deeping and includes the villages of Baston, Langtoft, Thurlby Fen, Tongue End and Twenty. The Project Officer facilitates and engages a broad spectrum of people from land owners and local residents to politicians and national statutory bodies to discuss approaches to managing natural assets in a changing world to secure benefits for wildlife and people. This area is low lying with rich farming soils and astonishing amounts of water flowing through courses, some of which are rich in botanical diversity and rare fauna. As the impacts of climate change become more apparent, then the partnership's role in finding solutions of a landscape scale approach to water management for people and wildlife will increasingly become more critical.

Over the past six years Lincolnshire risk management authorities and partners have adapted to ever-changing and growing pressures, learning lessons through collaboration and continuously seeking to evolve. Funding will remain one of the key challenges faced in delivering the aspirations of this strategy. The current national six-year capital investment programme ends in March 2021 and consideration is being given to what a future programme may look like. As this strategy is being reviewed Defra and Treasury are still in discussions, but this will be informed by the next Long Term Investment Scenarios (LTIS) analysis which will provide an updated view on the optimal amount to spend on flood risk management. The new analysis will build on the existing information and address a number of emerging questions and issues including high range climate change scenarios, development controls, standards of protection, property level resistance and resilience, temporary community defences, natural flood management, and risks to infrastructure.

These current uncertainties mean it is as ever important for Lincolnshire organisations to pull together to seek collaborative solutions to address these challenges and continue to seek innovative and forward thinking methods to do so.



## **Wrangle Sea Banks**

This £1.8million project, completed in September 2018, was the first major improvement to coastal flood defences in the area for over 30 years. Over 3,400 hectares of prime grade one farmland, and 460 domestic and industrial properties in this area of the Wash are now better protected, thanks to the co-ordinated efforts of flood risk management authorities and local landowners.

An Environment Agency review in 2012 had identified a 5km stretch of the Wash sea defences near the village of Wrangle, as particularly vulnerable, with the lowest sea banks along the Wash frontage, and only a single line of defence.

Witham Fourth District IDB (W4IDB) agreed to be the lead risk management authority on the project as they were able to deliver efficiencies using local landowner agreements and local contractors. This partnership approach, combined with the number of households and businesses protected, enabled an application of support through £1.3 million of DEFRA and half a million pounds of EU funding.

The project involved re-profiling the sea banks and raising them to over 7 metres high, with a 1 in 3-rear slope leading to a soke dyke to cope with future over-topping. During high tides, these accommodate the water that permeates up through the ground and during heavy rainfall, they enable surplus water to flow to the W4IDB managed pumping stations. This also enabled at least 10 hectares of habitat creation behind the banks including grassland and semi-wetland habitats. Landowners contributed around 40 linear metres of farmland to provide the spoil to re-profile the sea banks.

It was the tidal surge of December 2013, again breaching the main line of defence as it had 60 years earlier, that galvanised farmers and landowners to push for action. W4IDB were by partner representatives from Lincolnshire County Council, landowners, EA and Natural England to deliver the project.



## 7 Delivering the strategy

### Vision

**Our vision statement for working in partnership to tackle flood risk and water resource issues to 2050**

*"Working in partnership for a resilient future"*

In order to work towards this vision, the partnership has developed and agreed a new set of high-level aims. These aims take account of changes and developments since 2012 in how we consider the effective management of water and flood risk whilst recognising the ambition to seek wider benefits for Lincolnshire in not only flood risk but broader water resource issues.

In collectively developing these aims, the partnership is clear that a 'do nothing' approach is clearly not an option. Climate change will bring significant challenges for both flood risk (such as rising sea levels and more extreme weather events) and water resources issues (i.e. drought). Water is the essential component that brings organisations together to seek a resilient future to the extreme challenges we face. Through partner and stakeholder engagement the following themes are considered key in moving forward to deal with these challenges.

### **Catchment based approach**

Currently when taking a strategic approach to managing water such as management of flood risk, water resources provision and land drainage this is largely looked at in isolation. In adopting a holistic view of the management of water it is possible to provide multiple benefits to the environment, businesses and communities by managing water sustainably through a whole catchment approach. As indicated through the innovative approaches being looked at as part of the WRE initiative in the South Forty Foot catchment and the pilots which formed part of the PACM project the lessons learned will provide a sound evidence base that can be tested on catchments in other areas. Ultimately the ambition is to cover all catchments (both rural and urban) within the county as well as maximizing opportunities with other neighbouring authorities encouraging cross boundary working.

### **Ecosystem services**

The natural environment is one of Lincolnshire's greatest strengths. If the ecosystem services that the natural environment provides are restored and recreated across the county, and delivered in a sympathetic way, it is possible to combine effective flood risk and water resource management solutions.

In certain situations adaptations to existing, or new, environmental features can improve flood defence through an increase in capacity to store water (both for flood risk management and irrigation), improve connecting habitat, improve water quality and accommodate leisure and tourism activities. All of these have the added value of bringing economic benefits to the area. **To align with proposals set out in the draft national FCERM strategy it is recommended that, where possible, Risk Management Authorities in Lincolnshire will seek to achieve biodiversity net gain in all programmes and projects. They will seek to work with developers and planners to achieve environmental net gain as part of strategic development proposals and will use lessons learned from pilot projects to expand and mainstream working with natural processes.**

### **Strategic thinking on land use planning**

Our approach to land use planning will become even more critical moving forward to balance the challenges faced from flood risk and managing water resources. Planned for, and managed in a sustainable way, this will aid in securing economic growth and environmental enhancement but there are likely to be challenges meeting different government targets. The partnership will build on its influencing role and ensure it is in a strong position in negotiating key policy developments. Conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment in Lincolnshire will also be a key consideration when addressing land use planning in the county. **The draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy emphasis the need to develop local resilience to flood risk and climate change. Delivering this aspiration strategically for Lincolnshire could include a variety of approaches, ranging from more traditional coastal management techniques through to long term evolution of some communities to focus their future development towards lower risk locations or with greater provision for resilience in the event flood risk events.**

### **Asset management**

It is recognised that there is a need to have a joint approach to resolving issues with obsolete legacy assets such as old navigation assets (**subject to navigation rights**), weirs, outfalls, embankments and culverts. These are currently maintained by Risk Management Authorities and consideration needs to be given, where appropriate, to decommission or transferring assets to a more appropriate body. The recent rationalising the main river network project highlighted the success of this approach which can lead to the streamlining of operations, make efficiency savings and bring opportunities to achieve more for the environment. **New guidance is currently being developed in this area. Practical approaches to transfers or decommissioning of FCERM assets is due for publication in early 2020. In assessing such assets it should be considered that some may be heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) which should be considered when decommissioning or transferring.**

### **Establish an evidence base for Lincolnshire**

Flood risk management authorities in Lincolnshire have been recognised by government as among those leading nationally in the development of

partnership and co-ordination through the creation of the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership. These same authorities, along with other stakeholders, are determined that such recognition is maintained through our broader aspirations around water management in the whole.

To ensure Lincolnshire remains at the forefront of such activities it is essential a sound proof and evidence base is developed to demonstrate how we will collectively face the flood risk and water resource challenges in our region. Agri-food, housing growth, tourism, the environment, **historic environment** and energy sectors are all nationally strategically important within the county and will be a priority for investment and infrastructure needs in the future. All are highly reliant on water to function effectively whether it be protection from the risk of flooding and tidal inundation or the need to have a guaranteed supply of water. A supporting evidence base will be key in lobbying government and engaging key stakeholder groups to ensure we achieve the support and backing to deliver against our aims.

As a result of partner and stakeholder engagement, four aims have been developed. Outlined below, they will be the key drivers for the delivery of this strategy.

Aim	Key area of focus	How this will be achieved
<b>Aim 1.</b>	To move from flood risk management to cover water management	<p>To have clear objectives for supporting and developing linkages between effective water management and securing economic growth and environmental enhancement</p> <p>To have a greater emphasis on managing water in catchments, both locally and at a strategic level</p> <p>To promote a greater mix of measures including water retention &amp; attenuation and natural flood risk management methods</p>
<b>Aim 2.</b>	To develop a more strategic approach to development and land use planning	<p>To have alignment with major regional and national strategic infrastructure initiatives, particularly involving water resources linking flood risk solutions with improved resilience to drought.</p> <p>To have a greater integration of flood risk and water resource management with local planning policy</p>

		<p>development</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment in Lincolnshire will also be a key consideration when addressing land use planning in the county</p> <p>To ensure the effects of climate change are included in long term planning for flood risk and water resources</p> <p>Risk Management Authorities will invest in planning skills and capabilities to ensure they can advise planners and developers effectively to enable climate resilient places</p> <p>To better align long term planning for flood and coastal change with water company business planning cycles to identify opportunities for managing both floods and droughts</p>
<b>Aim 3.</b>	To build on the existing strong profile of the Lincolnshire Partnership ensuring it has a strong influencing role	<p>To ensure awareness of the partnership is maintained with proactive engagement regionally and nationally in key policy developments</p> <p>To proactively support national initiatives that can enhance local approaches to flood risk and water management such as IDB boundary extension</p> <p>To build a proof and evidence base to government and key stakeholder groups that support the ambitions of the partnership</p>
<b>Aim 4.</b>	To build and develop key lines of communication to promote the aims, ambitions and achievements of the Lincolnshire Partnership	<p>To Develop a public and stakeholder communications &amp; engagement strategy</p> <p>To develop a partnership action plan detailing key priorities moving forward</p>

## **Strategic Outcomes: what will be in place when the vision is achieved**

- 1 **Efficient and innovative delivery** - Existing resources will be used in the most efficient way possible. We will attract as much external funding as possible, and will secure new resources locally and nationally.
- 2 **Meeting local needs** - The Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership will work with local communities to develop flood risk and drainage management services that meet local needs.
- 3 **Increased awareness and resilience** - Local communities and businesses will be more aware of flood risk, and with the help of public authorities, will take steps to protect themselves and become more resilient through individual and community action.
- 4 **Safe development** - Planning and development control across the county will take account of all forms of flood risk and sustainable drainage; inappropriate development in areas of high flood risk will be minimised
- 5 **Thriving environment and economy** - Flood risk, water management and future development will contribute to better water quality, wider environmental benefits, sustainable growth and overall resilience to the effects of climate change and sea level rise.
- 6 **Enhanced rural economy** - The Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership will continue to lobby government for a fairer deal for the rural economy in the county with regard to flood risk activities and supporting economic growth
- 7 **Adapting to a changing future** - Adaptive planning against the effects of climate change will be a key factor in all future planned flood risk mitigation works by the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership
- 8 **Delivering multiple benefits** - The Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management partnership will focus on the key issues it believes Lincolnshire faces in terms of water, both flood and drought, and seek long term solutions to support the coast, agri-food, a catchment based approach and urban areas

## **Strategic Objectives: how we will arrive at our vision and outcomes**

- The Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership will seek to develop new and innovative ways of funding flood risk and water

management activities and build on current successes in maximizes national funds and delivering efficiencies.

Outcomes 1, 2, 4, 6

- The Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water management Partnership will proactively engage with partners and stakeholders to establish effective policy and delivery approaches for the future management of the Lincolnshire coast by 2021.

Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8

- Lincolnshire flood risk management authorities will work closely with the Greater Lincolnshire LEP to deliver the plan of increasing the value of the local economy by £3.2bn by 2030. Water management is fundamental to the growth of the economy, the environment, quality of life and food security.

Outcomes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6

- By 2025, in collaboration with Water Resources East, water resilient solutions to flood risk, drought and water supply will have been developed for south Lincolnshire.

Outcomes 1, 4, 5, 7, 8

- Lincolnshire flood risk management authorities will work together to explore and develop a catchment based approach to delivering flood risk and water management schemes by 2023.

Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8

- Risk management authorities in Lincolnshire will work closely with developers and local planning authorities to ensure future development is located appropriately and takes account of suitable flood risk mitigation measures

Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

- Working in collaboration with other partners and stakeholders, the Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership will develop a proof and evidence base to government to support our strategic aims by 2021.

Outcomes 5, 6, 7, 8

- A public and stakeholder communications and engagement strategy will be developed by 2020 to develop key lines of communication to promote the aims, ambitions and achievements of the Lincolnshire Partnership .

Outcomes 2, 3, 4

- The common works programme will continue to be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and remain the key source of information on flood risk and water management activities undertaken by risk management authorities in Lincolnshire.

Outcomes 1, 2, 5, 7, 8

**Collectively our combined aim is that by 2050 Lincolnshire will be an area resilient to flood risk and water resources issues with a long term strategic vision delivering local benefits.**



### **Strategy review process**

Delivery of the strategy will be managed by the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership, with regular progress reports against targets to the management group, and from there to strategy group and the scrutiny committee.

The strategic delivery common works programme will continue to be reviewed annually, and the strategy as a whole will be subject to a five-yearly review process, including full public involvement, to ensure it is kept up-to-date, takes account of objectives achieved, and continues to maintain a focused forward programme at strategic, tactical and operational levels.

The Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring and reviews are undertaken according to plan, but the partnership as a whole will contribute to the review and refresh of the strategy.

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## 8 Find out more

This strategy is available online at:

[www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/floodrisk](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/floodrisk)

Hard copies are available on request. Postal enquiries should be sent to:

Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy  
Lincolnshire County Council  
Place Directorate  
Lancaster House  
36 Orchard Street  
Lincoln  
LN1 1XX

Email enquiries should be sent to

[FloodAndWaterStrategy@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:FloodAndWaterStrategy@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

For telephone enquiries please contact (01522) 782070

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**9. Glossary**

Assets	Structures or a system of structures used to manage flood risk.
Catchments	An area that serves a river with rainwater. Every part of land where the rainfall drains to a single watercourse is in the same catchment.
Defences	A structure that is used to reduce the probability of floodwater or coastal erosion affecting a particular area (for example a raised embankment or sea wall)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
GLLEP	Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership
Groundwater	Water which is below the surface of the ground and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
IDBs	Internal Drainage Boards
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority (Lincolnshire County Council)
Local flood risk	Flood risk from sources other than main rivers, the sea and reservoirs, principally meaning surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Main river	A watercourse shown as such on the Main River Map, and for which the Environment Agency has responsibilities and powers
NFM	Natural Flood Management
Ordinary watercourses	All watercourses that are not designated Main River, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, IDBs.
Resilience	The ability of the community, services, area or infrastructure to withstand the consequences of an incident.
Risk	Measures the significance of a potential event in terms of likelihood and impact.

RMA	Risk Management Authorities
Source	The origin of a hazard (e.g. heavy rainfall, strong winds, surge etc).
Surface runoff	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or
WRE	Water Resources East

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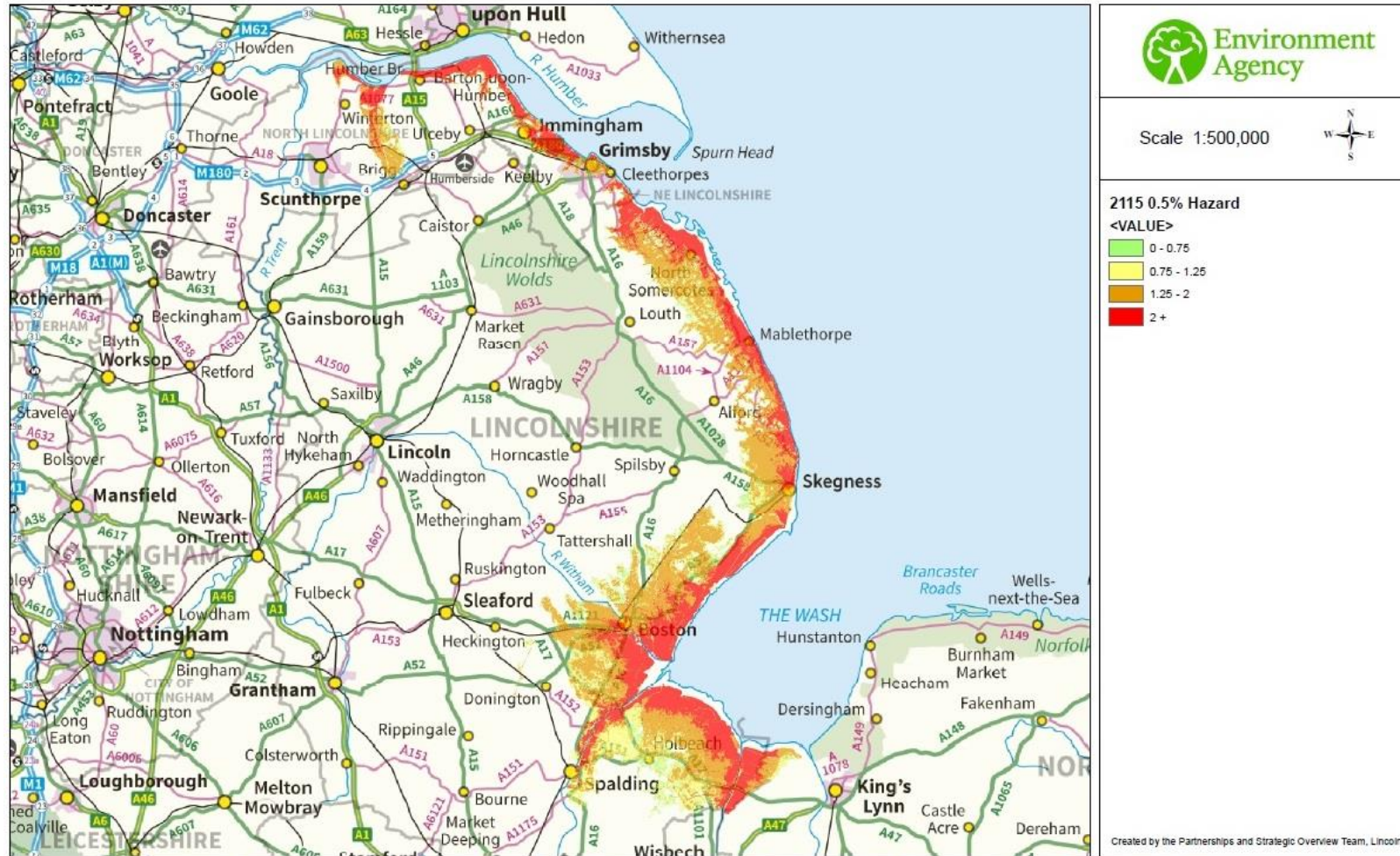
## 10. Key strategies and initiatives developed since 2012 that will influence our strategic approach within Lincolnshire

- Current review of National Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy
- Humber Estuary Strategy
- Current national review of Shoreline Management Plans
- Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Strategy
- Wash Banks Strategy
- Partnership Approach to Catchment Management
- Flood Plan for Lincolnshire (Emergency Response)
- Water Resources Management Plan
- Water Resources East Initiative
- Local Planning Policy – Local Plans
- GLLEP Strategic Economic Plan
- GLLEP Water Management Plan
- GLLEP Energy Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire
- National and Local Industrial Strategies
- Defra 25 Year Environment Plan
- **LCC Waterways Development Plan 2018-2028**

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Annex 1

Coastal Hazard Breach Map - 2115 / 0.5% scenario - created August 2019



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Contact Us: National Customer Contact Centre, PO Box 544, Rotherham, S60 1BY. Tel: 03708 506 506 (Mon-Fri 8-6). Email: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

## **Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership**



# **Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy 2019-2050**

## **Strategic Vision**

## **Contents**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership**
- 3. Future look**
- 4. Delivering the strategy**
- 5. Find out more**
- 6. Glossary**
- 7. Key strategies and initiatives developed since 2012 that will influence our strategic approach within Lincolnshire**

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## 1 Introduction

### **Reviewing the existing Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy**

Lincolnshire County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the administrative county of Lincolnshire. Because of this role, since 2010 the Council has been responsible for implementing and monitoring a local flood risk management strategy.

The purpose of the strategy is to manage the impact of flood risk to people, businesses and the environment across Lincolnshire. The basic contents of the Strategy are outlined in legislation as follows:

- The risk management authorities operating in the LLFA's area
- The flood risk and coastal erosion functions that may be exercised by those authorities relating to the area
- Objectives for managing flood risk in the area
- Measures proposed to meet those objectives
- How and when the measures are to be implemented
- Costs and benefits of the measures and how they are to be paid for
- Assessment of local flood risk (meaning from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses)
- How and when the strategy is to be reviewed
- How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives

In developing the strategy, the LLFA must consult the public and risk management authorities that may be affected by the strategy. The strategy must be consistent with the National Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy and the LLFA must publish a summary of the strategy, including guidance about the availability of relevant information.

In Lincolnshire our strong partnership approach meant that we were able to put together our Strategy as a joint venture between all the organisations with a role in flood risk management. Completed in 2012, the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy was one of the first of its kind in the country. It also established a trend that has grown since to join up the work of different organisations, and to tackle flood risk and water in a more co-ordinated way than in the past.

The existing Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy was developed as a partnership venture during 2011 and 2012, and was approved for the County Council by the Executive on 4 December 2012 and by Full Council in January 2013. Part 3 of the Strategy, the action plan, was made available from April 2013 and continues to be updated annually. As a consequence Lincolnshire was one of the first areas in England to publish and implement a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, and was forward looking in implementing a strategy that sought to co-ordinate the work of all risk

management authorities within the area and to consider flood risk in the round.

In effect, the strategy co-ordinates all the work delivered by the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership as a whole, overseen by the flood risk and water management scrutiny committee.

This co-ordinated approach was embedded by establishing the common works programme in 2013. This includes the major capital programmes of all partners, as well as the programme of joint activities that address solutions where responsibility is shared or where there is no clear single authority with the capacity or responsibility to act. The common works programme allows the partnership to prioritise works across the county according to need, and within the constraints imposed by availability of local and national funding.

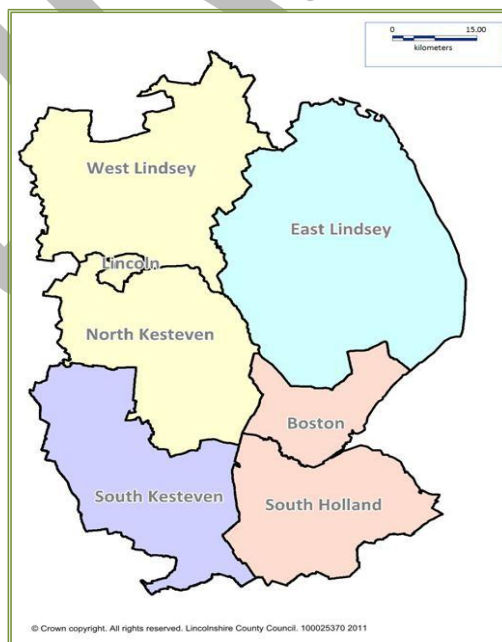
The current strategy consists of

- Part 1: strategic vision (including high level objectives)
- Part 2 (A & B): implementation plan for the strategy
- Part 3: common works programme (annually updated action plan)

It can be found in full on the Lincolnshire County Council website at the following link:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/flood-risk-management/implementing-management-strategy/103045.article>

**Figure 1** Map of Strategy area showing district authority boundaries



## 2 The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership

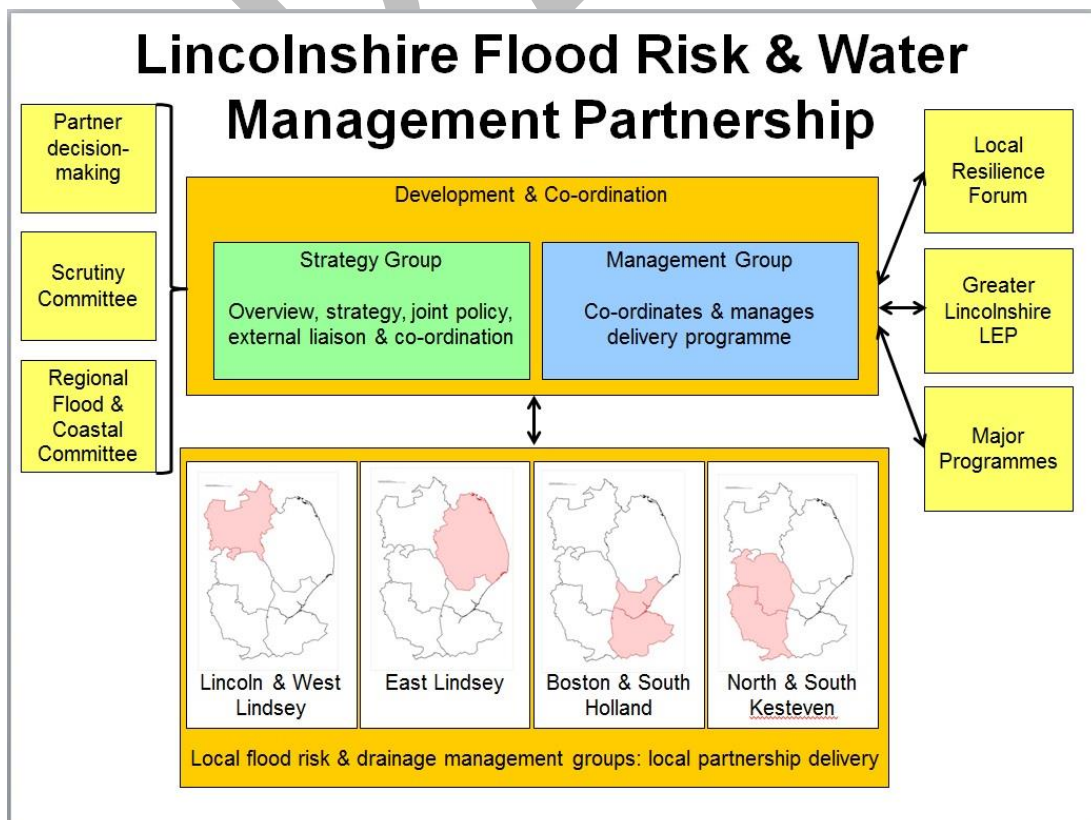
The Lincolnshire flood risk and drainage management partnership was established in 2010 in advance of the Flood Risk and Water Management Act (2010). It was created in order to provide the level of co-ordination needed to develop the joint strategy described above.

Since 2012 flood risk management has increasingly been recognised as an integral part of a wider issue of managing water as a resource that is essential to economic growth nationally and, particularly, in the east of England. To recognise this, a review of the existing partnership role and structure was undertaken during 2017/18. As a result, the partnership now includes wider water interests. Water Resources East (WRE), a regional initiative looking at water availability from a multi-sectoral position and the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and its water management board are now full members.

The revised governance and functions of the Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership can be found at the following link

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/flood-risk-management/implementing-management-strategy/103045.article>

**Figure 2** The Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership



When determining priorities and actions, the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership directs its resources to areas where there is the greatest need, and where investment will bring the greatest benefits. As such investment is considered in the round by attempting to take a truly systemic view of the water cycle to include economic benefits it supports and unlocks.

The partnership has reviewed the key issues it believes Lincolnshire faces in terms of water. This includes flood and drought and the associated economics. It aims to work with communities to develop long term resilience to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. It also seeks to develop new and innovative ways of funding the work that will need to be delivered to achieve this.

The partnership will focus on locations which exemplify these issues or themes and will facilitate discussions across partners, businesses, communities and central government as to how to best tackle these issues in the long term.

These locations are shown on the map in Figure 3 overleaf.

### **Coastal Lincolnshire**

Lincolnshire's open coast is subject to significant flood risk from tidal inundation. It is protected by a mix of defences which are described in the Environment Agency's Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point strategy. Located immediately behind these defences are large communities, businesses, infrastructure and tourist attractions.

Our ability to support these communities and interests to grow sustainably brings together a great number of partners and policies. These include land use planning, infrastructure provision and flood risk. The partnership aims to bring these concerns together to deliver a sustainable plan and vision for our open coastline.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture and the agri-food Industry are vital to a thriving Lincolnshire economy. It is dependent on the provision of clean water and the drainage of land. At present these concerns are not linked through strategy or policy. Moreover agricultural land does not attract as much government grant for flood risk protection as housing, while currently rates for drainage are subject to the local authority council tax cap. As such the partnership has two aims. To raise the importance of our contribution to the agricultural production of the UK in a post Brexit Britain and to ensure policies reflect the need to adequately fund land drainage and flood protection for agricultural land.

### **Catchment based approach**

Current strategic approaches to managing water are delivered generally in silos. This separates the management of flood risk, water resource provision and land drainage. By taking an holistic view of the management of water we believe it is

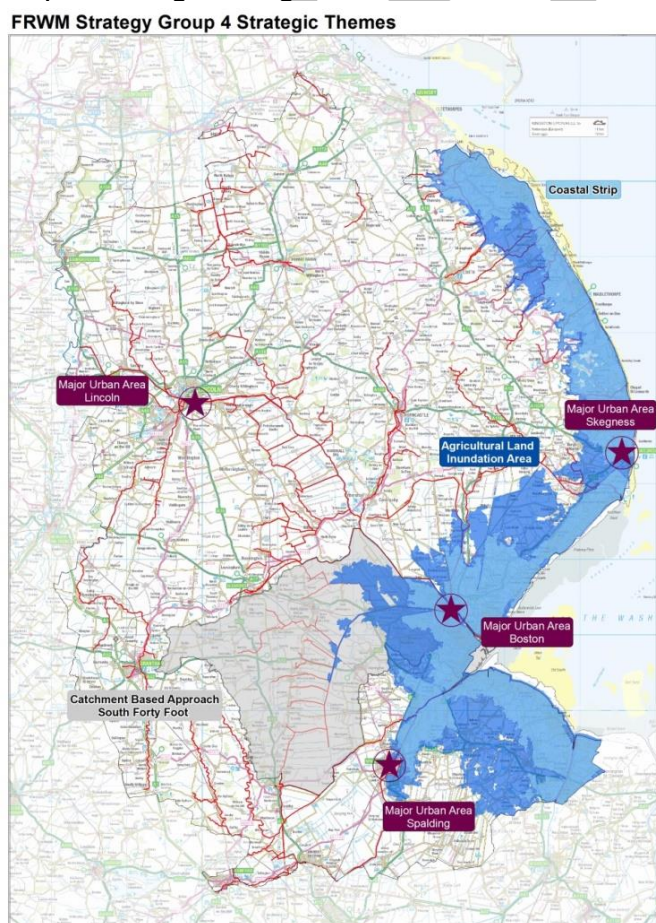
possible to provide multiple benefits to the environment, businesses and communities. The governments' 25 Year Environment Plan identifies that land should be used and managed more sustainably and this approach will be tested in the south forty foot catchment under the South Lincs water partnership (SLWP) supported by the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership.

### **Urban areas**

Major urban areas provide a particular challenge. Flood risk arises from a number of sources including surface water, sewers, rivers and the sea. Growth and economic development can often be focused here. Our aim is to collectively manage these risks whilst allowing our urban centres to flourish and grow sustainably.

The map below shows these areas. The partnership aims to show ambition and determination to bring the necessary stakeholders and policy makers together to deal with the challenges facing Lincolnshire and build sustainable, resilient and thriving communities and economies. It must also be remembered that the partnership co-ordinates day to day operational works throughout the county to manage the risk from all sources of flooding. The current programme of these works can be in Part 3 of the current strategy found [here](#).

**Figure 3** Map showing strategic themes / locations



The history of the Lincolnshire flood and water management partnership, means it has developed a key role in managing flood risk in particular. This includes deploying resources and co-ordinating risk across a range of partners and risk management authorities.

The type of action that will be undertaken to manage flood risk and drainage will depend on the severity of the risk in each circumstance, including factors such as the likelihood of flooding, the level of danger posed by flooding, its impacts and the physical and economic feasibility of implementing a specific scheme or activity.

Since 2012 flood risk management authorities in Lincolnshire have been very successful in securing national funds for works, known as 'Grant in Aid' and funding provided by the Government to the Environment Agency allocated at regional level by the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. This is also true of funds raised locally (called 'Local Levy') and provided to the Environment Agency by Lincolnshire County Council.

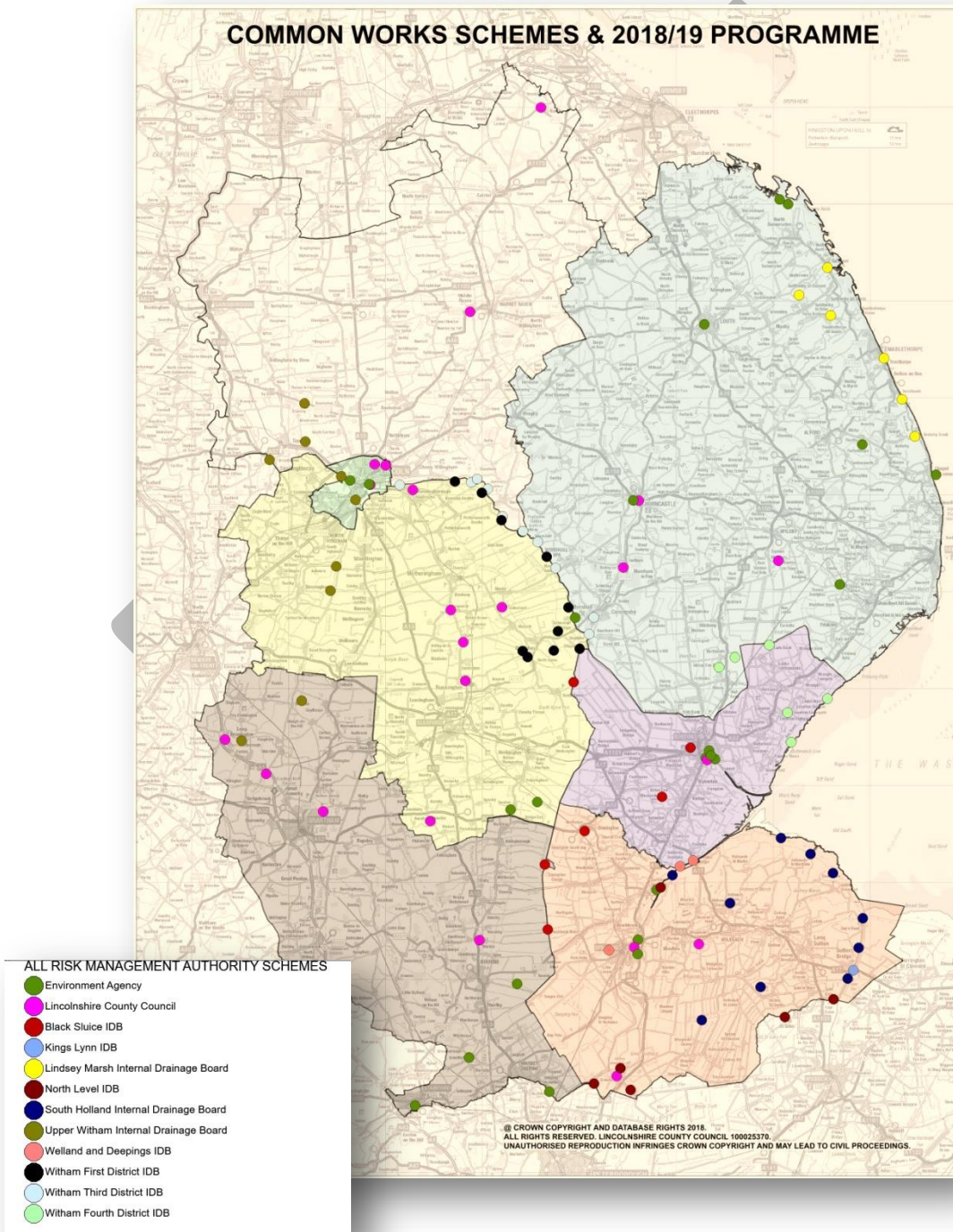
**Figure 4**



Many of the flood risk management activities undertaken are already the responsibility of individual organisations, such as the maintenance of an organisation's own assets, or the fulfilment of particular legal obligations. The common works programme includes schemes, works and other initiatives undertaken by flood risk management authorities across Lincolnshire where, in

some cases, two or more authorities have come together through the Lincolnshire partnership to deliver work that would not have been possible, or would have taken longer to achieve, if undertaken by one organisation alone. The common works programme is refreshed annually with all risk management authorities retaining the flexibility to respond to schemes and works needs as they arise. By combining resources, partners have been able to attract inward investment at a national level and raise the priority of proposed schemes regionally

**Figure 5** Location of partnership works that have received national funding and been delivered by Lincolnshire risk management authorities since 2012



### 3 Future look

Overall the Lincolnshire partnership will maintain its key role within the county and build on its ability to galvanise support and consensus around key strategies, economic growth and influence central government. The work of the partnership and delivery of the our strategic aims is far from complete and significant challenges and opportunities lie ahead.

#### Climate change

It is widely accepted that climate change is occurring and will affect our weather patterns. Climate change poses a major challenge in our planning, adaptation and resilience to managing flood risk and water resource issues in Lincolnshire. In November 2018 the Met Office published its projections for future climate change - **UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18)**, which are the first major update to the UK's national climate change projections for nearly 10 years. The information available will help government, business and other interested parties to assess the challenges and opportunities we face from our changing climate.

In the most part trends show that the UK climate is continuing to warm and that sea levels continue to rise. We need to take into account however that these latest predictions were released whilst this strategy was being reviewed and therefore due to the complexity of the new projections, it is likely to be some time before clear guidance emerges as to what this may mean for Lincolnshire in respect of both land use planning and scheme/ project development. Some of the headline findings that have been identified are summarised below.

#### Overview

By the end of the 21st century, all areas of the UK are projected to be warmer, more so in summer than in winter.

Hot summers are expected to become more common.

Rainfall patterns across the UK are not uniform and vary on seasonal and regional scales and will continue to vary in the future.

A new set of marine projections show that sea level around the UK will continue to rise to 2100 under all emission pathways.

There is now no doubt the continuation and likely increase in the weather extremes will provide significant challenges in managing flood risk and water resources in the future, with examples of some of the variances highlighted below.



### **Some Key findings from UKCP18**

The average temperature over the most recent decade (2008-2017) has been on average 0.3 °C warmer than the 1981-2010 average and 0.8 °C warmer than the 1961-1990 average. Nine of the ten warmest years have occurred since 2002.

The most recent decade (2008-2017) was around 1 °C warmer than the pre-industrial period (1850-1900). This temperature rise in the UK is consistent with warming that has been observed at a global scale, of around 1 °C since the pre-industrial period.

Summers in the UK, for the most recent decade (2008-2017), have been on average 17% wetter than 1981-2010 and 20% wetter than the 1961-1990 average. However, very long-period natural variations are also seen in the longer observational record.

Total rainfall from extremely wet days (days exceeding the 99th percentile of the 1961-1990 rainfall) has increased by around 17% in the most recent decade (2008-2017), for the UK overall. However, changes are largest for Scotland and not significant for most of southern and eastern England.

Mean sea level around the UK has risen by about 16 cm since the start of the 20th century (when corrected for land movement).

The pattern of sea level rise is not uniform across the UK. Sea level rise is less in the north and more in the south, this is mainly due to the movement of land, up and down.

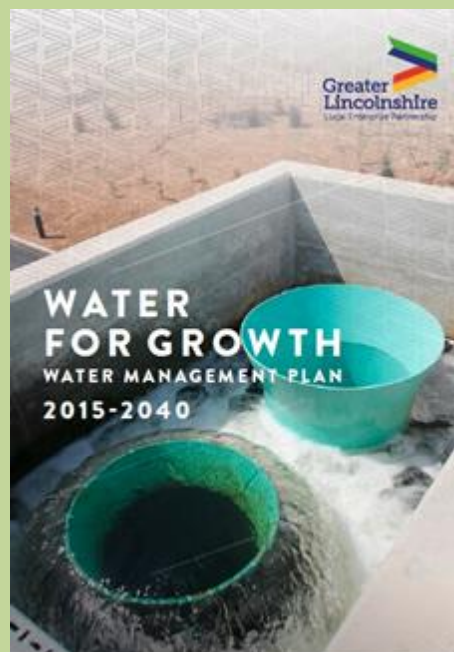
We can continue to expect increases to extreme coastal water levels driven mainly by increases in mean sea level rise, although we cannot rule out additional changes in storm surges.

### **Recent developments in Lincolnshire**

Since 2012 flood risk management has increasingly been recognised as an integral part of a wider issue of managing water as a resource that is essential to economic growth nationally and, particularly, in the east of England. The Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) has recognised the importance of managing water in this way through its Water Management Plan (2016), which incorporates key strategic flood risk management issues where they can directly support or influence the growth agenda. This has particular relevance in Lincolnshire because of the importance of sustainable water supply and resilience to major sectors of the county's economy, notably with regard to agri-food and the visitor economy.

## Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Water Management Plan 2015-2040

The strength of an existing long-standing Partnership working in flood risk management in Greater Lincolnshire provides an opportunity to develop this further and to drive links with organisations responsible for water supply and management. The aim is for Greater Lincolnshire to be seen as a national exemplar for water management, in both flood reduction and water supply, and to act as an incentive for investors in the LEP's priority sectors of Agri-food, visitor economy and manufacturing & engineering. This will enable effective water management to be a positive contributor to economic growth.



In achieving this aim, the LEP believes that close collaboration with the neighbouring Humber LEP, Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough LEP, and the New Anglia LEP is essential, as these areas share many important economic challenges and opportunities. Because of this, the Greater Lincolnshire LEP has established a Water Management Board and launched a Water Management Plan.

Greater Lincolnshire faces significant challenges from the risk of flooding and future availability of water. Around 45% (2,843km<sup>2</sup>) of Greater Lincolnshire lies within the floodplain - representing 17% of England's total floodplain area - and has been affected by a number of significant coastal and inland floods, most notably in 1953, 2007, 2012 and 2013.

The Greater Lincolnshire area is also one of the driest in the country and is prone to drought. The two dry winters experienced in 2010/11 and 2011/12 demonstrated the challenges and raised awareness of the need to adapt to this element of our changing climate. In April 2012, the second of these two dry winters was followed by an exceptional summer which led to significant problems for our priority sectors and illustrates the need to prepare for more weather extremes.

The importance of water management in Greater Lincolnshire and its established expertise in managing flood risk, a critical part of the solution, provides an opportunity to explore innovative approaches across the whole range of water management activities. No other part of the country is taking this comprehensive approach or has identified water management as so essential a factor in bringing about economic growth.

Find out more at;

<https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/documents/water-management-plan/>

### Water resources

A related development is the growing importance of water resource management since major droughts (interspersed with significant surface water flooding events) in 2012 and 2013. Flood risk is increasingly seen as part of a bigger picture that includes resilience to drought and planning for sufficient supplies of water where and when it is needed. This future planning for water availability has led to further consideration of potential opportunities for strategic linkage between water resource, flood risk, growth and environmental management, as reflected in Anglian Waters draft Water Resources Management Plan. These are key elements in supporting economic growth across Lincolnshire, and of direct interest to key economic sectors in Lincolnshire and its neighbouring authorities.

Most recently, future planning for water availability has led to the Water Resources East initiative within the Anglian region and further consideration of potential opportunities for strategic linkage between water resource, flood risk, growth and environmental management. These are key elements in supporting economic growth across Lincolnshire, and of direct interest to key economic sectors in Lincolnshire and its neighbouring authorities.

Water Resources East (WRE) is a collaboration between Partners in the East of England to develop a more integrated approach to water resource planning and management.




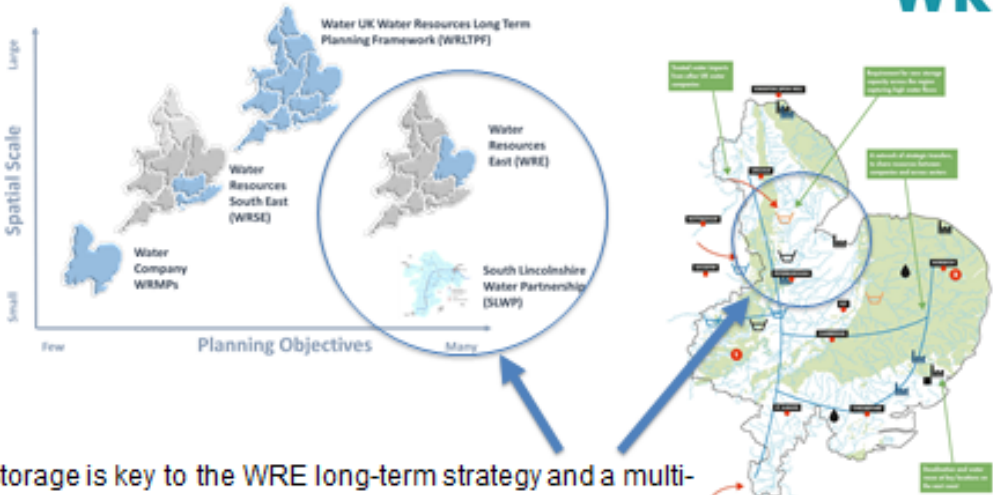
The WRE vision is for a strong economy and a flourishing environment with a purpose to build capacity in the region to deliver this. It operates at a number of different scales (see graphic overleaf):

- a) Regional: the WRE has developed the first multi-sector long-term regional water resource strategy in England using modern planning techniques. The strategy covers an area from the Humber to North London and is designed to meet the needs of the public water supply, environment, power and agricultural sectors in a future where impacts from climate change, growth and severe drought are expected but uncertain. The strategy combines far-reaching demand management, including large reductions in leakage, with a combination of new resource and transfer options. These include a multi-sector winter storage reservoir in South Lincolnshire
- b) Catchment: the WRE is working in South Lincolnshire and elsewhere to develop a partnership based water resource planning process at catchment level. This will use the techniques developed for the regional planning effort, but will apply them at local scale. In South Lincolnshire the aim is to produce a sustainable water resource strategy for an area where water supply, drought and flood risk are constraints on economic development. The project is being delivered by the South Lincolnshire Water Partnership (SLWP) and aims to ensure that future reservoir development in the area meets local economic and environmental needs, as well as the needs of the wider region, and
- c) Sub-catchment level: the WRE also works with landowners at farm and estate level to develop “Water Plans” based on the principle of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). A number of these are being developed in Lincolnshire where water quality issues are being examined, along with measures to capture high flows in streams and rivers so as to reduce flood risk, increase the volume of water available for irrigation and increase the sustainability of irrigation operations

## Where does the WRE fit in?

WRE works at regional and catchment level





Storage is key to the WRE long-term strategy and a multi-sector winter storage reservoir in South Lincolnshire is one of the options - the WRE needs to work at regional and catchment level to best match local and regional needs

The catchment level work of the WRE & SLWP is supporting implementation of the Environment Agency “Water Abstraction Plan”. This programme will reform the current abstraction licensing system, helping maintain abstraction at sustainable levels and improving access to the available resources.

In Lincolnshire, the WRE & the SLWP report through to the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy Group.

Emerging initiatives are supporting our approach of improved flood risk that also provides greater water resource sustainability which in turn supports economic growth. These methods also support the catchment approach in managing an area from source to sea rather than in isolation.

This broader integration of water related activities was explicitly recognised when the flood risk and drainage partnership was renamed the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership in 2015. The review of partnership during 2017-18 consolidated these developments and confirmed the need to embed a wider approach in its membership and terms of reference. The review of the partnership's strategy provides the opportunity to continue this process of alignment and co-ordination and be formally recognized as the **Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy** to reflect the broader scope of our ambitions.

Since 2012 there has been the development and emergence of a number of local, regional and national strategies and initiatives which moving forward as a partnership we will need to take into account when considering our role in managing water more holistically within Lincolnshire. A list of these is provided on page 25 of this document.

The **25 Year Environment Plan**, published in early 2018 sets out the government's ambition to protect and enhance England's natural landscape for now and the long-term. How we manage flood and coastal risk will be a key part of how the plan is implemented and Lincolnshire's Risk Management Authorities are well positioned to take on the challenge. Collaboration between RMAs and their partners in managing all sources of flooding and coastal risk and at all spatial scales is essential if we are to achieve this and increase both the county's and our nations resilience to such pressures. [25 Year Environment Plan](#)

The Environment Agency is in the process of reviewing its **national strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management**. It is working in partnership with RMAs and a range of other partners to form a collective vision for the future of flood and coastal risk management. The aim of this coalition of partners is to identify the initial measures needed in order to achieve a shared vision and then to deliver it together. It is encouraging that the ambitions in this emerging national strategy reflects the goals and ambitions which are set out in the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy. Formal public consultation commenced in May 2019. [Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management National Strategy Information](#)

In a Lincolnshire context the vital work the Environment Agency carry out along the open coast is also being reviewed as part of the **Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point strategy review**. How management of flood risk on the Lincolnshire coastline is undertaken remains vital to over 20,000 homes, approx. 24,500 static caravans, 35,000 hectares of farmland and a bustling tourist industry that lie within the strategy area.

A preferred strategy and delivery plan for flood risk management on the Lincolnshire coast over the next 100 years is being developed as the Environment Agency work closely with partners in local and central government to finalise the draft strategy document, which is planned to be taken forward to a public consultation in 2019.

Looking at long term scenarios a map showing the 2115 future breach hazards for the coastal floodplain of Lincolnshire during the 0.5% tide is attached in Annex 1. This map shows the level of flood hazard to people (called a hazard rating) if our coastal and tidal flood defences are breached. The hazard rating depends on the depth and velocity of floodwater in different locations. The map is based on computer modelling of simulated breaches at intervals along the coastline but does not show the likelihood of breaching, only the consequences once breaching has taken place. Coastal defences provide a good standard of

flood defence but a risk of breaching remains and this map illustrates the importance of having long term plans for coastal Lincolnshire.

While work is undertaken to finalise the draft strategy, planning continues for the 2019 beach nourishment campaign which will protect the sea defences and to manage the risk of flooding to communities across the Lincolnshire coast. For further information on the revised strategy please see [Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Strategy](#)

### *Environmental betterment*

Intrinsically linked to our approach around water management is the provision to enhance amenity benefits and environmental betterment. This approach is demonstrated by the **South Lincolnshire Fenlands partnership**. The partnership is a group of organisations, land managers and community representatives all with an interest in enhancing and protecting the unique and special qualities of the cultural, natural and **historical heritage historic environment** of the Lincolnshire Fenlands. The area covered by the project lies between Bourne, Spalding, and Market Deeping and includes the villages of Baston, Langtoft, Thurlby Fen, Tongue End and Twenty. The Project Officer facilitates and engages a broad spectrum of people from land owners and local residents to politicians and national statutory bodies to discuss approaches to managing natural assets in a changing world to secure benefits for wildlife and people. This area is low lying with rich farming soils and astonishing amounts of water flowing through courses, some of which are rich in botanical diversity and rare fauna. As the impacts of climate change become more apparent, then the partnership's role in finding solutions of a landscape scale approach to water management for people and wildlife will increasingly become more critical.

Over the past six years Lincolnshire risk management authorities and partners have adapted to ever-changing and growing pressures, learning lessons through collaboration and continuously seeking to evolve. Funding will remain one of the key challenges faced in delivering the aspirations of this strategy. The current national six year capital investment programme ends in March 2021 and consideration is being given to what a future programme may look like. As this strategy is being reviewed Defra and Treasury are still in discussions, but this will be informed by the next Long Term Investment Scenarios (LTIS) analysis which will provide an updated view on the optimal amount to spend on flood risk management. The new analysis will build on the existing information and address a number of emerging questions and issues including high range climate change scenarios, development controls, standards of protection, property level resistance and resilience, temporary community defences, natural flood management, and risks to infrastructure.

These current uncertainties mean it is as ever important for Lincolnshire organisations to pull together to seek collaborative solutions to address these challenges and continue to seek innovative and forward thinking methods to do so.

## **Wrangle Sea Banks**

This £1.8million project, completed in September 2018, was the first major improvement to coastal flood defences in the area for over 30 years. Over 3,400 hectares of prime grade one farmland, and 460 domestic and industrial properties in this area of the Wash are now better protected, thanks to the co-ordinated efforts of flood risk management authorities and local landowners.

An Environment Agency review in 2012 had identified a 5km stretch of The Wash sea defences near the village of Wrangle, as particularly vulnerable, with the lowest sea banks along the Wash frontage, and only a single line of defence.

Witham Fourth District IDB (W4IDB) agreed to be the lead risk management authority on the project as they were able to deliver efficiencies using local landowner agreements and local contractors. This partnership approach, combined with the number of households and businesses protected, enabled an application of support through £1.3 million of DEFRA and half a million pounds of EU funding.

The project involved re-profiling the sea banks and raising them to over 7 metres high, with a 1 in 3-rear slope leading to a soke dyke to cope with future over-topping. During high tides, these accommodate the water that permeates up through the ground and during heavy rainfall, they enable surplus water to flow to the W4IDB managed pumping stations. This also enabled at least 10 hectares of habitat creation behind the banks including grassland and semi-wetland habitats. Landowners contributed around 40 linear metres of farmland to provide the spoil to re-profile the sea banks.

It was the tidal surge of December 2013, again breaching the main line of defence as it had 60 years earlier, that galvanised farmers and landowners to push for action. W4IDB were by partner representatives from Lincolnshire County Council, landowners, EA and Natural England to deliver the project.



## 4 Delivering the strategy

### Vision

**Our vision statement for working in partnership to tackle flood risk and water resource issues to 2050**

*"Working in partnership for a resilient future"*

In order to work towards this vision, the partnership has developed and agreed a new set of high-level aims. These aims take account of changes and developments since 2012 in how we consider the effective management of water and flood risk whilst recognising the ambition to seek wider benefits for Lincolnshire in not only flood risk but broader water resource issues.

In collectively developing these aims the partnership is clear that a 'do nothing' approach is clearly not an option. Climate change will bring significant challenges for both flood risk (such as rising sea levels and more extreme weather events) and water resources issues (i.e. drought). Water is the essential component that brings organisations together to seek a resilient future to the extreme challenges we face. Through partner and stakeholder engagement the following themes are considered key in moving forward to deal with these challenges.

### **Catchment based approach**

Currently when taking a strategic approach to managing water such as management of flood risk, water resources provision and land drainage this is largely looked at in isolation. In adopting a holistic view of the management of water it is possible to provide multiple benefits to the environment, businesses and communities by managing water sustainably through a whole catchment approach. As indicated through the innovative approaches being looked at as part of the WRE initiative in the South Forty Foot catchment and the pilots which formed part of the PACM project the lessons learned will provide a sound evidence base that can be tested on catchments in other areas. Ultimately the ambition is to cover all catchments (both rural and urban) within the county as well as maximizing opportunities with other neighbouring authorities encouraging cross boundary working.

### **Ecosystem services**

The natural environment is one of Lincolnshire's greatest strengths. If the ecosystem services that the natural environment provides are restored and recreated across the county, and delivered in a sympathetic way, it is possible to combine effective flood risk and water resource management solutions.



In certain situations adaptations to existing, or new, environmental features can improve flood defence through an increase in capacity to store water (both for flood risk management and irrigation), improve connecting habitat, improve water quality and accommodate leisure and tourism activities. All of these have the added value of bringing economic benefits to the area. **To align with proposals set out in the draft national FCERM strategy it is recommended that, where possible, Risk Management Authorities in Lincolnshire will seek to achieve biodiversity net gain in all programmes and projects. They will seek to work with developers and planners to achieve environmental net gain as part of strategic development proposals and will use lessons learned from pilot projects to expand and mainstream working with natural processes.**

### **Strategic thinking on land use planning**

Our approach to land use planning will become even more critical moving forward to balance the challenges faced from flood risk and managing water resources. Planned for, and managed in a sustainable way, this will aid in securing economic growth and environmental enhancement but there are likely to be challenges meeting different government targets. The partnership will build on its influencing role and ensure it is in a strong position in negotiating key policy developments. Conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment in Lincolnshire will also be a key consideration when addressing land use planning in the county. **The draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy emphasis the need to develop local resilience to flood risk and climate change. Delivering this aspiration strategically for Lincolnshire could include a variety of approaches, ranging from more traditional coastal management techniques through to long term evolution of some communities to focus their future development towards lower risk locations or with greater provision for resilience in the event flood risk events.**

### **Asset management**

It is recognised that there is a need to have a joint approach to resolving issues with obsolete legacy assets such as old navigation assets (**subject to navigation rights**), weirs, outfalls, embankments and culverts. These are currently maintained by Risk Management Authorities and consideration needs to be given, where appropriate to decommissioning or transferring assets to a more appropriate body. The recent rationalising the main river network project highlighted the success of this approach which can lead to the streamlining of operations, make efficiency savings and bring opportunities to achieve more for the environment. **New guidance is currently being developed in this area. Practical approaches to transfers or decommissioning of FCERM assets is due for publication in early 2020 In assessing such assets it should be considered that some may be heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) which should be considered when decommissioning or transferring.**

## Establish an evidence base for Lincolnshire

Flood risk management authorities in Lincolnshire have been recognised by government as among those leading nationally in the development of partnership and co-ordination through the creation of the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership. These same authorities, along with other stakeholders, are determined that such recognition is maintained through our broader aspirations around water management in the whole.

To ensure Lincolnshire remains at the forefront of such activities it is essential a sound proof and evidence base is developed to demonstrate how we will collectively face the flood risk and water resource challenges in our region. Agri-food, housing growth, tourism, the environment, **historic environment** and energy sectors are all nationally strategically important within the county and will be a priority for investment and infrastructure needs in the future. All are highly reliant on water to function effectively whether it be protection from the risk of flooding and tidal inundation or the need to have a guaranteed supply of water. A supporting evidence base will be key in lobbying government and engaging key stakeholder groups to ensure we achieve the support and backing to deliver against our aims.

As a result of partner and stakeholder engagement, four aims have been developed. Outlined below, they will be the key drivers for the delivery of this strategy.

Aim	Key area of focus	How this will be achieved
<b>Aim 1.</b>	To move from flood risk management to cover water management	<p>To have clear objectives for supporting and developing linkages between effective water management and securing economic growth and environmental enhancement</p> <p>To have a greater emphasis on managing water in catchments, both locally and at a strategic level</p> <p>To promote a greater mix of measures including water retention &amp; attenuation and natural flood risk management methods</p>
<b>Aim 2.</b>	To develop a more strategic approach to development and land use planning	To have alignment with major regional and national strategic infrastructure initiatives, particularly involving water resources linking flood risk solutions with improved

		<p>resilience to drought.</p> <p>To have a greater integration of flood risk and water resource management with local planning policy development</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment in Lincolnshire will also be a key consideration when addressing land use planning in the county</p> <p>To ensure the effects of climate change are included in long term planning for flood risk and water resources</p> <p>Risk Management Authorities will invest in planning skills and capabilities to ensure they can advise planners and developers effectively to enable climate resilient places</p> <p>To better align long term planning for flood and coastal change with water company business planning cycles to identify opportunities for managing both floods and droughts</p>
<p><b>Aim 3.</b></p>	<p>To build on the existing strong profile of the Lincolnshire Partnership ensuring it has a strong influencing role</p>	<p>To ensure awareness of the partnership is maintained with proactive engagement regionally and nationally in key policy developments</p> <p>To proactively support national initiatives that can enhance local approaches to flood risk and water management such as IDB boundary extension</p> <p>To build a proof and evidence base to government and key stakeholder groups that support the ambitions of the partnership</p>
<p><b>Aim 4.</b></p>	<p>To build and develop key</p>	<p>To Develop a public and stakeholder</p>

	<p>lines of communication to promote the aims, ambitions and achievements of the Lincolnshire Partnership</p>	<p>communications &amp; engagement strategy</p> <p>To develop a partnership action plan detailing key priorities moving forward</p>
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**Strategic Outcomes: what will be in place when the vision is achieved**

- 1 **Efficient and innovative delivery** - Existing resources will be used in the most efficient way possible. We will attract as much external funding as possible, and will secure new resources locally and nationally.
- 2 **Meeting local needs** - The Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership will work with local communities to develop flood risk and drainage management services that meet local needs.
- 3 **Increased awareness and resilience** - Local communities and businesses will be more aware of flood risk, and with the help of public authorities, will take steps to protect themselves and become more resilient through individual and community action.
- 4 **Safe development** - Planning and development control across the county will take account of all forms of flood risk and sustainable drainage; inappropriate development in areas of high flood risk will be minimised.
- 5 **Thriving environment and economy** - Flood risk, water management and future development will contribute to better water quality, wider environmental benefits, sustainable growth and overall resilience to the effects of climate change and sea level rise.
- 6 **Enhanced rural economy** - The Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership will continue to lobby government for a fairer deal for the rural economy in the county with regard to flood risk activities and supporting economic growth
- 7 **Adapting to a changing future** - Adaptive planning against the effects of climate change will be a key factor in all future planned flood risk mitigation works by the Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Partnership
- 8 **Delivering multiple benefits** - The Lincolnshire Flood Risk

and Water Management partnership will focus on the key issues it believes Lincolnshire faces in terms of water, both flood and drought, and seek long term solutions to support the coast, agri-food, a catchment based approach and urban areas

### **Strategic Objectives: how we will arrive at our vision and outcomes**

- The Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership will seek to develop new and innovative ways of funding flood risk and water management activities and build on current successes in maximizing national funds and delivering efficiencies.  
**Outcomes 1, 2, 4, 6**
- The Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water management Partnership will proactively engage with partners and stakeholders to establish effective policy and delivery approaches for the future management of the Lincolnshire coast by 2021.  
**Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8**
- Lincolnshire flood risk management authorities will work closely with the Greater Lincolnshire LEP to deliver the plan of increasing the value of the local economy by £3.2bn by 2030. Water management is fundamental to the growth of the economy, the environment, quality of life and food security.  
**Outcomes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6**
- By 2025, in collaboration with Water Resources East, water resilient solutions to flood risk, drought and water supply will have been developed for south Lincolnshire.  
**Outcomes 1, 4, 5, 7, 8**
- Lincolnshire flood risk management authorities will work together to explore and develop a catchment based approach to delivering flood risk and water management schemes by 2023.  
**Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8**

- Risk management authorities in Lincolnshire will work closely with developers and local planning authorities to ensure future development is located appropriately and takes account of suitable flood risk mitigation measures

Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

- Working in collaboration with other partners and stakeholders, the Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership will develop a proof and evidence base to government to support our strategic aims by 2021.

Outcomes 5, 6, 7, 8

- A public and stakeholder communications and engagement strategy will be developed by 2020 to develop key lines of communication to promote the aims, ambitions and achievements of the Lincolnshire Partnership .

Outcomes 2, 3, 4

- The common works programme will continue to be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and remain the key source of information on flood risk and water management activities undertaken by risk management authorities in Lincolnshire.

Outcomes 1, 2, 5, 7, 8

**Collectively our combined aim is that by 2050 Lincolnshire will be an area resilient to flood risk and water resources issues with a long term strategic vision delivering local benefits.**

## **Strategy review process**

Delivery of the strategy will be managed by the Lincolnshire flood risk and water management partnership, with regular progress reports against targets to the management group, and from there to strategy group and the scrutiny committee.

The strategic delivery common works programme will continue to be reviewed annually, and the strategy as a whole will be subject to a five-yearly review process, including full public involvement, to ensure it is kept up-to-date, takes account of objectives achieved, and continues to maintain a focused forward programme at strategic, tactical and operational levels.

The Lead Local Flood Authority will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring and reviews are undertaken according to plan, but the partnership as a whole will contribute to the review and refresh of the strategy.

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## **5 Find out more**

This strategy is available online at:

[www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/floodrisk](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/floodrisk)

Hard copies are available on request. Postal enquiries should be sent to:

Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Water Management Strategy  
Place Directorate  
Environment and Economy  
Lancaster House  
36 Orchard Street  
Lincoln  
LN1 1XX

Email enquiries should be sent to

[FloodAndWaterStrategy@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:FloodAndWaterStrategy@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

For telephone enquiries please contact (01522) 782070

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## 6. Glossary

Assets	Structures or a system of structures used to manage flood risk.
Catchments	An area that serves a river with rainwater. Every part of land where the rainfall drains to a single watercourse is in the same catchment.
Defences	A structure that is used to reduce the probability of floodwater or coastal erosion affecting a particular area (for example a raised embankment or sea wall)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
GLLEP	Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership
Groundwater	Water which is below the surface of the ground and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
IDBs	Internal Drainage Boards
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority (Lincolnshire County Council)
Local flood risk	Flood risk from sources other than main rivers, the sea and reservoirs, principally meaning surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Main river	A watercourse shown as such on the Main River Map, and for which the Environment Agency has responsibilities and powers
NFM	Natural Flood Management
Ordinary watercourses	All watercourses that are not designated Main River, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, IDBs.
Resilience	The ability of the community, services, area or infrastructure to withstand the consequences of an incident.

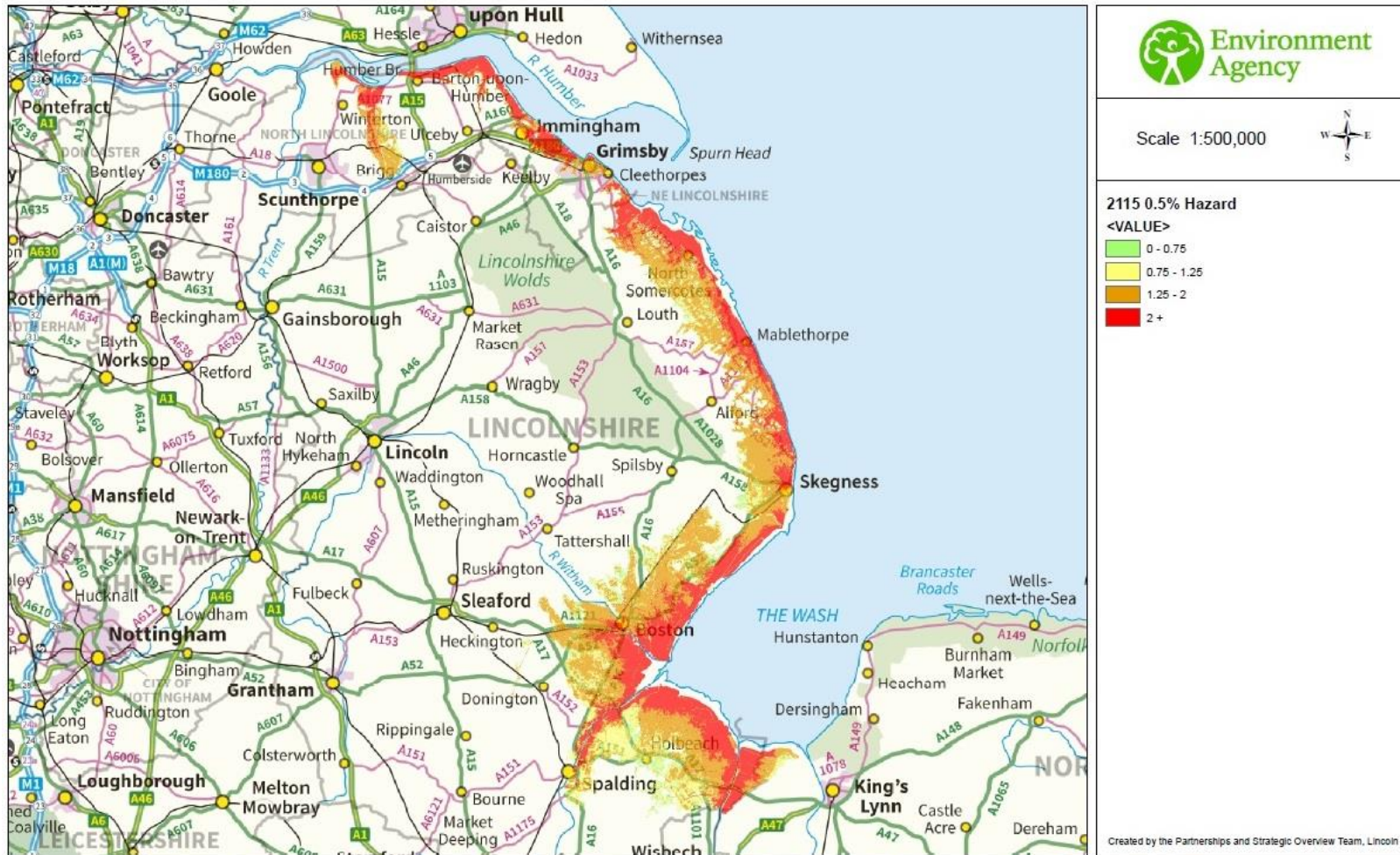
Risk	Measures the significance of a potential event in terms of likelihood and impact.
RMA	Risk Management Authorities
Source	The origin of a hazard (e.g. heavy rainfall, strong winds, surge etc).
Surface runoff	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or
WRE	Water Resources East

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## 7. Key strategies and initiatives developed since 2012 that will influence our strategic approach within Lincolnshire

- Current review of National Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy
- Humber Estuary Strategy
- Current national review of Shoreline Management Plans
- Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Strategy
- Wash Banks Strategy
- Partnership Approach to Catchment Management
- Flood Plan for Lincolnshire (Emergency Response)
- Water Resources Management Plan
- Water Resources East Initiative
- Local Planning Policy – Local Plans
- GLLEP Strategic Economic Plan
- GLLEP Water Management Plan
- GLLEP Energy Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire
- National and Local Industrial Strategies
- Defra 25 Year Environment Plan
- **LCC Waterways Development Plan 2018-2028**

Coastal Hazard Breach Map - 2115 / 0.5% scenario - created August 2019



## Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

### The purpose of this document is to:-

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

### Using this form

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

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

### Equality Act 2010

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

### Protected characteristics

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

### Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

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

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

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

### **Decision makers duty under the Act**

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

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

## **Conducting an Impact Analysis**

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

### **The Lead Officer responsibility**

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

### **Summary of findings**

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

## Impact – definition

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

### How much detail to include?

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

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

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

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

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

## Background Information

<b>Title of the policy / project / service being considered</b>	Joint Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050	<b>Person / people completing analysis</b>	Matthew Harrison
<b>Service Area</b>	Places Directorate	<b>Lead Officer</b>	Matthew Harrison
<b>Who is the decision maker?</b>	Executive	<b>How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken?</b>	Online questionnaire supporting the public consultation exercise
<b>Date of meeting when decision will be made</b>	17/12/2019	<b>Version control</b>	v.2 Post Public consultation
<b>Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new?</b>	Existing policy/service/project	<b>LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned?</b>	Directly delivered
<b>Describe the proposed change</b>	<p>This is a revision and update to the existing Joint Flood Risk &amp; Water Management Strategy adopted by the Council in 2012/13. The new strategy builds on successful delivery of the key objectives set out in the earlier document. It takes a wider view, not only covering partners' collaborative strategic and operational approach to flood risk management, but also strategic management of water as a resource to support economic growth and to help secure long term resilience of water supply within a new national framework.</p> <p>This EIA is being completed post public consultation, assessing the responses received as part of the online survey/questionnaire and public engagement drop in sessions supporting the public consultation exercise.</p>		



### **Evidencing the impacts**

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

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

### **Data to support impacts of proposed changes**

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

#### Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

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

#### Workforce profiles

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

**Positive impacts**

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

<b>Age</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Disability</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Race</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Religion or belief</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.

<b>Sex</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	The JLFRWM Strategy aims to better manage the risk of flooding and improve the community's preparation for, and resilience to, flood events and improve the management of water resources. Potential effects would therefore be beneficial.

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

**Adverse/negative impacts**

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

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

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

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<b>Age</b>	No perceived adverse impact'
<b>Disability</b>	No perceived adverse impact'
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	No perceived adverse impact'
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey one response was received identifying a negative impact but no further information was forthcoming as to how the strategy would specifically impact marriage and civil partnership. No mitigating action identified

<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	No perceived adverse impact <sup>1</sup>
<b>Race</b>	No perceived adverse impact <sup>1</sup>
<b>Religion or belief</b>	No perceived adverse impact <sup>1</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	No perceived adverse impact <sup>1</sup>
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	No perceived adverse impact <sup>1</sup>

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

## Stakeholders

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

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

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

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### Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity

Primary Stakeholder organisations involved in the development of the draft strategy are part of the Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Partnership namely, the Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards, District Councils and Water Companies

As part of the formal public consultation exercise on the strategy an online survey/questionnaire was devised, which included a section dedicated to obtaining information under the Equality Act 2010 to ascertain how people with 'protected characteristics' are impacted by the organisations activity. Question 15 of the survey asked the question 'Do you think the draft strategy could have a positive or negative impact on you (or someone you care for or support) with regard to any of the following? Please tick all that apply' All areas of protected characteristics as described in the below table were included with a request to identify either a Positive impact, Negative impact, No impact or Don't know. A summary of responses received is detailed in the table below.

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

<b>Age</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey neither Positive, Negative, No impact or Don't Know were completed by respondents
<b>Disability</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey one response was received identifying a positive impact but no further information was forthcoming as to how the strategy would specifically impact with regard to disability
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey neither Positive, Negative, No impact or Don't Know were completed by respondents
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey one response was received identifying a negative impact but no further information was forthcoming as to how the strategy would specifically impact marriage and civil partnership. No mitigating action identified
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey one response was received identifying a positive impact but no further information was forthcoming as to how the strategy would specifically impact pregnancy and maternity
<b>Race</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey neither Positive, Negative, No impact or Don't Know were completed by respondents
<b>Religion or belief</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey neither Positive, Negative, No impact or Don't Know were completed by respondents

<b>Sex</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey neither Positive, Negative, No impact or Don't Know were completed by respondents
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	As part of the responses received to the public consultation survey neither Positive, Negative, No impact or Don't Know were completed by respondents
<b>Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way?</b> The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.	Yes
<b>Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?</b>	All responses to the supporting public consultation survey/questionnaire and public drop in sessions have been evaluated. The majority of responses did not identify any form of perceived impact. Two positive impacts were identified but with no supporting evidence and one negative impact was identified for marriage and civil partnerships, but again no supporting information was supplied. As the overall aim of the strategy is to provide positive and beneficial impacts to residents in Lincolnshire on this occasion no mitigating action has been identified.



## Further Details

<b>Are you handling personal data?</b>	No  If yes, please give details.
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<b>Actions required</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead officer</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts.			

<b>Version</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created/amended by</b>	<b>Date created/amended</b>	<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Date approved</b>
2	Version issued following conclusion of the public consultation exercise and assessment of responses received as part of the online questionnaire/survey and public drop in engagement sessions.	MH	23/10/2019	David Hickman	04/11/2019

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

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

Report to:	<b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>26 November 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme Update</b>

**Summary:**

This report provides an update on the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme's activity to date and further information about the plans going forward regarding the investment strategy which covers our messages for inward investment.

Team Lincolnshire is a public/private sector partnership brought together to champion Lincolnshire as a place to live, work and invest. Now with over 100 members, this ever growing group of influential businesses is helping to shape the economic future of our region, encouraging businesses to flourish and creating a sustainable, attractive and healthy environment for businesses, residents and visitors.

With Team Lincolnshire we are looking to not only grow the development sector, but also attract further investment. We have looked at our strengths:

1. Proximity to London/Peterborough/East Coast Main Line and the A1 - the additional 4 direct trains from London KX to Lincoln which have just been introduced will further strengthen our location
2. Strength in our food sector which continues to lead the way in R&D and AI
3. Our centres of excellence in food and engineering
4. An active and growing HE sector with the University of Lincoln moving rapidly up the league table
5. Commitment to housing with the zones approach to Growth as referenced in Planning for Growth and the LIS

However, we also know that for some investors, developers and influencers, we are still an "unknown" entity which is why as part of the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme we continue to develop our messages on key activities which we then promote via our comprehensive event programme which includes MIPIM UK, Team Lincolnshire in Leeds and MIPIM.

At a previous Scrutiny Committee meeting, members asked for a list of Team Lincolnshire businesses that are part of the Programme and to show where businesses are located. This is provided in Appendix A. Since its official launch in 2017 membership has increased and businesses from a wider range of sectors have now joined - this includes PING based in Gainsborough who joined in October and our official 100th member Oldrids and Downtown who have a base both in Boston and Grantham.

### **Actions Required:**

The members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to:

1. Consider the work of the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme and highlight any additional recommendations for further consideration.
2. Support the continuation of the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme.

## **1. Background**

DIT's strategy is at the heart of the UK Government's drive to promote growth through trade and investment. As part of the Midlands Engine we also are aligned with the Midlands Engine's Vision for Growth to "**Promote the Midlands nationally and internationally in order to maximise trade and investment in the region**".

Another key strand within the Midlands Engine Vision for Growth is to:

- Shape Great Places – promote the Midlands as a great place to live, visit, learn and work

Shape Great Places is also a key component of our inward investment activity and fits with Lincolnshire's Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) that will contribute to economic growth and increased productivity aligning with the Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) in helping to grow the economy by £3.2 billion, creating 13,000 new jobs, helping 22,000 businesses to grow and building 100,000 new homes by 2031. The key areas of investment and investor development activity are:

- i) Using the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme to promote our investment message by use of a mix of promotional activities eg events to a regional, national and international audience of investors, foreign owned businesses (FDIs), developers, house builders, hotel operators and intermediaries
- ii) Providing a robust account management programme to FDIs supporting them to aid their expansion plans
- iii) Working with DIT to attract investment which supports the growth of the priority sectors by dealing with enquiries and developing sector specific propositions eg in agri-food and manufacturing.

Two key events in the Team Lincolnshire calendar have recently been held in London and Leeds.

### MIPIM UK, London, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October

MIPIM UK, London is the largest UK exhibition and conference for property professionals. It provides a market place for UK players and international investors to meet, discuss projects and opportunities and to do business. We hosted our annual dinner during MIPIM UK, as part of the Team Lincolnshire events programme, at the Mayfair Hotel. 110 guests attended and our 3 speakers were Samantha McKnight LNER, Ashley Cowdrey, CPW and Cllr Davie. We had nine sponsored tables, some of whom were new sponsors to MIPIM UK plus two LEP tables, with guests from leads generated at MIPIM France earlier in the year.

Team Lincolnshire event in Leeds – 5<sup>th</sup> November

Team Lincolnshire recently held an event in Leeds, where over 85 businesses from both Leeds and Lincolnshire attended on the day. The event provided us with the opportunity to forge and nurture ties between the two areas demonstrating the connectivity via the A1 corridor and our ports. Through research we had undertaken, the main connections were through Agri-Tech (the M62 is home to a large concentration of food businesses) so this gave us a synergy focusing on innovation and supply chains as well as finance with Leeds being the second largest financial centre in the UK outside London. Lincolnshire occupies a unique position at the forefront of the agricultural technology industry and this was outlined by Professor Simon Pearson, professor of agri-food technology at the University of Lincoln and Tariq Javaid, Corporate Finance Partner at Garbutt+Elliott in Leeds provided an overview on what the Finance Sector can offer Innovative and agri-tech industries. Initial feedback from the event has already been positive. Further evaluation will be taking place over the coming weeks. Details of upcoming events can be found on [www.teamlincolnshire.com](http://www.teamlincolnshire.com)

**2. Messaging**

There are opportunities for inward investment and we have a wide range of employment sites and new land allocations that have been identified through local plans. Building on specific strengths, assets and specialisms we need to develop clear narratives and messaging on:

House building	Food Sector
Creative Rural Solutions	Engineering

**3. Promotional Activities**

Focus on holding relevant events which provide opportunities for our investment message to be promoted and opportunities for Team Lincolnshire members to innovate and collaborate.

- Local – with Districts eg former Cummins site in Stamford working with InvestSK, PE21 event with Boston Borough Council
- Regional – events have been held in Birmingham and Leeds
- National – London eg MIPIM UK
- International – MIPIM, France

In addition the 3Cs work for Team Lincolnshire is continuing to be developed and progress. This covers Clients which is managed by the Investment Team and contacts and campaigns. Contacts includes rolling out Team Lincolnshire across Directorates so that their knowledge and expertise can be used to assist with investment enquiries and other related issues. Campaigns can be supported by the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme. For example, we can use our members to lobby for new services and new investment to the county via well planned, relevant and targeted promotional campaigns or to gather testimonials to support new highways infrastructure.

#### **4. Value and Mapping**

The two papers attached provide members with the latest list of members by sector and location. With over 100 members, the Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme has the potential to generate over £35,000 of revenue per annum.

- Ensure programme of activities is relevant to all Team Lincolnshire members
- Sector specific events
- Members to host events to showcase their facilities and operations

#### **5. Conclusion**

In reality most local authorities/LEP areas provide an investment and investor development service. It is imperative to try and stand out from the crowd. The launch of [promotelincolnshire.com](http://promotelincolnshire.com) provides a compelling and consistent narrative for all to use regarding the benefits of locating and running a business in our area. The Promote Lincolnshire website communicates, champions and promotes all that is great about Lincolnshire and has hundreds of resources that we can all use with the majority of the resources now sized for social media, printing and digital.

The Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme is already starting to make inroads into making sure our investment message is more co-ordinated and consistent and this is a tool which will prove invaluable in helping to promote Lincolnshire to investors, developers and businesses.

A couple of examples are:

- i) Following on from further discussions at MIPIM UK with Rizk McCay, an introduction has now been made with Lavignac to explore opportunities into investing into a hotel site in Lincoln. A visit to Lincoln is being planned. In addition, there are a number of other interested parties in sites in Central Lincoln and St Marks. The Investment Team also introduced 3 potential hotel chains to a Lincoln based intermediary (also a Team Lincolnshire member). We are of the understanding that one of these will be moving forward in the near future.
- ii) Mozer Developments – this was a contact made at MIPIM. Further discussions with Mozer took place at the MIPIM UK dinner. They were very impressed with the event and have already spoken to two national developers about the opportunities outlined during presentations eg Grantham Southern Quadrant and Western Growth Corridor and the opportunities which will be forthcoming with the introduction of additional LNER direct services from Lincoln to London. Both developers were not aware.
- iii) During 2018/19 there were 15 successful foreign direct investments into Greater Lincolnshire with a total of 400 jobs created and invested £456,280,000 into Greater Lincolnshire in 2018/19, an increase of more than 200% on the previous year.

## 6. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

## 7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Team Lincolnshire Ambassador Programme

## 8. Background Papers

This report was written by Jill McCarthy, who can be contacted on 01522 550609 or [jill.mccarthy@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:jill.mccarthy@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

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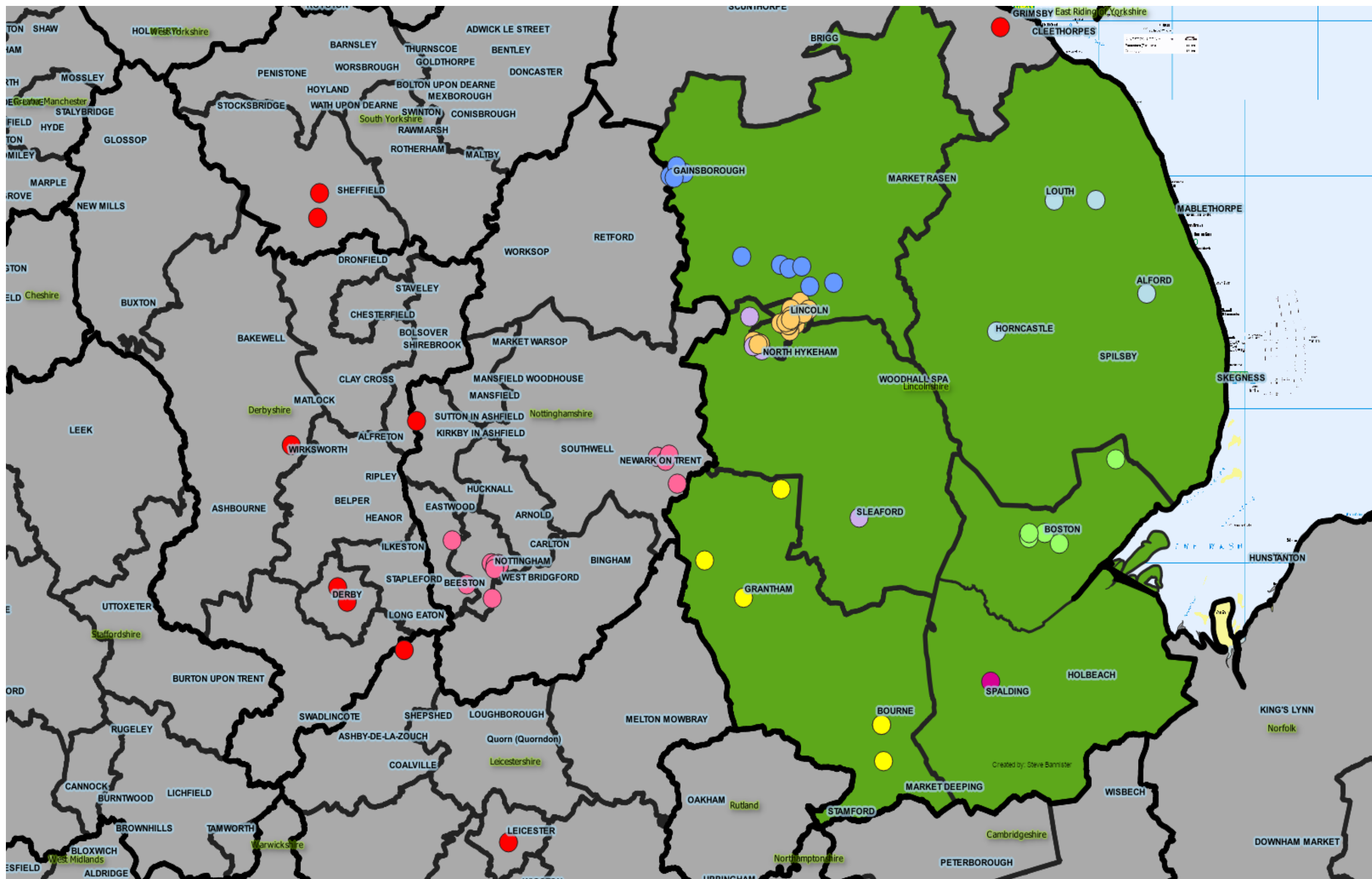
## Team Lincolnshire Members

Sector	Company	Location	Post Code
District Council	Boston Borough Council	Boston Borough	PE21 8QR
Construction	Longhurst Group	Boston Borough	PE21 7TQ
Wood Construction	Metsa Wood UK Ltd	Boston Borough	PE21 0BJ
Retail	Oldrids & Downtown	Boston Borough	PE21 7NL
Education	PAB Languages Centre LTD	Boston Borough	PE21 7TW
corrugated packaging	T&B Containers Ltd	Boston Borough	PE22 9DL
District Council	East Lindsey District Council	East Lindsey	LN11 8UP
Sport	JB's Sports Coaching Ltd	East Lindsey	LN9 5BT
Food Company	L J Fairburn & Son Ltd	East Lindsey	LN13 9PL
Health/Tourism	Magna Vitae	East Lindsey	LN11 8SA
Solar Energy	Amelio Consulting	Lincoln	LN2 4WJ
Solicitors	Andrew & Co LLP	Lincoln	LN2 4GR
Water Company	Anglian Water	Lincoln	LN5 7JE
Chartered Surveyors	Banks Long & Co	Lincoln	LN1 3BD
Asbestos management	Besa Group	Lincoln	LN5 7JX
Education	Bishop Grosseteste University	Lincoln	LN1 3DY
PR & Marketing	Cartwright Communications	Lincoln	NG1 5AQ
Architects	CDM Design Solutions LTD	Lincoln	LN2 4WJ
District Council	City of Lincoln Council	Lincoln	LN1 1DD
Architects	Core Architects	Lincoln	LN2 1BD
Environmental Consultants	Delta Simons	Lincoln	LN6 3QR
Accountants	Duncan & Toplis	Lincoln	LN6 3QR
Planning consultants	Globe Consultants Limited	Lincoln	LN2 1PP
Business Support	Greenborough	Lincoln	LN6 7DQ
Manufacturing	James Dawson / Fenner Precision	Lincoln	LN6 7AF
Insurance Brokers	Jelf Insurance Brokers	Lincoln	LN5 7PA
Estate Agents	JH Walter	Lincoln	LN1 1UD
Architects	John Roberts Architects Limited	Lincoln	LN2 1QD
Education	LAGAT Group	Lincoln	LN2 1HN
Property Consultants	Lambert Smith Hampton	Lincoln	LN6 3LH
Solicitors	Langleys Solicitors	Lincoln	LN6 3SE
Sport	Lincoln City Football Club	Lincoln	LN5 8LD
Food Company	Lincolnshire Co-operative Society	Lincoln	LN5 7DB
Financial/Banking	NatWest Bank plc	Lincoln	LN2 1AZ
Theatre	New Theatre Royal	Lincoln	LN2 1JJ
Pharmaceutical	NUTRAPHARMA	Lincoln	LN6 7DJ
Graphic Design	Optima Graphic Design Consultants Ltd	Lincoln	LN2 5AE
Event Technical Support	Peachy Events Services Limited	Lincoln	LN2 1BD
Charity	People Plus	Lincoln	LN2 1DY
Estate Agents	Pygott & Crone	Lincoln	LN2 1EW
Construction	RG Carter	Lincoln	LN6 3QR
Graphic Design	RHDC	Lincoln	LN2 4AJ
Construction	Robert Woodhead Ltd	Lincoln	LN2 1BD
PR, Marketing & Digital	Shooting Star	Lincoln	LN5 7AA

Sector	Company	Location	Post Code
Solicitors	Sills & Betteridge LLP	Lincoln	LN2 1ED
Property Consultants	Stirlin	Lincoln	LN6 3RG
Aluminium Manufacturing	Tradeglaze (Lincoln) Ltd	Lincoln	LN2 4JZ
Education	University of Lincoln	Lincoln	LN6 7TS
Construction Consultants	WSP	Lincoln	LN2 1BD
Business Services	Aeroscape	North Kesteven	LN6 5UB
Solicitors	Fraser Brown Solicitors	North Kesteven	LN6 3TA
Construction	Lindum	North Kesteven	LN6 3QX
Public Sector	North Kesteven District Council	North Kesteven	NG34 7EF
Recruitment	Reflect Recruitment Group Ltd	North Kesteven	LN6 3QP
Architects	AM2 Architects	Newark	NG24 4TS
Architects	BE Design	Newark	NG24 3JP
Construction	BSP Consulting	Nottingham	NG1 5BG
Engineering/Environmental Consultants	BWB Consulting Ltd	Nottingham	PE10 0FF
Engineering Consultants	Couch Perry Wilkes	Nottingham	NG1 1LX
Architects	CPMG Architects	Nottingham	NG1 1NU
Construction	Faithful+Gould	Nottingham	NG9 2HF
Property & Construction	Gleeds	Nottingham	NG11 7DD
Architects	Influence Environmental Limited	Newark	NG24 4UL
PR & Marketing	Jennie Holland PR	Nottingham	NG1 1JU
Construction	JESSOPS Construction Ltd	Newark	NG24 1RZ
Construction	Morgan Sindall	Nottingham	NG8 6PY
Marketing	RizkMcCay	Nottingham	NG1 5DU
Construction Consultants	Turner & Townsend cost management	Nottingham	NG1 6BT
Architects	William Saunders	Newark	NG24 2TN
Construction	Willmott Dixon Construction Limited	Nottingham	NG2 1AG
Solicitors	Roythornes	South Holland	PE11 3YR
Construction	FALKINTHEROAD	South Kesteven	PE6 9NS
Investment Private/Public Sector	InvestSK	South Kesteven	NG31 6BH
Property Development	Larkfleet Group	South Kesteven	PE10 0FF
Construction	NIS Developments Ltd	North Kesteven	NG32 3HW
Team Development Consultancy	Wingman Ltd	South Kesteven	NG32 2DZ
Business Development	Cubet Ltd	West Lindsey	DN21 1GT
Health/Well Being	Firecracker-UK Limited	West Lindsey	LN1 2UL
Property Consultants	Gelder Group	West Lindsey	LN1 2DS
Conference/Events	Lincolnshire Showground	West Lindsey	LN2 2NA
Architects	LK2	West Lindsey	LN2 2LL
Construction - Tarmac surfacing contractor	Minster Surfacing LTD	West Lindsey	LN2 3QF
Manufacturing/Retail	PING Europe Limited	West Lindsey	DN21 1XZ
Lighting manufacturer	Procure Direct Ltd	West Lindsey	LN2 2GA
Pharmaceutical	Sinclair Animal & Household Care Ltd	West Lindsey	DN21 2QB
Leisure/Conference	Thonock Park Golf Club	West Lindsey	DN21 1PZ
District Council	West Lindsey District Council	West Lindsey	DN21 2NA
Property Development	Castle Square Developments	West Lindsey	LN1 2SF
Property & Construction Consultants	Atkins Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	TS17 6BJ
Construction Consultants	Balfour Beatty	Basingstoke	RG21 4EB
Architects	Bond Bryan	Sheffield	S10 1LP

Sector	Company	Location	Post Code
Construction	Building Services Design	Northamptonshire	NN14 1UQ
Construction Consultants	Built Environment Consulting	Castle Donington	DE74 2UH
Property Consultants	Henry Boot Developments Limited	Sheffield	S11 9PD
Construction Consultants	Henry Riley LLP	Leicester	LE1 6TA
Construction Consultants	Interserve Construction Limited	Reading	RG10 9JU
Construction	North Midland Construction PLC	Sutton-in-Ashfield	NG17 2HW
Architects	Polkey Collins Associates Ltd	Matlock	DE4 4GP
Highways Construction	Ringway Infrastructure Ltd	West Sussex	RH12 2RW
Engineering Consultants	Rodgers Leask Limited	Derby	DE1 3TQ
Developers	St. Modwen Properties PLC	Birmingham	B31 2UQ
Property Consultants	The Birchover Residences Ltd	Derby	DE24 8GX
Solicitors	Wilkin Chapman	N E Lincolnshire	DN31 2LJ
Property/Construction Consultants	Ridge	Leicester	LE19 1RP
Construction	YMD BOON LTD	Derby	LE16 9HW

District Council	Colour Key
Boston Borough Council	
East Lindsey District Council	
City of Lincoln Council	
North Kesteven District Council	
Nottingham	
South Holland District Council	
South Kesteven District Council	
West Lindsey District Council	



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

Report to:	<b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>26 November 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Impact of the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy on Waste and Recycling in Lincolnshire</b>

**Summary:**

The Government intends that the policy changes within their Resources and Waste Strategy published in late 2018 will take effect from 2023. The proposed policies will affect both the Districts as statutory collection authorities and the County Council as the statutory disposal authority. This report outlines the policy changes proposed by the Government and considers their impact on the objectives of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

**Actions Required:**

- (1) To consider the contents of this report and whether the Committee supports the conclusions reached;
- (2) To agree any additional comments to be passed to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership with regards to the actions they will take to deliver their objectives and meet the requirements of the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy.

## **1. Background**

In December 2018 the Government published "Our Waste, Our Resources: a strategy for England" (commonly shortened to the Resources and Waste Strategy or RAWs) outlining their ambitions for new policies to increase recycling and implement the principles of the circular economy. In early 2019 they conducted consultations along four main themes and followed this up in July by publishing the results. Their four main themes are:

1. **Consistency in collections from households and businesses:** the materials that must be collected separately (food, recycling, garden waste) and any frequency recommendations (weekly, fortnightly or longer);
2. **Extended producer responsibility (EPR):** manufacturers who place packaged products on the market to be fully responsible for funding the collection of the waste elements and subsequent recycling treatment or disposal;

3. **Deposit return scheme (DRS):** producers of drinks containers to charge a deposit levy at the point of purchase. This will be used to fund collection infrastructure (e.g. reverse vending machines) to incentivise consumers to return the empty package for the return of the deposit;
4. **Plastic tax:** to tax producers who use plastic in their products if they do not have a minimum content of 30% recycled material;

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire was formally adopted by all the LWP members in January 2019 just after RAWs was published. In May 2019 the County Council, both on our own and through the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP), responded to the first round of consultations on proposals arising from RAWs, including input from this Scrutiny Committee. Recognising the close synergy with the LWP's objectives in the JMWMS, we expressed broad support for the proposals, but we also raised concerns where policies were likely to impose additional duties on local authorities.

The next round of consultations on RAWs is due early in 2020. It is expected that firmer positions on the various policy proposals will be stated and members of the LWP can begin to plan for the new duties and obligations that will be contained in the proposed legislation. The Government have stated that they will use the recently published Environment Bill as the primary legislation to introduce the policies detailed in RAWs and the consultations.

A detailed consideration of the results of the consultations published by Defra and their impact on the LWP is at Appendix 1. The main issues are:

### **Challenges**

1. DRS will remove high value materials (plastic, aluminium) from the mixed dry recycling (MDR) collected by the Districts and put through the contract arranged by the County which is currently in procurement. The new contract seeks to minimise this impact by reducing the risk on material values for bidders. Some Districts also have community recycling facilities (commonly called bring banks) at supermarkets and village halls where residents can deposit various materials, including glass bottles. Even by adopting a more risk based approach for the MDR contract, with the new contract having an initial term to mid-2025, if DRS is successful it will reduce the volume of high value recyclables in the mix and in the bring banks, resulting in higher costs for the County and lower income returns for the Districts.
2. Additional funding will be provided through EPR for those Districts that meet the minimum standards for kerbside collections set by the Government. These will become clearer in the next round of consultations but there may be transition costs for new vehicles (multi compartment) and crews. All the Districts charge for garden waste collections and the potential introduction of statutory free garden waste collections together with separate weekly food waste collections will increase the number of vehicles and crews required. Although the Government have stated this will be fully funded, there are questions about whether this will cover **all** costs, and about the ability of

vehicle manufacturers to meet the increased demand and being able to recruit HGV class drivers at a time when recruiting to these positions is very challenging.

3. The Government desire that more business waste is recycled and in the next round of consultations they will review the legislation that defines the differences between household and business waste and what can be charged for. As they have only hinted at the areas they will look at – free garden waste collections, businesses having access to household waste recycling centres (HWRC), more DIY waste being accepted at HWRC sites – the full impact of any changes cannot yet be fully understood. However, an increase in the total volume of waste put through municipal channels will have an impact on the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal costs when business waste and recycling is added.
4. Whilst the Government state that additional burdens such as separate food and free garden waste collections will be fully funded for those Districts that meet any minimum service standards for collections, there does not appear to be additional funding for the County for new reception and treatment infrastructure. The impact modelling undertaken by Defra indicates that this will be funded by savings from diverting food waste from current residual waste treatment solutions. The EfW at North Hykeham, owned by the County and operated by FCC Environment, has a very low cost for treating Lincolnshire's residual waste. Tonnage removed from this facility and diverted to a food waste facility will not produce sufficient savings from avoided gate fees and may not be eligible for additional funding from EPR. The removal of food waste from the residual waste stream may result in problems for the EfW as the remaining residual waste may not be within the operational design parameters of the facility. This could require changes to operational practice or alteration of the equipment. At the moment this will create a funding pressure and the LWP will lobby in the next consultation round for further consideration of this issue by Defra.

### **Opportunities**

5. The standardisation of the range of dry recycling materials and nationwide separated food waste collections will enable national education and information campaigns to be introduced (local designs are in Appendix B). This may reduce the need for local resources and allow LWP councils to use national campaign materials. Residents will experience greater consistency in recycling collection systems if they live, work and holiday in different council areas. This should improve the quality of recycling from holiday related businesses as they will have to separate more recycling by law and their visitors will know how to use the systems as they will be similar to those they use at home and work.
6. Although there will be a need for more infrastructure to receive and process the increased range of separately collected materials (see 4 above), there are technologies that produce outputs that can have positive impacts for the LWP. If food waste is put through anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities the gas produced can be used to generate electricity, replace natural gas in the

mains or be refined into vehicle fuel for use in biomethane engines. Waste and recycling vehicles using biomethane engines produce 60%-85% less CO2 emissions than equivalent diesel engines and this will help the LWP contribute to reducing the carbon impact of our transport operations across Lincolnshire, such as collecting and bulk hauling materials.

7. Whilst the information about the introduction of DRS does not explicitly indicate the opportunity for councils to be involved, the LWP are keen to raise with Defra the option for the LWP to work with community groups to enable the income from DRS to be available to them. We see this working as a partnership arrangement where the LWP provides the DRS machine and the community group the location. The community group can collect DRS eligible containers locally and put them through the DRS machine and the revenue is shared with the LWP. We feel that a strong connection between the DRS and local need will encourage residents to support the community group by providing them with the containers they would otherwise redeem themselves or put through the kerbside recycling system.

## **2. Conclusion**

The new policies detailed in the strategy will be the biggest change for waste and recycling in England in almost a generation. The impact on members of the LWP will be widespread and significant. The new focus on sustainability and resource efficiency moves policy focus beyond avoiding landfill, waste reduction and increased reuse and recycling, and towards increasing the recyclability of products and maximising the recovery of them when they are presented in the collection systems. As more products contain increasing percentages of recycled raw material, the demand for this to replace virgin raw materials will increase and will support the development of more UK based processing infrastructure.

Residents, communities and businesses will all be affected by the new policies and it is the responsibility of the LWP to maximise the benefits for Lincolnshire. This includes using opportunities arising from the changes to leverage further benefits in the form of new local businesses in the recycling and treatment sector or industrial and manufacturing processes that can utilise the increased availability of recycled raw materials. Having already engaged with the first round of consultations the LWP will continue to respond to future consultations in the best interests of member councils and Lincolnshire as a place

## **3. Consultation**

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

No

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

An impact analysis will be carried out when the policy changes are confirmed in legislation. The Government and Defra have indicated this is currently scheduled



to be laid before Parliament in 2020/21.

#### 4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Mapping of LWP objectives against the RAWs proposals
Appendix B	Initial local designs for standardised recycling materials marketing

#### 5. Background Papers

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycling-and-waste/lincolnshire-waste-partnership/a-waste-strategy-for-lincolnshire/37756.article>

Our Waste, Our Resources: a Strategy for England

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf)

This report was written by John Coates, Head of Waste, who can be contacted on 01522 543272 or john.coates@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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## Impacts of national strategy/policy on LWP/JMWMS strategic objectives

Key	Bold = JMWMS Objective; Plain text = What Defra said; <i>Italics</i> = What JMWMS said
<b>Objective 1.</b>	<b>To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	Better quantity and quality in recycling – Section 3.1 (page 68)
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Government continues to support separate collection of dry materials as the default to achieve high quality recycling in particular separating glass and fibres. However we also recognise that in some circumstances separate collection is not necessary to achieve high quality or is not technically, economically or environmentally practicable (TEEP)"</li> <li>• "Government will give further thought to the development of measures to reduce costs of waste collection for businesses and will speak further to industry stakeholders on how best to support small and micro firms especially to recycle more"</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation results (DRS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "We are minded to introduce a DRS for drinks containers in England and Wales, from 2023"</li> <li>• "We will look to introduce a DRS earlier if feasible"</li> <li>• "The specific details of a DRS, including the material and drinks to be included in scope, will be developed further and will be presented in a second consultation in 2020"</li> <li>• "A minority (31%) of local authorities thought a DRS was necessary, with a similar proportion (30%) stating such a scheme was not required"</li> <li>• The consultation questions included the possibility of drop-off points giving the "option to donate deposit to charity".</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation results (EPR)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "We will introduce an extended producer responsibility system for packaging in 2023"</li> <li>• "We will consider the responses and evidence submitted in more detail and will undertake further analysis to inform more detailed proposals on the specific nature of an extended producer responsibility scheme... over the remainder of 2019 and we anticipate bringing our final proposals forward for consultation in 2020"</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation results (Plastic Tax)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The tax will be introduced by 2022"</li> <li>• "HMRC will publish a technical consultation on the detail of the tax design at a later date, and publish draft legislation for consultation in 2020"</li> <li>• "This will help to drive the treatment of plastic waste up the waste hierarchy so that more plastic is recycled rather than being sent to landfill or incineration"</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<p><b>WCA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate collections preferred unless not "necessary" or not "TEEP"</li> <li>• DRS may reduce quantity of recyclables at kerbside</li> <li>• Support for business recycling may open door for more WCA collections</li> </ul> <p><b>WDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May need to make arrangements for separately-collected materials</li> <li>• Possible reduced quantity of recyclables to process due to DRS</li> <li>• Need to ensure that processing arrangements can accept business waste</li> <li>• Opportunity to enable local DRS points to support community groups</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Strategic Review of Kerbside MDR... (Stream 1)</li> <li>• New MDR contract (from 2020) needs to reflect the above</li> <li>• Paper/card trial attempts "separating glass and fibres"</li> </ul>

<b>Objective 2.</b>	<b>To move towards a common set of recycling materials.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	Consistent dry recycling collections – Section 3.1.1 (page 68)
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The government will seek to amend legislation to require all English local authorities to collect at least the following dry materials from 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ glass bottles and containers – including drinks bottles, condiment bottles, jars</li> <li>○ paper and card – including newspaper, cardboard packaging, writing paper</li> <li>○ plastic bottles – including clear drinks containers, HDPE (milk containers), detergent, shampoo and cleaning products</li> <li>○ plastic pots tubs and trays</li> <li>○ steel and aluminium tins and cans"</li> <li>○ "food and drink cartons – we will give further consideration to including this in the core set of materials from 2023"</li> </ul> </li> <li>• "The government will legislate for [regular] reviewing and amending [of] the core set of materials"</li> <li>• "We will seek to amend legislation so that businesses must make arrangements to separate recyclable waste from residual waste"</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation results (EPR)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The majority of respondents (56%) agreed with the proposed definition of full net cost recovery"</li> <li>• "Payments to local authorities for collecting and managing household packaging waste should be based on provision of collection services that meet any minimum requirements... and the collection of a common set of packaging materials"</li> </ul>
<b>Defra presentation at NAWDO (Sep-19)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will legislate to include provisions on core materials to be collected from households and businesses in primary legislation.</li> <li>• We will review our evidence and impact assessment and detailed comments to develop further proposals with stakeholders</li> <li>• We recognise that the proposals will mean new duties for local government. The additional burden presented by these will be appraised in line with New Burdens Doctrine and net costs of new duties will be covered.</li> <li>• We will consult on more detailed regulations and guidance on service standards and separate collection in spring 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<p><b><u>WCA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All materials on (initial) list already included in agreed LWP mix</li> <li>• May need to include "food and drink cartons" if added to Defra's list</li> <li>• "Full net cost" funding through EPR for collection of packaging waste <u>subject to "provision of collection services that meet any minimum requirements"</u></li> </ul> <p><b><u>WDA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Full net cost" funding through EPR for processing of packaging waste <u>subject to WCA collections meeting specifications</u></li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Strategic Review of Kerbside MDR... (Stream 1)</li> <li>• Monitor and comply with any collection requirements for EPR funding</li> </ul>

<b>Objective 3.</b>	<b>To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	Separate food waste collections – Section 3.1.2 (page 70)
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Government will legislate... that every local authority provides householders with a separate food waste collection. Government's preference is that this should be a separate weekly collection of food waste and not mixed with garden waste. However, it is clear that further consideration is needed with respect to local circumstances"</li> <li>• Local authorities will "receive additional resource to meet any new net costs arising from the policies when implemented. This includes both net up front transition costs and net ongoing operational costs"</li> <li>• "Given the strong support for having businesses separate food waste for collection we will seek to amend legislation to require this"</li> </ul>
<b>Defra presentation at NAWDO (Sep-19)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preference is for separate weekly collection of food waste and not mixed with garden waste. (But recognized that some circumstances mean mixed food and garden waste is more practical)</li> <li>• Particular considerations include providing a separate food waste collection for properties in densely populated areas and especially flats and properties above commercial premises as well as very rural areas.</li> <li>• Support needed for financial, communications, contractual and technical.</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<p><b>WCA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely to have to collect food waste from all households (except flats?)</li> <li>• Fully funded by government (subject to meeting service standards?) including(?) communications</li> <li>• Possible co-collection of business food waste</li> </ul> <p><b>WDA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to arrange reception points and processing facilities for food waste</li> <li>• Assess impact of diversion of food from EfW in terms of overall tonnage and of composition (i.e. calorific value)</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Food Waste Trial (Stream 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establish how best to deliver in Lincolnshire</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Action Plan – Location of additional processing/disposal sites. (Stream 4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide sufficient capacity for processing of food waste</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Objective 4.</b>	<b>To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple consultations planned – e.g. Introduction (page 7) <i>We want to lobby national government – e.g. Notes on Objective 4 (page 48)</i></li> <li>• Promoting a circular economy – e.g. Introduction (page 7) <i>We want to promote this – e.g. Section 3.1 (page 12)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Strong support for improving and increasing communications, particularly on greater transparency for end destination of recycling. Funding, in particular, was seen as an important requirement to enable effective communications. This, alongside national and local communications campaigns and clear on-pack labelling were all seen as important"</li> </ul>

<b>Consultation results (EPR)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Strong support for our proposal to make more information on packaging available to consumers"</li> <li>• "Very strong support for using producer fees for communications campaigns"</li> </ul>
<b>Defra presentation at NAWDO (Sep-19)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further consultations to follow in 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible EPR funding for communications campaigns</li> <li>• Further national consultations to follow in 2020</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in ongoing communications campaign</li> <li>• Continue to respond to ongoing programme of government consultations</li> </ul>

<b>Objective 5.</b>	<b>To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	Better quantity and quality in recycling – Section 3.1 (page 68)
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Ambition" of "much higher recycling rate of 65%"</li> <li>• "There was general support for improving data collection on waste and recycling performance in the non-household municipal waste sector"</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work to improve LWP recycling rate</li> <li>• Possibility of even higher targets</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Strategic Review of Kerbside MDR... (Stream 1)</li> </ul>

<b>Objective 6.</b>	<b>To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets.</b>
<b>Objective 7.</b>	<b>To seek to reduce our carbon footprint.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move away from weight-based targets – Section 8.1.2 (page 136)</li> <li>• Use "carbon accounting" – Section 8.1.2 (page 136)</li> <li>• List of proposed new performance indicators – Section 8.2 (page 138)</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "We will work with local authorities on the development of these [yield for different material streams] indicators and seek to trial them over the next few years"</li> <li>• "A number of alternative metrics were proposed and we will consider these further as we develop metrics for this area"</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure LWP KPIs are in line with any nationally-specified measures</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Choosing performance indicators appropriate to measure environmental performance. (Stream 5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to develop and report on locally-agreed KPIs</li> <li>○ Introduce any nationally-defined measures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Objective 8.</b>	<b>To make an objective assessment of what further waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, as necessary, secure appropriate capacity.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	Need For new facilities (e.g. AD) – Section 3.2.2 (page 78)
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Government will legislate... that every local authority provides householders with a separate food waste collection"</li> <li>• "The need to have reliable end markets for recycling was also recognised by the majority of individual and stakeholder respondents"</li> </ul>

<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<b>WDA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to arrange reception points and processing facilities for food waste</li> <li>• Regularly review provision for recyclables to respond to any market changes</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Location of additional processing/disposal sites. (Stream 4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assess options for processing food waste</li> <li>○ New MDR contract from 2020</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Objective 9.</b>	<b>To regularly review the LWP governance model in order to provide the best opportunity to bring closer integration and the implementation of the objectives set by the strategy.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	Better partnership working between councils – Section 3.1.4 (page 73)
<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "General support for having greater collaboration and partnership working between local authorities"</li> <li>• "Government has already committed to reviewing the recycling credit scheme and will take this forward alongside reforms to the UK packaging producer responsibility system and funding arrangements arising from that"</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor review of recycling credit scheme</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Strategic Review of Options for Continuous Improvement... (Stream 3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ongoing overall review of how best to achieve LWP/JMWMS strategic objectives</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Objective 10.</b>	<b>To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services.</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for innovation – Section 7.1 (page 124)</li> <li>• Amending recycling credit system – Section 3.1.5 (page 74) <i>Section 7.2.1 – "finding innovative ways to fairly distribute costs and savings..."</i></li> </ul>
<b>Consultation (DRS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The consultation questions included the possibility of drop-off points giving the "option to donate deposit to charity".</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible government financial support for innovative solutions, although not mentioned further since initial RWS publication</li> <li>• Opportunity to enable local DRS points to support community groups</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Strategic Review of Options for Continuous Improvement... (Stream 3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ongoing overall review of how best to achieve LWP/JMWMS strategic objectives</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Other</b>	<b>Not specifically mentioned in strategic objectives (or can we allocate to one or more of them?)</b>
<b>Original RWS (Dec-18)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing HWRC provision – Section 3.1.6 (page 74)</li> <li>• Monitor composition of residual waste – Section 8.1.6 (page 137) <i>Section 5.3.2 – LWP-wide sampling undertaken in 2017</i></li> </ul>

<b>Consultation results (Consistency)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "We will consult on including this [a minimum service standard of alternative weekly collection for residual waste] in the proposed statutory guidance on minimum service standards"</li> <li>• "We will... give further consideration to the costs and benefits... before making a final decision on whether garden waste collections should be free of charge, or whether charging should be a matter for local decision making"</li> </ul>
<b>Defra presentation at NAWDO (Sep-19)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources and Waste Strategy 2018 committed to reviewing the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 and Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRC) to ensure that both remain fit for purpose</li> <li>• The Controlled Waste Regulations deals with the categorisation of waste into household, commercial or industrial and sets out the conditions under which Local Authorities can charge for certain types of waste</li> <li>• We are looking for engagement from stakeholders welcome views on how best to do this and whether a follow up survey similar to previous on DIY waste would be helpful?</li> <li>• Expect to take forward review over remainder of 2019 and into early 2020 timing subject to progress on other priorities</li> <li>• Suggested areas for review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DIY waste</li> <li>○ Waste from Student accommodation</li> <li>○ Waste from short term holiday lets</li> <li>○ Bulky waste</li> <li>○ Household waste from charity shops</li> <li>○ Role of HWRC (accessibility, opening hours, types of waste processed, current capabilities)</li> <li>○ Capacity to deal with hazardous household waste and textiles</li> <li>○ Barriers to greater recycling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on LWP</b>	<p><b><u>WCA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible "minimum service standard of alternative weekly collection for residual waste"</li> <li>• Possible requirement for "free" garden waste collections</li> <li>• CWR review may change which other collections can be charged for</li> </ul> <p><b><u>WDA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional garden waste (and reduced residual?) if "free" kerbside collections become mandatory</li> <li>• CWR review may change status of DIY waste delivered to HWRCs</li> <li>• Continue to monitor composition of residual waste(?)</li> </ul>
<b>LWP Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action Plan – Review of the Household Waste Recycling Centres. (Action 1.11) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Initial background information compiled, and review now progressing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



# Stick to the SIMPLE 4

01205  
314200

Lincolnshire  
COUNTY COUNCIL  
*Working for a better future*



## RECYCLING IN LINCOLNSHIRE

### Glass bottles and jars



Take all bottle and jar lids off

### Cartons



Empty,  
clean  
and dry

### Food tins, drink cans and empty aerosols



Squash cans  
and bottles  
where  
possible

### Plastic bottles, tubs, pots and trays



Only clear and light coloured

[www.mybostonuk.com](http://www.mybostonuk.com)

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# Stick to the SIMPLE 4

01205  
314200

Lincolnshire  
COUNTY COUNCIL  
*Working for a better future*



## RECYCLING IN LINCOLNSHIRE

### Glass bottles and jars



Take all bottle and jar lids off

### Cartons, paper and cardboard



Empty,  
clean  
and dry

### Food tins, drink cans and empty aerosols



Squash cans  
and bottles,  
flat pack all  
boxes

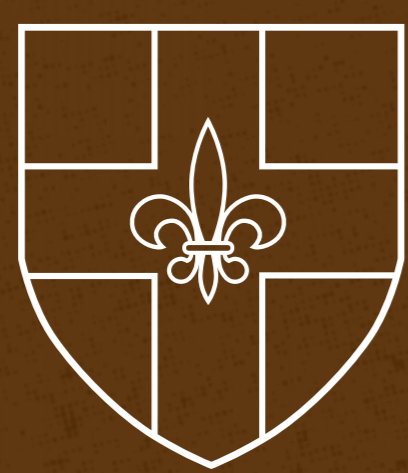
### Plastic bottles, tubs, pots and trays



Only clear and light coloured

[www.mybostonuk.com](http://www.mybostonuk.com)

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CITY OF  
*Lincoln*  
COUNCIL

# WHAT CAN BE RECYCLED IN LINCOLN?

Here's what should go in your brown bin...please ensure all items are clean, dry and not bagged

## 4. PLASTIC

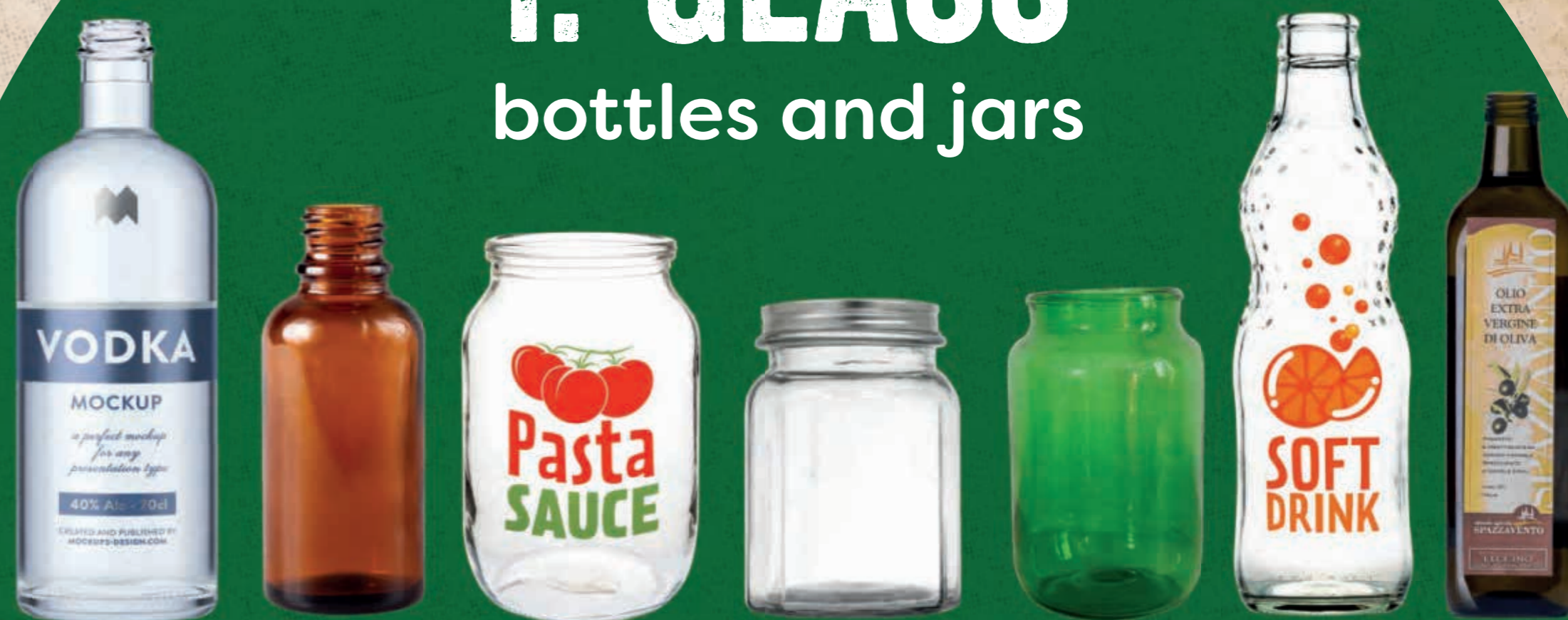
bottles, tubs, pots & trays



clear and light coloured  
plastics only please!

## 1. GLASS

bottles and jars



empty, clean and dry please!

## 2. PAPER

cardboard and cartons



clean and dry with no grease

flatten boxes!

## 3. METAL

tins, cans & empty aerosols



squash cans and  
clean all tins!

Find out more about bins,  
recycling and waste at  
[www.lincoln.gov.uk/recycle](http://www.lincoln.gov.uk/recycle)



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Lincoln's ambitious future



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# Your guide to good recycling

Keep it clean, dry, empty and loose please



North Kesteven  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PAPER & CARD

goes in your purple bin



No grease,  
glitter or grime



## PLASTICS

go in your green lidded bin



Clear & light  
coloured only,  
with tops off

## GLASS

goes in your green lidded bin



Empty, clean  
& remove lids

## METAL

goes in your green lidded bin



Empty and  
clean please



We don't want any plastic bags, crisp packets and black or brown food containers thanks - put these in your black bin. And please don't bag your recycling - keep it loose.

# Your guide to good recycling



North Kesteven  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Keep it clean, dry, empty and loose please

## PAPER & CARD goes in your green lidded bin



No grease,  
glitter or grime

## PLASTICS go in your green lidded bin



Clear & light  
coloured only,  
with tops off

## GLASS goes in your green lidded bin



Empty, clean  
& remove lids

## METAL goes in your green lidded bin



Empty and  
clean please



We don't want any plastic bags, crisp packets and black or brown food containers thanks - put these in your black bin. And please don't bag your recycling - keep it loose.

[www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/recycle](http://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/recycle)

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# RECYCLING - THE FAB FOUR!

With concern about the environment growing, everyone wants to recycle more, but in the past it's been far too complicated. Not any more! From now on, please only put empty "Fab Four" items (clean, dry and not bagged) in your kerbside recycling bin or bag.

## glass bottles and jars

except East Lindsey



## paper, card and cartons

except homes taking part in the separate collection trial



## tins, cans, foil trays and aerosols



## plastic bottles, tubs, pots and trays\*



\*clear or light-coloured items only

If the item doesn't fit into one of these categories, please put it in your main household waste bin or bag - most of this will be burnt to make electricity.

Recycling of items not mentioned above may still be possible at your local household waste recycling centre.

Find out more at [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycle](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycle)

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

Report to:	<b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>26 November 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy</b>

**Summary:**

Local Industrial Strategies (LIS) are being developed across the UK with the aim of addressing issues affecting low productivity (in terms of business efficiency) and regional disparities to create growth and improve living standards across the country.

The current priorities and highlights from the evidence are included in the LIS attached. Members will recall that at the meeting of the Committee in October 2019, the emerging storyboard was discussed, and comments incorporated. The full working draft is now attached for further and more detailed comments from the Scrutiny Committee.

A central aim of the strategy is to put our area in a strong position for the future. It is a long-term strategy to support our growing business sectors. This means taking account of how the economy will evolve in the future, and how trends such as technological change, globalisation and demographic change are likely to impact on our economy.

**Actions Required:**

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the direction and focus of the Draft Local Industrial Strategy.

## **1. Background**

In November 2017, the Government released a white paper titled "Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future." This paper set out the Government's long term plan for boosting productivity and earning power of people in the UK. As part of this, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) across the country were asked to develop their own local industrial strategies alongside Government.

Government has stated that agreeing a LIS will be a necessary condition for Mayoral Combined Authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships to draw down any future Local Growth Funding including the new UK Shared Prosperity Fund,

which is being developed to replace European Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) once we exit the EU.

The aim is that LIS's should help all places to:

- **Increase productivity and realise their potential:** Building on well evidenced and distinctive strengths aligned with the national Industrial Strategy
- **Set out the spatial impacts of national and local policy across cities, towns and rural areas:** Informing priorities and choices and demonstrating how they will allow all communities to contribute to, and benefit from, economic prosperity.

In order to do this our LIS will need to:

- a. **Be distinctive:** Identify distinctive and specific local strengths and weaknesses.
- b. **Align with the national strategy:** Identify priorities across the five pillars of productivity: Ideas, People, Infrastructure, Business Environment and Places and connect into relevant Grand Challenges as set out by Government.
- c. **Take a partnership approach:** Bring together public and private local actors that are brought into a set of shared ambitions.
- d. **Be targeted:** It should not be exhaustive but should identify a strategic course, supported by complimentary policies and actions. There should be a clear rationale as to why proposed interventions will make a difference for specific problems.
- e. **Future proof the economy:** Take account of how the economy will evolve by 2050 – for example, how global trends such as technological change and industrial digitalisation, Brexit, globalisation and demographic change are impacting on the local economy.
- f. **Focus on improving living standards:** As well as economic growth, it is not just about more jobs but more high quality jobs and better pay.
- g. **Evaluate and evolve:** Set out clear plans to evaluate progress and feed this back into ongoing development and enhancement of interventions.
- h. **Seek competitive advantage:** Position Greater Lincolnshire as a demonstrator in areas of key competence aiming for first to market status in crossover points between sectors/industries and technology.

The strategy must be heavily based in evidence therefore the LEP has produced an extensive evidence base on which to base the Local Industrial Strategy, which is due to be published later in the year.

The LEP has been working with private, public and third sector stakeholders and Government departments over the past 18 months to work through the focus and direction of the strategy. This included a public call for evidence on our LIS Framework in January 2019, MP round table meetings with business and numerous stakeholder sessions.

The current priorities and highlights from the evidence are included in the LIS attached. Members will recall that at the last meeting of the Committee, the emerging storyboard was discussed, and comments incorporated. The full working draft is now attached for further and more detailed comments from the Scrutiny Committee.

**2. Conclusion**

As a result of the above work, Greater Lincolnshire LEP is currently in the process of drafting a Local Industrial Strategy, which will be co-produced with Government. Due to the requirement of Government co-production and sign-off it is unclear when the Local Industrial Strategy will be published, but Government have stated that all Local Industrial Strategies will be in place by March 2020.

**3. Consultation**

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

No

**b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

N/A

**4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Greater Lincolnshire LEP Local Industrial Strategy DRAFT (To Follow)

**5. Background Papers**

This report was written by Ruth Carver, who can be contacted on 01522 550515 or [ruth.carver@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:ruth.carver@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

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### Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director of Resources

Report to:	<b>Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>26 November 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 review, consider and comment on the work programme as set out in this report and 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.

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.

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

## 2. Work Programme

<b>26 NOVEMBER 2019 – 10.00am</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy</b>	Matthew Harrison, Senior Commissioning Officer – Flood Risk	<b>PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY</b>
<b>Team Lincolnshire Update</b>	Jill McCarthy, Investment Team Manager	
<b>The impact for Lincolnshire of proposals in the Resources &amp; Waste Strategy</b>	John Coates, Head of Waste	
<b>Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy</b>	Ruth Carver, Commissioning Manager (LEP)	

<b>14 JANUARY 2020 – 10.00am</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals 2020/21</b>	Keith Noyland, Head of Finance – Communities	<b>PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY</b>
<b>Charging for Planning Services</b>	Neil McBride, Head of Planning; Ian George, Historic Places Manager	
<b>Commissioning of Adult Skills and Family Learning Update</b>	Thea Croxall, Principal Commissioning Officer (Learning)	Update report on the current progress of the Adult Skills and Family Learning programme.

<b>25 FEBRUARY 2020 – 10.00am</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Water Resources East</b>	David Hickman, Head of Environment	To update members on the development of the Water Resources East initiative and seek guidance on priorities and approaches to securing resilient water resources.
<b>Developing a strategy for the sustainable future of the coast</b>	David Hickman, Head of Environment	To consult members on developing a coastal strategy linking flood risk management, environmental enhancement and economic / visitor economy growth
<b>Developing the Circular Economy in Lincolnshire</b>	David Hickman, Head of Environment	Progress in implementing more sustainable use of resources across Lincolnshire



14 APRIL 2020 – 10.00am		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
<b>Lincolnshire Broadband Programme Progress Report</b>	Steve Brookes, Lincolnshire Broadband Programme Manager	Review of the implementation of the Lincolnshire Broadband Programme (Onlincolnshire).
<b>Carbon Management Plan Progress Update</b>	David Hickman, Head of Environment	Year one review of the Carbon Management Plan.

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)

### 3. Conclusion

Members of the Committee are invited to review and comment on the work programme and highlight any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

### 4. Consultation

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

Not Applicable

#### b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

### 5. Appendices

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

### 6. 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)

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
I018630	Draft Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy 2019-2050	7 January 2020	Executive	Flood and Water Management Scrutiny Committee; Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee; Departmental Leadership Team; Corporate Leadership Team; Executive Councillor for Economy & Place; Executive Councillor for Commercial & Environmental Management; Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Group; Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy Group; Greater Lincolnshire Leaders & Chief Executives' Group; Public and Stakeholder Consultation	Report	Head of Environment Tel: 01522 554809 Email: david.hickman@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: Commercial and Environmental Management and Executive Director - Place	Yes	All Divisions