



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

17 October 2022

Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee

A reconvened meeting of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee for 13 September 2022 will be held on **Tuesday, 25 October 2022 at 10.00 am in the Council Chamber, 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
Chief Executive

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

Councillors I D Carrington (Chairman), M A Griggs (Vice-Chairman), A J Baxter, M D Boles, I G Fleetwood, A G Hagues, Mrs J E Killey, H Spratt, G J Taylor, L Wootten and R Wootten

**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 25 OCTOBER 2022**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Members	
2	Declarations of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting held on 12 July 2022	5 - 12
4	Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillors and Lead Officers	
5	Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) <i>(To receive a report from Mike Reed, Head of Waste, which invites the Committee to consider a report regarding the Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) due to be considered by the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards between 19-23 September 2022. The views of the Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor as part of their consideration of this item)</i>	13 - 20
6	Sutton Bridge Place Making - Scheme Overview <i>(To receive a report from Mick King, Head of Economic Infrastructure, and Peter Fender, Special Projects Officer, which enables the Committee to consider and comment on the Sutton Bridge Place Making Scheme)</i>	21 - 28
7	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2022-2023 - Quarter 1 <i>(To receive a report from Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development, Chris Miller, Head of Environment, and Mike Reed, Head of Waste, which sets out the performance of the Tier 2 Service Level Performance measures for 2022-2023 Quarter 1 for Economy, Flooding and Waste)</i>	29 - 48
8	Coastal Car Park Strategy <i>(To receive a report from Chris Miller, Head of Environment)</i>	49 - 54
9	Planning Reform and Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) <i>(To receive a report from Phil Hughes, Strategic Planning Manager, which provides a summary of proposed changes to the planning system contained in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) and likely implications for Lincolnshire)</i>	55 - 82

- 10 Theddlethorpe Gas terminal: update** 83 - 88
(To receive a report from Justin Brown, Assistant Director Growth, which updates the Committee on developments at Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal)
- 11 Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme** 89 - 94
(To receive a report by Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, which enables the Committee to comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focussed where it can be of greatest benefit)

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

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

Contact details set out above.

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing [Agenda for Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 25th October, 2022, 10.00 am \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

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<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/council-business/search-committee-records>



**ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE
12 JULY 2022**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR I D CARRINGTON (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors M A Griggs (Vice-Chairman), A J Baxter, I G Fleetwood, A G Hagues, Mrs J E Killey, G J Taylor, L Wootten, R Wootten and N Sear

Councillors C Davie, S Wooley, D McNally and T Dyer attended the meeting as observers via Teams

Officers in attendance:- Adrian Winkley (Minerals & Waste Policy and Compliance Manager – Planning), Chris Miller (Acting Head of Environment), Justin Brown (Assistant Director – Growth), Kiara Chatziioannou (Scrutiny Officer), Mike Reed (Head of Waste), Samantha Harrison (Head of Economic Development), Thea Croxall (Adult Learning & Skills Manager), Mary Powell (Place & Investment Manager) and Thomas Crofts (Democratic Services Officer)

8 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT MEMBERS

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor M D Boles.

It was reported that, under Regulation 13 of the Local Government Committee and Political Groups) Regulation 1990, Councillor N Sear was replacing Councillor H Spratt for this meeting only.

9 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest at this point in proceedings.

10 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 24 MAY 2022

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 24 may 2022 be confirmed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

11 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND LEAD OFFICERS

The Chairman welcomed Members of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee who were observing the meeting in relation to Item 6 Adult Skills & Family

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12 JULY 2022

Learning Programme 2021/22, which was requested to be taken under this Committee's business at the beginning of this Council Term Year.

Councillor Davie, Executive Councillor for Economic Development, Environment and Planning, made the following announcements:

- The cost of living was continually rising.
- Lincolnshire's visitor economy was braced for falls in spending.
- An Energy strategy was being developed, which incorporated the measures to counter rising fuel prices.
- Business Lincolnshire and Team Lincolnshire held a net zero business event at Sutton on Sea last week, with over 60 businesses in attendance. The event helped support business transition towards net zero.
- Works on Eventus at Market Deeping were nearing completion, within budget and on time, creating 2,000 square feet of lettable space for businesses.
- Plans had been submitted for the Council's Multiply Programme.
- Lincolnshire County Council was the regional lead for the Government's local electric vehicle infrastructure fund.
- Business Lincolnshire and Team Lincolnshire were supporting this week's Stokes business event, which provided a workshop for local hospitality businesses.

Members noted the announcements, and the following comments were raised:

- Electric vehicle charging points were needed across the county where there was a discernible demand.
- The Energy Strategy was to be an all-inclusive strategy that looked at domestic and business costs, and encouraging labour and business growth.
- Workforce and labour challenges were recognised to be an issue. Labour shortages were also due to pressures caused by the pandemic.

12 SERVICE LEVEL PERFORMANCE REPORTING AGAINST THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021/2022 - QUARTER 4

Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development, Chris Miller, Acting Head of Environment, and Mike Reed, Head of Waste, presented reports on performance achieved in Quarter 4. The following was highlighted:

Economic Development

- 457 businesses were supported, bringing the total for the year to 1982, exceeding the yearly target of 1737.
- 454 qualifications were achieved, bringing the total for the 2021/22 to 1,724, exceeding the target of 1,400.
- Over 50% of qualifications were delivered in deprived areas of the county.
- An additional £1,682,631 of external funding had been received, bringing the total for the year £20,863,130 just falling slightly short of the target of £21,000,000.

Flooding

- There were 3 Section 19 Investigations started affecting 2 residential and 8 commercial properties.

Waste

- The recycling rate at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) had decreased to 70.04% due to there being less green waste in winter for composting.
- The amount of waste collected at the kerbside was 991kg per household for the full year, which was s below the target of 1000kg per household

During consideration of the report, the following comments were raised:

Economic Development

- ESOL courses were designed to fill a gap in learning provision – delivered on a need basis.
- More focus on employment outcomes concerning the hospitality, construction and health sectors would be ben useful to the Committee in future reports.

Flooding

- Officers were exploring options in reporting the flooding of outbuildings. However, there was a backlog of work pertaining to existing Section 19 investigations which took priority.

Waste

- More data was needed to analyse the fall in recycling at HWRCs and better inform performance target so that they are made more meaningful.
- The Government was pushing to tax businesses on waste.
- Separate paper and card collections rolled out across the county were improving the quality of recycling.
- The Committee were to be updated on how performance targets were calculated and set.
- Paper and card collections were kept separate form other recycling and processed a separate facility.
- Work was underway to investigate haulage capacity of waggons.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report and comments be noted and passed on to the relevant Executive Councillor.
2. That the Committee receive an update on how waste performance targets were calculated and set.

13 ADULT SKILLS & FAMILY LEARNING PROGRAMME 2021/22 (INC. PLANS FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2022/23)

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12 JULY 2022

Justin Brown, Assistant Director – Growth, and Thea Croxall, Adult Learning & Skills Manager, presented a report on the recent work and activity of the Adult Skills & Family Learning Programme. The following was reported:

- Covid had continued to impact the Adult Learning programme, especially concerning staffing.
- Adult Learning provision was provided through 22 sub-contracted. A total of 5,793 unique learners had been engaged on Adult Learning Programmes this year.
- ESOL course were provided as required for Afghan and Ukrainian refugees.
- Course were supporting the tourism and construction sectors recover from the impacts of covid.
- The Learner of the Year awards were presented at the Lincolnshire Show and were a great celebration of the programme and the efforts of learners.
- An outline of the planed programme for next year was presented. It was highlighted that next year’s programme intended to fill the gaps of other funded provisions and recognised a shortfall if provision in South Holland.

During consideration of the report, the following comments were raised:

- Information on learner pass rates and future prospects would be circulated to Members.
- Learners were offered the opportunity to retake assessments.
- Funding for Level 3 qualifications had been secured to roll out additional courses.
- The adult learning system was an awkward and fragmented system and work was underway between the Council and the Government to help join up the system and allow greater focus for local priorities.

Members commented that the report could be made more accessible for the public to understand.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report and comments be noted.
2. That a further update be added to the Committee’s work programme for progress captured in 2022-23.

14 ENVIRONMENT ACT 2021 - GENERAL IMPLICATIONS

Chris Miller, Acting Head of Environment, presented a report on the Council’s requirements when the elements of the Environment Act 2021 come into force. The following was reported:

- In terms of the Council’s business, key impacts of the Environment Act 2021 were within the following areas:

- Regulation – with a new government office for environmental protection.
- Waste – with expectations for the weekly collection of separate food waste.
- Air – with expectations for the environmental health authority to maintain air quality management plans.
- Water – with regard to drainage management.
- Nature – with expectations to increase biodiversity and conservation management by 10% and the introduction of nature banks.
- Sustainability and impact assessments relating to the Act were to become necessary for all future Council decision making.
- An evaluations of the Act’s impacts were currently underway.

During consideration of the report, the following comments were raised:

- New burden funding was available to help with the costs of resourcing new waste collection plans. However, the funding was limited and it was unclear how it was to be administrated.
- Per household waste production metrics were favoured by waste collection authorities so they could calculate service provision.
- PM emissions represented particulate matter in the air.
- Traffic measurements were administrated by the environmental health authority under air quality plans.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report and comments be noted.
2. That the Committee supports preparatory work to be undertaken – including the creation of a sustainability and natural environment assessment template for inclusion in Council decision making.
3. That the Committee receives further updates when various elements of the Environment Act 2021 are brought into force.

15 UPDATE ON VISIT LINCOLNSHIRE & TOURISM COMMISSION

Mary Powell, Place & Investment Manager, presented a report on activities undertaken in the first year of the Tourism Commission Action Plan. The following was reported:

- New funding from the Covid Recovery Fund was evenly split in terms of spend profile 2021/2 and 2022/3.
- A Green Tourism Toolkit had been produced to show to help businesses address changing consumer trends, attract and retain staff; reduce operational costs, reduce negative environmental impact, and help ensure local areas thrive.
- Business.Visitlincolnshire.com was launched in November 2021. The site covered business planning, finance, funding, planning, marketing and digital as well as legislative and industry updates.
- Various new visitor products had been created including a new bird trail.

- Public relations had been overhauled with new video promotions and social media profiles.

During consideration of the report, the following comments were raised:

- Lincolnshire had historically not promoted its tourism offer as well as neighbouring counties. Work was underway to promote the county and make up for lost opportunities.
- Visitors to the Visit Lincolnshire website were as follows:
 - 3% - international
 - 20%
 - The rest were domestic
- Lincolnshire had a lack of accommodation to support the visitor economy at busy points throughout the year. Work was underway to improve this, with hotel studies and pub development initiatives underway.
- Tourism Officers across the county were currently meeting once a week to establish a joined-up approach across authorities.
- The pandemic had skewed data reporting for the past two years. Pre-pandemic data from 2019 was being used to inform work going forward.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report and comments be noted.
2. That the Committee is satisfied with progress reported on Year 1 of the Tourism Commission Action Plan.

16 BUSINESS LINCOLNSHIRE GROWTH HUB ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE BUSINESS SUPPORT LANDSCAPE

Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development, presented a report on the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub and the activity of other business support delivery partners. The following was highlighted:

- The Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub was launched in April 2015.
- Further funding bids to BEIS for additional core revenue funding of £286,625 for the year 22-23 had been successful.
- Additional funding had been received to help transition business readiness post Brexit, support business through the pandemic public health measures, and aid staffing issues.
- Client monitoring and evaluation was undertaken with the following conclusions:
 - 92% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the service.
 - 96% of respondents were very or somewhat likely to recommend the service they received to a friend or colleague.

- A big challenge facing the work of the Growth Hub was that £20 million worth of EU funding and support was to terminate or be scaled back in June 2023, which may end some service provision.

During consideration of the report, the following comments were raised:

- The success of the Growth Hubs was measured by the number of jobs created. It was also pertinent to measure and report value added.
- The Growth Hubs proved to have a positive net effect on job creation.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report and comments be noted.
2. That the Committee support the work of the Growth Hub.

17 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to a report by Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, which invited the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its own work programme for the coming year.

RESOLVED:

That the work programme be approved.

The meeting closed at 12.14 pm

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Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson - Executive Director for Place

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS)

Summary:

This item invites the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee to consider a report regarding the Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS).

This decision is due to be considered by the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards between 19 - 23 September 2022. The views of the Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards as part of his consideration of this item.

Actions Required:

That the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee: -

- (1)** considers the attached report and determines whether the Committee supports the recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards as set out in the report.
- (2)** agrees any additional comments to be passed on to the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards in relation to this item.

1. Background

The Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards is due to consider the Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) between 19 - 23 September 2022. The full report to the Executive Councillor is attached at Appendix 1 to this report.

2. Conclusion

Following consideration of the attached report, the Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendations in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards. Comments from the Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor.

3. Consultation

The Committee is being consulted on the proposed decision of the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards between 19 - 23 September 2022.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix 1	Report to the Executive on Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS).

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Leanne Fotherby, Senior Commercial and Procurement Officer and Mike Reed, Head of Waste Service who can be contacted on leanne.fotherby@lincolnshire.gov.uk and mike.reed@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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

Report to:	Councillor D McNally, Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards
Date:	19 - 23 September 2022
Subject:	Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS)
Decision Reference:	I027865
Key decision?	Yes

Summary:

The Council's Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) for the disposal of the material received into the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) has now expired and contracts let from the DPS end in October 2022. This report sets out a proposed course of action regarding the procurement of a new DPS and delegation of the necessary decisions.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive Councillor for Waste and Trading Standards:

- (1)** Approves the implementation of a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) from October 2022 for the procurement of new contracts for the receipt and recycling of materials deposited at the Council's Household Waste Recycling Centres.
- (2)** Delegates to the Executive Director – Place authority to give effect to determine the final form of the Dynamic Purchasing System and to approve the entering into of the any new contracts procured through the DPS.

Alternatives Considered:

(1) Not Awarding a Contract for disposal of waste deposited at HWRCs:

Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory duty to dispose of waste materials deposited by Lincolnshire residents at its Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Therefore, this option was rejected as the Council would not be fulfilling its statutory duty.

(2) Invitation to Tender:

Due to the number of contracts required and the requirement for flexibility in

awarding the contracts this option is not recommended. The Invitation to Tender route would not provide a flexible solution which could be changed to better reflect the requirements of interlinking contracts which will be reprocedured in 2024 - such as the haulage contract for example. Also the Environment Act 2021 may require significant changes to the specifications and/or Contractors who are able to dispose of the waste and the ITT route could result in a number of ineffective contracts as it is unable to react quickly to changing requirements.

Reasons for Recommendation:

The course of action proposed is compliant with the Public Contract Regulations and offers a tried and tested and efficient route to procurement. The Council needs security of supply of these vital services along with a flexible solution which may be changed as and when required by the Council to reflect changing requirements.

The Environment Act 2021 may require significant changes to the way Local Authorities dispose of waste streams which could lead to significant changes to the specification and the Contractors who are able to dispose of the waste streams. The proposed procurement route will allow for the Council to close the DPS at any time with notice. As there will be a notice period in which the Council will need to have any changes in place as a result of the Environment Act 2021 we can utilise this to ensure the DPS ends as other contracts start to maintain continuity of service.

1. Background

1. Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory duty to dispose of waste materials deposited at its Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs).
2. The Council discharges this duty by hauling materials away from HWRCs to various sites around the County where the materials are then recycled.
3. Since 2017 contracts for the receipt and recycling of this material have been issued through a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS). A DPS is a procurement process under which suppliers who have met specified pre-qualification requirements are admitted to a list of approved suppliers to deliver specified categories of services. Contract opportunities are then offered to the suppliers on the list rather than put through a process that offers the opportunity to the open market.
4. A DPS is an excellent procurement vehicle for requirements such as these where there are a large number of individual suppliers distributed across a geographic area.
5. Since its inception the DPS for the receipt and recycling of materials from the HWRCs has worked well and the Council has taken advantage of the inherent flexibility of the DPS to improve the way the DPS functions through its life adding new waste streams and collection points and encouraging new suppliers to join to increase competitiveness for HWRC materials. The separated paper and card

collections has not had any impact to the volume of material presented at the HWRCs.

6. This DPS has now expired, and contracts let from the DPS end in October 2022. It is therefore proposed to procure a new DPS to replace the expired DPS to be based heavily on the pre-existing DPS with some minor improvements, these being:
 - a. A modification to the evaluation mechanism to allow for weightings to be applied to the gate fee and milage pricing elements. It is proposed that these weightings will be applied on lots which are traditionally high volume such as green waste and timber where it is critical that short journeys are undertaken to allow for high frequency of collections to keep HWRC sites clear at busy times. This will have additional benefits to local traffic and the environmental impact of hauling the material.
 - b. The inclusion of an additional lot for the reception of food waste to provide the Council with Anaerobic Digestion capacity in the event that we require it due to upcoming legislative changes under the Environment Act 2021.
 - c. An increase to the 'turnaround time' at the HWRC reception sites from 15 minutes to 30 minutes
 - d. The ability to add sites from neighbouring authorities, such as North and North-East Lincolnshire, to increase opportunities for efficiency and savings
7. A DPS will provide sufficient flexibility to allow for any changes that might come about from reprocurement of the material haulage contract in 2024 and also any changes to minimum treatment levels that might be required due to improvement in the quality of deposited materials as a result of ongoing engagement with the public off the back of the paper and card roll out.
8. The Council's haulage contract for HWRC materials contains a stipulation that a fixed number of vehicles are available to transport material at most times. This can be increased at peak times – for example in the summer due to increased volumes of green waste - but even so, traditionally during busy periods, it has been challenging to manage intake and outtake at the HWRC sites. The current DPS evaluation mechanism, whilst generally working well, does not easily allow the Council to weight journey times for high-volume waste streams and this has led to longer than ideal journey times from HWRC sites to reception sites causing operational disruption at the HWRCs such as containers not being emptied quickly resulting in residents being unable to deposit that particular material. Providing for this weighting within the evaluation mechanism will allow the Council to achieve shortened journey times for high volume materials resulting in more containers being emptied.
9. It is anticipated that through engagement and communication we will improve the quality of the waste material deposited at the HWRCs and this will encourage more providers onto the DPS and improve competition. The Waste Services Team are currently engaging with the public regarding the materials that can be recycled at the HWRCs. Samples of HWRC paper and card have been sent to our Paper and Card Offtaker in order to understand the quality of paper and card from the HWRC

sites and encourage other processors to join the DPS to bid for quality material which will enable LCC to generate an income from it.

10. The performance management framework in place in the current DPS works well and allows the Waste Services Operations team to effectively manage the volumes of material at the HWRC sites. The DPS provides the flexibility to review the performance management framework to bring them in line with other contracts that are due for procurement for example the haulage contract. As material streams are cleaned up the DPS will also enable the Waste Services Team to review disposal performance against the waste hierarchy.
11. This DPS will be live prior to the existing contracts expiring, to enable continuity of service, and will be open for a period of 10 years with the option to extend for a further period of up to 10 years. We will have the option to close the DPS at any point by providing a short notice period. This will provide the Council the opportunity to implement actions following the enactment of the Environment Act 2021 and either modify the DPS to comply with any changes the Act may bring into effect or close the DPS and procure the services in a manner which will provide the best outcomes for the Council whilst ensuring compliance.

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.

A separate Equality Impact Assessment has not been undertaken. However, the procurement supports the Council to enable front line HWRC Staff to be more responsive to support individuals who may have a protected characteristic such as people with a disability and younger and older people with the disposal of their household waste.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (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 and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

The DPS allows greater flexibility to meet operational emergencies. This allows material to be disposed of at recycling facilities without diversion to landfill when disruption occurs. Landfill is more environmentally damaging than recycling, so the DPS is better for the environment. The DPS also allows recycling off-takers to be used which are closer to each HWRC thus reducing the carbon miles generated by haulage which also benefits the environment.

Crime and Disorder

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

The decision is not considered to have any implications for the section 17 matters.

3. Conclusion

A Dynamic Purchasing System will provide the Council with a flexible solution which may be changed as and when required by the Council to reflect changing requirements. It also enables Suppliers to apply for a place on the DPS at any time during the life of the DPS. Modifications to the evaluation mechanism will allow for shorter journey times with resultant benefits to local traffic, the environmental impact of haulage of materials and operational improvement at the HWRC sites.

4. Legal Comments:

The Council has the power to procure the contracts referred to and the use of a Dynamic Purchasing System is compliant with the Council's obligations under procurement law.

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

5. Resource Comments:

Funding for this provision is available within the service budget.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

N/A

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

The decision will be considered by the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 14 September 2022 and the comments of the Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor.

d) Risks and Impact Analysis

See the body of the Report.

7. 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 Leanne Fotherby, Senior Commercial and Procurement Officer and Mike Reed, Head of Waste Service who can be contacted on leanne.fotherby@lincolnshire.gov.uk and mike.reed@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place	
Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Sutton Bridge Place Making – Scheme Overview

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the Sutton Bridge Place Making Scheme, which seeks to deliver a programme of integrated initiatives in Sutton Bridge to:

- (i) create the conditions to increase footfall between the marina and local businesses and services and increase local spend and potentially small business growth; and,
- (ii) add value to the scheme to extend the original moorings delivered in summer 2021, which was fully funded through the Sail the Wash initiative.

The Sutton Bridge Place Making Scheme aims to support the village by enhancing its appeal both to residents and visitors by improving the physical and visual links between the riverside, bridge, moorings, and the village centre.

Actions Required:

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

- (1) review and comment on the contents of this report; and
- (2) recommend any actions to the relevant Executive Councillor for their consideration.

1. Background

This project seeks to enhance the village's major assets – the river, the historic bridge, the riverside moorings, and its position as the gateway to Lincolnshire – and to create the conditions to increase footfall between the marina and local businesses and services and increasing local spend and potentially small business growth.

It also seeks to take advantage of the area's potential for tourism, with nearby attractions such as the Sir Peter Scott Lighthouse, St Matthew's Church (the only flintstone church in Lincolnshire) and the use of the area as a practice site for the 617 Squadron in preparation for the Dam Busters raid.

In addition, it would build on the area's potential for tourism now that it is on the route of the England Coast path.

Sutton Bridge is also near The Wash. This is an area of outstanding natural beauty and is a designated European Marine Site. It is England's largest bay and contains extensive sandflats and saltmarshes which are home to a diverse habitat of marine mammals, shellfish, wildfowl, and many other migratory birds.

The 'Sail The Wash' initiative, comprising Fenland District Council, Lincolnshire County Council and the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, promotes The Wash to more water-based visitors. A project to extend the existing floating pontoons at Sutton Bridge has recently been completed, delivering an additional 58 metre infill pontoon and a new 35 metre pontoon extension. This will provide further potential to stimulate activity in the area.

The proposed project would work closely with the local community, whereby they would be involved in all aspects of the project's development, helping them understand, appreciate, and build upon what makes the place unique.

1.1 The Project

The proposed scheme consists of two inter linked projects, supported by on-line promotional initiatives:

Pedestrian improvements – Improvements to the route for pedestrians from the riverside and moorings to the village centre. The improvements would include – new steps down from the riverbank near the bridge, a new ramp near the moorings and new dropped kerbs at all crossing points on the main road.

Community arts project – a series of street furniture, artworks and bespoke features designed in co-ordination with the community and the University of Lincoln's 'Transported Arts' team.

1.2 Budget

The project would require £100,000 of Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) funding, which is the subject of a separate funding bid which will be determined by the Executive Director – Resources in consultation with the Leader of the Council (Executive Councillor: Resources, Communications and Commissioning), and has been designed to be delivered within that figure.

In addition to the potential LCC £100k funding we have attracted the following contributions to deliver the arts project:

£ 2,500	Capital funding from Transported
£ 650	Capital funding from South Holland District Council
£ 9,200	in-kind funding from Transported Arts
<u>£ 1,250</u>	in-kind funding from the local carving group.
£13,600	

Transported Arts' in-kind funding includes their costs for:

- project management
- equipment and time for all public engagement events
- marketing/advertising costs
- costs of taking a group of local people from Sutton Bridge to Boston to look at similar projects there.

1.3 Issues

LCC leases the riverbank from the Henry Smith Charity and would need its consent for any works in this area. The riverbank is also a flood defence so work in this area would require Environment Agency permission.

1.4 Progress

Pedestrian improvements

The Council's Technical Services Partnership (TSP) has been engaged to assist in delivering this element of the project.

TSP's initial feasibility work helped develop the details of the improvements within the indicative budget. TSP has also consulted with the local highway officer and is now in the process of consulting the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership. Local disabled and access groups are also being consulted.

Community arts project

The University of Lincoln's Transported Arts Team has been engaged to deliver an initial community consultation exercise. This initial public engagement exercise would be followed by a second phase to develop and design the finished artworks.

The initial community engagement exercise included a series of public carving workshops, every weekend in July 2022 in the village centre. These events were very successful and over 80 people have been involved in them.

The feedback has identified some themes that would be reflected in the first stage of the art project. These have centred around local historical and river related subjects and wildlife, particularly birds. There are several locals who have said they would want to contribute, including the 96-year-old who was the Swing bridge's maintenance engineer and the carpenter who repaired the windows on the bridge.

The approach to the initial art project would be likely to be carpentry based. The initial concept would be to have a raised viewing platform on the riverside, in the form of the prow of a boat, with a second smaller structure on the village green. Then to create a trail encouraging people to follow the route from the village centre to the riverside.

This first stage of the project would be done as a community project, with the construction of the features being done locally and extra artworks being created in coordination with local schools and community groups.

1.5 Member and public engagement

A meeting took place with Councillor J. Tyrrell on 29th March to apprise him of the project. A further meeting took place on 11th July with Councillors J. Tyrrell, C. Davie and T. Dyer to discuss progress with the project.

Once the details of the art project have been developed there would be a public meeting in the village to discuss the proposals for the project.

1.6 Programme

- ✓ Technical Services Partnership engaged to assist on the project April 2022
- ✓ Public engagement arts project begins in the village July 2022
- ✓ TSP complete their feasibility work and start consultation Aug. 2022
- TSP complete design and tender for footpath works Nov. 2022
- Fabrication of artworks starts Nov. 2022
- Footpath works start on site Jan. 2023
- Footpath works completed on site Mar. 2023
- Artworks installed on site and project completed Mar. 2023

2. Conclusion

This project would deliver much needed improvements in a Lincolnshire village that is at the gateway to the county, enhancing the area for local businesses and services, visitors and residents.

The project would put the community at the heart of what will be delivered. This approach will ensure that the community take an active part in the scheme and have a strong sense of ownership for what is delivered.

Members of the Committee are invited to review and comment on the overview of this project and highlight any additional matters which could be considered in delivering this project within the indicative budget.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

The major risk to the project is in delivering improvements on land leased to but not owned by Lincolnshire County Council. To mitigate this risk early consultation has taken place with the landowner (The Henry Smith Charity).

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Plan - Footpath and roadway improvements

5. Background Papers

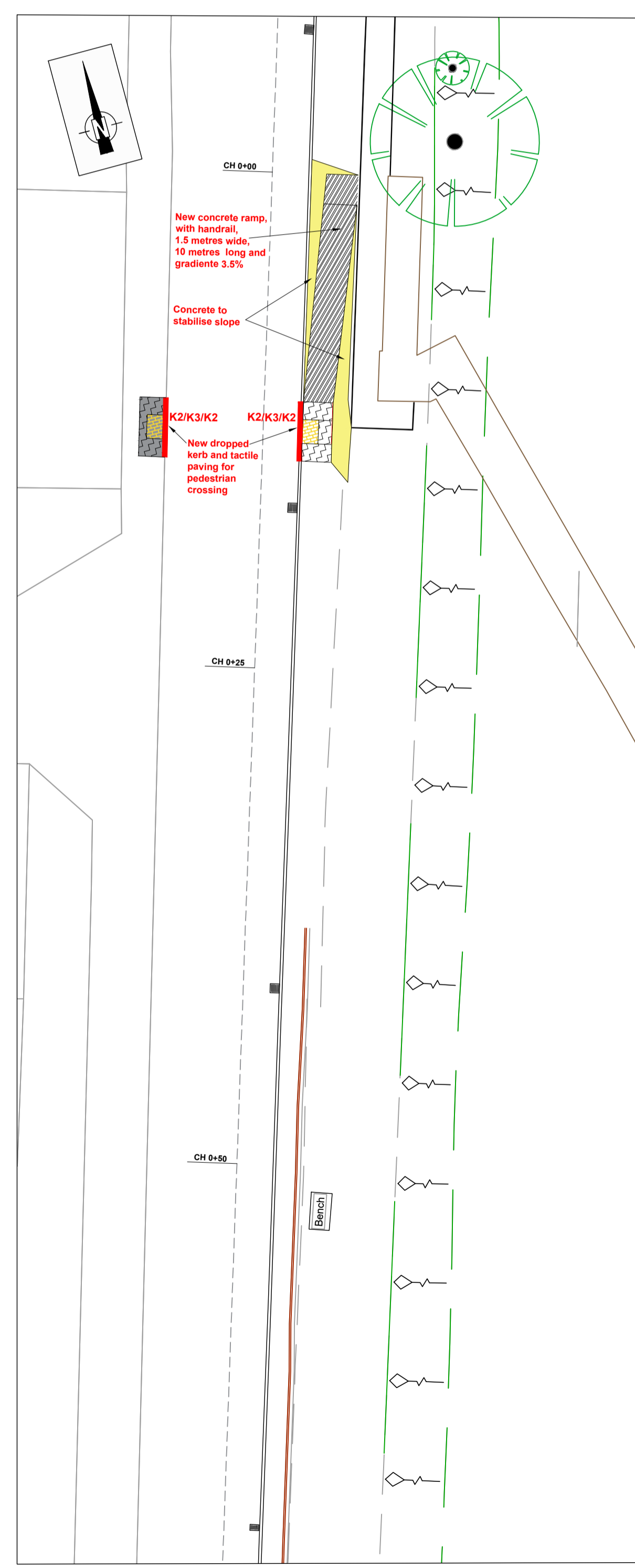
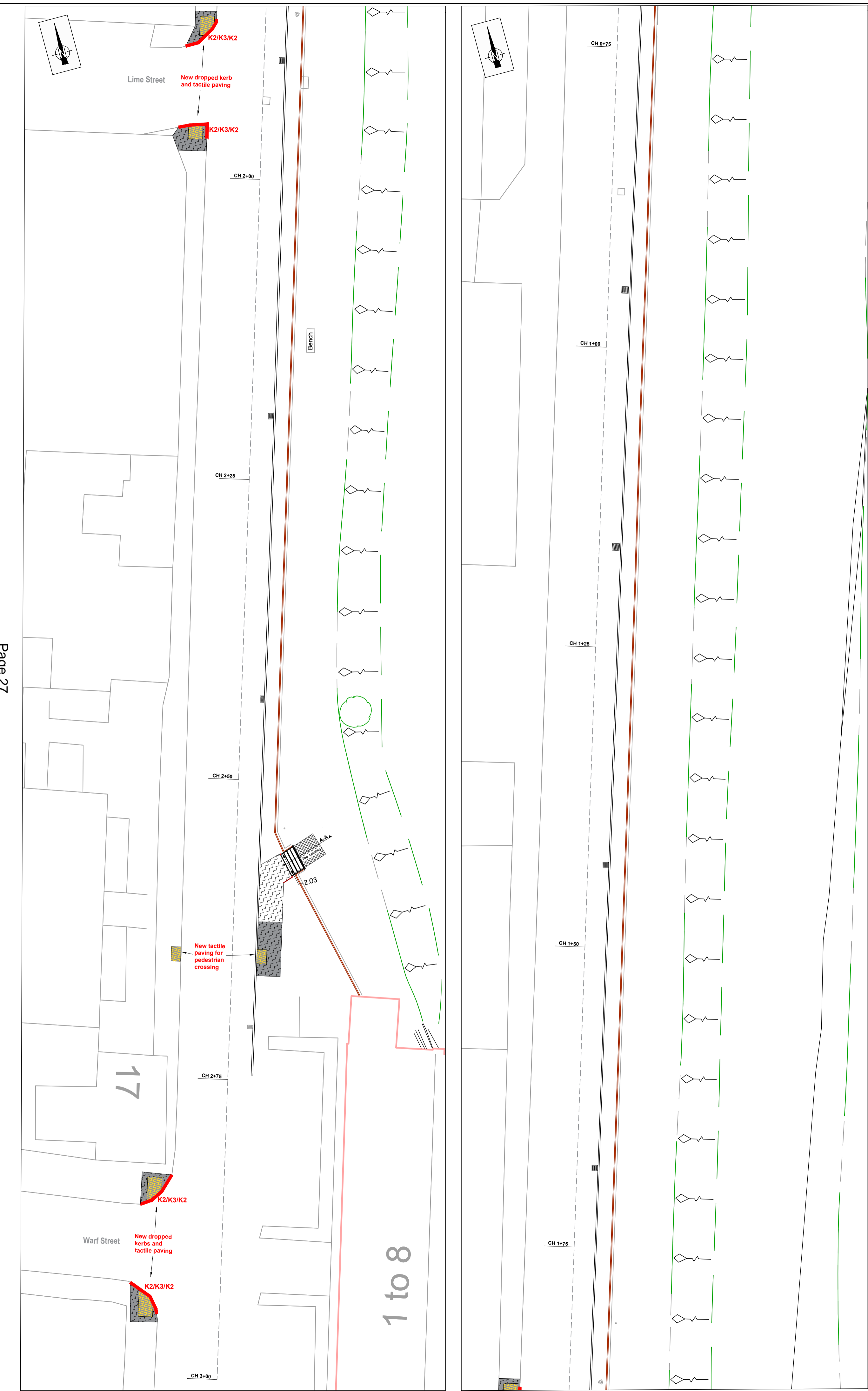
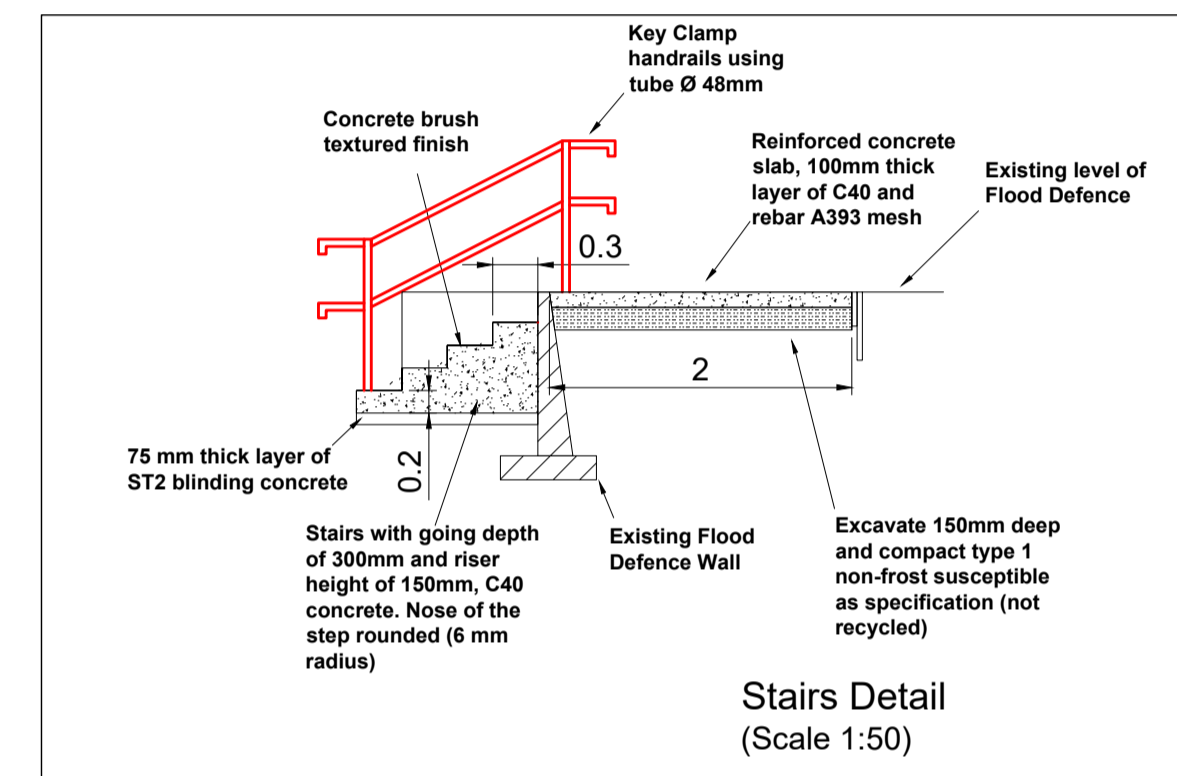
No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Peter Fender, Senior Project Officer, who can be contacted on 07774924946 or peter.fender@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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Key

- New footway construction to SD/11/2 comprising:
 - 100mm (or 150mm for Pedestrian Crossing) Type 1 granular sub-base
 - 50mm AC20 Dense Binder course 40/60 grade
 - 25mm AC6 close graded footway surface course 100/150 grade
- Reinforced concrete slab, 100mm thick layer of C40 and rebar A393 mesh
- Break up and remove footway material.
- Break up and remove existing footway material.
 - Lay Tactile paving to SD/11/06 and SD/11/12: concrete 'Dimple' blocks (unless otherwise stated) 200mm x 133mm x 60mm, laid on 30mm sand, 100mm AC20 dense binder and 150mm type 1 sub-base. Colour of blocks to be buff. Blocks to be surrounded by K5 (50mm x 150mm) precast edging kerbs.
- Precast concrete kerbs to SD/11/2 and SD/26/111:
 - Type K1 (11mm upstand)
 - Type K2 Droppers
 - Type K3 Dropped (6mm upstand)
 Includes break up and remove existing kerbs.



PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY/FEASIBILITY DRAWING PRIOR TO DETAILED DESIGN ONLY

FOR THIRD PARTY USE, THIS DRAWING SHALL BE DEEMED CURRENT ONLY AT THE DATE OF APPROVAL. PLEASE CHECK FOR AMENDMENTS BEFORE USE

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS THIS DRAWING TO BE ISSUED FOR DETAILED DESIGN, PRICING OR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

Drawing Approval

Latest Revision: A1
 Drawn/Designed by: VRR
 CAD By: MRG
 Approved By: DJC 12/08/2022

Scale: 1:200
 Primary: 1:200
 Secondary: (Do not scale from this drawing)

TSP, Highways County Offices Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL Customer Service Centre : 01522 782070		 Working for a better future
 BS 20105		
Drawing Number: 0859 Alternative Scheme Code: / 01 / 0001 Structure No: N/A Parish: SUTTON BRIDGE Description: SUTTON BRIDGE CROSSKEYS MARINA NEW FOOTPATH AND RAMP	Scheme Reference: / 01 / 0001 Road No: N/A SCN No: N/A Site Ref: N/A	Revision Number: A1

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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Service Level Performance Reporting against the Performance Framework 2022-2023 - Quarter 1

Summary:

This report sets out the performance of the Tier 2 Service Level Performance measures for 2022-2023 Quarter 1 for Economy, Flooding and Waste which are within the remit of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee.

Actions Required:

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the details of the performance contained in the report and recommend any changes or actions to the relevant Executive Councillor.

1. Background

1.1 Economy Performance Measures

The targets measure the number of businesses supported, the number of adults gaining qualifications and the amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire. Progress has been very good to date. The Growth department has been very innovative and resourceful and changed the mode of delivery to a virtual model very quickly; this alongside the government grants has greatly supported our learners and business community.

Businesses Supported

During Q1 a total of 327 businesses were supported by the Council against a target of 372. However, the success in bidding for external funding for extra activity which will be introduced later in the year means that we are confident that we will meet the end-of-year target.

The Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub has supported 133 businesses in Q1. There has been an extension to our European funded programme until June 2023, which means that we can

continue to provide generalist and specialist advisory support, business development programmes and implementation grants to businesses. To date the 'Next Level' Scale Up programme has been very well received as have the Pub Diversification, Manufacturing Transformation and Supply Chain Support programmes. New programmes due to start in Q2 include Creative Catalyst and a small programme specifically for Creative / Digital / Tech Businesses. Results from these will be reflected as the year progresses – as such the Growth Hub continues to be on track to reach the full year target.

Through the Place and Investment Team services, via Inward Investment support, Team Lincolnshire, and the account management of foreign owned businesses, we have seen significant growth in relation to the number of investment opportunities resulting in a total of 185 businesses being supported during Q1. Team Lincolnshire and Business Lincolnshire flew the flag for the region at two Business Expos where procurement workshops were held to support businesses with their growth plans and give them tools and guidance on how to win new contracts. Team Lincolnshire also delivered an Industry Insight Tour of the Lincoln Medical School at the University of Lincoln, a Flagship event on Active Partnerships, supported LCC at the Lincolnshire Show and attendance at UKREiif (Real Estate Investment & Infrastructure Forum) in Leeds to attract new inward investors to the county.

The Economic Infrastructure Property Portfolio continues to support in the region of 150 small businesses are through business premise tenancies. Of these many take up support from Business Lincolnshire and in Q1 a further 9 businesses accessed supported to develop and grow.

Qualifications Achieved

Not reporting this Quarter.

External Funding Attracted

During Q1 £3,569,894 of external funding has been received, above the quarterly target of £3,494,410. External funding received in Q1 is broken down as follows:

- i. Funding of £42,315 was secured from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub. This has been received to expand the work carried out to provide advice to businesses. This is more than planned due to changes in spend profile, however the full year target is unchanged and future quarters will even out.
- ii. The European funds for the Growth Hubs Business Lincolnshire Sustainable Business Growth 2 programme has received £322,315 income for April to June 22. This is more than planned due to the extension funding as mentioned earlier.
- iii. Adult Education Budget Community and Family Learning fund of £510,155. This is the amount of Adult Education external funds that are programme for the Period 1st April to 31st July 2022.

- iv. Levelling Up Funds for the A16 improvement programme of £2,109,300 has been received in advance of the 22/23 drawdown.
- v. UK Community Renewal Funds of £585,809 have been received to support two successful Lincolnshire Programmes: HWLINCS Ltd (formerly Health Watch Lincolnshire) – a feasibility study into working practices and barriers for recruitment and retention in the care sector in Boston and the East of Lincolnshire and also to the Abbey Access Centre – Working and Connecting Communities programme delivered in Lincoln.

1.2 Flooding Performance Measures

The measure reported relates to one the County Council's functions as Lead Local Flood Authority under the Flood and Water management Act (2010). It is calculated on the basis of the number of formal investigations undertaken by the County Council under section 19 of the Act. Under this legislation each Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) is responsible for determining the threshold which triggers a formal investigation.

Lincolnshire County Council has set this threshold as any incident in which one or more domestic properties are flooded internally, the strategic highway network is significantly affected, or where there is significant impact on farmland or there is a significant impact on a community, for example impacts on schools, commercial property or access to important local services.

In addition, the Council also maintains a record of 'near misses' – those incidents that are reported which do not necessarily meet the formal investigation threshold, but which could indicate a potential future issue, or identify a localised issue that can be rectified in the course of service delivery.

Three new formal investigations were started in quarter one of 2022-2023 under section 19 of the Act. A total of three properties were affected being two residential properties and one commercial property. This compares with eighteen investigations initiated in quarter four of the previous year.

The cost of a S.19 investigation varies depending on the complexity of the flooding involved therefore influencing officer and TSP time in carrying out the investigation and preparing the report. As a guide, approximate costs may vary between £3000 and £7000 per report with a reasonable average perhaps being around £5000. The exceptional weather events over 2019/20 generated unprecedented numbers of investigations (197) which put immense pressure on resources, and which created a large backlog of work. To put this into context the total number of S.19 investigations between 2012 (when we first started conducting investigations) to 2018 was 199. Whilst we are currently in a long period of dry weather this has allowed us to catch up with this backlog, however a period of summer storms or a change in weather patterns has the potential to reverse that very quickly as can be seen from the recent storm events in late August affecting certain areas of the County and in particular Market Rasen and Spalding. As a result of this single storm (as at 31/8/22) a further 47 confirmed s.19 investigations will be required to be undertaken comprising

c.147 properties and roads affected. This is a dynamic situation as investigations continue and it is anticipated that these numbers will rise as further information comes to light and details are confirmed.

In Lincolnshire we instigate a S.19 investigation each time internal flooding occurs to a property. There are a variety of thresholds applied by LLFAs for deciding when to conduct a section 19 investigation. Like ourselves some LLFAs will investigate, under the Section 19 procedure, every internally flooded property. However, commonly, a threshold of five flooded properties is applied whilst some authorities apply a threshold of ten. One authority applies a threshold of 20 flooded properties. Whilst it is usual these authorities that have a higher threshold investigate all reports of flooding, a full Section 19 procedure is applied only to the larger events.

It is also noted that if the source of flooding is clear, there is no need for a section 19 report, and that many LLFAs complete detailed post flood reports with investigation and recommendations but falling short of the full Section 19 procedure. Equally the process needs to be flexible and proportionate to the event. While the absence of a common threshold for triggering a Section 19 report might be seen as a matter for concern, it can also be argued that it is appropriate for authorities to have a discretion as to the circumstances in which “it considers it necessary or appropriate” to conduct an investigation: there would be limited benefits, for example, if the reason for the flooding is already clear, and if a remedy is under way. {Data on LLFA reporting taken from Jenkins Report (May 2020) – Report of a review of the arrangements for determining responsibility for surface water and drainage assets (publishing.service.gov.uk)}

The number of near miss information which has now been collated is detailed in the table below.

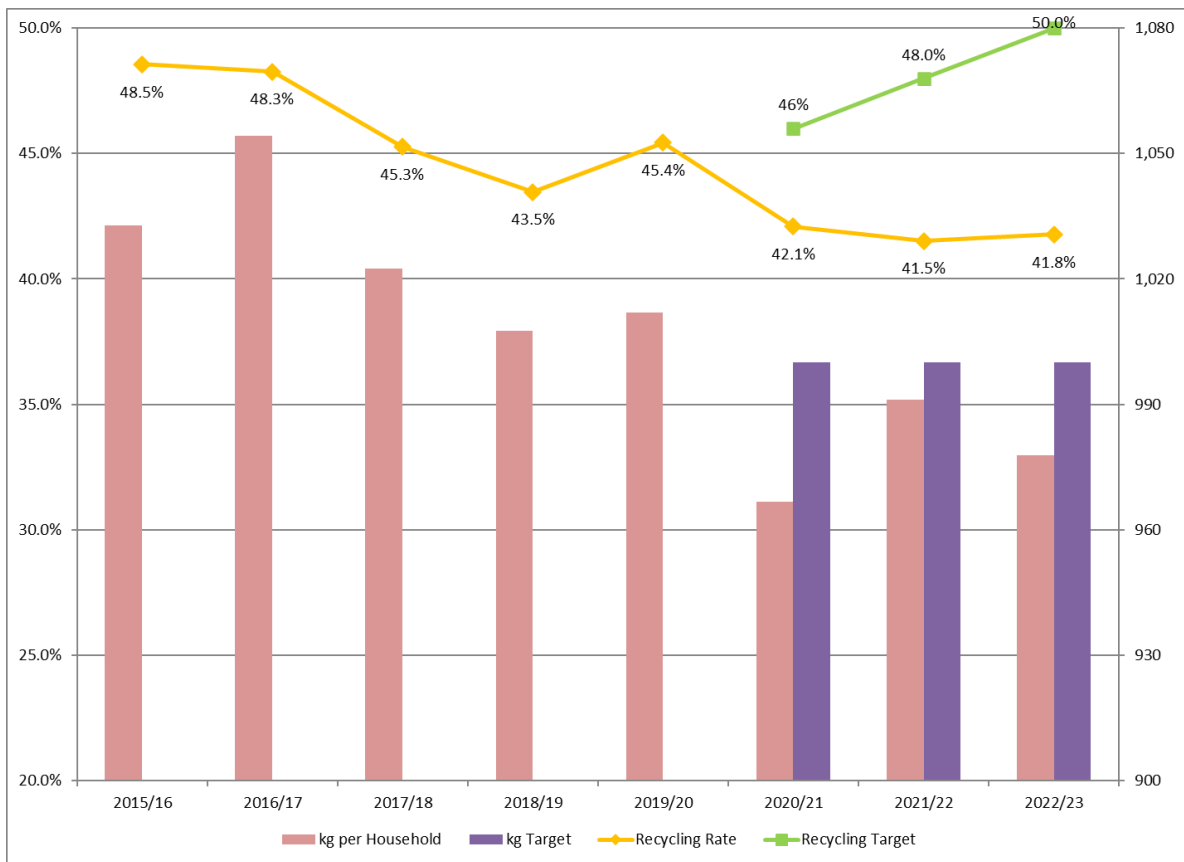
Near Miss	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total	Annual Average
Property	124	38	39	23	75	14	44	374	157	489	110	1487	135
Street	102	54	64	10	24	11	29	84	26	140	29	573	52
Total	226	92	103	33	99	25	73	458	183	629	139	2060	

Near misses may include flooding to gardens, outbuildings, or the road. As can be seen the numbers are significant and whilst it is a useful exercise to gather this data to build a picture to inform potential future mitigation works, taking the above information as context, to instigate a full s.19 investigation in each of these cases would be significantly beyond the current resource and funding mechanisms in place.

1.3 Waste Performance Measures

Whilst the charts on the attached datasheets show actual performance in Quarter 1 (Apr-Jun), those figures reflect that there’s always more green waste composted in Summer than in Winter. Thus, forecasting for 2022/23 as a whole (shown on the below chart and under “further details” in the datasheets) suggests that:

- Recycling at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) is likely to be below target, albeit better than in 2021/22 – We are continuing to work with our Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) partners to improve this.
- Recycling rate (overall) has fallen considerably since pre-covid (see below chart) as the public are presenting less waste for recycling – The LWP are working to increase this rate through initiatives such as food waste recycling.
- Household waste collected (kg per household) has also fallen since pre-covid, and this is a good thing – We will continue to monitor this and, if it increases again, we'll seek to introduce waste minimisation initiatives.
- Household waste to landfill (%) remains low as we continue to divert the vast majority of our non-recyclable waste to our Energy from Waste facility.



2. Conclusion

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited to review and comment on the performance information for Quarter 1 and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not applicable.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Economy Performance Measures
Appendix B	Flooding Performance Measures
Appendix C	Waste Performance Measures

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by

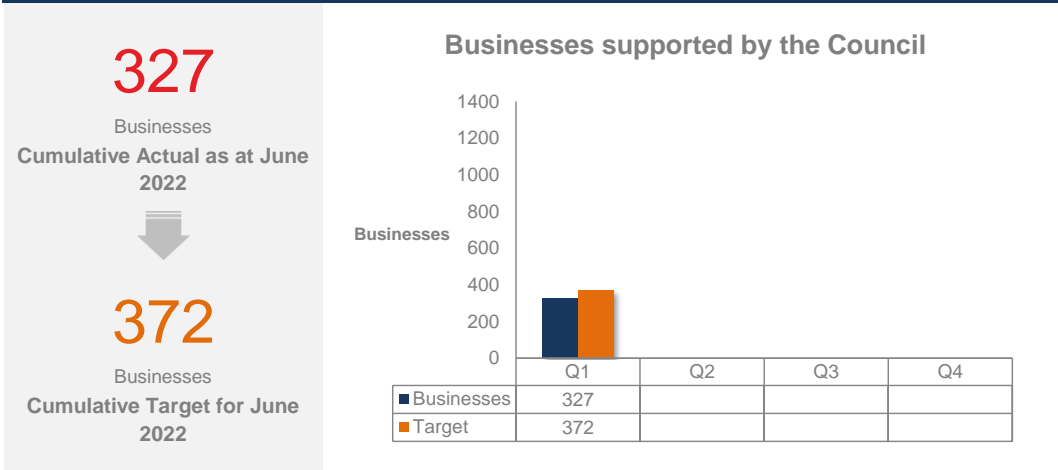
- Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development, who can be contacted on 07920 750343 or samanthal.harrison@lincolnshire.gov.uk;
- Chris Miller, Head of Environment, who can be contacted on 07919 320273 or Chris.Miller@lincolnshire.gov.uk; and
- Mike Reed, Head of Waste who can be contacted on 07557 169890 or Mike.Reed@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Businesses supported by the Council

Number of businesses who receive direct support and advice from services the Council commission. The council commissions a series of programmes which help business leaders to grow their business. The businesses who receive support will grow, creating jobs and other opportunities (e.g. supply chain). A higher number of businesses supported by the Council indicates a better performance.



Not achieved



About the latest performance

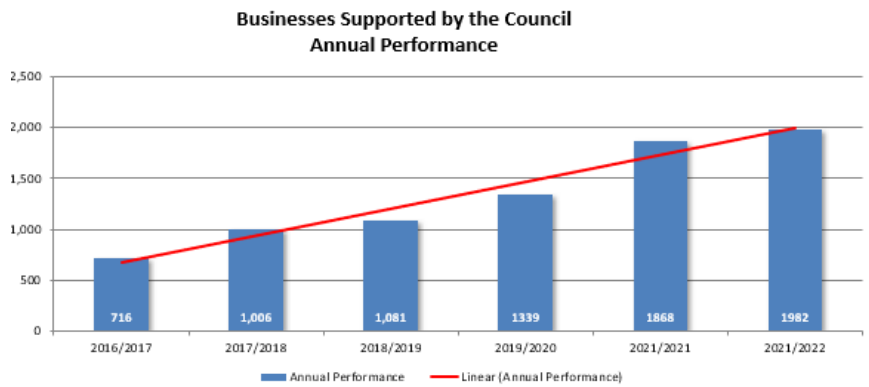
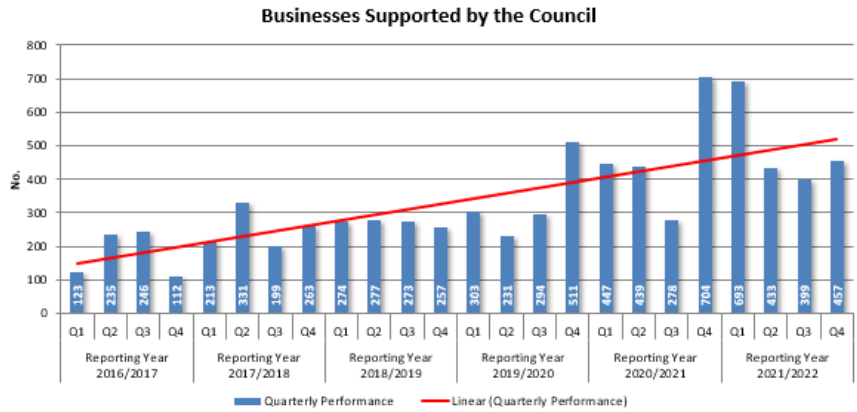
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The Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub has supported 133 businesses in Q1. There has been an extension to our European funded programme until June 2023, which means that we can continue to provide generalist and specialist advisory support, business development programmes and implementation grants to businesses. To date the 'Next Level' Scale Up programme has been very well received as have the Pub Diversification, Manufacturing Transformation and Supply Chain Support programmes. New programmes due to start in Q2 include Creative Catalyst and a small programme specifically for Creative / Digital / Tech Businesses. Results from these will be reflected as the year progresses – as such the Growth Hub continues to be on track to reach the full year target.

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The Economic Infrastructure Property Portfolio continues to support in the region of 150 small businesses are through business premise tenancies. Of these many take up support from Business Lincolnshire and in Q1 a further 9 businesses accessed supported to develop and grow.

Further details



About the target

Targets are based on previous years actuals. However, dependent on individual business needs, the level and type of support that businesses demand and seek during the course of a year may vary which will affect the performance of this measure

About the target range

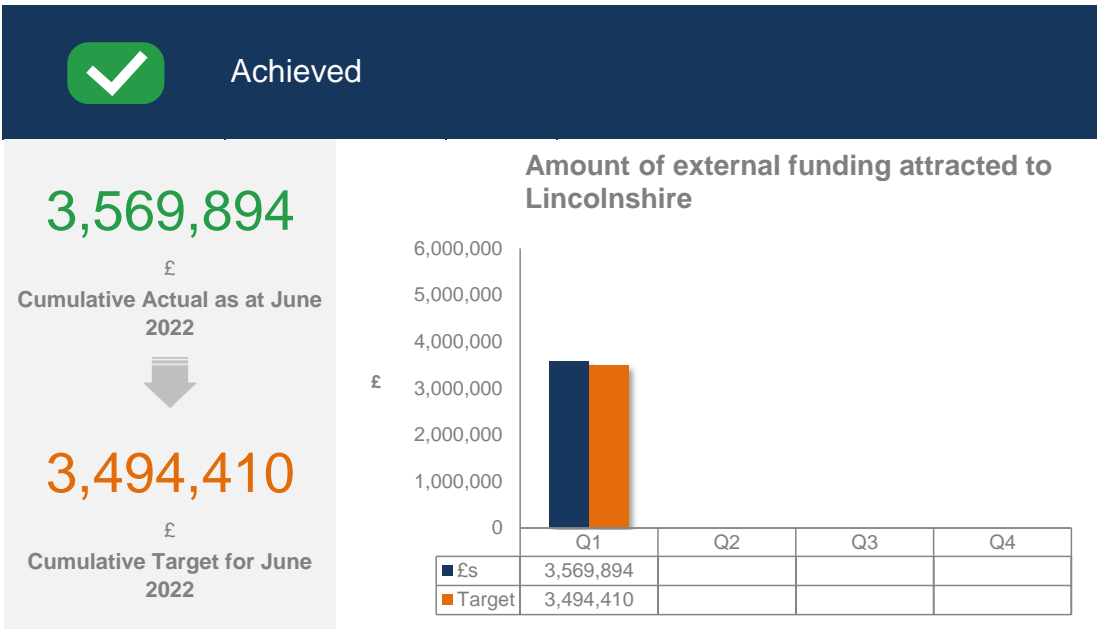
The target range for this measure allows for a +/- 5% fluctuation against the target

About benchmarking

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

Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire

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

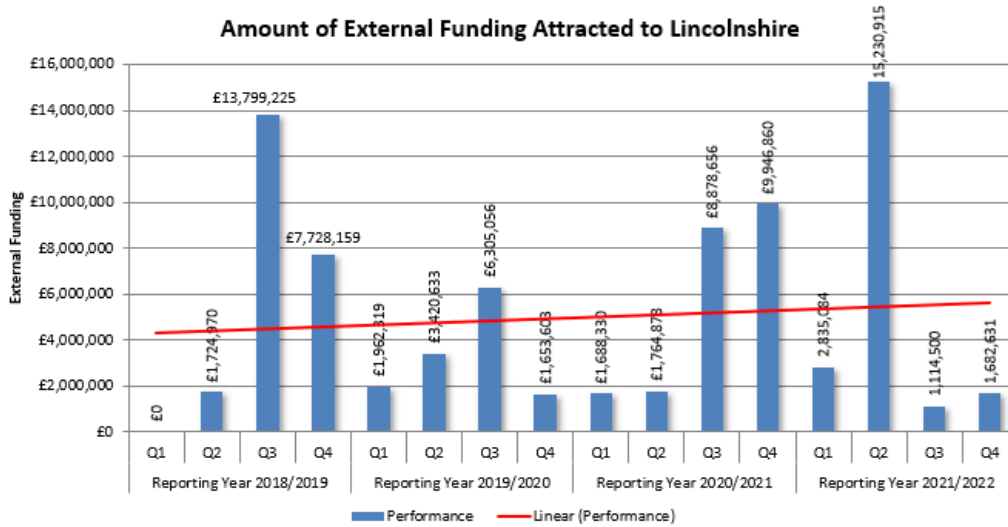


About the latest performance

During Q1 £3,569,894 of external funding has been received, above the quarterly target of £3,494,410. External funding received in Q1 is broken down as follows:

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3. Adult Education Budget Community and Family Learning fund of £510,155. This is the amount of Adult Education external funds that are programme for the Period 1st April to 31st July 2022.
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Further details



About the target

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

About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for a +/- 5% fluctuation against the target.

About benchmarking

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

Flooding incidents investigated

This measure is calculated on the basis of the number of formal investigations undertaken by the County Council under section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Lincolnshire County Council has interpreted a flooding incident to be any in which one or more domestic properties are flooded internally; the strategic highway network is significantly affected; there is significant impact on farmland or there is a significant impact on the community e.g. schools or commercial property. It should be noted that whilst the figures provided are accurate at the time of reporting, these may subsequently change either up or down as active and emerging investigations progress and the causation and impacts of the flooding are fully understood.

Measured

3

Incidents

Quarter 1 June 2022

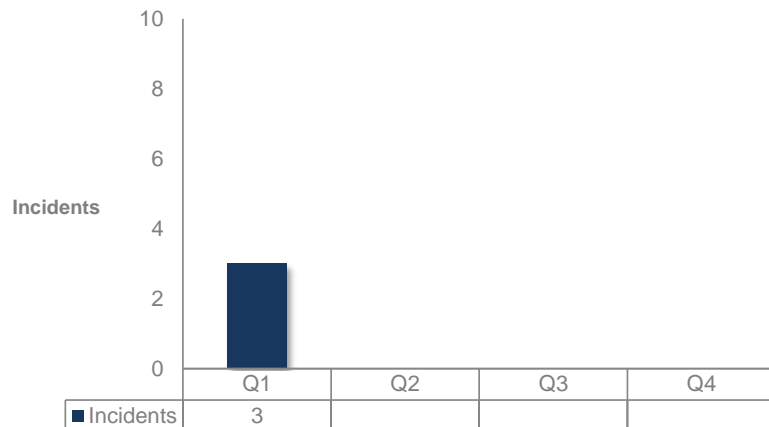


18

Incidents

Quarter 4 March 2021

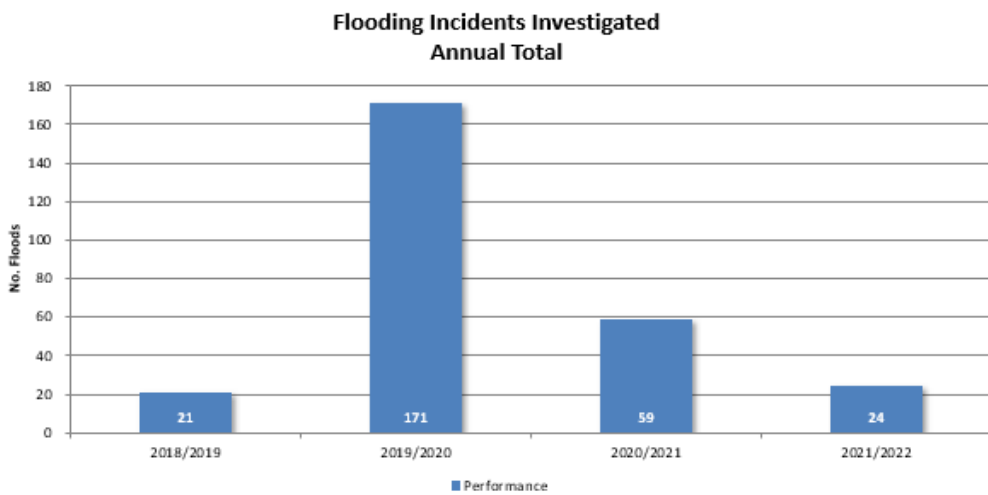
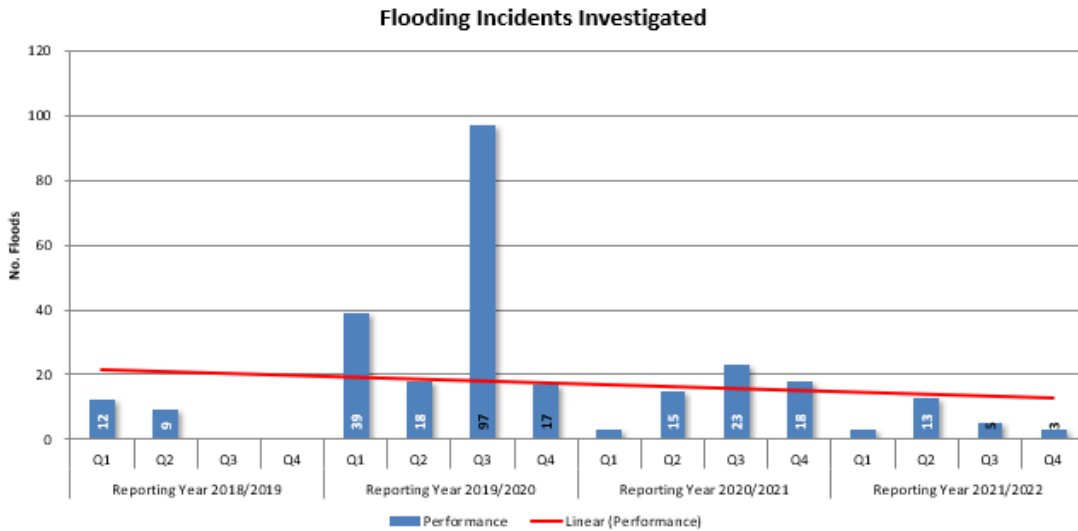
Flooding incidents investigated



About the latest performance

There were 3 S.19 Investigations started in Q1 affecting 2 residential and 1 commercial property. Two of those investigations have been completed. This compares with 3 investigations affecting 2 residential properties and 1 commercial property in Q1 of 2021/22

Further details



About the target

This measure is reported to provide context. It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure.

About the target range

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

About benchmarking

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

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres

Percentage of waste reused recycled or composted at household waste recycling centres.

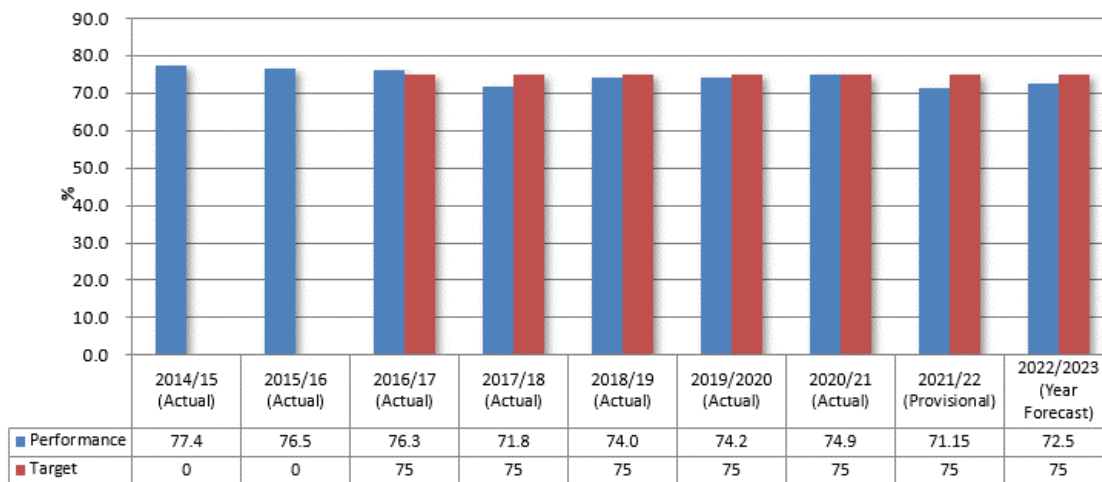


About the latest performance

Visits to HWRC's are at 80% of pre-Covid levels with lower levels of waste per household being presented. This may reflect waste minimisation which is preferable to recycling. Analysis of waste being presented is taking place to inform contract renewal activity. Low recycling rates at HWRC's does not necessarily reflect poor LCC performance.

Further details

Recycling at County Council owned Household Waste Recycling Centres



About the target

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

About the target range

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

About benchmarking

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

Recycling Rate (new national formula)

Uses the same definition as that used for the national recycling rate and includes recycling, reuse and composting from all sources not just kerbside collections. Performance includes some estimates where actual figures are not yet available. Officially approved data is available four months after the end of the quarter to which it applies. A higher percentage of household waste recycled indicates a better performance.

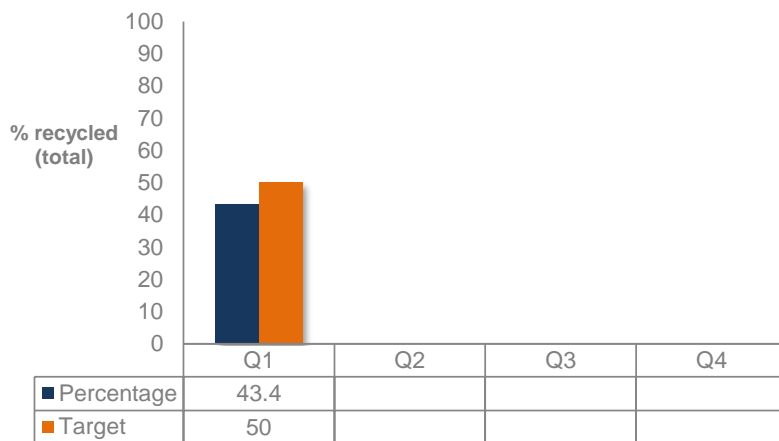
✘ Not achieved

43.4
% recycled (total)
Cumulative Actual as at June 2022

↓

50
% recycled (total)
Cumulative Target for June 2022

Recycling Rate (new national formula)

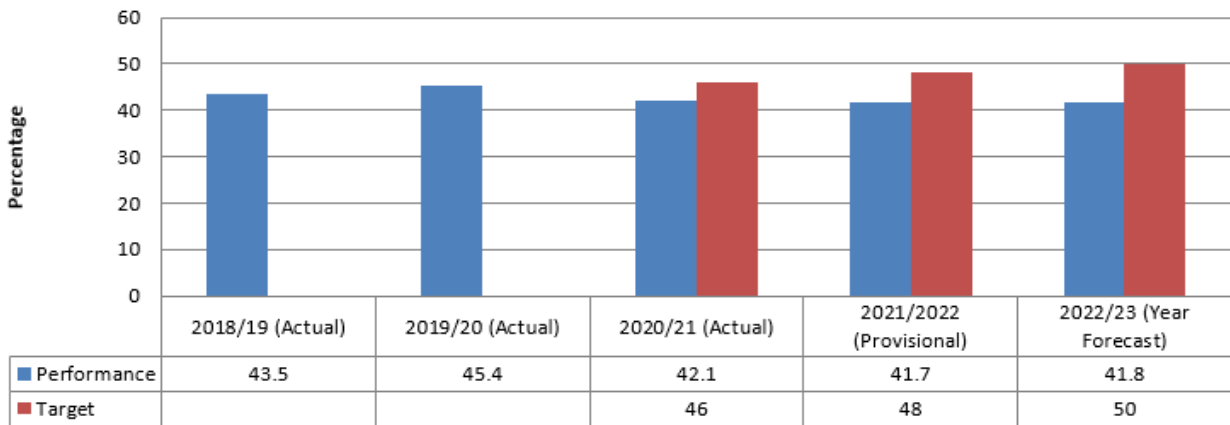


About the latest performance

The Twin stream roll out programme means we now have Paper and Card collections in 3 of the 7 districts. This is improving the quality of the paper and card collected and the quality of the recyclables collected in those districts. This programme includes increased engagement and education to increase recycling quality and the recycling rate within Lincolnshire.

Further details

Recycling Rate (new national formula)



About the target

To contribute to the UK recycling target of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025 this links to objective 5 of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy adopted in Jan 2019

About the target range

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

About benchmarking

As a part of our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is committed to the development of a number of Key Performance Indicators in addition to the performance indicators already being reported. These additional measures include the level of contamination in the recycling, the overall carbon footprint of waste operations and a measure of public satisfaction with the services being received, and it is recommended that benchmarking be pursued once these have been adopted.

Household waste collected (kilograms per household per year)

Includes all sources not just kerbside collections.

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

A lower figure means less waste is being produced and collected.

Using the number of households published on waste data flow (WDF) in their calculation of NI191



Achieved

261

kg per household

Cumulative Actual as at June
2022

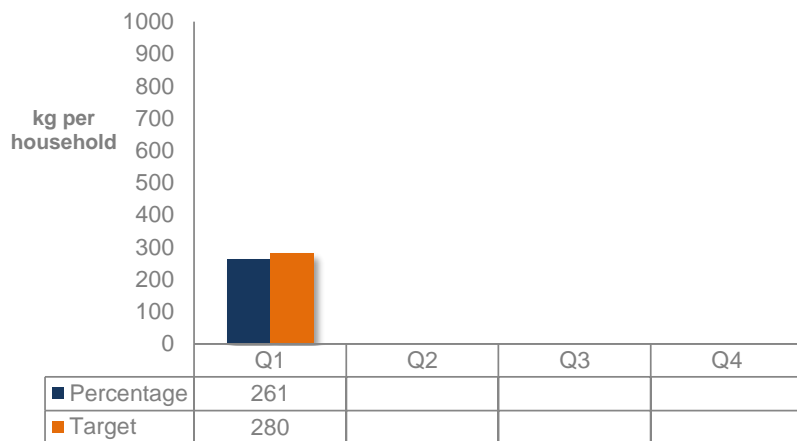


280

kg per household

Cumulative Target for June
2022

Household waste collected (kilograms per household per year)

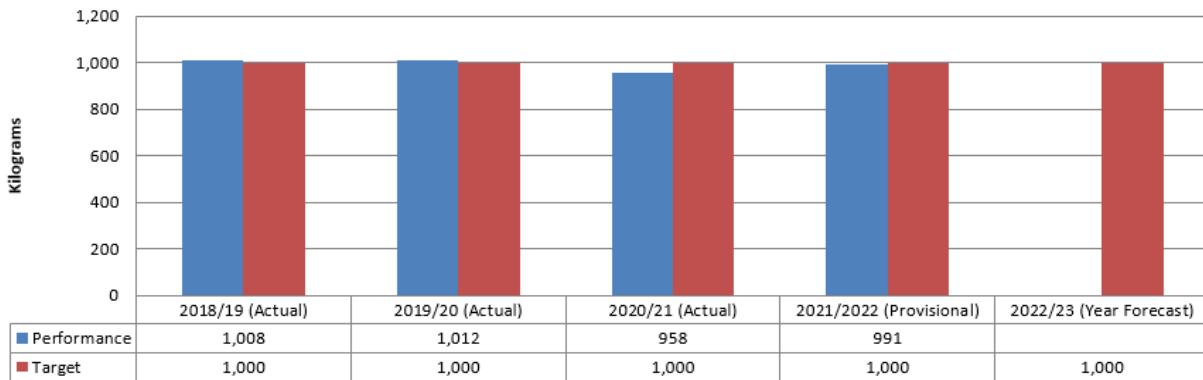


About the latest performance

Year end forecast figures based on actual Q1 22/23 and actual Q2, Q3, Q4 from 21/22 so this is likely to change. Less material being presented overall therefore this demonstrates good performance as minimisation is the highest objective on the waste hierarchy

Further details

Household waste collected (kilograms per household per year)



About the target

To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy

About the target range

A maximum value of 1000kg has been set for this

About benchmarking

As a part of our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is committed to the development of a number of Key Performance Indicators in addition to the performance indicators already being reported. These additional measures include the level of contamination in the recycling, the overall carbon footprint of waste operations and a measure of public satisfaction with the services being received, and it is recommended that benchmarking be pursued once these have been adopted.

Household waste to landfill (percentage)

Percentage of household waste sent to landfill.



About the latest performance

There is a planned annual maintenance programme for the Energy from Waste facility . This will result in some planned outages which means we work with other waste operators in the county to mitigate the waste going to landfill during this time.

About the target

The annual target of 5% represents LCC maintaining diversion from landfill

About the target range

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

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

Report to:	Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Coastal Country Parks - Parking Strategy

Summary:

This report is on the development and revision of the car parking strategy at the six (6) County Council owned car parks on the East Coast and within the Coastal Country Park.

Actions Required:

Members of the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee are invited:

- (1)** to review and comment on the contents of this report; and,
- (2)** to endorse the recommendations of Officers to the Executive Councillor for Environment and Economy for further development and implementation.

1. Background

On 6th September 2021, the Planning and Regulation Committee approved the parameters of an off-street parking order to cover the six County Council owned car parks in the Coastal Country Park area, being:

- Huttoft Car Terrace
- Marsh Yard and Moggs Eye
- Anderby Creek
- Wolla Bank, and
- Chapel Six Marshes

For a number of years, the sites had suffered from poor and inappropriate parking, leading to congestion and obstruction and poor visitor experience. The sites also suffered with high levels of “wild camping” motorhome owners, especially at Huttoft, and who often stayed for a number of days, creating litter and waste concerns and parked inappropriately using multiple car spaces to align side on to the beach. The previous

byelaws in operation at the site were found to be ineffective in managing and enforcing against these behaviours.

In order to regulate and manage the large numbers of vehicles wishing to use the car parks it was agreed to introduce an off-street parking order which will enable a charge for parking to be made within the times specified, and for a penalty charge notice to be issued for any contraventions of the regulations set out in the order. Thus, whilst there will be no physical restriction on vehicles entering the car parks, it became possible to issue a penalty charge notice to any vehicle parked therein between 10pm and 6am. The car parking charges apply to all vehicles using the car parks between 10am and 5pm daily, between Good Friday and the end of October and the scale of charges is:

- Up to 1 hour £1.00
- Up to 2 hours £2.00
- Over 2 hours £4.00

The off-street parking order also specifies a maximum length of vehicle (6.0m) which is permitted to use the car parks.

In introducing these charges at the six sites officers carefully considered the options that were available for methods of payment. Unfortunately, due to the secluded nature of the sites and the persistent vandalism and damage that occurs, it was not an economical option to install machine-based methods such as card payments or cash. Theft is a further consideration for cash-based machines but, as we have already had significant vandalism and removal of the signage regarding the car parks and the vandalism at Huttoft (arson of the new building and gluing of the toilet door locks), it is evident that other infrastructure would be similarly targeted. The experience of the issues the Chapel St Leonards parish Council has had with the infrastructure in their car park has also contributed to the decision.

Finally, after receiving feedback from local groups, a permit scheme was introduced to enable the long-held tradition of night fishing to continue to take place at the sites, although, the complexity of developing such a scheme specifically for residents was not considered to be possible.

2. Analysis

Since the introduction of the order and the implementation of charges on Good Friday 2022, and until 31st August 2022, APCOA the operating company have generated the following statistics:

		April 15th - 31st August 2022			
	Pay by Phone Transactions	Pay by Phone Income	PCN's Issued	PCN Income	APCOA Costs
Wolla Bank	1,898	£4,547.00	103	£2,199.00	

		April 15th - 31st August 2022			
	Pay by Phone Transactions	Pay by Phone Income	PCN's Issued	PCN Income	APCOA Costs
Huttoft	10,688	£29,164.00	251	£5,440.00	
Moggs Eye / Marsh Yard	5,116	£14,241.00	233	£4,980.00	
Anderby Creek	11,326	£31,303.00	304	£6,735.00	
Chapel Six Marshes	2,266	£5,234.00	123	£2,944.00	
Total	31,294	£84,489.00	1,014	£22,298.00	£54,448.16

Table 1: Pay by Phone Transactions

		April 15th - 31st August 2022			
	Parked without payment of parking charge	Vehicle exceeds length permitted	Parked in a closed car park	Other PCN's	Total
Wolla Bank	91	1	0		
Huttoft	221	17	10		
Moggs Eye / Marsh Yard	223	0	1		
Anderby Creek	256	3	12		
Chapel Six Marshes	114	0	2		
Total	905	21	25	63	1014

Table 2: Parked without payment of parking charge

3. Complaints & Feedback

As with the implementation of any scheme of change and especially, where charges are concerned, it was inevitable that there would be some degree of challenge to the scheme. In the case of implementing charges generally there has been an acceptance that the modest charge implemented was appropriate in off- setting the rising costs in managing the sites alongside the desire to invest in the Coastal Country Park Area however the overwhelming compliant and feedback has been on the difficulties in the usage of the “pay by phone” system which requires the visitor to use a mobile device to pay for a parking ticket. This can be achieved on a smartphone by downloading an app. or visiting the APCOA website online. It is also possible to pay by text, so it is possible to pay from any form of mobile phone.

Payment may also be made by visiting the website prior to accessing the site but will not guarantee a parking space on arrival.

Despite each site meeting the required minimum standards for the introduction of pay by phone systems, it is evident from the complaints and feedback made that many people struggled to engage with the technology, were unable to download the app., were unable to access sufficient mobile reception to make a text payment or the system in some way failed to operate properly leading to missed payment or frustration. Much of the feedback requested that pay machines are installed due to these problems and that phone systems were discriminatory against elderly visitors not well versed in the technology or for those who did not own a mobile phone or other device.

Whilst initially recommendations have been cautious against the use of payment machines, it is now apparent that without their usage a number of visitors had either left the site or had stayed without payment and run the risk of a penalty charge notice being applied. It is recommended by officers that two machines are now installed at the two busiest sites of Huttoft and Anderby Creek. This will be funded utilising some of the profit made from the ticket and penalty charge notice incomes.

In conjunction with this it is recommended that the scheme be amended by introducing a single site code to cover all six sites which will enable any ticket purchased to be transferable between the sites meaning it will be possible to buy a ticket at either Huttoft or Anderby Creek but to then park at one of the four other sites where a physical machine will not be present. Pay by Phone options will remain at all six sites.

Representation had also been made that a resident's pass should be reconsidered. Whilst it remains a difficult concept to determine, what constitutes being a "local" resident, officers believe it would be possible to introduce a seasonal pass for a discounted rate that would be an attraction to multi-visit users that could be made available to all as opposed to being limited to a specific geographic area.

4. Conclusion

Despite the relative success of the scheme and the broad acceptance that charges are appropriate, it is apparent that some visitors have been disadvantaged through the limitations of the operating system and the occasional technology difficulties experienced at the sites.

Officers therefore recommend that the following alterations are made:

- The installation of two physical cashless payment machines be made at Huttoft Car Terrace and Anderby Creek (pending feasibility in terms of power supply). These will operate on "roaming, multi-sim technology" enabling them to connect to the system on the best available reception.

- The alteration from six unique site codes to having one single site code covering all six sites.
- The provision of a seasonal pass at a value matched to that of the currently available night fishing permit (Currently £50 but being reviewed)

5. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

The impact of the scheme will be that the payment system will be more inclusive, allowing a greater section of the community to be able engage appropriately. In particular, the proposed changes will benefit those less conversant in the usage of app. technology for payments or for those without access to a mobile phone.

There is no risk in the changes to site codes or to the introduction of a seasonal pass however there is a risk in the provision of the hard infrastructure form the potential for vandalism and consequential uplift in management costs.

6. Background Papers

The following background papers as defined in the Local Government Act 1972 were relied upon in the writing of this report.

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Coastal Country Park - Coastal Access Car Parking Charges - Potential Fishing & Residential Permits	Agenda for Planning and Regulation Committee on Monday, 6th September, 2021, 10.30 am (modern.gov.co.uk)

This report was written by Chris Miller, Acting Head of Environment, who can be contacted on 01522 782070 or chris.miller@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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

Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Planning Reform and Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB)

Summary:

This report provides a summary of proposed changes to the planning system contained in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) and likely implications for Lincolnshire.

Actions Required:

The Committee is invited to review and comment on the contents of the report and Appendixes attached.

1. Background

The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) has been a long time in the making since planning reform was first announced in the Planning for the Future White Paper published in August 2020. This resulted in 44,000 responses to the consultation, reflecting the controversial contents of the document. There is much to recommend what is proposed in the LURB. Of more significance is what has been omitted from the White Paper.

However, there is currently debate regarding the ability of central government to override Local Plan policies using more interventionist national policies. Appendix A provides a detailed assessment of the potential impact in Lincolnshire, especially in areas of plan making and infrastructure delivery.

The timetable for enactment of the Bill is uncertain. It is currently at the House of Commons committee stage with two further debates scheduled in September 2022.

2. Conclusion

Overall, there has been a slight tilting of power away from developers to local authorities and their communities, subject to further proposals to be announced in detailed regulations.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

Risk and impacts included in the report attached (Appendix A).

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill
Appendix B	Letter to Rt Hon Greg Clark MP, Secretary of State

5. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Phil Hughes, Strategic Planning Manager, who can be contacted on 01673866224 or phil.hughes@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

LEVELLING UP AND REGENERATION BILL (LURB)

Changes to the planning system

Local Plans

The Bill makes several changes to strengthen the role of democratically produced plans, so that decisions on applications are more genuinely plan-led:

- Local plans will be given more weight when making decisions on applications, so that there must be strong reasons to override the plan. The same weight will be given to other parts of the development plan, including minerals and waste plans (a Lincolnshire County Council responsibility) prepared by minerals and waste planning authorities, neighbourhood plans prepared by local communities
- To help make the content of plans faster to produce and easier to navigate, policies on issues that apply in most areas (such as general heritage protection) will be set out nationally. These will be contained in a suite of National Development Management Policies (NDMP), which will have the same weight as plans so that they are taken fully into account in decisions.
- Several other changes are provided for to improve the process for preparing local plans and minerals and waste plans (a Lincolnshire County Council responsibility): digital powers in the Bill will allow more standardised and reusable data to inform plan-making; there will be a new duty for infrastructure providers to engage in the process where needed (such as utilities) and the 'duty to cooperate' contained in existing legislation will be repealed and replaced with a more flexible alignment test set out in national policy

Implications: Proposals which were set out in the Planning for the Future White Paper (2020) for all land to be placed in prescribed categories (growth, renewal, and protection) and linked to automatic 'in principle' permission for development in areas identified for development, have been abandoned. This means local authorities will still be able to decide planning applications and exercise democratic control. Local plans, including minerals and waste plans, will also continue to be assessed for whether they are 'sound' at examination, but the government will review whether the current tests are sufficiently proportionate as part of the work to update the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The most controversial and unclear aspect of the LURB at the time of writing is the proposed nationally set NDMP. A recent legal opinion by Paul Brown QC of Landmark Chambers said that the move "represents a significant change to the existing planning system", undermining "an important planning principle, the primacy of the development plan, by elevating national development management policies to the top of the planning hierarchy".

It said it is "clear that the bill will significantly centralise development management in England. Under the new regime, locally-produced development plan policies will only be permissible and/or relevant insofar as they do not conflict with central government policies.

The scope for granting permission for proposals which do not accord with the development plan or national development management policies will also be reduced."

The bill also contains "no obligation to allow the public to participate in the development of national development management policies", the opinion said. It said: "Despite the fact that these [national] policies will affect many more people than a locally-produced development plan, the process for producing these policies involves very limited rights of public participation."

The bill also includes a new power for planning authorities to quickly create "supplementary plans" for some or all of their areas, while groups of authorities would also be able to produce voluntary spatial development strategies on specific cross-boundary issues.

The legal opinion said the bill "provides for very limited opportunities for public participation in the production of these documents". The opinion noted that paragraph 15AC of the bill states that "No person is to have a right to be heard at an examination in public." The opinion said: "This is in stark contrast to the examination of development plans, for which there is an explicit right to be heard at examination."

Much of the detail of how these changes will be implemented in practice is still unknown. This is because the bill grants a very large range of powers to the secretary of state to implement the changes via secondary legislation.

- The Bill also includes new 'street vote' powers, allowing residents on a street to bring forward proposals to extend or redevelop their properties in line with their design preferences. Where prescribed development rules and other statutory requirements are met, the proposals would then be put to a referendum of residents on the street, to determine if they should be given planning permission.

Implications: this is considered by many to be unworkable and a recipe for neighbour conflict. Planning has traditionally provided the means of mediating between competing interests based on existing regulations and policies. In practice, current permitted development tolerances are generous by historic standards and enough to satisfy residents' need for extra space.

- To incentivise plan production further and ensure that newly produced plans are not undermined, the intention is to remove the requirement for authorities to maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable land for housing, where their plan is up to date, i.e., adopted within the past five years. This will curb perceived 'speculative development' and 'planning by appeal', so long as plans are kept up to date.

Implications: The NPPF currently requires all planning authorities to demonstrate a five-year pipeline of deliverable housing sites. Where authorities are unable to do so, the NPPF's "presumption in favour of sustainable development" applies and their local housing supply policies are weakened, leaving them vulnerable to speculative applications. This a long overdue and welcome change. The proposal should provide an incentive for more authorities to get their plans approved. However, housing allocations in those plans will need to be even

more realistic to satisfy inspectors, and monitoring delivery will still be important to avoid supply problems at a later date.

- Regulations will be updated to set clear timetables for plan production – with the expectation that they are produced within 30 months and updated at least every five years. During this period, there will be a requirement for two rounds of community engagement before plans are submitted for independent examination. Any new digital engagement tools will sit alongside existing methods of engagement (such as site notices and neighbour letters). For decision making, the Bill will also enable pre-application engagement with communities to be required before a planning application is submitted.

Implications: a 30-month timetable for plan production is a challenging target but possible if adequate staff and financial resources are provided. Traditional engagement methods will also be retained alongside new digital which will allow those without the internet or IT skills to participate. Pre-application engagement is also essential, especially with controversial developments such as wind farms.

Infrastructure Levy

- The government wants to make sure that more of the money accrued by landowners and developers goes towards funding the local infrastructure – affordable housing, schools, GP surgeries, and roads – that new development creates the need for. To do this, the Bill will replace the current system of developer contributions with a simple, mandatory, and locally determined Infrastructure Levy. The Bill sets out the framework for the new levy, and the detailed design will be delivered through regulations.
- The Levy will be charged on the value of property when it is sold and applied above a minimum threshold. Levy rates and minimum thresholds will be set and collected locally, and local authorities will be able to set different rates within their area. The rates will be set as a percentage of gross development value rather than based on floorspace, as with the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) at present.
- This will allow developers to price in the value of contributions into the value of the land, allow liabilities to respond to market conditions and removes the need for obligations to be renegotiated if the Gross Development Value (GDV) is lower than expected; while allowing local authorities to share in the uplift if gross development values are higher than anticipated. The government is committed to the Levy securing at least as much affordable housing as developer contributions do now. The Bill will set out the framework to enable this approach, with some of the details set out in regulations.

Implications: the replacement of CIL and, to a lesser extent Sc 106, with a more streamlined alternative is welcomed in principle. However, there are a number of legitimate practical concerns regarding the following:

- Although it is welcome that local authorities will be able to set their own rates, this will need to be resourced either through in-house staff or procuring expertise from the private sector.
- It is expected that GDV valuations will generate plenty of scope for argument. Recent and rapid inflation in building costs is an example of how valuation discussions will

be difficult when circumstances change during the course of the development process.

- There is concern that a fairly simple and easy to measure calculation will be replaced with something which is complex and uncertain. For example, the levy is generally intended to be collected on completion, when the final liability based on the GDV is known. However, the bill makes provision for councils to receive payment by instalment or on account prior to completion.
 - The mandatory nature of the new levy could pose a challenge to some Lincolnshire local authorities such as East Lindsey, Boston and South Holland which currently have chosen not to adopt a CIL because of low land values and fear of deterring new development. This raises the question of how necessary infrastructure will be provided in low value areas and whether central government funding will be available. This is reinforced by the observation that CIL and Sc 106 yielded £ 7 – 8 billion in 2018/19 primarily in the more expensive areas of London and the Southeast. Without a centralised redistribution mechanism, spatial inequality will persist contrary to any “levelling up” ambitions.
- To strengthen infrastructure delivery further, the Bill will require local authorities to prepare Infrastructure Delivery Strategies (IDS). These will set out a strategy for delivering local infrastructure and spending Levy proceeds. The Bill will also enable local authorities to require the assistance of infrastructure providers and other bodies in devising these strategies, and their development plans.

Implications: an IDS is similar to current Infrastructure Delivery Plans which are required as part of the Local Plan evidence base and demonstrate how sustainable growth can be delivered and funded. The ability to require co-operation from utilities and other infrastructure providers is welcomed.

Much of the detail of different elements of the new Infrastructure Levy will need to be set in regulations, following consultation. Specifically, the government will:

- Require developers to deliver infrastructure integral to the operation and physical design of a site – such as an internal play area or flood risk mitigation. Planning conditions and narrowly targeted section 106 agreements will be used to make sure this type of infrastructure is delivered.
- Detail the retained role for section 106 agreements to support delivery of the largest sites. In these instances, infrastructure will be able to be provided in-kind and negotiated, but with the guarantee that the value of what is agreed will be no less than will be paid through the levy.
- Retain the neighbourhood share and administrative portion as currently occurs under the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- Introduce the Levy through a ‘test and learn’ approach. This means it will be rolled out nationally over several years, allowing for careful monitoring and evaluation, in order to design the most effective system possible.

Sites permitted before the introduction of the new Levy will continue to be subject to their CIL and section 106 requirements.

Implications: the predicted demise of Sc 106 has not materialised, as it will be retained in a more targeted way to deliver infrastructure on the largest sites. This is reasonable so long as what kind of infrastructure is expected from the levy and Sc 106 is clearly differentiated in the regulations. Of more concern is the prolonged roll out estimated to take “several years”. The prospect of having two parallel systems in place for so long will only lead to confusion and delay unless the government can provide clarity on transitional arrangements.

Environment

- The Bill will require every Local Planning Authority (LPA) to produce a design code for its area. These codes will have full weight in making decisions on development, either through forming part of local plans or being prepared as a supplementary plan.
- The Bill will give important categories of designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, and registered battlefields, the same statutory protection in the planning system as listed buildings and conservation areas. The Bill will also put Historic Environment Records (HER) on a statutory basis, placing a new duty on local authorities to maintain one for their area.
- It improves the process used to assess the potential environmental effects of relevant plans and major projects, through a requirement to prepare ‘Environmental Outcome Reports’. These will replace the existing EU-generated systems of Strategic Environmental Assessment (including Sustainability Appraisals) and Environmental Impact Assessment and introduce a clearer and simpler process where relevant plans and projects (including Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects) are assessed against tangible environmental outcomes.
- In addition to this, the increased weight given to plans and national policy by the Bill will give more assurance that areas of environmental importance – such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and areas at high risk of flooding – will be respected in decisions on planning applications and appeals.

Implications: the requirement for each LPA to provide a design code is a welcome opportunity for local communities to become involved in the future planning of their areas but it should be backed up by government funding to support independent local preferences or else risk well-resourced developers' involvement resulting in ready-made pattern books. Codes should also be about internal standards, facilities, dwelling sizes and sustainable design and not just external appearance.

Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) welcomes the making of a HER the statutory requirement of a ‘relevant authority’ which in Lincolnshire would mean LCC. It would be useful if the Bill stated why there should be a HER. Having information is one thing but using that information to make decisions is what matters most. The broad definition of what should be recorded by a HER is also welcome.

We also welcome the consideration of heritage assets and their setting for planning decision making. This has the effect of bringing into one clear legal statement aspects of implied and real policy derived from the various PPGs and other planning guidance documents produced over the last thirty years or so. The improvements to powers for local authorities to take

enforcement action against those undertaking unauthorised works to a listed building are welcome.

Regeneration

- The Bill proposes a number of measures to support land assembly and regeneration. It will make important changes to compulsory purchase powers to give local authorities clearer and more effective powers to assemble sites for regeneration and make better use of brownfield land. The Bill also intends to introduce a measure that reforms land compensation by ensuring that fair compensation is paid for the value attributable to prospective planning permission ('hope value'). These changes will make the valuation of land in this context more akin to a normal market transaction.
- To support high street and town centre regeneration, the Bill will make permanent existing temporary measures on pavement licensing. These measures streamline and make cheaper the process of applying for a license to put furniture on the highway. The Bill will also give local authorities an important new power to instigate high street rental auctions of selected vacant commercial properties in town centres and on high streets which have been vacant for more than one year.

Implications: these measures are supported if they result in more streamlined powers to local authorities for the acquisition of land to enable regeneration and promotion of good planning in the public interest. The liberalisation of pavement licencing will also assist businesses in their post covid recovery.

Market Reform

- The Bill will increase the transparency of contractual and other arrangements used to exercise control over land. The Government will have the power to collect and publish data on these arrangements to expose anti-competitive behaviour by developers and help local communities to better understand the likely path of development.
- The Bill will also introduce new commencement notices which will be required when a scheme with planning permission starts on site, addressing perceptions of 'land banking' and slow build out by larger developers. In addition, by removing the requirement to seek Secretary of State confirmation before they can take effect, the Bill will also give more control to authorities to issue completion notices to developers to complete their project.

Implications: Transparency and exposure of developer poor performance is necessary but not sufficient without the willingness and ability to directly intervene. There are incentives that encourage landowners and site promoters to benefit from increasing land values rather than building homes. Almost 60% of all residential planning permissions are held by non-builders and somewhere between 20 and 50 per cent of sites are not built out. Instead, these sites are sold on to benefit from the increase in value and are not developed. If it is the government's intention to increase house building rates, it should be stated more unambiguously.

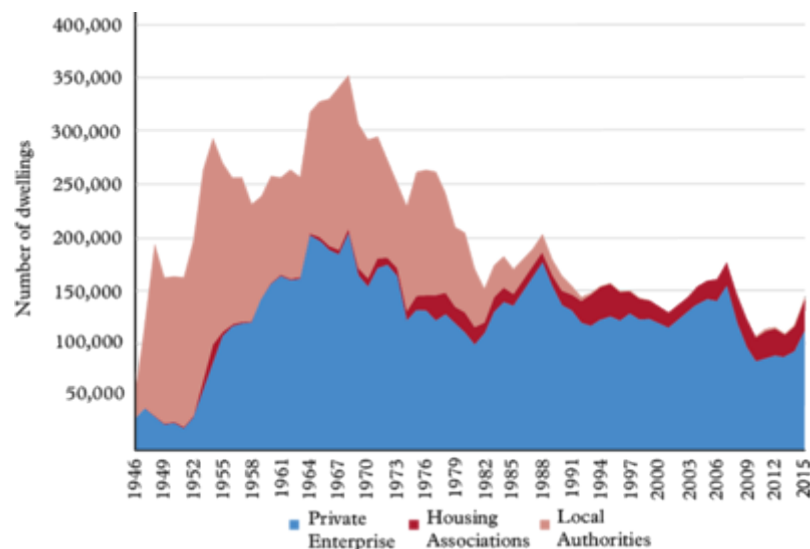
The report by former Conservative Minister, Oliver Letwin reaffirmed the findings of other surveys to show that housebuilders limit the number of homes built each year. In Letwin's

letter to the Chancellor of 9 March 2018, he had already formulated an explanation for slow build out rates which amounts to too low an "absorption rate" i.e., the *rate at which newly constructed homes can be sold into the local market without materially disturbing the market price*. This last statement alludes to the fundamental *raison d'etre* of corporate house builders, which is to convert land and buildings into shareholder value. There is no legal or moral obligation for them to meet local and national housing targets.

In her government-commissioned review of housing supply, economist Kate Barker argued that reform of the planning system would not be enough to increase the number of homes built. What was needed was a huge increase in productivity by the housebuilding industry. No such increase in production has been forthcoming. More useful areas of reform would include:

- Reducing the concentration of oligopolistic power in housing supply;
- The shifting of revenue spending on benefits to a new capital programme of bricks and mortar;
- promotion of modern methods of construction as a means of accelerated delivery;
- a public inquiry into the current pandemic of poor quality newbuild homes; and,
- fiscal disincentives for land banking and slow build out rates.

The only time housebuilding rates exceeded 250,000 per annum in England since WW2 was in the period 1955 – 1975 when local authorities invested in substantial amounts of housing (see below). The annual completion rate from 2014/15 – 2018/19 has varied between 124,000 and 169,000 (ONS) compared to the current government target of 300,000pa.



Planning Procedures

- The Bill includes a number of measures which will allow a transformation in the use of high-quality data and modern, digital services across the planning process, including powers to set common data standards and software requirements.
- Ensuring that planning enforcement works effectively by extending the period for taking enforcement action to ten years in all cases; introducing enforcement warning notices;

increasing fines associated with certain planning breaches; doubling fees for retrospective applications.

- Making permanent existing temporary powers to require pre-application engagement with communities before a planning application is submitted for specified forms of development.
- To improve capacity in the local planning system, we intend to increase planning fees for major and minor applications by 35% and 25% respectively, subject to consultation. Increasing fees must lead to a better service for applicants.
- We will also support local authorities to build the skills they need, initially by working with sector experts to develop a planning skills strategy for local planning authorities.

Implications: The use of data driven technology can be supported in principle if it includes hard to reach groups such as the elderly who may not be IT proficient. The key to successful consultation is not the availability of high-tech 3D maps capable of being read on a smart phone but sensitive engagement with local people who have valuable knowledge regarding their own settlements. Debating the complexities of future development to include a wide range of participants is less well suited to online forums. Digital technologies are good at supporting quick communication between residents and decision makers but there must also be provision for "slower" engagement through discussion as well as approaches that do not exclude those who cannot participate digitally.



Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee

Rt Hon Greg Clark MP
Secretary of State
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
4th Floor, Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

24 August 2022

Dear Greg,

Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill

1. I am writing in response to your request for the view of the Committee in relation to the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill.

The Committee's scrutiny of the Bill

2. The Committee has held three evidence sessions in relation to the Bill. These were as follows:

13 June 2022

Rt Hon Michael Gove MP, Secretary of State, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities; Rt Hon Stuart Andrew MP, Minister for Housing, DLUHC; Simon Gallagher, Director of Planning, DLUHC.

20 June 2022

Victoria Hills, Chief Executive at Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI); Christopher Young QC; and Dr Hugh Ellis, Director of Policy at Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA).

18 July 2022

Andrew Wood, Spatial Planning Lead, Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE); Kate Henderson, Chief Executive, National Housing Federation (NHF); Ian Fletcher, Director of Policy, British Property Foundation (BPF).

Alan Law, Deputy Chief Executive, Natural England; Edward Hobson, Director of Place, Design Council; Jonathan Werran, Chief Executive, Localis.



Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee

3. The evidence we heard during the session with the then Secretary of State brought to light some concerns about the planning proposals in the Bill. Therefore, we decided to scrutinise the planning proposals by conducting further evidence sessions. In terms of the Bill, we have received evidence on Part 3 – Planning; Part 4 – Infrastructure Levy; and Part 5 – Environmental Outcomes Reports. We have not conducted detailed scrutiny of Parts 1 and 2 (Levelling Up Missions; Local Democracy and Devolution) or Parts 6 to 11 (Development Corporations; Compulsory Purchase; Letting by Local Authorities of vacant high street premises; Information about interests and dealings in land; Miscellaneous; General).
4. We did not issue a call for evidence in relation to our scrutiny of the Bill. This was because we were aware that while we were holding oral evidence sessions into the planning proposals, the Public Bill Committee would also be conducting its line-by-line scrutiny of the Bill and would be receiving written evidence, which produces information that the Committee could use. Furthermore, the Committee received a substantial amount of written evidence in relation to its inquiry into *The future of the planning system in England*, which dealt with the proposals in the Planning for the Future White Paper.¹ Our *Future of the planning system in England* report covers many areas that are included in the Bill, and should be referred to in conjunction with this letter.

The Committee's view of the Bill

5. Following your appointment as Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, we had a private discussion where you said you would appreciate a letter during the summer recess setting out the Committee's initial view on the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill, in light of the evidence we had received and our previous work on the related policy areas.
6. I informed the members of the Committee of your request, and we had an initial discussion on 20 July. This letter takes account of the views expressed during that discussion, and input by members since then – but the Committee has not had an opportunity to meet together to discuss in detail the issues set out below. Nonetheless, I hope that you find this letter useful in terms of setting out the Committee's initial view.

Overall assessment of the Bill

7. The Bill is described in its explanatory notes as "support[ing] the Government's manifesto commitment to level up the United Kingdom".² It is the Committee's view

¹ [The future of the planning system in England \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/publications/2021/07/the-future-of-the-planning-system-in-england/)

² [Levelling-Up and Regeneration \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/publications/2021/07/levelling-up-and-regeneration/)



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that the main tool to achieve levelling up will be through appropriate funding to those areas that need it most. This funding will help in making progress on the levelling up missions related to public transport and local connectivity; transforming digital connectivity; improving education outcomes; increasing the number of adults who complete high quality skills training; and increasing healthy life expectancy. None of the provisions in the Bill will directly contribute to making progress towards achieving these missions – other than setting them. There is also no funding for levelling up associated with the Bill.

8. In respect of the planning provisions, the main concerns that have been raised are about a lack of detail in the Bill, which has hindered effective scrutiny, and about a perceived movement towards the centralisation of planning decisions due to some of the provisions in the Bill and the tone of some of the language. Both these concerns have meant that the evidence we have heard has been presented with some scepticism and some distrust as to what the Government's intentions are. If one central thrust of the Bill is not to centralise planning decisions, then the remaining planning provisions in the Bill can be described as loosely connected proposals to tinker with the current system, hopefully achieving some improvement. We have not received strong opposition to any of the proposals, but in part this is a factor of the detail not being published, so witnesses are having to hypothesise what will be enacted rather than respond to a firm proposal.

Lack of detail in the Bill

9. One of the issues that we and the witnesses who have given evidence to the Committee have struggled with is the lack of detail contained within the Bill. The Bill contains some placeholder clauses. More extensively it introduces proposals where the detail will be provided in secondary legislation or after a period of further consultation. Ian Fletcher, Director of Policy, BPF, told us "There are a lot of areas in this Bill that are a leap of faith in terms of a very sketchy outline of what Government are seeking to achieve without the detail. You can think of the infrastructure levy, national development management plans, CPO, right to acquire, environmental outcomes, the Vagrancy Act and the alignment test. You could go on and on".³
10. Andrew Wood, Spatial Planning Lead, CPRE, told us it was a huge challenge to scrutinise legislation that does not have the detail there, and that the Government keep saying, "Trust us a little bit. It will be fine when you see the details," but that is not appropriate.⁴

³ [Q169](#)

⁴ [Q169](#)



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11. In addition to scepticism from stakeholders about the intentions of Government, we have also been told that approaching planning law in this way carries risks. Dr Hugh Ellis, Director of Policy, TCPA, said that the system had to be taken as a whole with a lot of moving parts. "What you are asking to do is to sign up to the provision of some measures without being able to see the secondary legislation to see whether the whole will operate effectively because planning is so complicated". Victoria Hills, Chief Executive, RTPI, said "The number of placeholder clauses that are in this Bill, and there are quite a few of them, just mean there is an opportunity for the piecemeal consultations to perhaps end up with some unintended consequences without that read across".⁵
12. Our witnesses do appreciate that having some flexibility in terms of the detail is advisable, and the example of the infrastructure levy going through a test and learn approach was welcomed. But the view conveyed to us is that in many areas it is not a case of flexibility but rather that the policy detail is yet to be worked out.⁶
13. It has also been expressed to us that the failure to consolidate legislation has made it very difficult to understand planning law, as an already legally complicated system has been subject to amendment upon amendment through Acts over a period of 30 years.⁷

Potential centralisation of planning decisions making

14. At an early point after the publication of the Bill, we were contacted by stakeholders who have raised concerns that the provisions amount to the centralisation of the planning system. These concerns were set out in a legal opinion, produced by Paul Brown Q.C. and Alex Shattock, Landmark Chambers, on the instruction of Rights: Community: Action. I wrote to the then Secretary of State on this matter on 21 June.⁸ His reply, dated 30 June stated "you will not be surprised to hear that I disagree with the characterisation in the Rights: Community: Action advice that this Bill centralises planning and erodes participation; because it does precisely the opposite. The Bill and our supporting work will make planning more accessible, more transparent, and will deliver better outcomes for the people it serves. I take these principles seriously, and this Bill will help to deliver them in practice, as well as in law".⁹
15. We welcome the response from the then Secretary of State, as a planning system that is more accessible, more transparent, and delivers better outcomes for the people it

⁵ [Q117](#)

⁶ [Qs 169, 177 and 180](#)

⁷ [Q117](#)

⁸ <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/22721/documents/166984/default/>

⁹ [\[JD\] Clive Betts Letter.pdf \(parliament.uk\)](#)



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serves is what the Committee would like to see. However, there continues to be concerns that the direction of travel in this Bill is away from a local plan-led system, and that the National Development Management Policies will impose a radical, centralising change upon the current system. Part of the reason for these concerns stems from the previous issue – lack of detail in the Bill. It is not sufficiently clear what areas National Development Management Policies will cover and what they will look like.

16. More specifically related to this concern, the Committee's attention has been drawn in particular to clause 83(2) which states at (5C) that: "If to any extent the development plan conflicts with a national development management policy, the conflict must be resolved in favour of the national development management policy". It has been put to the Committee that this introduces a centralising hierarchy of policy that is new to the English planning system. One reading of this clause is that it fundamentally undermines the plan led system which has been a bedrock of the system for nearly twenty years (Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) and which is firmly stated in the current NPPF. If this is not the intention, then serious consideration needs to be given to amending or removing this clause.
17. It is our view that, if it is indeed the Government's intention that it is not seeking to centralise planning, the Government needs to take action to show that is the case. This may be through amendments to the wording in the Bill. We have also explored with witnesses how National Development Management Policies differ from National Policy Statements, and many witnesses supported NDMPs being subject to the same standard of consultation and scrutiny as National Policy Statements. An alternative would be for draft National Development Management Policies to be published before the Bill is considered at Report Stage, so that MPs know what they will encompass.

Housing targets and delivery

18. In our evidence session with the then Secretary of State, he confirmed that the target of 300,000 new homes being built a year was still in place, but added that there were a number of factors that had made it a more difficult target to meet. Kate Henderson, Chief Executive, NHF, told us that the idea of having national development management policies was about trying to help local authorities get plans into place quickly. She said: "We do not know if the sum total of 300-plus local authority decisions on housing need is going to meet that bigger target" and "Without a national or regional strategic picture cascading down to the local picture, there is the potential for conflict with these policies".¹⁰

¹⁰ [Q173](#)



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19. There have been significant changes within Government since the then Secretary of State confirmed that the 300,000 target was still in place. Therefore, it would be helpful if the Government of the next Prime Minister could state at an early stage whether it too was keeping the same target.
20. If the target is retained, as the Bill continues through Parliament it would be helpful if this issue of matching the delivery of a national target through decisions being made at a local level could be addressed.
21. This is an issue that we have raised previously, and the Public Accounts Committee has also called for greater clarity on how the Government will deliver its ambition for 300,000 housing units a year. In our *Future of the planning system in England* report we recommended: "The Government should publish the evidential basis for its 300,000 housing units a year target and set out how this target will be achieved, **both by tenure and by location**". However, the Government response did not address this matter. Rather it commented that "There seems to be consensus that 250,000 to 300,000 homes per annum should be supplied to deliver price and demand stability" and provided statistics on the number of new homes built since 2015-16.¹¹
22. The Bill does provide that there will be a level of affordable housing that Local Authorities will have to meet. Schedule 11, which makes proposals in relation to the Infrastructure Levy, stipulates that in setting rates authorities must have regard to the level of affordable housing funded or provided over a specified period ensuring that it is "equal to or exceeds" that over an earlier period of the same length. However, the further information to the Bill is not clear whether this will be a guideline or a firm target, as it states "The Bill will set out the framework to enable this approach, with some of the details set out in regulations". Therefore, further clarity on what the impact of this provision will be on local authorities is required. Additionally, it would be helpful to ascertain what effect this provision will have in terms of contributing to the overall target.
23. In addition to some uncertainty about the continuing status of the target, other statements by the Department and the previous Secretary of State have added to the lack of certainty around the policy landscape and constraints within which local planning authorities are trying to prepare up-to-date local plans. Of particular importance in this respect is the statement by the then Secretary of State in the second reading debate on the Bill that, "We will also be taking steps to ensure that the Planning Inspectorate, when it is reviewing a local plan and deciding whether it is sound, does not impose on local communities an obligation to meet figures on housing need that cannot be met given the environmental and other constraints in particular communities". Without

¹¹ Paras 35-36, <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/22209/documents/164699/default/>



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additional detail it is not clear what is meant by other constraints and how the plan could avoid these problems. Also of particular interest is the fact that the '[Further Information](#)' on the DLUHC website states that:

To incentivise plan production further and ensure that newly produced plans are not undermined, our intention is to remove the requirement for authorities to maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable land for housing, where their plan is up to date,

If the Government do, indeed, intend to modify the applicability of objectively assessed need and the maintenance of a 5-year land supply then the Department may wish to consider clarifying this at the earliest opportunity so that LPAs can proceed with updating their local plan on a more certain basis.

Infrastructure Levy and Section 106

24. During our sessions we have explored the proposals for the Infrastructure Levy. The key message we received is that industry is used to the current Community Infrastructure Levy, so it would be helpful if the proposed new Infrastructure Levy was similar to that, and that it was not over complicated. On this, Victoria Hills again referred to the fact that detail of the proposal was not yet set out. She told us: "We were very happy to see that this is going to be locally devolved, but again the devil is in the detail. We need assurances that it is not so devolved that you have mini-rates going on at a site level or at a multi-site level that makes the system so incredibly complex it becomes unworkable and unfundable".¹² We have also heard support for the 'test and learn approach' which will be used with the Infrastructure Levy, so that improvements to how it works can be made.
25. There was a shared view among witnesses that keeping Section 106 agreements for large and complex sites was the right approach.
26. In our *Permitted Development Rights* report we state: "Housing delivered under permitted development can have as great an impact on local infrastructure and the delivery of services as housing built through the full planning process. It should therefore contribute to the cost of offsetting its negative impact. ... We welcome the idea of the proposed new Infrastructure Levy covering permitted development, but we are concerned about the lack of detail and of a clear timetable for its introduction". We recommend: "Whatever the Government's long-term plans for permitted development and the Infrastructure Levy, we recommend it legislate as soon as possible to ensure

¹² [Q142](#)



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that permitted development contributes towards the cost of providing the infrastructure and affordable housing needed to offset any negative impact on the local community".¹³

Impact on affordable and social housing

27. The NHF told us that under the present system, developer contributions are responsible for a huge proportion of new affordable homes with almost 50% of all new affordable housing currently being funded using Section 106 agreements. They have therefore raised concerns that the changes to developer contributions will likely lead to some disruption, and that the Government needs to ensure the new system swiftly delivers affordable housing at the scale and quality the country needs. In our report, *Building more social housing*, we concluded that there is compelling evidence that England needs at least 90,000 net additional social rent homes a year.¹⁴

28. In oral evidence, Kate Henderson said that she had four key areas of concern about the provision of onsite affordable housing:¹⁵

First and foremost is the point that I have made around protection. The Bill talks about a requirement to meet current levels of affordable housing. It is really crucial that, on the face of the Bill, that current level is set out. That should be based on objectively assessed need for affordable housing, rather than what the system is currently delivering. We do not want an under-supply baked in. That would be a step in the wrong direction.

Second is onsite provision of affordable housing. While section 106 is not perfect, it does deliver mixed communities. It is vital that we keep to that ambition of creating great places where people of all backgrounds and all incomes can afford to live. That means delivering mixed tenure, and delivering that mixed tenure onsite. At the moment, that is not set out on the face of the Bill and we would like it to be.

Third is viability, which varies from site to site. It is good to see that the infrastructure levy is now going to be set locally. What is really important is that we use that test and learn approach to make sure that we are getting the levels of affordable housing that are set out in local plans, based on need. It would be great if that test and learn approach was piloted in areas of really low land value with high regeneration need, as well as in parts of the south, south-west and

¹³ Paras 90-91, [Permitted Development Rights \(parliament.uk\)](#)

¹⁴ Para 53, [Building More Social Housing \(parliament.uk\)](#)

¹⁵ [Q177](#)



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south-east, where there are higher land values, in order to make sure that it works in all areas of country.

Fourth is the point around exemptions. If you are delivering a 100% affordable housing site, it should be exempt from the infrastructure levy. Again, that would lead to the delivery of more affordable housing. We had some very welcome words from the previous Secretary of State. Unfortunately, he is no longer in post, so we would like to see that set out on the face of the legislation.

29. The then Secretary of State, had previously explained that local authorities “will be able to use the powers that the levy brings them to meet [the] requirement [to build affordable homes]”. His official added: “we are building into this ... a right for local authorities to require, as part of a development, a certain share of affordable housing. That is one of the mechanisms that we will use to deliver the same proportion of or at least as much affordable housing”.¹⁶
30. It is essential that the Government invest to provide at least 90,000 net additional social rent homes a year, as we concluded in our report, *Building more social housing*. Not to do so will only exacerbate the crisis in our broken housing system. Therefore, it is imperative that nothing in the Bill jeopardises progress in increasing the provision of onsite affordable housing.
31. We also raised with the then Secretary of State that there was an opportunity within the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill to set out a standard definition for affordable housing into legislation. This would solve some bureaucratic issues such as in relation to exemptions from the infrastructure levy for social housing providers and housing associations. The then Secretary of State said this was something that the Department could consider, that he was open-minded, and that the Department would give the idea some thought. We made a recommendation on how to define affordable housing in our report *Building more social housing*, which we stand by now.¹⁷

Environmental Outcome Reports

32. We have explored with our witnesses the proposals in the Bill to introduce Environmental Outcome Reports (EORs). Again, this is an area where witnesses have said that a lack of detail in the Bill has made it difficult to make an assessment. Andrew Wood said the lack of details was “a highly calculated step to put the making and changing of planning policies and environmental regulations in the hands of the Secretary of State and the Executive, with a lot of the rest of the detail deferred to

¹⁶ [Qs 58-59](#)

¹⁷ Para 23, [Building More Social Housing \(parliament.uk\)](#)



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secondary legislation and to policy ... We do not know what the environmental outcome reporting regulations will look like. The Government keep saying, "Trust us a little bit. It will be fine when you see the details," but that is not appropriate".¹⁸

33. The RTPI and the TCPA both told us that there was an opportunity to establish a system that not only considered a development's impact on the environment, but also the environment's crucial impact on people's health and wellbeing and the social health and economic impacts. They both also saw that the Bill gives an opportunity to streamline the current bureaucracy and overcomplication associated with environmental assessments.¹⁹ Additionally, Christopher Young QC told us about the Environmental Impact Assessment industry where "huge volumes of material are produced that are completely unnecessary" which alienates people and described the assessments as "written and very rarely read".
34. Dr Hugh Ellis told us that moving from a system where the developer pays for environmental assessments to an independent system where the assessments were commissioned by the local authority, with money coming out of the planning fee that the developer pays, "would be transformational". He said this would control standards and the brevity of the documents. Furthermore, independent commissioning was a measure that would substantially rebuild trust and streamline the process, "[o]therwise, these documents just become just sales documents when they should be appropriate, proportionate, independent assessment of impacts and alternatives". Independent commissioning would remove any suspicion in the current system that the developer gets what they pay for, as it is they who pay for environmental assessments.
35. We raised with Natural England how Environmental Outcome Reports would work with, for example, local nature recovery strategies and biodiversity net gain under the Environment Act. We were told that currently "there is considerable potential for overlap, duplication and slight differences to lead to tensions between them. Our ask here would be, ideally, a statutory requirement for local plans to deliver, to take on the findings of, local nature recovery strategies, and ditto for local nature recovery strategies to provide the basis for EOR scrutiny of the local plan—so that join-up. Tie that together through statutory requirements and you solve that problem".²⁰
36. Once again, the uncertainty created by both a lack of detail and any delay in providing that detail and the fact that other environmental initiatives which will impact on planning practice are already in train, may well mean that local authorities may delay updating plans until the position becomes more certain.

¹⁸ [Q168-169](#)

¹⁹ [Q151](#)

²⁰ [Q207](#)



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Resources

37. It has also been expressed in the evidence that we have received that there is no comprehensive resources and skills strategy for the planning sector which was promised in the 2020 White Paper and which we emphasised in our *Future of the planning system* report. This strategy was promised to this Committee by the then Minister of State for Housing in December 2020 – 20 months ago.²¹ The provisions in the Bill will put further burdens on planning departments, and the existing pressures on their services have been raised with us. We have also heard of incidences of members of the public abusing planning officers. It is therefore welcome to hear that the RTPI have been working with the Department on a capacity and capability discussion. We hope this will soon develop into a comprehensive resources and skills strategy, which can address how planning officers are sometimes treated.
38. In our *Building more social housing* report we state “It is right that the Government has identified the importance of reforming planning fees to support the capacity and skills of planning departments. ... We recommend that the setting of planning fees should be devolved to local authorities, with a national minimum rate”.²²
39. In our *Future of the planning system in England* report we state: “The Ministry [i.e. MHCLG] should now seek to obtain a Treasury commitment for an additional £500 million over four years for local planning authorities” and “The Government must undertake and publish a resources and skills strategy in advance of primarily legislation”.²³

Previous Committee reports

40. In the paragraphs above, where the concerns raised with us have corresponded with conclusions and recommendations in previous Committee reports these have been highlighted. Furthermore, our *Future of the planning system in England* report covers many areas that are included in the Bill, and should be referred to in conjunction with this letter. The annex to this letter lists other Committee recommendations from reports since the start of this Parliament which are to some extent relevant to the Bill.

Best wishes,

²¹ Q170, <https://committees.parliament.uk/oralevidence/1356/pdf/>

²² Para 109, [Building More Social Housing \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/publications/2020/10/building-more-social-housing/)

²³ Paras 185 and 186, [The future of the planning system in England \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/publications/2020/10/the-future-of-the-planning-system-in-england/)



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Committee**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Clive Betts'.

Mr Clive Betts MP
Chair, Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee



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Annex – relevant conclusions and recommendation from previous committee reports

The below lists other Committee recommendations from reports since the start of this Parliament which are relevant to the Bill. It does not list recommendations from our *Future of the planning system in England* report, which covers many areas that are included in the Bill, and should be referred to in its entirety in conjunction with this letter:

[Building more social housing](#)

- Paragraph 36 – The Government should amend the Land Compensation Act 1961 so local authorities and development corporations have the power to compulsorily purchase land at a fairer price.

[Local government and the path to net zero](#)

- Paragraph 51 – The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities should ensure that future reforms to the planning system give a larger role to sustainability than is the case in the current planning system. We welcome the Government's commitment to reviewing the National Planning Policy Framework to ensure it contributes to climate action ... To support making new housing carbon neutral, net zero should be given a central role in the National Planning Policy Framework. This can and should be compatible with the Government's target to deliver 300,000 new homes a year by the mid-2020s. Net zero should also be embedded in the new national design code and local design codes. Furthermore, local authorities should be given the ability to include tougher standards in Local Plans as unconditional requirements for all developments. The proposal in the Planning White Paper for local authorities to have a statutory responsibility to produce a Local Plan should also include a requirement that the Local Plan specifically addresses the issue of carbon emissions and how the local authority will ensure developments in their area contribute towards achieving net zero. ... To ensure that planning authorities have the necessary skills to devise and monitor effective decarbonisation policies we reiterate the recommendation from our recent planning report for £500 million to be invested over four years into funding the planning system.
- Paragraph 87 - We welcome the Government's commitment to reviewing the National Planning Policy Framework to make sure it contributes to climate mitigation, but we are concerned that in the meantime some councils will continue to grant planning permission to development that locks people into car dependency. In the short term, the Government should clarify the need for sustainable transport and placemaking to be embedded in all new development. In the longer term, it should amend the NPPF to require all housing development to be properly serviced by public transport and active travel networks and be within walking distance of local shops and amenities. As far as possible, all employment areas should also be served by public transport. To



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facilitate this, the Government should reiterate to local councils the importance of having up-to-date Local Plans and, in line with our earlier recommendation, require councils to embed sustainability in those plans.

- Paragraph 95 – We welcome the ambition in the recent national bus strategy to increase bus usage and ensure cheaper and more reliable bus services across the country. In particular, we welcome its promise to give local authorities more control over bus services, either by agreeing Enhanced Partnerships with bus operators or by seeking franchising powers like those enjoyed by Transport for London. It must be acknowledged, however, that franchising will be expensive. We also commend the Department for Transport’s proposals for encouraging demand-responsive services in rural areas and its provision of additional funding through the Rural Mobility Fund. We are concerned, however, that this will not be enough to achieve the Government’s aim of ensuring high-quality services everywhere. We note, too, that the Rural Mobility Fund was allocated through a process of competitive bidding. As we have already noted, it is difficult for local authorities to plan for the long term on the basis of funds allocated through competitive bidding. We also note that the transport decarbonisation plan barely mentions the role of light rail in the future of public transport.
- Paragraph 96 – We urge the Government to make good on the welcome promises set out in the national bus strategy, in particular to give local authorities more control over bus services, and to explain as soon as possible how it plans to make sure local authorities have the necessary funding to provide high-quality public transport services in rural areas. We also ask the Government to give greater consideration to the important role light rail can play in the public transport network.
- Paragraph 103 – We are pleased the Government has promised to empower local authorities to take bold decisions in this area and to publish a toolkit of guidance and information to help local authorities develop innovative and sustainable transport policies. We also welcome its commitment to investing £2 Billion over five years in active travel, most of which will be channelled through local authorities, but we are concerned that this might not be enough. Funding should be more consistent and reliable and not dependent on competitive bidding processes, which tend to benefit the larger and better resourced councils and lead to wasted resources on unsuccessful bids. We recommend that funding for active travel be put on a more consistent footing and that the Government work more closely with local authorities to support and monitor their activities.
- Paragraph 111 – Local authorities are well placed to support the decarbonisation of energy generation and supply through the delivery of smart local energy systems, owing to their role as planning authority and knowledge of their local areas. It is also clear that many councils are taking advantage of their position to deliver exciting and innovative energy systems. We welcome the fact that much of this innovation is being part funded by central government, but we are



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concerned that some councils might lack the expertise and resources needed both to take advantage of this funding and to identify opportunities for low-carbon energy systems in their area. We are pleased, however, that the Government has recognised this lack of capacity in its Heat and Buildings Strategy and promised to better support local authorities. We are also pleased it has now launched a consultation on proposals for heat network zoning and that this will consider the role of local authorities in their delivery.

- Paragraph 112 – In line with its commitment in the Heat and Buildings Strategy, we urge the Government to immediately consult local authorities on how it can better support them to take advantage of the funding available for other types of low-carbon smart local energy systems.

Progress on devolution in England

- Paragraph 48 – We approve of the principle of a devolution framework. It will provide clarity as to what is available for devolution. The Government should work with local government and other stakeholders to produce a devolution framework. To succeed, the framework must provide flexibility and be grounded in a comprehensive consultation with stakeholders to avoid being a top-down imposition from central onto local government. It should include a set of principles committing the Government to devolution as an evolving process with a forward direction. Devolution is not just about increasing the powers of combined authorities, but enhancing the powers of local government as a whole. A key principle should be that devolution is the default option unless there is a good and compelling reason why a policy area should not be devolved. The Government should consider following the model used for the devolved nations, where there is a list of reserved powers not available for devolution, with all other powers available for combined and local authorities. It should not be obligatory for any area to take on all of the available powers straightaway or at all. Furthermore, councils should also devolve to their local communities—devolution does not stop at the town hall door.
- Paragraph 50 – Instead of using Greater Manchester as a yardstick, all existing places with devolution deals should be offered the same powers as all others currently have. They may not choose to immediately take them up, but the option should be available.
- Paragraph 102 – We retain our predecessor committee’s scepticism about whether health devolution accurately describes the current arrangements in Greater Manchester. It clearly does not in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. We support the recommendations of the Health Devolution Commission on the future of health devolution and the role that should be played by local and combined authorities in the new Integrated Care System. The Government should seek to implement these proposals. It should also explore the merits of



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- establishing a London Health Commissioner to oversee all London health matters, and of devolving the London Ambulance Service.
- Paragraph 108 - The devolution of the adult education budget should be part of the devolution framework, accompanied by transitional support and measures to mitigate differences in course options between areas. The same powers over adult education should be available to all areas with devolution deals. Further education, in particular FE colleges, should also be included in the framework. The Government should work with the Local Government Association to agree proposals as to how local authorities' oversight of schools and their funding should be strengthened. This should include devolving the functions of the Education and Skills Funding Agency to county councils and combined authorities; and the transfer of the powers held by Regional School Commissioners to local authorities.
 - Paragraph 113 - The devolution framework should provide for the devolution to combined and local authorities of the spatial planning powers, call-in powers for planning applications, the powers to establish development corporations, compulsory purchase orders, consultation on strategic planning applications, and strategic infrastructure levies, currently exercised by some combined authorities. There should be greater transparency about the process. The Government should also consider further devolution of housing powers to London. There should be a single pot for housing, with a requirement that a spatial plan be adopted beforehand.
 - Paragraph 118 - The Government should consider the case for extending powers for Transport for London-style oversight of local buses to all transport authorities, whether combined or local authorities. Where transport services cross local authority boundaries, joint working relationships should be encouraged between the local authorities affected. Similarly, Network Rail, Highways England and other comparable bodies should be required to organise joint working arrangements with transport authorities. Local government should ensure there is proper and transparent scrutiny of transport arrangements in their areas.
 - Paragraph 121 - We have heard, both in this inquiry and our inquiry into local government and the path to net-zero, that local government can play an important role in policies relating to energy efficiency. The Government should strongly consider the case for devolution of further powers in this area. It should also examine how additional oversight can be given to local government of the environment, aspects of farming and forestry policies, and the takeover of public assets.

[Supporting our high streets after COVID-19](#)

- Paragraph 57 – In line with our predecessor Committee's recommendations and our report on the planning system in England, Local Plans and strategies for



Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee

high streets and town centres must be updated regularly in order to keep pace with changing trends. This will also help to identify how vacant units arising from the pandemic can be put to best use. A plan that is more than five years old will do little to support a high street for the future. The Government should also publish annually a list of which areas have strategies for their high streets and town centres and when they were last updated.

- Paragraph 58 - We welcome the £65 million for the planning regime announced in the Spending Review towards a new digital system, though more detail is needed on what this new system will entail. Additionally, this announcement falls significantly short of our previous calls for £500 million over four years for local planning authorities. We call on the Government to provide additional funding for local authorities to build place partnerships and place leadership. The Government could consider additionally allowing bids for government funds available for high streets to include budgeting for place leadership and placemaking resource alongside capital investment. We also reiterate our call for the Government's resource and skills strategy for the planning system to be published in advance of primary legislation. This strategy should include a focus on planning high streets and place partnerships.
- Paragraph 71 - We welcome the Government's intentions to reform the Compulsory Purchase Order process, which is overdue. The Government must publish further detail on proposed reforms to the Compulsory Purchase Order process without delay, along with timescales for reform. It should set out how it intends to streamline and simplify the process, as well as how it intends to ensure that local authorities have the necessary expertise.

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Open Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place	
Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Theddlethorpe Gas terminal: update

Summary:

This paper is the second update to the scrutiny committee on developments at Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal. Members will recall that the site is owned by National Grid, but its future use presents the opportunity for a major investment which could benefit the local area.

Nuclear Waste Services are exploring whether the site could be used as a geological disposal facility, Harbour Energy are pursuing carbon capture and storage options, and Neptune Energy had indicated that they were interested in the site for hydrogen production.

The paper shows that Nuclear Waste Services have now established a community partnership to explore the issue of geological disposal further and that Harbour Energy have progressed with their plans for carbon capture and storage.

The paper goes on to explain that LCC officers continue to liaise with government officials about the future of the site and the importance of supporting the local economy.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to note the contents of this report.

1. Background

Geological disposal facility

At its meeting in November 2021 the Executive of the council agreed to three recommendations in a paper concerning a geological disposal facility. These were that the Executive:

- (1) approves acceptance by the Council of the invitation from Radioactive Waste Management (RWM) to join a Working Group to explore the potential for a geological disposal facility in eastern Lincolnshire;

- (2) approves the Council taking up membership of any subsequent Community Partnership that may be formed; and,
- (3) identifies a Councillor to represent the Council on the Working Group and, if it is formed, the Community Partnership. Councillor Martin Hill OBE was identified as the councillor to represent LCC.

The Environment and Economy scrutiny committee is asked to remember two critical points regarding Geological Disposal Facilities (GDF):

- Firstly - joining the working group does not mean that LCC supports the concept of a geological disposal facility
- Secondly – the working group is not where any decision about locating a geological disposal facility would be taken. It is the local community, through a Public Test of Support, who would determine whether a geological disposal facility should be located in the area.

LCC's involvement in a working group and subsequent community partnership has been concerned with communication of the facts relating to geological disposal facilities, their impact on the local community, and the investment that they may be able to lever.

The Community Partnership has now been formed, the interim chair is Jon Collins who chaired its predecessor, the working group. Cllr Martin Hill OBE is also a member of the community partnership.

The Community Partnership has produced a website with significant detail about geological disposal facilities ([Theddlethorpe GDF Community Partnership \(workinginpartnership.org.uk\)](http://Theddlethorpe_GDF_Community_Partnership_workinginpartnership.org.uk)) and which members of the committee are encouraged to explore. Nuclear Waste Services have held several engagement events with the local community and have produced newsletters which have been distributed to residents in the search area. The newsletter can be accessed via the website which is referred to previously. A Community Investment Fund which will provides an annual grant budget of £1m is now open for community groups, businesses, and schools to apply to.

The Theddlethorpe Residents Association has produced a questionnaire which was distributed to 576 properties in the village. 291 questionnaires were returned with 247 against the proposed geological disposal facility. 99 respondees had attended the Nuclear Waste Services engagement events and 158 had not.

As mentioned earlier in the report, one of the issues which LCC wishes to understand better -and which we are keen to ensure is communicated to others- relates to the economic impact of any geological disposal facility investment.

Nuclear Waste Services tell us that

“Constructing and operating a GDF is a multi-billion-pound major engineering and infrastructure project. It will generate many thousands of jobs and apprenticeships over its 100-plus year lifetime, both at the facility, in the wider supply chain, and by generating a

range of contract opportunities for businesses. A GDF will create at least 4,000 jobs over the next 25 years during the early stages of siting and initial construction. And we would aim to recruit many of the roles – such as construction, engineering, science – from the region local to the site chosen for a GDF.”

A generic report on the economic impact of geological disposal facilities is expected to be published by Nuclear Waste Services during September, and work is currently away on a more locally contextualised report too.

Other interests in Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal

Harbour Energy are part of a consortium which is pursuing a scheme called V Net Zero ([Homepage - V Net Zero \(vnetzerocluster.co.uk\)](http://vnetzerocluster.co.uk)) Harbour Energy have provided this information:

“The V Net Zero project plans to redevelop the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal with low-cost CO₂ transportation infrastructure linking the power and heavy industries of [northern] Lincolnshire and Humber to our offshore licenced CO₂ storage sites in the former Viking gas fields.

Theddlethorpe provides access to the former Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System (LOGGS), Harbour Energy’s legacy offshore pipeline to the Viking area, which is capable of being re-purposed as a secure CO₂ transportation route. Harbour plans to install a purpose-built onshore pipeline from Immingham, bringing CO₂ from multiple emitters to the Theddlethorpe site. The scheme targets storing 10 million tonnes per year of CO₂ by 2030, supported by an initial investment of £3bn across the capture, transportation, and storage projects.

Harbour Energy has materially invested in the development of the V Net Zero project from 2020, without UK Government grant support. Subject to inclusion of V Net Zero in Track 2 of the UK government’s sequencing of Carbon Capture and Storage projects, as well as clarity on the fiscal, regulatory and commercial framework, Harbour anticipates a final investment decision in 2024, with first CO₂ injection as early as 2027.

V Net Zero is ready to enter the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) project stage and looks forward to the launch of the Track 2 cluster sequencing process. Theddlethorpe will be a critical component; it offers access to existing key infrastructure and as a large brownfield site, offers an ideal location for the necessary process-engineering modules within a secure protected zone. The V Net Zero Theddlethorpe redevelopment opportunity avoids the need for greenfield development in a coastal and environmentally sensitive region.

The V Net Zero project has made material and at-pace development through 2022, including placing major engineering contracts for the design of the CO₂ transportation system and building on our award, in 2021, of the fourth Carbon Storage appraisal licence issued in the UK for the Viking fields. The V Net Zero onshore pipeline Development Consent Order is progressing towards submission in H1 2023. The first phase of non-statutory consultation with key stakeholders, at five venues along the proposed pipeline corridor, took place during

April 2022, supported by a digital consultation room open to the public from April through June 2022.

Following this consultation, the V Net Zero project has proposed a series of changes to the route corridor and will undertake a second consultation during September and October 2022, with letters and postcard invitations being issued in August. The V Net Zero onshore pipeline targets statutory consultation later in Q4 2022. V Net Zero has maintained regular dialogue with other known potential users of the Theddlethorpe site.

V Net Zero offers the prospect of material investment into Lincolnshire, throughout the 2020s and 2030s, both to decarbonise the vital Humber and [northern] Lincolnshire industries, and to preserve and create jobs with a secure energy grid based on decarbonised gas-fired generation. V Net Zero is working with project developers across [northern] Lincolnshire and South Humber bank to promote this material inward investment, into a diverse range of industrial, power, hydrogen and future port-enabled infrastructure.

The initial investment of £3bn is forecast to support or create approximately 6,000 jobs [in northern Lincolnshire and the Humber]. The Harbour team is working with local stakeholders to assess how to capture regional economic benefits. This collaboration has included commissioning new research from Lincoln University on the economic and social opportunities for low-carbon infrastructure, support to the CATCH UK Skills and Training centre and the Humber Industrial Cluster Plan. Harbour is committed to promoting equality, diversity and inclusion through a Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) outreach programme for local higher and further education providers. The team recently attended the Humber Bizweek exhibition and is supporting educational engagement, working along with major industrial partners, for the skilled labour force this level of investment in decarbonisation will require.”

Finally, Neptune Energy are pursuing a scheme which combines carbon capture and storage with the production of blue hydrogen in a scheme called project DelpHYnus ([DelpHYnus project, UK North Sea | Neptune Energy](#)). It would appear that Neptune Energy have not been selected for a government licence to pursue the scheme at this stage, but they have stated publicly that they are now reviewing their options and that they remain committed to the scheme. Neptune Energy have confirmed this position in recent communication with council officials.

Impact and liaison with government

Each of the options that are currently being pursued for the site would require a licence from government -as may other options should they arise.

It is clear that if a development takes place at the site then there will be substantial job, supply chain, and infrastructure investment opportunities. In particular, if job opportunities of the scale that is being stated occur then there will need to be a substantial education, training, and recruitment programme which is focused on technical and engineering skills. It should be remembered that the options at Theddlethorpe are not the

only energy sector job creation taking place in and around Lincolnshire -there is a strong energy manufacturing sector in and around Lincoln, there are transformational levels of jobs proposed in the Humber energy cluster, and there are other major energy investment proposed in neighbouring counties. Currently the level of careers, education, and training in this context is probably not of the level to fill those jobs and officers are starting to explore what can be done to address this situation/opportunity.

The site of Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal is owned by National Grid, and major energy initiatives will often need a licence from government in order for them to be pursued. Therefore it is important that LCC builds a relationship with government officials as well as with potential developers.

LCC officers continue to liaise directly with officials from the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy and we have joined Nuleaf, a local government special interest group which provides information about and access to government, regulators, and developers.

Midlands Engine has developed strategies around green energy and, working with Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership, we will shortly be joining a visit to greater Lincolnshire for representatives of the Midlands Engine green energy board. This visit will help to build a further relationship which will be useful to assist in communication with government, regulators, and developers in this sphere.

2. Conclusion

The developments at Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal are continuing to progress. The Community Partnership has now been formed which is providing information to the local community about the geological disposal facility option, and the carbon capture/storage option continues to progress too. One major issue for LCC to consider is the employment options that all options present, and how we support pupils, students, and the wider workforce to benefit from this opportunity.

3. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

4. Background Papers

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

This report was written by Justin Brown, Assistant Director (Growth), who can be contacted on 07887545356 or by e-mail at justin.brown@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director - Resources	
Report to:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee
Date:	13 September 2022
Subject:	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the 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.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to review the work programme and highlight 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

13 September 2022		
Item		Contributor
1.	Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) <i>(Pre-decision Scrutiny; Executive Decision 19-23 September)</i>	Mike Reed, Head of Waste
2.	Sutton Bridge place-making	Mick King, Head of Economic Infrastructure Peter Fender, Special Projects Officer
3.	Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2022 - 2023 – Quarter 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste
4.	Coastal Car Park Strategy	Chris Miller, Head of Environment
5.	Planning Reform & the Levelling Up Bill	Phil Hughes, Strategic Planning Manager
6.	Theddlethorpe Geological Disposal Facility Working Group - Update	Justin Brown, Assistant Director Growth

25 October 2022		
Item		Contributor
1.	Infrastructure Update	Vanessa Strange, Head of Infrastructure Investment
2.	Business Premises Portfolio Lettings Policy	Simon Wright, Regeneration and Portfolio Manager
3.	Charging rates in Planning Services	Neil McBride, Head of Planning
4.	Recycling and Food Waste Collection	Mike Reed, Head of Waste
5.	South Lincolnshire Reservoir	Matthew Harrison, Flood and Water Manager

29 November 2022		
Item		Contributor
1.	Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Operational Contract Procurement <i>(Pre-decision Scrutiny; Executive Decision 6th December)</i>	Mike Reed, Head of Waste

29 November 2022	
Item	Contributor
2. Service Level Performance Reporting Against the Performance Framework 2022 - 2023 – Quarter 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Flooding • Waste 	Samantha Harrison, Head of Economic Development Chris Miller, Head of Environment Mike Reed, Head of Waste
3. Team Lincolnshire Investment Strategy	Samantha Harrison Head of Economic Development Karen Seal Principal Place and Investment Officer
4. Energy Options Appraisal for Greater Lincolnshire	Mick King, Head of Economic Infrastructure Johanna Rhoades, Project Officer – Utilities
5. Energy For Growth	Mick King, Head of Economic Infrastructure Johanna Rhoades, Project Officer – Utilities

3. Items to be Programmed¹

- Adult Skills & Family Learning Programme 2022/23
- Alternative Fuels
- Business Premises Portfolio Disposals Policy (Simon Wright) (January 2023)
- Business Premises Portfolio performance (March 2023)
- Climate Change Impact
- Developer Contributions
- Elements of Environment Act (Oct/Nov 2022)
- Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership Presentation
- Green Technology Grant
- Growth Hub Annual Performance 2022-23
- Historic Places Team Strategy
- Horncastle Industrial Estate extension (*Pre-decision Scrutiny*) (Oct/Nov 2022)
- Planning White Paper
- Property Green Agenda – potential guest presentation facilitated by Sustainability
- Review of Land Sales Policy – Regeneration (County Farms)
- Skegness Business Park
- Tenant Survey
- The role of LEPs and the relationship with LCC following government guidance
- Update to Paper and Card Waste Collection Project (Spring/Summer 2023)
- Verge Biomass Management
- Waste Performance Targets - Setting of Targets

4. Conclusion

¹ In alphabetic order.

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.

5. Consultation

a) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

6. 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.

7. 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 Kiara Chatziioannou, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 07500 571868 or by e-mail at kiara.chatziioannou@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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

MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
Re-Procurement of the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Reception Facilities Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) [1027865]	Between 19 Sep 2022 and 23 Sep 2022	Executive Councillor: Waste and Trading Standards	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee	Head of Waste E-mail: mike.reed@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Yes	All Divisions.
Household Waste Recycling Centre Operational Contract Procurement [1026109]	6 December	Executive	Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee	Head of Waste E-mail: mike.reed@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Yes	All Divisions.

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