Wednesday 8\textsuperscript{th} June, 2016
2.00 p.m.
Grimsby Town Hall
Dear Councillor,

**Cabinet – 8th June, 2016**

A meeting of the Cabinet is to be held on **Wednesday 8th June, 2016** commencing at **2.00 p.m.** in the Grimsby Town Hall.

The Agenda is set out overleaf.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

for Rob Walsh,
Chief Executive.
CABINET

7 Members

LABOUR

Chairman
Councillor R. Oxby
Leader of the Council

Deputy Chairman
Councillor D. Watson
Portfolio Holder for Energy and Environment

Portfolio Holders
Councillor R. James
Children and Young People

Councillor H. Chase
Safer Communities, Public Protection and the Visitor Economy

Councillor J. Hyldon-King
Health and Wellbeing

Councillor M. Patrick
Finance, Resources and Inclusion

Councillor P. Wheatley
Regeneration, Skills and Housing
FILMING OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

“The Council supports the principle of transparency and encourages filming, recording and taking photographs at its meetings that are open to the public. It also welcomes the use of social networking websites (such as Twitter and Facebook) and micro-blogging to communicate with people about what is happening, as it happens.

There is no requirement to notify the Council in advance, but it should be noted that the Chairman of the meeting will have absolute discretion to terminate or suspend any of these activities if, in their opinion, continuing to do so would prejudice proceedings at the meeting.

The circumstances in which termination or suspension might occur could include:

• public disturbance or suspension of the meeting
• the meeting agreeing to formally exclude the press and public from the meeting due to the confidential nature of the business being discussed
• where it is considered that continued recording / photography / filming /webcasting might infringe the rights of any individual
• when the Chairman considers that a defamatory statement has been made

In allowing this, the Council asks those recording proceedings not to edit the film/recording/photographs in a way that could lead to misinterpretation of the proceedings, or infringe the core values of the Council. This includes refraining from editing an image or views expressed in a way that may ridicule, or show a lack of respect towards those being photographed/filmed/recorded.

Those intending to bring large equipment, or wishing to discuss any special requirements are advised to contact the Council's Communications Team in advance of the meeting to seek advice and guidance. Please note that such requests will be subject to practical considerations and the constraints of specific meeting rooms.

The use of flash photography or additional lighting will not be allowed unless this has been discussed in advance of the meeting and agreement reached on how it can be done without disrupting proceedings.

At the beginning of each meeting, the Chairman will make an announcement that the meeting may be filmed, recorded or photographed. Meeting agendas will also carry this message.”
1. **Apologies for Absence**

   To record any apologies for absence.

2. **Declarations Of Interest**

   To record any declarations of interest by any Member of the Cabinet in respect of items on this agenda.

   Members declaring interests must identify the Agenda item and the type and detail of the interest declared.
   (A) Disclosable Pecuniary Interest; or
   (B) Personal Interest; or
   (C) Prejudicial Interest

3. **Minutes**

   To approve as correct records the minutes of the Cabinet meeting on 13th April 2016 (copy attached).

4. **Humberston Fitties**

   To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Resources and Inclusion on the management arrangements for Humberston Fitties (copy attached)

5. **Children’s Social Care Statutory Complaints and Compliments Annual Report 2015/16**

   To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Children and Young People on the Children’s Social Care Statutory Complaints and Compliments Annual Report 2015/16 (copy attached)

6. **Provisional Outturn Report 2015 – 2016.**

   To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Resources and Inclusion on the Council’s provisional outturn position for 2015/16 (copy attached).

7. **Environment Policy**

   To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Energy and Environment to adopt and publish a clear statement of approach to environmental management (copy attached).
8. **Energy and Carbon Vision Report**

To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Energy and Environment on the Council's vision and approach to energy and carbon (copy attached).

9. **Adoption of Central Grimsby Conservation Area, Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 and Management Plan 2016**

To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Energy and Environment on the adoption of the Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan 2016 (copy attached).

10. **Community Learning Services – Future Governance**

To receive a report from the Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Skills and Housing on the governance arrangements for Community Learning Services (copy attached).

11. **Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Proposal**

To confirm the decisions of Council on the above in so far as they relate to the executive decision-making arrangements (copy of report to Council attached)

12. **Urgent Business**

To receive any business which, in the opinion of the Chairman, is urgent by reason of special circumstances which must be stated and minuted.

13. **Exclusion of Press and Public**

To consider requesting the press and public to leave on the grounds that discussion of the following business is likely to disclose exempt information within the relevant paragraphs of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

14. **Corporate School Meals Contract**

To receive an officer decision record on the Corporate School Meals contract. (copy attached).

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**ROB WALSH**

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PRESENT: Councillor Oxby (in the Chair)
Councillors Chase, Hyldon-King, James, Patrick and Sutton

Officers in Attendance:

Rob Walsh Chief Executive
Ange Blake Director of Economy and Growth
Tony Maione Chief Legal Officer (Monitoring Officer)
Stephen Pintus Director of Health and Wellbeing
Sharon Wroot Director of Finance, Operations and Resources
Beveryl Stanton Scrutiny and Committee Advisor

Officer also in attendance:

Simon Jones Specialist Lawyer Property
Iain Lovell Head of Communications, Print and Marketing
Damien Jaines-White Head of Economic Development

There was 4 members of the public and 2 members of the press in attendance.

CB.127 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were apologies for absence received from Councillor Watson and Walker.

CB.128 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Sutton disclosed a personal interest in relation to CB.131 as a Board Member of HFR Solutions.
CB.129  ADOPTION OF WALTHAM CONSERVATIONS AREA, CONSERVATIONS AREA APPRAISAL 2016 AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016

Cabinet considered a report from the Portfolio Holder of Environment, Tourism and the Visitor Economy seeking to adopt the Waltham Conservation Area, Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan 2016 following public consultation.

RESOLVED - That the Waltham Conservation Area, Conservation Area Appraisal 2016 and Management Plan 2016 be approved and adopted.

CB.130  CLEETHORPES HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016-2021

Cabinet considered a report from the Portfolio Holder of Environment, Tourism and the Visitor Economy which presented an update to the Management Plan, which would enable North East Lincolnshire Council to manage the Cleethorpes Shoreline, and particularly, the outlying tufts of saltmarsh located north of Cleethorpes Leisure Centre.

RESOLVED –

(1) That the latest information and data regarding the ongoing saltmarsh monitoring programme be considered.

(2) That the Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan that has been negotiated with and agreed by Natural England, particularly with the provisions to manage the saltmarsh and control its spread by the manual removal of the outlying tufts north of the Leisure Centre, be approved.

(3) That in adopting the management plan the balance that has been achieved between Council’s obligation to further the conservation and enhancement of the Humber Site of Special Scientific Interest, and to protect the interests of the tourist economy in Cleethorpes and North East Lincolnshire be recognised.

CB.131  CATCH ENERGY OFFSHORE PROJECT

Cabinet considered a report from the Leader and Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Growth and Enterprise on the implementation of the CATCH Energy Offshore project.

RESOLVED –

(1) That the implementation of the CATCH Energy Offshore project be approved.
(2) That the Director for Economy and Growth be authorised, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Growth and Enterprise and the Section 151 Officer, to:

- complete the design of the CATCH 4 building and site infrastructure design for the adjoining land and submit planning applications for both schemes;
- commence a procurement exercise for the award of contracts for the construction of appropriate schemes;
- manage the risks relating to, and arising from the proposed schemes prior to final tender prices being available for the works; and
- award the contracts within the budget allocated to the project.

(3) That the Chief Legal Officer and Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder and the Section 151 Officer, be authorised to negotiate and complete all relevant legal agreements and documentation in relation to the CATCH 4 building and negotiations with potential occupiers of the land adjoining CATCH.

CB.132 PACKAGE OF SITES FOR DEVELOP NEL

Cabinet considered a report from the Leader and Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Growth and Enterprise, the Portfolio Holder of Finance and Resources and the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Tourism and the Visitor Economy on a ‘package’ of sites being progressed by Develop NEL.

Mr. Walsh declared an additional recommendation to be considered by Cabinet.

RESOLVED –

(1) That the use of the HCA DPP2 for engaging in soft market testing with the development industry and seeking a joint venture partner, be approved.

(2) That Develop NEL develop a business case for demonstrating that the package of sites, shown in Appendix 1 to the report now submitted, be taken forward by Develop NEL for delivery of development with one or more joint venture partners.
(3) That approval in principle be granted for all sites, as shown in Appendix 1 to the report now submitted, to be released for disposal to support housing development subject to the approval of the business case developed in resolution 2 being approved by Cabinet.

(4) That the package of sites for soft market test via the DPP2 process be capable of amendment by the addition or removal of sites as deemed in the Council’s best interests by the Director of Economy and Growth, in consultation with the DPP2 process and a detailed gateway controlled programme plan be submitted to the earliest future Cabinet meeting possible.

CB.133

**SHARED SERVICES**

Cabinet considered a report from the Portfolio Holder for Finance and Resources on the arrangements for the joint committee on shared services

**RESOLVED –**

(1) That the arrangements set out in the report now submitted and the appointments of Councillors Patrick, Walker and Watson as members of the joint committee be noted.

(2) That the decision by Council to authorise the Monitoring Officer to approve the terms of the legal agreement and make all the required amendments to the council’s constitution to reflect the delegations, roles and function of the joint committee on shared services, together with all ancillary matters required there to enable that committee to function in line with the final legal agreement to be signed by both councils, be noted.

CB.134

**EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

RESOLVED - That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting on the grounds that discussion of the following business was likely to disclose exempt information within paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

CB.135

**URGENT BUSINESS – PLOT K, KILN LANE, STALLINGBOROUGH**

Cabinet considered an item of urgent business from the Portfolio Holder for Finance and Resources on an Officer Decision Record for Plot K, Kiln Lane, Stallingborough.
This item was considered urgent and was presented for information only in accordance with the Constitution as an urgent officer decision that was excluded from the call-in process with the permission of the relevant Scrutiny Chair.

RESOLVED – That the urgent officer decision be noted.

There being no further business, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 2.45 p.m.
CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIDS

The Council has a duty of care and responsibility to its users in managing property assets within its authority. The Council, in meeting these requirements will as necessary take pragmatic steps to further strengthen the approach to the effective management and risk aversion of assets within the remit of Landlord responsibility. This is to ensure the continued safety and well-being of customers and assets, and ensures compliance with its statutory duty.

The Flood Risk Assessment and Fire Evacuation Plan provide the Council with independent advice on the management of the Humberston Fitties (“the Fitties”), which supports this duty. It further allows for effective decision making when considering the holding of assets, which supports our determination to be an efficient and effective Council, aligned to our Financial strategy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

North East Lincolnshire Council, along with predecessor Councils, has owned the Humberston Fitties Chalet Park (known as “the Fitties”) for some decades as a holiday chalet park. In recent years, there have been numerous challenges to the lease terms and the period of the Closed Season and together with other matters led to Cabinet requesting a Select Committee review of the management arrangements for the Fitties. The Select Committee challenged some of the findings in the Flood Risk Assessment and Evacuation Plan and recommended harmonisation of the leases. The Council has a duty of care to take all reasonable measures to mitigate against the risk of flooding and the potential loss of life to chalet owners and members of the public and damage to property. The Council has a second duty, to be able to demonstrate all appropriate advice and recommendations of mitigation measures have been adopted. This report provides both an update on those challenges and recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that;

1. Cabinet adopt and approve the recommendations by Black and Veatch; namely to
increase the Closed Season by two further months of each year, resulting in the
ownight restriction of the months of November & December as well as January &
February of each year, with immediate effect;

2. as a consequence of recommendation one, the agreed set of clauses and terms
within the leases be renewed and harmonised to 2021 without delay;

3. the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance and
Resources and the Solicitor to the Council, be authorised to approve the detailed
terms of new leases;

4. the Solicitor to the Council be authorised to complete all requisite legal
documentation in relation to the matters outlined in the points above;

5. to note that discussions with Bourne Leisure as set out in section 1.28 of this
report have now been completed and an agreed set of conditions in relation to the
pre-emption clause have been drawn up;

6. Cabinet note that progress with the specialist agent, to advise on the disposal, is
now at tender stage - as outlined in section 1.29 of this report;

7. responses to the earlier considerations of the Select Committee review, as
provided in section 1.8 of this report, are adopted.

REASONS FOR DECISION

The Council has a duty of care as Landlord, and not in relation to any other Council duty,
to be effective in the management of the property and land assets within its authority. As
part of the information received in relation to certain recommendations, the heightened
risk of flooding (specific to this land holding) has been highlighted to the Council as a
result of a new and independent Flood Risk Assessment. The Council has to consider the
recommendations as provided by independent expert advice in supporting its key
priorities of “Stronger Economy, Stronger Communities” in relation to asset management.
Due to all of the above the Council must therefore properly assess the risks involved and
review current procedures if necessary. The report also provides an update on all the
recommendations from the Select Committee Review, the discussions with Bourne Leisure
and progress with the disposal of the site.

1 BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 The Council has owned the Humberston Fitties Chalet Park (“the Fitties”) since local
government reorganisation in 1996. Prior to this time, it was owned by predecessor
Councils for some decades.

1.2 The Fitties is divided into 336 plots on land owned by North East Lincolnshire
Council. Of these plots, 320 are occupied by chalets and leased to individuals to site
those chalets for holiday and recreational purposes (with the exception of one, which
is now in the ownership of the Council and therefore not subject to a lease).

1.3 Part of the Fitties is situated in front of the main sea defence and the Environment
Agency considers the site to be at risk of flooding.
1.4 Planning permission for the whole of the Fitties requires a closed period each year of at least one complete period of eight consecutive weeks during the months November to March in order to maintain the status of the Fitties.

1.5 In October 2010 a petition was received by the Council requesting “new 15 year leases for 50 weeks a year residency [of the Fitties]”. Cabinet rejected the petition in February 2011, but this was subject to an appeal to the Regeneration, Housing and Environment Scrutiny Panel in July 2011. Cabinet received a report from this panel and in September 2011 recommended that a consultation exercise be carried out to establish if there was a mandate for the regularisation of leases and that a select committee be established to undertake a review of the arrangements following the completion of the consultation exercise.

1.6 The consultation exercise was carried out in summer 2012 by the Electoral Reform Services. The consultation included all 450 signed leaseholders (the number being greater than the number of chalets due to multiple signatories on leases) and asked “Are you happy with the terms of your current lease?” Of the valid votes cast, 75.6% voted “No, the principal terms should be investigated by the Council”.

1.7 The Policy, Performance & Resources Scrutiny Panel formed a Select Committee, as recommended by Cabinet, to review the principal terms of the lease in respect to the length of term proposed, the Closed Season and service charges attributed to the Humberston Fitties Chalet Park. The Select Committee hearings took place in October 2012.

1.8 It reported its findings to Cabinet on 14 January 2013 when the approval was given to the following recommendations:

1. That the closed season be no less than eight weeks per year;
2. That specific clauses within the lease be strengthened;
3. That the clauses within the lease continue to be enforced;
4. That leases be harmonised to expire on the same date (31st March 2021);
5. That a Working Group be established to explore other opportunities for the management or disposal of the site;
6. That the budget allocation for the maintenance of the coastal defence be reviewed;
7. That site specific emergency evacuation arrangements be urgently implemented;
8. That a copy of the Humberston Fitties conservation area chalet design guide be circulated to all chalet owners to ensure consistency with planning issues and that consultation with interested parties be taken as to possible amendments;
9. That regular quarterly meetings be resumed between the Council, chalet owners and their representatives;
10. That the options for improving the tourism offer at the Humberston Fitties, in collaboration with chalet owners, be explored.

1.9 Since the above recommendations were approved, officers have been engaged in working through appropriate actions in order to demonstrate reasonable measures have been taken in response to the recommendations. Officers believe at this point, it is now appropriate to update Cabinet in respect to the above recommendations, and set out the following responses:

1. the Closed Season of no less than eight weeks per year was agreed at the meeting of the 14 January 2013 and therefore no further action is required until a decision on the Closed Season period has been determined and included in the new leases;

2. strengthening the lease clauses, where appropriate, will be included in the new leases, which is subject to recommendations set out in this report;

3. the clauses of the lease will continue to be enforced should there be suitable grounds where it is thought these are in breach;

4. harmonisation of the lease end date will be implemented at the appropriate time, following the approval of options included within this report. The Council is fully aware of those chalets whose leases have expired and which are ‘holding over’ on their current terms. Further to the above holding over, an additional 106 leases expired as at 1 April 2016 (correct as at 13/10/2015) which will also require renewing as per this approach. Note, of these leases there are a number which are subject to Arbitration regarding an outstanding Rent Review which is being administered externally in accordance with the lease and therefore timescales for completion are difficult to predict.

5. an Officer Working Group (“the Group”) was formed to consider this item. The existence of a pre-emption clause in the lease of the adjacent land to Bourne Leisure requires the Council to engage with Bourne Leisure in the first instance to understand the appetite of a disposal. Section 1.28 of this report summarises this discussion. Furthermore, a report to Cabinet of the 13 October 2014 resolved:

(1) That the principle of a disposal by way of lease of the Fitties, the Humber Mouth Yacht Club and the adjoining car park area be approved.

(2) That the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Assets and Special Projects and the Monitoring Officer, be authorised to approve terms of a lease to Bourne Leisure (subject to the existing lease to the Humber Mouth Yacht Club and subject also the existing leases of the Fitties’ plots to chalet owners) in accordance with professional advice and recommendations of the Council’s strategic regeneration partner.

(3) That if terms for a leasehold disposal to Bourne Leisure cannot be agreed, the Director of Finance be authorised to market the site and, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Assets and Special Projects and the Monitoring
Officer, to approve terms for a leasehold disposal (subject to the existing leases to the Humber Mouth Yacht Club and also to the chalet owners).

(4) That the unsolicited offer received for the purchase of the freehold of the Fitties be declined.

(5) That the Solicitor to the Council be authorised to complete all requisite legal documentation for a leasehold disposal.

(6) That prior to the conclusion of any transaction authorised within the resolutions above, a report be taken to full Council for final decision on whether to proceed.

6. the maintenance budget for the flood defences has been reviewed and confirmed as being currently set at £38,000, however, recently some additional funding was sought which resulted in a further funding allocation to deal with some urgent repairs;

7. site specific emergency evacuation arrangements have been considered by Council officers and Black & Veatch as part of the independent flood risk assessment, including an evacuation plan. A plan has been appended to the flood risk assessment (which is available to view on the Council’s website) and a copy of the plan has been sent to all chalet owners. In addition to this, more recently officers have engaged with ward councillors, chalet owners, Neighbourhood Watch, Black and Veatch and the Environment Agency to consider a joint approach to flood risk evacuation as outlined in section 1.21-1.26;

8. the Fitties conservation area chalet design guide has been reviewed and considered, as this is a by-product of the Conservation Area Appraisal, to be the most thorough and up to date document in planning terms for all the conservation areas. It should not be amended as it is fit for purpose and therefore will only be subject to a light touch update to reflect any outdated information;

9. regular quarterly meetings have resumed between the Council, chalet owners and independent representatives;

10. options for improving the tourism offer, in collaboration with chalet owners, have been explored previously. The Tourism Team have offered an opportunity for chalet owners to use the Discovery Centre for meetings and to be able to publicise information about the Fitties via websites and literature free of charge. Owners with any ideas about improving the tourism offer were advised they could contact the Team at any time to discuss in more detail.

1.10 Further to item 5 set out in section 1.9 above, officers recognised that to rely on its current Flood Risk Analysis of 2007, from consultancy firm Weetwood, would not provide the most current information available. As this information would directly impact on other decisions, officers felt it prudent to commission a revised independent Flood Risk Assessment (“FRA”) and a corresponding Evacuation Plan.
1.11 Black & Veatch Ltd were awarded the contract to provide both the FRA and the Evacuation Plan which commenced on the 23 June 2014. The purpose of this was to inform the future Closed Season and as part of that, the lease renewal process for those chalets whose leases have expired.

1.12 The Council is in receipt of those documents and the recommendations enclosed therein are as follows;

i. Closed Season – analysis of the highest tides over a 58 year period clearly shows that there is seasonality in their occurrence. Most storm surges resulting in a tide level above High Astronomical Tide (HAT) occur from November through to January. The current Closed Season of January and February accounts for around a third of such tides, which is significant and we would recommend that a Closed Season is maintained. We would also recommend that the dates of the Closed Season should be reconsidered. Based on tide level and storm surge data it would be more effective to close the chalet park from early November to the end of January. However, there is evidence from the Environment Agency based on wave heights that demonstrates the case for also maintaining the Closed Season through February. It is therefore recommended the chalet Closed Season extends from November through to the end of February. We would also recommend that occupancy of the site through the Closed Season is restricted to daylight hours.

ii. Removing the Closed Season would significantly increase the risk to life. Lease Terms - practice in recent years has been to renew leases over short terms so that all leases will end in 2021. The assessment of the impact of sea level rise shows that over the short term there is little change in the risk to life, but that in the longer term there is a significant change, particularly with regards to wave overtopping. We would recommend that the practice of renewing leases over short term periods of 5 to 10 years be maintained. This will allow the council to frequently review the impacts of climate change as climate models and sea level rise predictions improve and relate this to the policy at the time for defending this area of coastline. We would also recommend that the council revisit the issue of flood risk to Humberston Fitties Chalet Park prior to the 2021 lease renewals, because of the likelihood of changes to extreme tide level predictions as more data becomes available.

1.13 On receipt of the information set out above and due to the timing of this being received, the Council wrote to all chalet owners advising them of the recommendations in respect of the Closed Season and provided a copy of the Evacuation Plan.

1.14 The Flood Risk Assessment and Evacuation Plan completed for the 10 December 2014 Scrutiny meeting was deferred, as new water level profiles data were due to be published by the Environment Agency in Spring 2015. Scrutiny therefore determined
that the draft flood risk assessment and evacuation plan be reviewed against this revised information.

1.15 The revised data has since been published by the Environment Agency and Black and Veatch reviewed the Flood Risk Assessment and Evacuation Plan against this data. The findings and recommendations presented in the flood risk assessment report are unchanged by this latest revision to extreme tide levels.

1.16 The following (i to vi) was provided by Black & Veatch in June 2015 following the EA 2014 Water Levels being published.

i. **What's the change in tide level?**

   From the information provided, the closest location to Humberston Fitties is Buck Beck. The modelling carried out in the flood risk assessment is focused on the 1 in 200 annual chance event, for which a peak tide level of 4.74m OD has been used. The newly published data gives the tide level at Buck Beck as 4.87m OD, an increase of 0.13m. Coincidentally, but usefully, the newly published 1 in 100 annual chance tide level is 4.74m OD. Both sets of tide levels are for 2014.

ii. **What impact will this have on the breach model results?**

   The flood risk assessment included sensitivity analysis that can provide an insight as to how results might be affected. One of these tests was to increase the peak tide level by 0.2m (i.e. to a level of 4.94m OD). A comparison of the hazard ratings shows that the seaward side of the primary defence remains largely unchanged while there is an increase in hazard rating from “danger to most” to “danger to all” for a notable area of the chalet park on the landward side of the defence. It is reasonable to expect something similar if the new peak tide level of 4.87m OD were run through the model. The flood mapping presented in the flood risk assessment report for a breach is effectively now a 1 in 100 annual chance event.

iii. **What impact will this have on the overtopping model results?**

   The overtopping rates used are from the Environment Agency’s Northern Area Tidal Modelling Project and were based on a previous published set of tide levels which gave the peak tide level at Humberston Fitties for the 1 in 200 annual chance tide as 4.89m OD (report dated 2010). These overtopping rates were accepted as suitable for the flood risk assessment because they fell within the +/-0.2m confidence limits stated for the tide level data used. The newly published level of 4.87m OD is closer to the level used in the Northern Area Tidal Modelling Project, and so no change would be made to these overtopping rates and the mapping remains valid.

iv. **Any impact on the climate change results?**

   There would be some change to the breach model results, which likely would show some increase in the areas with hazard rating “danger to all”, but the overall impression of significant risk to life in the event of a breach would remain the same. The results of the overtopping analysis would be unchanged.

v. **Is seasonality affected?**

   The change in extreme tide level predictions does not change the assessment of seasonality.
vi. Any change to the recommendations presented in the flood risk assessment?

The findings and recommendations presented in the flood risk assessment report are unchanged by this latest revision to extreme tide levels. The flood mapping from the breach analysis would change in light of these new tide levels in that a slightly greater area would likely be shown to fall in the “danger to all” hazard rating, but the overall findings of the assessment are unchanged.

1.17 Scrutiny met on a further two occasions following the receipt of the above information and to consider the flood risk assessment and all relevant background information. A report, which had been proposed for consideration at a meeting of Cabinet in December 2015, was deferred; however that report highlighted an opportunity for chalet owners to provide information on mitigation measures that were already operating through the Neighbourhood Watch scheme.

1.18 Following the deferment, a scoping meeting was held with officers and ward councillors where it was agreed that the ward councillors engage with the chalet owners and support the production of a Neighbourhood Watch Evacuation Plan, to be used in conjunction with the Council’s Evacuation Plan, with the intention that this be considered by Black and Veatch and the Environment Agency as to whether these further plans would mitigate the risk of potential flooding and alter the recommendations of Black and Veatch.

1.19 It is important to note that the risk will ultimately remain with the Council as landlord and therefore the Council is required to balance the risk of loss of life or damage to property against mitigation measures in the event of a flood, based on all information, but predominantly the recommendations of independent professional advice of Black and Veatch and the Environment Agency.

1.20 As part of the discussion of mitigation measures the possibility of a new defence along the frontage was explored. Discussions took place with the Environment Agency as to whether funding would be available for such a scheme. At present there is no funding available for such a scheme. Environmental considerations impact on any proposed defences as these would take place in an area designated and covered by habitat designations: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Internationally important wetland under RAMSAR convention, European Marine Site, Local Nature Reserve, a conservation area and at present as part of the Shoreline Management Plan – where there is a priority of holding the line and maintaining the standard of flood protection on the defences. Any proposed changes to the defences would also need to be approved by Natural England as the area has a number of environmental designations which limit any proposed changes to the defences as this could incur a loss of habitat.

1.21 Further to the scoping meeting, it was important to understand the link between the Council’s own Flood Evacuation Plan and the independent plan to be submitted by the Neighbourhood Watch (NW). A meeting between officers, ward councillors and the chair of the NW was held to provide support to form a draft plan.

1.22 A further meeting took place to consider the draft, with the chair of the NW, the Humberston Fitties Tenants Association (HFTA) and the Fitties Community...
Association (FCA) who represent chalet owners to review and consider the contents of the plan.

1.23 Following the completion of the draft, this was shared with the Environment Agency (EA); Emergency Planning (EP) and subsequently Black and Veatch to discuss the contents of the plan. This has resulted in the respective views of the plan against the Council's Flood Evacuation Plan and the potential influence this may have on the original recommendations.

1.24 A final draft was shared with chalet owners and comments requested. No comments were considered to have a material impact to the NW plan and this has been shared with the Environment Agency and Black and Veatch who provided the following responses:

John Ray of the Environment Agency stated: “The flood warning and evacuation plan would NOT change our advice through the planning process and we would still advise on a closed season of 1st October to 31st March.”

Tim Paddison of Black and Veatch stated: “Whilst the evacuation plan is most welcome mitigation against the real risk to life that exists should the dunes be overtopped, or worse, be breached, there would still remain a risk to life on the chalet park. As a result, Black & Veatch are unable to change their recommendation for the closed season to extend through the stormiest period of the year when storm surges and high waves are most likely to occur (i.e. November to February inclusive).”

1.25 Officers, Emergency Planning and the EA who have been involved in the process of assisting ward councillors and the Neighbourhood Watch with the production of the NW evacuation plan have noted the plan may be of particular use in assisting the response to an emergency planning situation to all affected areas and may reduce the need for resource at the Fitties.

1.26 However, it is clear that even after consideration of NW evacuation plan, the independent professional advice is that the plan would not provide sufficient further mitigation measures to those already in place and would not reduce the risk associated with the consequences of a worst case scenario of loss of life, to which the Council could be accountable. It is therefore recommended that the independent professional advice from Black and Veatch; namely to increase the Closed Season by two further months of each year, resulting in the overnight restriction of the months of November & December as well as January & February of each year should be adopted and approved.

1.27 Following consideration of the further information around flood risk, it is now an appropriate time to consider the renewal of clauses and terms within the lease which can now be refreshed in preparation for issuing new leases to harmonise with a term to 2021. Therefore recommendations 2, 3 and 4 have been provided within this report.

1.28 Officers have also now concluded negotiations with Bourne Leisure regarding the pre-emption clause. Whilst Bourne Leisure advises they are not willing to enter into negotiations to acquire the Humberston Fitties and Yacht Club, agreement to
conditions for releasing, rather than triggering, the pre-emption clause is being pursued. The approach will now be formalised and allow the leasehold disposal of the site to progress.

1.29 Finally, the tendering exercise for the appointment of a marketing agent is now underway as per the previous Cabinet mandate. The result of which will lead to advice as to the best method of marketing the site and a recommended value. It is noted that by renewing the leases at this juncture may have an impact, although this risk is considered low. It has previously been agreed by Cabinet that a further report to Cabinet and full Council will be considered prior to the transaction being finalised.

2 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

2.1 All Council property and land assets retained to support the objectives of the Council will be fit for purpose for all users and will be managed to reduce the impact on crime and disorder.

2.2 The implication of an increase to the Closed Season, during night time hours only, is not considered to have an impact on Human Rights as the reason for any change would be supported by independent and professional advice. In relation to flood risk, in mitigating against the potential loss of life and/or damage to property it is regarded to be within the remit of management arrangements of this geographical location and type of site. The Council, where it is necessary to do so, will align the management of its assets supported by professional, expert advice and users, where appropriate. However, the Council must take all reasonable steps to inform and safeguard against any potential risk to life and property.

2.3 The proposal will ensure that any significant change to the site considers the impact upon Equalities and Diversity.

2.4 The Council will as necessary take pragmatic steps to further strengthen the approach to the effective management and risk aversion of assets within its remit as Landlord. In taking proactive steps to continually review its asset holdings, the Council will demonstrate that assets continue to support strategic objectives, and where these do not, will recommend alternative options.

2.5 The revised information supports the continuous need for challenge in the retention and disposal of property assets and where significant changes to the portfolio take place, these are fully considered in terms of the social, economic and environmental impact.

2.6 There has been historic information (that the Council has been made aware of) that evidences a heightened risk to the Humberston Fitties site from Flooding and the associated risk of life and injury to users and members of the public who access it. The Council has a duty of care as Landlord to be effective in the management of the property and land assets within its authority. As a result of procuring a new and independent Flood Risk Assessment, revised advice and recommendations of an extended period of closure to that stated within the current lease terms has been provided. The Council is therefore required to advise users of the site and members of the public of these implications whilst a decision on any changes to the Closed Season are considered and implemented.
3 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

3.1 In relation to recommendation 1:

3.1.1 One option would be to agree to the Scrutiny consideration, at a meeting of 5 October 2015, that the current Closed Season should remain at two months, and for Cabinet to specify which continuous two months (within the four month period) should be selected. This option is against the current independent professional advice of Black and Veatch and the Environment Agency and therefore in the event of an incident of loss of life the Council could be liable for legal challenge. Furthermore, there would be no way to predict which continuous two months should be selected. For these reasons, deciding to renew leases with anything less than a four month Closed Season is not a viable option.

3.1.2 A further option would be to disregard all the information received in relation to Flood Risk and continue to manage the site as is currently. Whilst there are measures in place which mitigate some of these risks, such as the sea defences and Flood Evacuation Plans, these have been taken into account by the Environment Agency and Black & Veatch when advising on measures to mitigate against the potential risk to life and property by implementing a closed period of four months’. This option is against the current independent professional advice of Black and Veatch and the Environment Agency and therefore in the event of an incident of loss of life the Council could be liable for legal challenge. For this reason, deciding to renew leases with anything less than a four month Closed Season is not a viable option.

3.2 In relation to recommendation 2:

3.2.1 One option would be to renew the leases but with the current clauses and conditions. However, it is prudent to consider modernising and strengthening the clauses within historic leases at a time when it is appropriate to do so. The opportunity has been provided and therefore it would be sensible and good management practice to offer revised lease conditions. For this reason, deciding to renew on the current conditions is not a viable option.

3.2.2 A further option would be to do nothing and not renew the leases. This would result in leases expiring and holding over on current terms, which would not enable the Council to show they were taking every possible step to act on the independent professional flood risk advice. This option would further frustrate the chalet owners who are keen to see their leases harmonised as soon as possible. Therefore this option is not viable.

3.3 There are no other options to consider in relation to the remaining recommendations.

4 REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 There are potential negative reputational implications for the Council resulting from the decision. These are due to the timescales associated with reaching a decision following the commission and receipt of independent advice relating to the risk of flooding. Furthermore, any extension to the current Closed Season (during night time hours) may, in the opinion of the Chalet Owners, be detrimental to the enjoyment of the site.
4.2 A decision not to renew the leases when it is reported that various undertakings to renew leases have been made could lead to potential negative reputational implications.

4.3 If the Council is seen not to follow professional advice after spending money on obtaining it, not to mention risking life of users of the site, it is likely to also be viewed negatively by residents of the Borough and potentially wider.

5 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 The Council, in unprecedented times of constraints to resources is unable to support the costs of major investment into the defences and infrastructure of the Humberston Fitties site to ensure all mitigation measures have been introduced. Whilst the Council will need to consider how it manages any future and or extended Closed Season, it has an in principle decision to progress disposal opportunities which will remove all future financial and resource intensive costs.

5.2 If the Council chose not to extend the closed season and had to defend that decision, either in light of an unfortunate incident at the Fitties, or otherwise, the likely financial considerations in relation to legal costs, officer time and any damages incurred in doing so would far outweigh the likely financial considerations resulting from implementing an extended closed season.

6 CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY

6.1 A report outlining the recommendations from the independent Flood Risk Assessment by Black and Veatch of November 2014 (as outlined in section 1.12 of this report), together with more recent information provided by the Environment Agency (as outlined in section 1.15 of this report) were considered by the joint Scrutiny Panel of Regeneration, Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel at its meeting of 1 September 2015. Further information was provided to the same Panel on 5 October 2015.

6.2 At the meeting of the 5 October, the panel RESOLVED –

(1) That the methodology used within the Flood Risk Assessment, together with its findings and the evidence relied upon to reach the recommendations, be noted.

(2) That the current two month closed season be retained, and that Cabinet review the most appropriate two consecutive month period.

(3) That the effectiveness and condition of current flood defences and flood mitigation measures be kept under review and regularly tested, including warning systems and the Humberston Fitties Evacuation Plan.

(4) That mandatory compliance with the Humberston Fitties Evacuation Plan is written into any future leases on the Humberston Fitties Chalet Park.

7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The Council’s financial position and reducing resources mean that it is unable to meet the costs of major investment into the defences and infrastructure of the site. Disposal of the site, as approved in principle, would remove all future financial and
resource intensive costs. The capital receipt received for the site would be used to support the Council’s future capital programme.

8 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Any human rights of the Tenant to use their property has to be weighed against the risk to life. The Council as a public body has to also consider the article 2 right/duty to preserve life and the article 3 duty/right to ensure people do not suffer inhuman or degrading treatment. This has been interpreted widely by the courts when public bodies have failed to act in accordance with their duties and people have suffered harm as a result.

8.2 In order to protect the Council’s legal position and obtain assurance on the manner in which the Council wished to proceed in relation to Humberston Fitties, an opinion was commissioned from experienced Counsel of No 5 Chambers, Birmingham. Counsel’s opinion covered a number of areas including flood risk, landlord and tenant issues and commercial options.

8.3 FLOOD RISK

8.3.1 Counsel advised that to depart from the recommendation from Black & Veatch to extend the closed season to four months could expose the Council to risk of legal action in a number of areas. Counsel advised that mitigation measures could be explored and that any such proposals should be forwarded to Black & Veatch and the Environment Agency for comment and to consider whether the adoption of such mitigation measures would materially change their views on the closed season. Counsel advised that while such mitigation measures would not completely extinguish legal risk they would reduce the possibility of challenge should flooding occur. They would also reduce the likelihood of any challenge being successful. Counsel stressed that this position would be dependent on the views of Black & Veatch and the Environment Agency.

8.3.2 Counsel was asked to comment on limiting the closed season to the two “most dangerous months” but advised caution against doing that as he considered it unclear from the available data which two months are the most dangerous two months.

8.3.3 It is advised that the advice from Black & Veatch and the Environment Agency in this regard be followed to best mitigate any risks faced by the Council.

8.4 Legal services will work with the Council’s Assets team and the Council’s Regeneration partner, Engie, in relation to all necessary documentation and steps needed to dispose of the site by way of a long lease, subject to the need to go back to attempt to agree the removal of the pre-emption clause pertaining to Humberston Fitties contained with the lease between the Council and Bourne Leisure Limited regarding the adjacent property known as Thorpe Park.

8.5 Legal services will lead on and engage with Counsel to ensure that a final form of lease terms and conditions are, in Counsel’s opinion, reasonable in all the circumstances.
9 HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS
9.1 There are no direct HR implications arising from the contents of this report.

10 WARD IMPLICATIONS
10.1 The Humberston Fitties is situated in the Humberston and New Waltham Ward.

11 BACKGROUND PAPERS
11.1 Independent Humberston Fitties Neighbourhood Watch Evacuation Plan of May 2016;
11.2 Scrutiny briefing reports of 5 October 2015;
11.3 Scrutiny report of 1 September 2015;
11.4 Scrutiny report of 10 December 2014;
11.5 Humberston Fitties – Future Management and Disposal - cabinet report of 13 October 2014;
11.6 Flood Risk Assessment and Evacuation Plan – October 2014;
11.7 Scrutiny report of 3 September 2013;
11.8 Cabinet report of 14 January 2013;
11.9 Scrutiny report of 19 December 2012;
11.10 Select committee findings report 2012;
11.11 Scrutiny report of 10 August 2012;
11.12 Cabinet report of 5 September 2011;
11.13 Scrutiny report of 5 July 2011;
11.14 Cabinet report of 14 February 2011;
11.15 Cabinet report of 6 December 2010;
11.16 Portfolio Holder – Resources report of 26 October 2010.

12 CONTACT OFFICERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Manager - Assets</th>
<th>Technical Advisor – Head of Development and Regeneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wendy Fisher</td>
<td>David Brierley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELC</td>
<td>ENGIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01472 323132</td>
<td>01472 326391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Councillor Matthew Patrick
Portfolio Holder for Finance, Resources and Inclusion
CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

The Children’s Social Care statutory complaints procedure supports the Council’s aims of a stronger economy and stronger communities and enables citizens to voice concerns. The outcomes sought from the procedure are healthier and happier lives for children and young people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Children’s Social Care Statutory Complaints and Compliments Annual Report provides an overview of the activity and analysis of complaints, compliments for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet receive and accept the Children’s Social Care Statutory Complaints and Compliments Annual Report for 2015/16.

REASONS FOR DECISION

It is a requirement of The Children Act 1989 Representation Procedure (England) Regulations 2006 to produce an annual report regarding the representations made about social care statutory services. The purpose of the attached report is to inform the general public, elected members and Council officers about the effectiveness of the statutory complaints procedure.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

maintain a procedure for resolving complaints and representations from children, young people or their representatives concerning statutory services.

1.2 The attached Children’s Social Care Statutory Complaints and Compliments Annual Report provides a breakdown of the complaints, concerns and compliments received during 2015/16, the service improvements implemented and lessons learnt as a result of complaints and representations.

1.3 During 2015/16 the Council received the following representations concerning children’s social care statutory services:

- Complaints = 120
- Compliments = 7

This compares with 146 complaints and 9 compliments in 2014/15.

1.4 Of the 120 complaints received 7 were withdrawn by the complainant prior to stage one commencing and 7 were dealt with as a concern. This compares to five concerns in 2014/15. Of the 106 complaints processed at stage one only four (3.7%) were escalated to stage two. Two complaints progressed to stage three, review panel (1.8%)

At stage one, three complaints (3%) were responded to outside of the maximum statutory timescale of twenty working days. Of the four stage two complaints received, all four were responded to within the statutory 65 working day timescale.

The two stage 3 complaints received were processed within the 30 working days timescale and responded to within the 20 working day timescale.

1.5 52% of stage one complaints were not upheld. 82% of all complainants expressed they were satisfied with the outcome of their complaint.

1.6 Complaints and compliments provide the Council with useful information in respect of the way Children’s Social Services are delivered, identifying good practice and opportunities for improvement which have resulted in changes to our systems. It is to be noted that the greatest number of complaints is with the Children’s Assessment and Safeguarding Service. This is to be expected as the service is a frontline service dealing with a large number of cases with very difficult issues to address. Further information on the type of complaints and compliments is contained within section four of the annual report.

2. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

2.1 The Children’s Social Care statutory complaints procedure aims to treat all members of the community equally. The procedure for the handling of complaints is an important contributor to citizen and service user perceptions and informs service improvement, this ensures that an individual's diversity and human rights are promoted through an efficient and effective complaints process.
2.2 The arrangements for dealing with Children’s Services complaints are critical in ensuring that customer’s views on our services are recognised and that feedback received is acted upon. Children’s Service Statutory Complaints procedure complies with the Corporate Policy Framework. This includes confidentiality for complainants and keeping complainants fully informed about the progress of their complaints.

3. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

3.1 It is a statutory requirement that an annual report is completed on these complaints and the activities undertaken in responding to the complaints follows current guidance. Our options are more about the flexibility that we have in reacting to and resolving the complaints. Our current approach is set out in the attached report.

4. REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 We produce a regular overview of all complaints and this is included in the quarterly performance report that is brought to Cabinet. We are honest and open about any mistakes that we make and we ensure that we learn from them. If the Local Government Ombudsman (LGO) makes a finding of fault against us then we are obliged to make public the findings. All complaints investigated by the LGO are available on their website at www.lgo.org.uk

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 The handling of the Council’s complaints is an in-house service funded through the revenue budget. Efficiencies are continuously sought from refining the complaints handling process (better use of systems and expertise) and through making service improvements based on what our customers are telling us, so that any mistakes are not repeated. There have only been four stage two complaints in 2015/16 and two stage 3 panel reviews each stage two and three complaint needs to have additional funding found for external and independent investigation and verification.

6. CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY

6.1 Cabinet may wish to refer this report to Scrutiny for consideration.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The report is providing information on complaints, concerns and compliments received. As such there are no direct additional financial implications arising from the report itself. However as the report makes clear each stage 2 and 3 complaint requires further funding which although met from existing budgets the current processes and procedures need to restrict the number of these to assist with maximising budgets to front door delivery of services.
8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Section 13 (1) of the Children Act 1989 Representation Procedure (England) Regulations 2006 requires that for the purposes of monitoring, every Local Authority must as soon as possible after the end of the financial year compile a report of representations. This report ensures that the Council meets the statutory requirement within the regulations. The attached report is thorough and contains within it lessons to be learned from this valuable process.

9. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The lessons learnt and improvements in practice contained within Section four of the annual report, includes reference to actions taken with employees to address concerns/issues highlighted via the statutory complaints process. Remedial action has been taken in the provision of additional training, re-emphasising effective communication and improving procedural processes.

10. WARD IMPLICATIONS

10.1 People who might make use of the complaints process may live in any ward of the Borough.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Adoption and Children Act 2002.
Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003.

12. CONTACT OFFICER

Stephen McGrath, Team Manager, Electoral Service and Complaints Manager, North East Lincolnshire Council, Telephone: (01472) 323737

Cllr Ros James
Portfolio Holder for Children and Young People
North East Lincolnshire Council

Children’s Social Care

Statutory

Complaints and Compliments

Annual Report

1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Issue date: April 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Statutory Complaints Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Activity – representations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lessons Learnt and Improvements to Practice</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Policies and Procedures</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Context**


This report provides an overview of Children’s Social Care complaints and representations made to North East Lincolnshire Council during the period April 1st 2015 and March 31st 2016, in accordance with the Children’s Act 1989 Representation Procedure (England) Regulations 2006 and the accompanying guidance ‘Getting the Best from Complaints’.

1.1 **What is a Complaint?**

A complaint can be generally defined as ‘any expression of dissatisfaction or disquiet about a service that is being delivered or a failure to deliver a service’.

The Statutory Complaints Procedure aims to ensure those children, young people and their parents or carers who make representations have their concerns resolved swiftly and wherever possible by the people who provide the service.

1.2 **Who can make a Complaint?**

Section 26(3) and section 24D of the Children Act 1989, section 3(1) of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 and the Adoption and Support Services Regulations 2005 require the responsible authority to consider representations including complaints made to it by:

- any child or young person (or a parent of them or someone who has parental responsibility for them) who is being looked after by the local authority or is not looked after by them, but is in need
- any local authority foster carer (including those caring for children placed through independent fostering agencies)
- children leaving care
- Special Guardians
- a child or young person (or parent of them) to whom a Special Guardian order is in force
- any person who has applied for an assessment under section 14F(3) or (4), (Adoption and Support Services Regulations 2005)
- any child or young person who may be adopted, their parents and guardians
- persons wishing to adopt a child
- any other person for whom arrangements for the provision of adoption services extend
- adopted persons, their parents, natural parents and former guardians
- such other person as the local authority consider has sufficient interest in the child or young person’s welfare to warrant their representations being considered by them.

Where a complaint is made by a young person, an advocate is offered to support the young person through all stages of the complaints procedure.

2. **The Statutory Complaints Procedure**

The complaints procedure has three stages, with a strong emphasis on resolving complaints at the first stage:

**Concern**

When a customer contacts us with an issue which can quickly be resolved prior to going through the statutory complaints procedure, these are logged as a concern.
Stage one – Local Resolution
This stage of the complaints procedure is where we would aim to resolve all issues through a quality and timely response, reducing the need for further stages. Council social care service teams and external contractors providing social care services on our behalf are expected to resolve as many complaints as possible at this level.

Team managers provide a written response to the complainants within 10 working days. This can be extended to 20 working days if the complaint involves complex matters, or to allow time for appointing an advocate where a vulnerable person is involved. The complaints team work in partnership with managers to ensure that quality responses are provided within the specified timescales.

Stage two – Investigation
This stage is usually implemented where the complainant is dissatisfied with the findings of stage one. Stage two is an investigation conducted by an external investigating officer together with an independent person who oversees and ensures the fairness and transparency of the investigation process. The findings from the investigation and any recommendations are set out in a report to the head of service who provides a written response to the complainant on behalf of the Council.

The timescale for responding to a complaint at stage two is 25 working days, with an extension of up to 65 working days for complex cases.

Stage three – Independent Review Panel
Where complainants wish to proceed with complaints following dissatisfaction with the outcome of the complaint at stage two, the Council is required to establish a Complaints Review Panel. Complaints Review Panels are made up of three independent panellists. The Panel’s role is to ensure that the process has been followed and to consider the complaint/s and wherever possible work towards a resolution. The Panel makes recommendations to the Deputy Chief Executive (Communities) who then makes a decision on the complaint and on any action to be taken.

There are various timescales relating to stage three complaints. These include:
- setting up the Panel within 30 working days of the complainants request
- producing the Panel’s report within five working days
- sending the Council’s response to the complainant within 15 working days of the Panel’s report.

Local Government Ombudsman
If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the Independent Review Panel they have the right to take their complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman (LGO), who is empowered to review or investigate where it appears that the Council’s own investigations have not resolved the complaint or not been handled appropriately. Complainants can refer their complaint to the LGO at any time, although the Ombudsman normally refers the complaint back to the Council if it has not been considered under the relevant procedures in the first instance.

3. Council activity - representations

3.1 Number of representations

Between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016 the Council responded to 120 representations, compared with 146 received in the same period for 2014/15. This is a decrease of 18% at a time when the number of open child care cases and looked after children have increased.

For 2015/16 there were 34,309 under 18s living in North East Lincolnshire. The Council had 1,831 open childcare cases including 292 looked after children. The 120 representations received represents 7% of the open cases. This compares to 8% of open cases in 2014/15.
Of the 120 representations seven were dealt with as a concern and seven were withdrawn prior to the stage one process commencing, due to the complainant not wanting to continue with their complaint.

A total of 106 complaints were received with 106 processed at stage one, seven complaints were withdrawn whilst in the process. Four stage two complaints were responded to and of those two progressed to a stage three Panel Review.

Six complaints were raised with the LGO, however the LGO determined not to undertake any further investigation into five of these complaints as they fell outside their jurisdiction. The remaining complaint was investigated by the LGO and the council was found at fault.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Concerns</th>
<th>Stage one</th>
<th>Stage two</th>
<th>Stage three</th>
<th>LGO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The very high percentage of complaints resolved at stage one reflects the time and effort put in at this stage to address the complaint without the need for escalation to stage two, which can be a costly process. Efforts made to resolve complaints at stage one include providing a second response if it is felt that this might resolve the issue. In addition service managers may meet with complainants with complaints officers, on occasion taking on the role of mediator during the meeting. The success of this approach is evidenced in the customer satisfaction rate at stage one of the process.

3.2 Complaints by service area

Below is a service breakdown in respect of the complaints received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Complaints received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Assessment and Safeguarding Service</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Care</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Disability Service</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering &amp; Adoption Service</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Unit A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Unit B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Safeguarding and Reviewing Service</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Family Services – Family Group Conferencing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3 Nature of Complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Attitude / Behaviour of staff</th>
<th>Concern about the quality of service</th>
<th>Other reason</th>
<th>Application of eligibility &amp; assessment criteria</th>
<th>Delivery / Non delivery of service</th>
<th>Impact on child or young person of a policy</th>
<th>Quantity, frequency, change or cost of a service</th>
<th>Withdrawal of Service</th>
<th>Unwelcomed or disputed decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Unit – A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Safeguarding &amp; Reviewing Service</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering &amp; Adoption Service</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children’s Assessment &amp; Safeguarding Service</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Residential Unit – B</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Care Services</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Disability Service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Family Services - Family Group Conferencing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.4 The outcome of complaints

#### Stage one outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upheld</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially upheld</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not upheld</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>106</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Stage two outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upheld</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially upheld</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not upheld</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Stage three outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upheld</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially upheld</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not upheld</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 Timescales for complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 1 response</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 10 days</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 20 days</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside of 20 days</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within timescales</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 response</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 25 days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 65 days</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside of 65 days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 3 response</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel set up within 30 days timescale)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel report produced within 5 days</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director’s Response sent within 15 days</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been an increase in the number of complaints responded to within 10 days at stage one. Factors for this include:

- The complaints team have reviewed the process of how stage one complaints are handled by the service. These changes have resulted in the reduction in the amount of complaints being responded to outside of the statutory timescale. Principal Social Workers now carry out the majority of stage one investigation instead of the service managers. This has provided us with wider scope of investigators which has resulted in the majority of complaints been responded to within the 10 working day timescale.
- The complaints team continues to closely monitor timescales and raise any issues with the Head of Safeguarding as appropriate.
- The Head of Safeguarding is now required to approve any requests for a complaint to be extended over the 10 working day timescale.

3.6 Profile of Complainant - How involved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile of complainant</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child/young person being looked after/ receiving services</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parent of the child</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person with parental responsibility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with sufficient interest in the child’s welfare</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.7 Gender of Adult Complainants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The term ‘Joint’ has been used where a representation has been made by more than one individual i.e. both parents / carers.

### 3.8 Gender of young people making complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All 10 young people were offered an independent advocate to support them through the complaints process, and four took up this offer.

### 3.9 Ethnic origin

Of the 106 complaints received only 17 people returned the equalities monitoring form. Of these 17 declared themselves as White.

### 3.10 Satisfaction levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 106 complaints processed at stage one 18% stated they were not satisfied with the outcome. As outline above, further work is undertaken where this is the case. A key aim of the complaints procedure is to inform service users of the outcome of their complaints and the use of any lessons learnt to improve services. Details of lessons learnt and improvements to practice can be found in section four.

### 3.11 Compensation Payments

Compensation can be provided to a complainant by the Council as either part of the investigation or on the recommendation of Local Government Ombudsman following their investigation, where it is concluded that there has been maladministration by the Council causing injustice to the complainant.

- One compensation payment was made for £7000 during 2015/16
- One compensation payment was made for £4,363.30 during 2014/2015
- No compensation payments were made during the years 2013/14
### 4. Lessons Learnt and Improvements to Practice

Complaints provide managers with useful information in respect of the way that services are delivered. The table below shows the lessons learnt from the investigation of the representations we have received and the actions that have been taken to implement improvements and prevent any recurrence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Lesson Learnt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Unit A –</td>
<td>• Risk assessments to be updated and reviewed for when a child is out in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Customer relations to be included in the staff induction package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All staff to attend a refresher workshop on customer relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Assessment and Safeguarding Service</td>
<td>• Reinforced with all social workers about the importance of case recording on the system in a timely manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All social workers informed about the importance of cancelling meetings with service users in a timely manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Social workers have been informed that a transfer letter is to be sent out to services users to make them aware when there is a change in social worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All social workers have been reminded to be mindful of their presentation and how their approach can be interpreted by service users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A tracking system is to be implemented that monitors visits to children to ensure that visits are completed in a timely manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reminder issued to all social workers about the importance of recording information and ensuring it is communicated to those involved when appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reminder to all social workers regarding the importance of ensuring anything they report, and the language they use to report it, is accurate and evidentially based.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Staff briefings have been held to reiterate the importance of recording all key information. In addition line managers have been trained as Super Users of the child care management system (CCM) to further enhance the accuracy of recording. To support and reinforce this, the supervision framework has been refreshed to include the Signs of Safety (SoS) approach. Other improvements to processes in the service have been introduced regarding Child in Need/Child Protection /Looked After Children /Closure and Resource Allocation Meetings panels to ensure senior management oversight of cases and clear recording under the SoS Framework of key decisions to review and progress cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All case monitoring is now reviewed under the Quality Assurance Framework and service actions progressed through a Leadership Quality and Performance Challenge Session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cases at a child protection level are tracked by a panel of senior managers to prevent drift and inconsistency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internal transfer process between social workers has been reviewed and is now monitored closely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Social Workers reminded that of the requirement to ensure that effective regular communications with the families they work with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Message reinforced with social workers that visits be kept on time where possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All social workers are reminded of the importance of updating electronic records particularly when paternity has been proven and parental responsibility has been given to father and the child’s name has changed as a result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reminder issued about completing assessments and LAC paperwork within timescale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message reinforced with all contact workers and social workers about the importance of using an appropriate booster seat when transporting a child.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All staff reminded to return telephone calls in a timely manner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Disability Service</td>
<td>All staff within the team will attend restorative practice training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Safeguarding and Reviewing Service</td>
<td>Staff have been reminded that where it is believed that a parent cannot attend a child protection conference, a consultation form is sent to them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Care Services</td>
<td>Risk assessment within the team has been reviewed and updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers have been informed that they need to ensure that young people understand the rules and permissions to save confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The message has been reinforced with officers regarding the need for clear case recording on the child care management system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering and Adoption Service</td>
<td>The message has been reinforced with officers that decisions about adopters are made early and adopters are clear about the outcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers have been made aware that any distressing information which needs to be provided to Adopters is done face to face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All adoption social workers have been reminded that they need to be mindful of the very distressing experience of an adoption breakdown and ensure they offer appropriate support to adopters in this situation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Compliments

The Council welcomes compliments from its users and partners. Compliments help to highlight good quality service and encourage staff to continue delivering high quality services. Between April 2015 and March 2016 seven compliments were received relating to social care statutory services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date received</th>
<th>How compliment was received</th>
<th>Details of the compliment</th>
<th>From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Assessment and Safeguarding Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/04/2015</td>
<td>In person</td>
<td>Extremely complimentary. Stated you went above and beyond what they expected</td>
<td>Service User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/09/2015</td>
<td>e-mail</td>
<td>Thank you for your time and listening to me</td>
<td>Service User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/11/2015</td>
<td>In person</td>
<td>High praise for conduct and knowledge of social worker in court</td>
<td>Solicitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Safeguarding and Reviewing Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/03/2016</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Thank you for everything you have done for me. I will be forever grateful</td>
<td>Service User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Care Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/09/2015</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Thank you card for case worker who handled the case</td>
<td>Service User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/09/2015</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Thank you to case worker for being supportive</td>
<td>Service User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/01/2016</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Thank you card sent to case worker who handled the case</td>
<td>Service User</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Development of Polices and Procedures

The main priorities for the developing our complaints service during 2016/17 are as follows:

6.1 Review of the recently implemented approach to dealing with stage one statutory complaint investigations and make improvements to the process.

6.2 Continue to raise awareness of the complaints procedure across the Council, ensuring staff are familiar with the procedures and know where to direct customers ensuring all feedback is recorded. Assist staff to ensure they are fully equipped with effective complaints handling skills, so all customers are dealt with in a timely and appropriate manner.

6.3 Continue to produce monthly and quarterly performance reports to services and support the effective management and resolution of complaints, including actively monitoring response times and addressing any identified issues.

6.4 Review the monthly complaint reports for teams to ensure that they are effective and efficient.

6.5 Draw attention to any improvements identified by providing reports and intelligence to relevant service managers to use in any service reviews or improvement plans.
6.6 Maintain networks with other local authorities and our local partners, to share good practice and contribute to the development of policy and practice, both locally and nationally.

6.7 Complete a children and young people’s version of the children’s complaints procedure.

6.8 Work with the residential units to review how in-house feedback can be used to identify trends and improve service delivery.

6.9 Upgrade the complaints system (Respond) to ensure continual improvement in the use of the system and to develop the effectiveness of the system in further supporting the Council’s objectives.

7. Conclusion

Whilst it has been noted that there has been a slight decrease in the amount of complaints received compared to year 14/15, it is difficult to conclusively determine the cause of this. This is especially so when considering that the amount of looked after children has increased compared to last year. It is recognised that the turnover of staff within the service has stabilised, which has led to minimal changes taking place with the management of cases. This has provided consistency to customers and may account for less dissatisfaction being raised with regard to this aspect. There have also been significant improvements made with regard to the recording of information and case notes which also helps ensure consistency of approach.

Whilst the decrease in complaints is welcome, further work still needs to be undertaken with services to ensure investigations address all the issues raised and identify improvements to service delivery. It is only through the identification of the real causes of dissatisfaction that improvements can be identified and implemented in a way that will see services improve practices and procedures, therefore resulting in a reduction in complaints.

The improvements made by the complaints team in respect of the handling of stage one complaints has helped to raise awareness of complaints issues across a wider range of staff and given principal social workers the opportunity to learn from complaints first hand. With the principal social workers now taking this active role in responding to stage one complaints it has also increased the overall resource available for investigating complaints. These changes are working well as is evident in the increase in the amount of complaints being responded within the timescale. An implementation review will develop this approach further and aim to improve further the handling of complaints.
CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGIC AIMS

The Council has two clear strategic priorities – stronger economy and stronger communities. In order to assess delivery of those priorities we must review and assess how our resources are being deployed, whilst providing assurance that we operate as an efficient and effective council.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provides information regarding the Council’s provisional outturn position for 2015/16.

Key messages are:

- The Council continues to encounter significant demand pressures, which have led to around £2.1m overspend being reported within services. These overspends have been offset by the release of corporate contingencies and reduced borrowing costs reported in year.

- Ongoing pressures in relation to Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) have been addressed through the top–up of the NNDR equalisation reserve.

- The Council is continuing to review and revise its level of reserves as circumstances change and develop

- Full detail of the provisional outturn is provided in Appendix 1 to this report.

- Capital programme monitoring indicates 90% delivery achieved in year.

- Full details of the 2015/16 Capital Programme outturn, slippage requests and revised 2016/20 Capital Programme are included in Appendix 1 and Annex 1 and 2 to this report.
RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Cabinet:

(1) Refer the Provisional Financial Outturn Report to Scrutiny for consideration.

(2) Approve slippage requests in respect of the 2015/16 capital scheme as detailed in Annex 2.

(3) Approve the revised 2016/20 Capital Programme as detailed in Annex 2.

REASONS FOR DECISIONS

The report is important in identifying to cabinet both successes, to note progress, and areas of forecast revenue overspend and amendment to the capital programme where actions need to be taken. The area of focus commentary highlights the achievement of any milestones or potential risks affecting the delivery of outcomes.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Management – an assessment of the major budget risks faced by the Council has been carried out and is monitored monthly by the Assistant Directors.

- Crime & Disorder – No implication
- Human Rights – No implications
- Diversity – No Implications
- Value for Money – Delivering within budget demonstrates achievement of the savings programme that seeks to deliver more efficient and effective services and working arrangements.
- The impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the Borough – Resources are used in supporting the delivery of the Council Plan. The financial consequences of overspending may result in actions being taken that impact on enabling and facilitating the Council Plan.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 Financial Performance

The attached Provisional Financial Outturn Report provides full details and background to support the above points, and includes sections on revenue and capital outturn and reserves.
2. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

2.1 N/A

3. CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY

3.1 Quarterly resource reports are progressed to the relevant scrutiny panels.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 As set out in the report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Legal implications may arise should the recommendations be approved around discretionary spend reductions and vacancy freezes. Legal services will engage with managers as appropriate to manage any such legal implications if and when they arise together with ensuring that all relevant duties, including the Public Sector Equality Duty, are met. The Local Government Act requires the Council to set a council tax and balanced budget giving 14 days’ notice of the council tax level prior to the date of billing. Once set, the Council should manage within the agreed budget limits.

6. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The HR implications arising from this report due to the required savings programme and the impact on staffing levels, means that all staffing reductions will comply with the relevant employment legislation as well as Council policies and procedures.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

8. WARD IMPLICATIONS

8.1 All wards affected.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

9.1 Final Budget Report 2015/16.
Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 Resource Monitoring reports 2015/16
10. CONTACT OFFICER(S):

10.1 Sharon Wroot, Director of Finance, Operations and Resources Tel: (01472) 32 4423.

Councillor Matthew Patrick
Portfolio Holder for Finance, Resources and Inclusion
2015/16 has been another challenging financial year for the Council. However, through effective budget management and monitoring, and addressing ongoing pressures in relation to business rates receipts which are being affected negatively by valuations and appeals, we have outturned with an overall balanced position. This is pleasing given the significant reductions in funding the Council has seen in recent years.

Rising demand in a number of service areas, delays in the delivery of certain savings proposals and one off cost pressures have contributed toward an overall £2.1M overspend within services. However it should not be overlooked that the majority of efficiency savings have been delivered in year. Where savings have not been achieved, there is a continued focus on the achievement of recurrent savings.

In terms of investment, the Council has achieved 90% delivery of its capital programme which is in line with the 2014/15 financial year. Delivery of the programme is essential to ensure strategic and financial objectives are achieved. Where underspends against capital allocations have been reported these have been challenged to ensure spending is necessary and in accordance with corporate priorities. It is acknowledged there may need to be greater flexibility in the programme in future years to support economic regeneration ambitions of the Borough.

General fund reserves, set aside to deal with any unforeseen events, stand at £8.3m as at the end of the 2015/16 financial year. This is in line with the financial strategy and considered to be a prudent level given the level of risk to which the Council is currently exposed. Earmarked reserves have reduced by £8 million to £35.6 million during 2015/16 and are set to reduce further in 2016/17. A revised approach to the utilisation and carry forward of earmarked reserves, with particular focus on those areas not spending in line with planned drawdown has been developed in 2015/16.

The Council is continuing to review its financial plans on an ongoing basis to ensure that the financial standing of the Council remains intact and that we are well placed to deal with what will be even greater challenges ahead. We remain committed to financial sustainability and supporting the delivery of the Council’s key priorities of stronger economy and stronger communities.

Sharon Wroot
Director of Finance
Key Messages:
The provisional service area outturn is a £2.1M overspend, a swing of £0.2M from the £1.9M overspend reported in the first quarter.

Early understanding of the financial position through effective monitoring allows the organisation to proactively manage and identify mitigating actions.

Revenue
Pressures within service budgets have been reported throughout 2015/16. An overspend of £1.9M being reported in Qtr. 1, increasing to £2.1M at provisional outturn. A proportion of this overspend relates to the delayed implementation of transformation savings which are detailed later in the report. It is important to note that there may be outstanding technical accounting adjustments which could affect the reported position.

There are a number of underspends in other budget areas, including release of corporate contingency and reduction in borrowing costs. These have offset the service area pressures, with the residual underspend being transferred to the National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) equalisation reserve to smooth fluctuations in the level of income generated through NNDR. This has previously been reported through the quarterly monitoring reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provisional Outturn</th>
<th>Current Budget</th>
<th>Forecast</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£’000</td>
<td>£’000</td>
<td>£’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief Executive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>4,312</td>
<td>4,566</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy &amp; Growth</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>17,812</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Delivery</td>
<td>3,757</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance &amp; Democracy</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>(197)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deputy Chief Executive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>11,215</td>
<td>11,690</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Intervention</td>
<td>12,219</td>
<td>12,326</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childrens Services</td>
<td>39,882</td>
<td>40,344</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Services</td>
<td>42,463</td>
<td>42,403</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Services Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>133,973</strong></td>
<td><strong>136,081</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,108</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Budgets</td>
<td>5,458</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>(2,406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Council Spend</strong></td>
<td><strong>139,431</strong></td>
<td><strong>139,133</strong></td>
<td><strong>(298)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked Reserves</td>
<td>(9,281)</td>
<td>(9,281)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Balances</td>
<td>(8,821)</td>
<td>(8,821)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>121,329</strong></td>
<td><strong>121,031</strong></td>
<td><strong>(298)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>(124,766)</td>
<td>(124,468)</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net</strong></td>
<td>Page 44</td>
<td>(3,437)</td>
<td>(3,437)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Messages:
Material Issues that have resulted in the provisional outturn position are detailed opposite.

### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>£M</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief Executive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Parking</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>The reported position includes a shortfall of £0.25M against the increased income budget for car parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGIE Contract</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>This overspend relates to a shortfall of £0.4M in meeting the overall savings target of £1.5M, which is offset by smaller underspends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Realignment &amp; Discount Suppliers</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>There is a shortfall against the savings target for Contract Alignment and Review of £0.3M in addition to other smaller overspends in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing Costs Review</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Partial non delivery of staffing costs review savings target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Primarily due to pressures on childcare related legal cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities Management</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>The overspend relates to the delay in the commencement of the new cleaning contract. The reduced contract should have started in October and the budget was adjusted accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Learning Services</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>Overspend due to a combination of factors including property and income generation pressures and the previous reporting of utility bills underestimated. Unexpected clawback of unspent grant in 2014/15 not previously reported of £0.045M now confirmed to be taken by the DfE. The pressure has been offset by the use of Earmarked Reserves. A whole service review is currently underway to make the service sustainable going forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Orders and Special Guardianships (fostering)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>The overspend is based on the number of looked after children placed with relatives and paid under Regulation 24. This is due to the change in legislation (Care, Planning and Placement Act 2010) and compliance with the Act. This pressures this year has been addressed in part from the utilisation of various Earmarked Reserves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Messages:
Material Issues that have resulted in the provisional outturn position are detailed opposite.

### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>£M</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Executive cont...</td>
<td></td>
<td>There has been a procurement exercise for education transport contracts for the 2015/2016 academic year, which has resulted in a saving to the Council. This will enable the early delivery of a savings proposal for 2016/17 but in 2015/16 will be used to offset service pressures. An external review of the Dedicated Schools Grant has highlighted a number of areas where funding can be allocated. These have been actioned and the impact is reflected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Access and Governors Services</td>
<td>(0.26)</td>
<td>Increasing costs for residential placement for Children’s Social Care have occurred. This is a volatile budget with a mix of short term and long term placements and further placements have occurred since quarter 3. A review of placements are constantly undertaken to see if less expensive but appropriate places can be found to reduce cost pressures. A call on contingency and utilisation of earmarked reserves has been actioned to mitigate the underlying overspend and this is reflected in the outturn projections. Without these actions the underlying pressure would have been £0.9M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of area placements</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Budgets

A number of other budgets have outturned with an underspend, these have offset the service area pressures and resulted in a provisional overall revenue underspend.

- Borrowing costs - (£0.9M) is in part due to the year-end review, and subsequent reduction in the required level of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), and also as a result of higher than anticipated cash balances which has reduced the need for external borrowing and associated costs.

- Corporate Contingency has been fully utilised in year to deal with service pressures, with (£2.0M) underspend being reported within other budgets.

### Funding

An overspend of £0.3M is reported against Business Rates Receipts as a result of technical adjustments following completion of the annual grant return.
Key Messages:
Delivery of the programme is essential to ensure strategic and financial objectives are achieved.

Capital

The capital programme focus is on infrastructure, supporting economic growth, improvements in the Council’s asset base, continued development of ICT and recognising the Council’s statutory responsibility for school places. Enabling economic regeneration is a fundamental strand of the vision for the area.

The Council funds its capital programme through a mix of corporate resources via borrowing and capital receipts, specific capital funding with and without conditions and other external contributions.

Delivery and monitoring of the capital programme is important as capital investment not only underpins some of the key outcomes for the area, but decisions on borrowing and investments are based on the reported spending and delivery plans of the programme. To ensure optimum use of internal and external borrowing the programme must deliver the forecast spend.

Capital Projects often are delivered over a longer time frame than a financial year and it is inevitable that there will be some element of slippage in spending over financial years, this can be for a number of reasons including delay in commencement of contracts due to weather, procurement and legal negotiations.

Active management of the programme means that schemes are brought forward from future years where appropriate to minimise any potential underspend in the programme. Some areas such as the Local Transport Programme over programme against the budget to avoid any significant underspends due to delayed schemes and any small overspends are managed through re profiling future years allocation to cover it. This all helps to ensure the capital programme is delivered.
The Council has achieved 90% delivery of its capital programme which is in line with the 2014/15 financial year.

Capital

The provisional outturn position for capital is shown below and indicates an underspend of (£3.4M), with 90% delivery of the overall capital programme.

Slippage requests will be reviewed and considered as part of capital governance arrangements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provisional Outturn</th>
<th>Approved Programme</th>
<th>Forecast Outturn</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£’000</td>
<td>£’000</td>
<td>£’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>(309)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Delivery</td>
<td>7,284</td>
<td>7,598</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy &amp; Growth</td>
<td>18,969</td>
<td>16,056</td>
<td>(2,913)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childrens Services</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Intervention</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Services</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>(588)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,973</td>
<td>28,568</td>
<td>(3,405)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>(31,973)</td>
<td>(31,973)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(3,405)</td>
<td>(3,405)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Material Issues that have resulted in the provisional outturn position are detailed opposite.

### Capital

Key variances over £0.25M are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>£M</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underspends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Care Funding</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>Care Act Grant not utilised in year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property rationalisation</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
<td>Various building adaptation works not yet completed &amp; a delay in completing the dilapidations on Viking House &amp; a sum held for a possible acquisition of a property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derelict Land and Commercial Property</td>
<td>(0.44)</td>
<td>The large proportion of this is already committed for compulsory purchase orders &amp; will be incurred at the start of 16/17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A18-A180 Link Road</td>
<td>(0.68)</td>
<td>Various aspects of the whole project have slipped &amp; all of the amount is fully contracted in order to complete the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartergate</td>
<td>(0.99)</td>
<td>The original financial profile was set in July 2015 &amp; was an estimate based on the Contractor’s programme, this programme has now slipped slightly &amp; more of the works will be undertaken in 16/17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleethorpes Strategic Sites</td>
<td>(0.46)</td>
<td>Delays in completion of site acquisition. Completed in 2016/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Walk Car Park</td>
<td>(0.25)</td>
<td>Delays in tendering process therefore the scheme will now be fully completed in 2016/17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>(0.28)</td>
<td>The funding agreement with the LEP was not approved / signed until early 2016 therefore resulting in a delay to the project starting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Messages:

Material Issues that have resulted in the provisional outturn position are detailed opposite.

## Capital

Key variances over £0.25M are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>£M</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overspend</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinch Point</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Overspend is due to additional works that had to be carried out in order to complete this scheme, the overspend it to be met from future years funding of LTP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimsby Leisure Centre</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Overspend due to additional health &amp; safety works required following completion of project and works required that were outside of the original project scope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIIP</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Earlier commencement than anticipated so expenditure covered by a re-profile of some of 2016/17 budget.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2015/16, 90% of the capital programme has been delivered, through the active management of projects, covering overspends through reprofiling 2016/17 allocations and bringing forward schemes wherever necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16 Capital £000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved Capital Programme</td>
<td>31,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast Outturn</td>
<td>28,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>(3,405)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Made up of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£000’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underspend</td>
<td>(5,354)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprofiled 16/17 Spend</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overspends</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>(3,405)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The underspend of £5.35M is available to support the slippage requests. Slippage requests have been received for £4.9M. Of these requests £3.5M is contractually committed and should be approved as carry forward uncommitted slippage of £1.4M is requested full details of slippage are included in Annex 1 to this report.
Key Messages:

The majority of efficiency savings have been delivered in year.

Where savings have not been achieved, there is a continued focus on the achievement of recurrent savings. This is in line with programme governance arrangements.

Transformation and Savings

The majority of efficiency savings targets (90%) have been delivered in year.

Shortfalls against the programme are detailed in the table below and are reflected in the reported revenue overspend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Savings Programme 2015/16</th>
<th>Target £'000</th>
<th>Forecast £'000</th>
<th>Shortfall £'000</th>
<th>Scrutiny committee oversight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information, Advice and Guidance &amp; Selling our Space</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Tourism, leisure, culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing Costs Review</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Tourism, leisure, culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Alignment and Review</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>Tourism, leisure, culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Review</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Regen, Env, Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cofely Contract Review</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>Regen, Env, Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,257</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Messages:

General fund reserves, set aside to deal with any unforeseen events, stand at £8.3M as at the end of the 2015/16 financial year. This is in line with the financial strategy and considered to be a prudent level given the level of risk to which the Council is currently exposed.

Earmarked Reserves continue to fall as funds are utilised to support transformation and the in year financial position.

Use of Reserves

Provisional outturn of earmarked reserves can be seen in the graph below. Earmarked reserves continue to fall in line with expectations. In 2015/16 the general reserve was reviewed as part of the budget planning process and was reduced from £9.8M to £8.3M as reflected below.

The level of the general fund and specific earmarked reserves have been reviewed as part of the 2016/17 budget process.

![Reserves Outturn History Graph](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>General Reserves</th>
<th>Earmarked Reserves</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011/12 £m</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13 £m</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14 £m</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15 £m</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16 £m</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Scheme</td>
<td>CSS Ref</td>
<td>Variance £'000</td>
<td>Total Slippage Request £'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AD Early Intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Fund for 2 Year olds</td>
<td>CS208</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AD Childrens Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools - Devolved Formula Cap Grant</td>
<td>CS066</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools - Backlog Maintenance</td>
<td>CS069</td>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Coates Primary School Re Build</td>
<td>CS220</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AD Adult Services &amp; Health Improvement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Care Grant- Better care funding</td>
<td>CS226</td>
<td>(588)</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Director of Finance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Rationalisation Programme</td>
<td>CS182</td>
<td>(371)</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Conveniences</td>
<td>CS230</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AD Joint Delivery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT Strategy</td>
<td>CS179</td>
<td>(128)</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information System</td>
<td>CS173</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement / Refurbishment of IT</td>
<td>CS203</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immingham Pool /Clee Leisure Centre Sport England</td>
<td>CS210</td>
<td>(40)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Director Economy &amp; Growth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Facilities Grants</td>
<td>CS005</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman Street Regeneration</td>
<td>CS053</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Marsh Renewal</td>
<td>CS065</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Assistance Grants and Loans</td>
<td>CS091</td>
<td>(194)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derelict Land and Commercial Property</td>
<td>CS188</td>
<td>(440)</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A18 - A180 Link</td>
<td>CS200</td>
<td>(681)</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartergate Access Improvement</td>
<td>CS213</td>
<td>(209)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleethorpes Investment plan</td>
<td>CS217</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria at Refresh</td>
<td>CS232</td>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartergate Office Development</td>
<td>CS233</td>
<td>(995)</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clee Strategic Acquisition</td>
<td>CS235</td>
<td>(460)</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Parking</td>
<td>CS236</td>
<td>(249)</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATCH Offshore</td>
<td>CS238</td>
<td>(282)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Walk Car Park</td>
<td>CS243</td>
<td>(253)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4,958</td>
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### 2016/20 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

#### ANNEX 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSS SUMMARY REFERENCE</th>
<th>SCHEMES</th>
<th>2016/17 £000's</th>
<th>2015/16 Slippage £000's</th>
<th>2016/17 Reprofiled to cover 2015/16 £000's</th>
<th>2016/17 Revised £000's</th>
<th>2017/18 £000's</th>
<th>2018/19 £000's</th>
<th>2019/20 £000's</th>
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<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>224</td>
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<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,662</td>
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<td>A1136 Improvements - Grant Element</td>
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<td>1,500</td>
<td>3,514</td>
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<td>225</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>Corporate Backlog Maintenance - To maintain the condition of the corporate buildings portfolio</td>
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<td>300</td>
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<td>951</td>
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<td>11,315</td>
<td>10,093</td>
<td>7,375</td>
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<td>(100)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revised Programme</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,648</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,958</strong></td>
<td>(1,145)</td>
<td><strong>41,461</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,724</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,225</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,629</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING**

- **Borrowing**: 9,913 | 13,726 | 11,824 | 10,252 | 6,077
- **Government Grants**: 7,221 | 7,221 | 5,295 | 5,127 | 5,127
- **Capital Receipts**: 5,043 | 5,043 | 4,223 | 3,421 | 0
- **Private Sector Contribution**: 4,608 | 4,608 | 558 | 133 | 133
- **Ring-fenced External Funding**: 10,863 | 10,863 | 13,824 | 5,292 | 2,292

**FUNDING TOTAL**: 37,648 | 0 | 0 | 41,461 | 35,724 | 24,225 | 13,629
CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

The recommendations in this report support delivery of the Council’s Stronger Economy & Stronger Communities priorities by;

- Leading North East Lincolnshire towards consuming resources more efficiently, eliminating waste and supporting & developing the green economy & infrastructure.
- By recognising and realising the economic and social benefits of a high quality environment
- By working towards a low carbon North East Lincolnshire that is prepared for, and resilient to, the impacts of climate change,

The Council has adopted an outcomes framework and the recommendations in this report contribute directly to the overarching outcome of “All people in North East Lincolnshire benefit from sustainable communities” and a number of the indicators supporting that outcome. ‘Energy’ is one of the priority commissioning projects identified to be undertaken in the Councils 2016/17 commissioning plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The protection and enhancement of the environment is key to achieving the Council’s priorities and will shape our “place” to improve the quality of life in North East Lincolnshire. This report sets out the requirements for the Council to demonstrate effective governance & environmental stewardship and seeks approval to adopt and publish a clear statement of “approach” to environmental management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Environmental Policy Statement (in Appendix A) is approved and published on the internet.
2. That the statement is referred to the Regeneration, Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel and that Cabinet consider the role of Scrutiny Panel(s) in the consultation and
engagement process, and how progress on delivering against the statement will be monitored

**REASONS FOR DECISIONS**

- In order to demonstrate effective governance & environmental stewardship the Council is required to publish a clear environmental statement & review regularly.

1. **BACKGROUND AND ISSUES**

1.1 North East Lincolnshire Council's priorities are clear: to deliver a ‘Stronger economy and Stronger Communities’. To achieve this we need to work in new ways with partners in the public and private sectors, the voluntary and community sector, and with individuals, families and communities. We must address the issues we face with creativity and innovation if we are to secure the outcomes we desire. The protection and enhancement of the environment is key to achieving this vision and improving the quality of life in North East Lincolnshire.

1.2 Good environmental management involves assessing and reducing the impact of our activity and impact of development on the environment. It can help us reduce our environmental impacts, improve resource efficiency, reduce costs, and demonstrate that we are managing our environmental risks and liabilities responsibly. Evidence suggests that many of today’s environmental problems, including climate change, are due to unsustainable consumption of natural resources. To develop “sustainably” we must therefore protect the environment by using earth’s resources wisely, for example using recycled products and by using energy more efficiently.

1.3 The Council’s commitment to the protection and enhancement of the environment is clear. This commitment is set out in a range of strategies, plans & policies. These include for example:

- Local Plan
- Environmental Sustainability Framework
- Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Contaminated Land Strategy
- Air Quality Strategy
- Local Transport Plan
- Biodiversity Action Plan
- Habitat Management Plan
- Green Space Strategy
- Carbon Management Plan

All such strategies, plans & policies have been subject to partner & public consultation prior to adoption.

1.4 In addition local authorities also have a statutory duty to apply, regulate and enforce a raft of environmental legislation. These include for example; the Environment Act,
Environmental Protection Act and Wildlife & Countryside Act. The Councils approach to regulation and enforcement is set out in the Prosecution Policy.

1.5 Furthermore, the Council has also adopted an outcomes framework and one of the overarching outcomes is that “All people in North East Lincolnshire benefit from sustainable communities”. ‘Energy’ is one of the priority commissioning projects identified to be undertaken in the Councils 2016/17 commissioning plan. The development of the Local Plan has recently provided a platform to engage and consult on many aspects of local development and its impact on the environment.

1.6 Notwithstanding the above some of the strategies, plans and policies listed are out of date and need to be reviewed. The Councils Air Quality, Contaminated Land and Open Spaces Strategies are currently being reviewed and will be considered by Cabinet later in 2016. The Environmental Sustainability Framework for example was adopted in 2003. The Council as an organisation, and the environmental context within which we operate, has changed significantly since its adoption. The Councils role in the “place shaping agenda” is also changing.

1.7 An internal audit is now being undertaken, using the “CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accounting) methodology for environmental sustainability”, and a staff working group has been established. The audit will provide assurance and a framework against which the Council can demonstrate effective governance of its environmental responsibilities. The outcome of the audit will be available later in 2016, but an early self-assessment has identified an urgent need for the Council to have a current, published statement on the environment.

1.8 With this in mind the working group have drafted a statement (appended to this report) for members to consider. The format of this statement is similar to those used by other Councils and the content has been developed to take account of the Councils existing strategies, plans & policies listed above. The statement re-affirms the Councils commitment to reducing our environmental impacts, improving resource efficiency, reducing costs, protecting the natural environment & managing our environmental risks and liabilities responsibly.

1.9 It is therefore recommended that Cabinet adopt this statement but given the timeframe, and acknowledging the limited consultation that has taken place, that the statement is referred to the Regeneration, Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel. Once published the document will be used to engage & consult with Elected Members, Government, Partners and the wider Community. It is important that the statement is shaped by all stakeholders so that there is a common understanding, a clear sense of direction and ownership. Culture and Behavioural change will be key to delivering this vision. It is therefore important that we understand, and have an insight into, what would enable & trigger that change to happen and what role the Council can play. Social Marketing principles may be appropriate in the development of promotional campaigns.

1.10 Cabinet are also asked to consider the role of Scrutiny Panel(s) in this engagement and consultation process and how progress on delivering the statement will be monitored.
2. **RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

2.1 There is a clear opportunity to demonstrate community leadership in the effective management of the environment. It is important that the Council demonstrates effective governance & environmental stewardship and publishes a clear environmental statement.

2.2 It is necessary to ensure that the Council's ambitions are balanced against the resources available to it. This will be considered as we review performance and set environmental targets.

2.3 Having a clear statement on the Council's approach to the environment will help ensure good environmental stewardship & manage its environmental impact.

3. **OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

3.1 None.

4. **REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS**

4.1 Public consultation exercise provides positive opportunities to engage the wider community. For example a local photograph competition may be an appropriate way of developing the front cover of the document. A photograph which represents the “environment in North East Lincolnshire”.

5. **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

5.1 There are no direct implications contained in this report. It is necessary to ensure that the Council’s ambitions are balanced against the resources available to it. This will be considered as we review performance and set environmental targets.

6. **CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY**

6.1 It is recommended that the Regeneration, Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel are consulted, oversee a public consultation exercise, and make recommendations to Cabinet as appropriate regarding the management and delivery of this agenda.

7. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However, the adoption of the Environment policy will contribute towards improved resource efficiency and consequently reduced costs for the Council.

8. **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 The applicable legal framework covering the Council’s environmental obligations and role is referred to in the report. Legal services have supported, and will continue to support, ensuring that the Environmental Policy Statement, and all subsequent policies, enable and facilitate the discharge by the Council of its duties.
9. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Whilst there are no direct HR implications arising from the contents of this report, preparations are being made to introduce a salary sacrifice scheme for the purchase of cars by staff and there is scope within the agreement to limit the vehicles on offer to staff to comply with environmental and carbon emissions policy/strategy of the Council/borough. This may include electric vehicles too. A cycle to work scheme already operates to encourage less carbon intrusive aspects within the borough. In addition, a passenger mileage rate exists which compensates staff who travel together to meetings to encourage car share options.

10. WARD IMPLICATIONS

10.1 This report affects all wards.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

12. CONTACT OFFICER(S)

Tony Neul : Strategic Commissioning Lead (Energy and Environmental Policy).
Telephone: 01472 323989

Councillor Watson
Portfolio Holder Energy and Environment
Our Vision

North East Lincolnshire Council's priorities are clear:-

‘Stronger economy and stronger communities’

To achieve this vision we need to work in new ways with partners in the public and private sectors, the voluntary and community sector, and with individuals, families and communities. We must address the issues we face with creativity and innovation if we are to secure the outcomes we desire. The protection and enhancement of the environment is key to achieving this vision and improving the quality of life in North East Lincolnshire.

We recognise that the Council’s activities have an impact on the environment, that we have a responsibility to ensure that this is positive, and that our use of limited natural resources is minimised. We aim to stabilise and progressively reduce North East Lincolnshire Council’s environmental footprint and make sure we adapt our activity to accommodate the effects of climate change. We will also contribute to improving North East Lincolnshire’s character, local environmental quality and natural environment.

This policy supports our priorities:

- By leading North East Lincolnshire towards consuming resources more efficiently, eliminating waste and supporting & developing the green economy & infrastructure.
- By recognising and realising the economic and social benefits of a high quality environment
- By working towards a low carbon North East Lincolnshire that is prepared for, and resilient to, the impacts of climate change.

We are committed to considering the environment in all our activities and decisions and we will develop an environmental framework which better coordinates and supports what we do. We will set a good example to other organisations and work with our partners, suppliers and contractors to improve environmental standards. We will continue to support action in the wider community and to support the most vulnerable so that they benefit from environmental improvements.

We recognise that, with limited resources, we must prioritise our actions and activity. We will therefore focus our initial effort towards establishing a more coherent and considered approach to energy conservation, generation and supply in North East Lincolnshire. In collaboration with partners we will become more resilient and less reliable on traditional sources of energy, use energy more efficiently, source cheaper alternatives and shift toward lower-carbon fuels. This will provide a springboard from which we can deliver wider environmental benefits for the communities of North East Lincolnshire.
Our Commitment:

Leadership
We will:
- Set a good example and adopt good practice
- Support communities in North East Lincolnshire to find local solutions that benefit themselves and the environment
- Consider the environmental impact of key decisions and policies
- Fully comply with environmental legislation and statutory duties and prevent environmental pollution
- Set environmental targets and regularly publish information about our performance.

Response to Climate Change
We will:
- Take action to reduce our impact on climate change and make sure that the causes and effects of climate change and severe weather events are considered in decisions and policies
- Assess the risks from climate change to our services and seek to recognise and address them
- Support environmentally responsive local economic growth recognising the increased stress on habitats.

Transport & Travel
We will:
- Reduce the overall need to travel and actively encourage sustainable options such as walking, cycling, public transport, car sharing, and the use of new technology
- Minimise the environmental impact of our fleet vehicles
- Improve access to and promote the use of sustainable transport solutions to enable communities to contribute positively to reducing carbon emissions
- Adopt a collaborative approach, working across sectors to achieve better outcomes for communities

Workforce
We will:
- Raise awareness & understanding to instil and encourage good environmental behaviour
- Provide information and deliver support to elected members and employees so that they understand and comply with relevant environmental legislation and regulations.

Built & Natural Environment
We will:
- Take action to reduce carbon emissions from council activities, including meeting more of our energy needs from renewable sources
- Minimise pollution created by our estate and take action to reduce, reuse and recycle waste and water wherever possible
• Aim to incorporate sustainable construction practices and design in new developments
• Use our land efficiently, and reuse previously developed land and buildings before green field sites, wherever practical;
• Proactively manage land and developments to safeguard and enhance the quality of the natural environment and deliver gains in biodiversity.

Procurement

We will:
• Seek ways to reduce the environmental impact of the purchase of goods and services
• Work with our suppliers to help them reduce the environmental impacts of providing goods and services
• Ensure timber and paper products are obtained from certified sustainable sources and aim to procure products with a recycled content.

This policy statement and progress against our commitments will be reviewed annually by Cabinet.

The Leader

Chief Executive
CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

The recommendations in this report support delivery of the Council’s Stronger Economy priority by enhancing investment in energy, raising the profile of energy efficiency, delivery of opportunities and reducing costs. The recommendations support delivery of the Council’s Stronger Communities priority by enhancing sustainability for citizens and businesses. Increased energy efficiency has positive environmental impacts including carbon reduction and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The Council has adopted an outcomes framework and the recommendations in this report contribute directly to the overarching outcome of “All people in North East Lincolnshire benefit from sustainable communities” and a number of the indicators supporting that outcome. ‘Energy’ is one of the priority commissioning projects identified to be undertaken in the Councils 2016/17 commissioning plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cabinet considered a report on 24th February 2016 regarding Energy Services and resolved; “That authority be delegated to the Energy Board, led by the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Tourism and the Visitor Economy, to progress the development of a document setting out the Council’s vision and approach to energy and to present that document to a future meeting of Cabinet. “. The Energy & Carbon Board have now considered how to shape this “emerging” vision and this is articulated in Appendix 2. Cabinet are asked to approve the contents of Appendix 2 for incorporation within a wider “public facing” document and to amend the scope of the commissioning priority to reflect this. Cabinet are also asked to consider the role of Scrutiny and to also note the signing of the Climate Local declaration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Cabinet approve the emerging “vision and ambition” set out in Appendix 2 for incorporation within a wider “public facing” document and to amend the scope of the commissioning priority to reflect this.
2. That Cabinet consider the role of Scrutiny Panel(s) in the consultation and engagement process, and how progress on delivering the vision will be monitored
3. That Cabinet note the decision of the Portfolio Holder for Environment Tourism and the Visitor Economy, and approval by the Energy & Carbon Board, to sign the Climate Local declaration (Appendix 3)
4. That Cabinet receive a further report in September 2016, setting out proposed commitments under the Climate Local declaration.

REASONS FOR DECISIONS

It is important that, as part of the commissioning process, the scope of the work programme is clear and the expected outcomes are understood. The Energy & Carbon Board are developing an emerging vision to inform this process. Cabinet are also asked to note a decision taken by the Portfolio Holder for Environment Tourism and the Visitor Economy, and by the Energy & Carbon Board.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 Cabinet considered a report on 17\textsuperscript{th} February 2016 regarding Budget, outcomes framework and commissioning plan – and resolved to approve “Energy” as a commissioning priority for 2016/17. The report contained the scope of that priority which is attached to this report in Appendix 1.

1.2 Effective commissioning is a process of planning, agreeing and monitoring services based on continual analysis of a community’s needs and designing, specifying and procuring services to meet these needs, within the resources available. Successful commissioning leads to good decision making, based on evidence and a thorough understanding of need.

1.3 This report relates to Stages 1 and 2 of the commissioning cycle (below).
1.4 Members will be aware that progress has already been made on this agenda and savings of £517k were delivered across the Councils estate in 2015/16. It is anticipated that up to £900k will be delivered in 2016/17. Cabinet will receive a separate report in July 2016 which will set out further progress on this agenda.

1.5 Energy efficiency within the Councils estate is only one aspect of the scope of this commissioning priority. The second, and arguably most important, aspect is “to implement, enable or facilitate energy projects benefitting the entire Borough and all citizens and communities within it.”, looking outside of our organisation and exploring the Councils role in shaping a low carbon economy.

1.6 Cabinet also considered a report on 24th February 2016 regarding Energy Services and resolved; “That authority be delegated to the Energy Board, led by the Portfolio Holder for Environment, Tourism and the Visitor Economy, to progress the development of a document setting out the Council’s vision and approach to energy and to present that document to a future meeting of Cabinet. “.

1.7 The Energy & Carbon Board have now considered how to shape this “emerging” vision and this is articulated in Appendix 2. Cabinet are asked to approve the contents of Appendix 2 for incorporation within a wider “public facing” document and to amend the scope of the commissioning priority to reflect this.

Engagement & Consultation

1.8 It is acknowledges that this emerging vision has been developed with very limited engagement so far but it is important to have a basis & rationale against which wider conversations can be structured.

1.9 Once published the document will be used to engage & consult with Elected Members, Government, Partners and the wider Community. It is important that the vision is shaped by all stakeholders so that there is a common understanding, a clear sense of direction and ownership.

1.10 Culture and Behavioural change will be key to delivering this vision. It is therefore important that we understand, and have an insight into, what would enable & trigger that change to happen and what role the Council can play. Social Marketing principles may be appropriate in the development of promotional campaigns.

1.11 Cabinet are also asked to consider the role of Scrutiny Panel(s) in this engagement and consultation process and how progress on delivering the vision will be monitored.

Energy Context

1.12 The vision and “ambition” (appendix 2) has been developed in the following context.

1.13 Energy growth has been directly linked to prosperity and well-being. People’s determination to sustain and improve their quality of life is a major driver of energy demand. Although the trend in energy costs is generally upwards, there are no indications that rising prices will cause a decline in consumption in the foreseeable future. This impacts on business competitiveness and the incidents of fuel poverty.
1.14 North East Lincolnshire has higher than average levels of fuel poverty. For some residents there are stark choices in how to prioritize competing demands on the household income – whether to heat the home, pay rent or mortgage or have something to eat. Cold homes create or exacerbate health conditions leading to poor health and well-being. Excess winter deaths are a contributor to health inequalities especially for children and older people.

1.15 Additionally, energy supply is becoming less reliable and less secure. The Department of Energy and Climate Change has indicated that the supply infrastructure for electricity is coming under pressure in the UK. Coal-fired power stations are being taken offline as the plants become obsolete; leaving the UK heavily reliant on gas imports from continental Europe; while the fracking debate continues, stalling its roll-out. All of which is leading to a potential gap between energy supply and demand.

1.16 Meeting the growing demand for energy in a safe, clean and environmentally responsible manner presents a further major challenge.

1.17 The Climate Change Act of 2008 places a legally binding target on the UK:

- to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% from 1990 levels by 2050
- with an interim target of cutting emissions by 57% by 2032

1.18 The Climate Change Committee has indicated that to achieve the 2032 targets, regions such as North East Lincolnshire will need to consider new technologies, such as district heating, and heat pumps. To achieve the 2050 target, a fundamental change will be required in the way that heat and power are generated and consumed across the borough. Technologies that need to be considered include; district heating, wind turbines, ground-source, air-source heat pumps, photovoltaics, biomass, anaerobic digestion, energy from waste, low-carbon transport, air quality and emissions control, battery storage of power.

1.19 It is likely that the anticipated population growth in North East Lincolnshire will drive local energy demand higher. Our community use energy each day to make their lives richer, more productive, safer and healthier. However, by shifting toward lower-carbon fuels and using energy more efficiently, the region can become less reliant on traditional sources of energy. This will help generate greater energy resilience, and improve business competitiveness, which will put the region in a better position to deliver a stronger economy. By lowering the cost burden on households we can also tackle fuel poverty and ensure greater access to affordable warmth.

1.20 The emergence of the renewables sector in the North East Lincolnshire area provides an immediate opportunity to deliver wider economic and social benefits, and to build stronger, more thriving communities. The Council has a key role in enabling and delivering this energy agenda, and ensuring the benefits are realised locally.

**Climate Local**

1.21 In March 2008, the Council signed up to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change which is a commitment to address the issue by reducing CO2 emissions
from our activity. This declaration has now been replaced by “Climate Local”. Climate Local is an LGA initiative, supported by the Environment Agency, to drive, inspire and support council action on climate change. Launched in June 2012, it aims to support councils both to reduce carbon emissions and to increase resilience to a changing climate.

1.22 Climate Local supports local authorities in the following ways:

- Provides a platform owned and led by councils, to promote activity on climate change and demonstrate leadership locally and nationally.
- Supports local authorities to share good practice and identify other authorities undertaking similar initiatives, to support joint working and the sharing of experience and ideas.
- Provides practical tools and advice to councils on climate change issues.
- Raises the profile of carbon reduction and adaptation nationally.

1.23 As of April 2014, 96 local authorities have signed up to Climate Local. Getting involved is helping councils across the country to capture the opportunities and benefits of action on a changing climate, through saving on their energy bills, generating income from renewable energy, attracting new jobs and investment, reducing flood risks and managing the impacts of extreme weather.

1.24 Following consideration by the Portfolio Holder for Environment Tourism and the Visitor Economy and approval by the Energy & Carbon Board, North East Lincolnshire Council formally signed the Climate Local declaration on 1st April 2016. Cabinet is therefore asked to note the decision and a copy of the declaration is attached in Appendix 3.

2. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

2.1 It is important that, as part of the commissioning process, the scope of the work programme is clear and the expected outcomes are understood. The energy and carbon agenda provides significant opportunities for North East Lincolnshire. The Council has a key role in enabling and delivering this energy agenda, and ensuring the benefits are realised locally.

2.2 It is necessary to ensure that the Council’s ambitions are balanced against the resources available to it. This available resource envelope needs to be kept under review.

2.3 Implications are contained within the body of the report and the vision & ambition set out in Appendix 2. Delivering a low carbon economy and community will benefit the environment by reducing pollution, waste and tackling the causes of climate change.

3. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

3.1 None
4. **REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS**

4.1 One of the proposed aims is to become a renowned centre of excellence so that North East Lincolnshire is at the forefront of the renewables industry in the UK. Raising its profile, enhancing its reputation and attracting business & investment. Engagement and Consultation issues are set in the body of the report.

5. **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

5.1 This report contains no direct implications. Once the vision has been developed further, and more detailed needs, potential & feasibility assessments undertaken, a high level delivery plan will be developed. At that stage the financial implications will need to be considered.

6. **CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY**

6.1 None to date. Cabinet are asked to consider the role of Scrutiny in the consultation and engagement process, and how progress on delivering the vision will be monitored.

7. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However it should be noted that there is a £500k financial target relating to energy services within the 2016/17 financial plan. Proposals to achieve this target are being progressed via the energy board with approximately 50% of the target achieved to date. In the longer term the vision will contribute towards the management of energy costs within the Council and the wider community.

8. **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 The recommended “vision and ambition” set out in Appendix 2 fall within the applicable statutory framework. The subsequent “public facing document” will be reviewed to ensure it does too. The referral to Scrutiny is considered good practice. The final recommendation refers to the “proposed commitments under the Climate Local declaration”. The declaration was formally entered into on 1 April 2016 and sets out the actual commitments and actions within it.

9. **HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 There are no direct HR implications arising from the contents of this report.

10. **WARD IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 This report affects all wards.

11. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

12. CONTACT OFFICER(S)

12.1 Tony Neul: Strategic Commissioning Lead (Energy and Environmental Policy).
Telephone: 01472 323989

Councillor Watson  
Portfolio Holder Energy and Environment
The Council’s approach to the energy agenda, at a strategic level, is twofold. Firstly, the Council aims to ensure that its own approach to energy is enhanced and represents efficient and effective use of modern techniques and opportunities within the available resources. This approach is intended to be shared with and shaped by our public sector partners within the Borough and, where appropriate and beneficial, private sector partners. Secondly, the Council aims to seize an opportunity to implement, enable or facilitate energy projects benefitting the entire Borough and all citizens and communities within it. We will also look to extend activity beyond our boundaries where evidence and analysis demonstrates that there is a commercial / financial benefit to be achieved through this approach.

Programme aims:-

- Provide opportunities to create an income stream and / or develop markets that provide a revenue income for the borough
- Achieve cashable savings through a combination of increased income, reduced consumption (cost avoidance) and more efficient use of resources.
- Promote energy efficiency and a low carbon economy
- Protect the Council from long term increasing power costs and prepare the borough to make the most of developments in new energy technologies / developments
- Ensure that externally sourced activity meets our sustainability and environmental criteria
- Enable energy reduction and increase business competitiveness
- Support a sustainable environment
- Reduce the number of people in fuel poverty – or reduce the number of families vulnerable to fuel poverty through actions above.
- Reduce CO2 emissions
- Support local employment to increase levels of business investment and sustainability;
- Develop and maximise opportunities for future partnerships including North Lincolnshire and Greater Lincolnshire

Related Outcomes:-

- All people in North East Lincolnshire benefit from a strong economy
- All people in North East Lincolnshire benefit from sustainable communities
- All people in North East Lincolnshire enjoy good health and wellbeing.
Appendix 2

Vision and Ambition

- By 2032, North East Lincolnshire will be nationally and internationally recognised as the UK’s leading region for low-carbon energy and the UK capital of the renewable energy industry.

- North East Lincolnshire will have developed a range of low-carbon, high-efficiency, renewable solutions to regenerate the region. This will deliver strategic and economic advantage for its businesses and affordable heat and power for its communities.

- The region’s energy programme will have enough impetus that by 2050 North East Lincolnshire will not only be able to achieve its 80% carbon reduction target but will also be able to declare itself carbon neutral.

Aims :

- To become a renowned centre of excellence so that North East Lincolnshire is at the forefront of the renewables industry in the UK. Raising its profile, enhancing its reputation and attracting business & investment.

- To protect peoples’ health by reducing waste, reducing pollution and improving air quality.

- To deliver community-based solutions that actively engage residents and provide affordable energy that helps eliminate fuel poverty

- To give the region a competitive advantage by creating a low-carbon, low-cost, high-efficiency environment.

- To deliver sustainable, low carbon transport solutions across North East Lincolnshire.

- To secure a reliable, sustainable supply of heat and power for the area, ensuring that North East Lincolnshire remains a great place to live, work and visit.

- To become less reliant on traditional sources of energy, and become more self-sufficient, providing greater certainty and security of supply.

- To establish world class education, training & research facilities for the energy & renewables sectors.

- To build a highly-skilled economy based on advanced energy technologies. Creating long-term jobs and offering stable employment for local people.

- To enable culture and behavioural change across the community that is measurably reducing carbon emissions.
Climate Local
North East Lincolnshire Council

Our commitment to taking action in a changing climate

We recognise that our council has an important role to help our residents and businesses to capture the opportunities and benefits of action on climate change. These include saving money on energy bills, generating income from renewable energy, attracting new jobs and investment in ‘green’ industries, supporting new sources of energy, managing local flood-risk and water scarcity and protecting our natural environment.

We will progressively address the risks and pursue the opportunities presented by a changing climate, in-line with local priorities, through our role as:

- Community leader – helping local people and businesses to be smarter about their energy use and to prepare for climate impacts;
- Service provider – delivering services that are resource efficient, less carbon intensive, resilient and that protect those who are most vulnerable to climate impacts;
- Estate manager – ensuring that our own buildings and operations are resource efficient, use clean energy, and are well prepared for the impacts of a changing climate.

In signing this commitment, we will:

- Set locally-owned and determined commitments and actions to reduce carbon emissions and to manage climate impacts. These will be specific, measurable and challenging;
- Publish our commitments, actions and progress, enabling local communities to hold us to account;
- Share the learning from our experiences and achievements with other councils; and
- Regularly refresh our commitments and actions to ensure they are current and continue to reflect local priorities.

1st April 2016

North East Lincolnshire Council

Cllr Ray Oxby (Leader of North East Lincolnshire Council) – Signature
CABINET REPORT

DATE 8th June 2016.

REPORT OF Councillor David Watson – Portfolio Holder Energy and Environment

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER Angela Blake, Director of Economy and Growth.


STATUS Open

FORWARD PLAN REF NO. FP 06/16/06

CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

The proposed Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal is as an integral part of an overall positive heritage strategy, which contributes to both a “Stronger Economy” and “Stronger Communities.” It includes a Management Plan for the appropriate maintenance of historic buildings and sites, which through the creation and support of specialist craft skills and jobs, will contribute to the council’s priorities for improving; “Skills and Employability,” “Local Employment” and “Business Support and Innovation.”

The continued use of historic buildings, with their embodied energy, rather than replacement with new buildings, also contributes to a “Sustainable Environment.” Raising public awareness of key features within the historic environment can increase public appreciation, encouraging the better use of our shared spaces helping to create “Healthy Lives.”

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Approval is sought to adopt the Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan 2016 after minor amendments were made following public consultation.

An appraisal of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area has been completed along with the production of a Management Plan. The Appraisal makes a thorough examination of the area, assessing its historic character and integrity, and the Management Plan proposes policy to maintain and enhance these features.

The appraisal was undertaken using current Historic England guidance. It also supports the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) which encourages a holistic approach to Heritage Assets.
Recent public consultation provided the public with an opportunity to review and comment upon the Appraisal and Management Plan. All comments received were thoroughly reviewed and then informed the final documents for which adoption is now sought.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Central Grimsby Conservation Area, Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan 2016, as attached, are approved and adopted.

REASONS FOR DECISION

To satisfy the legal duty placed on North East Lincolnshire Council, as the local planning authority, to review the Borough’s conservation areas on a regular basis;

To comply with duties placed upon the Council to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the borough’s conservation areas;

To assist in good planning and carefully manage change so that it is appropriate within the Central Grimsby conservation area; and

To assist any potential heritage led-regeneration for the area.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 There are currently 16 designated conservation areas within North East Lincolnshire. The Central Grimsby conservation area was designated in 1990 and is based around the town’s original medieval street pattern. Within the area there are a large number of listed buildings, which exemplify the past prosperity of the commercial centre of Grimsby. The area also includes the parish Church of St. James and the former site of St. Mary’s.

1.1.2 An appraisal of the Central Grimsby conservation area was produced in 2010 but it was not adopted. This document is intended to re-evaluate the conservation area as a whole. It appraises features identified in 2010, both buildings and spaces, which make historic Grimsby worthy of protection. In doing so a Management Plan has also been created.

1.1.3 As part of its duty to maintain conservation areas, North East Lincolnshire Council has legal powers to control changes to the built environment. A clear management strategy, as set out in the Management Plan, tailors these powers to the need of the individual area; in order to ensure special architectural and historic interest is preserved without being overly restrictive. Full public consultation of these documents is required in order to add “weight” to these powers and policies in the planning process.
1.2 Conservation Areas

1.2.1 A conservation area is an area of notable architectural or historical interest, or importance, which is protected by law against undesirable changes.

1.2.2 Conservation area designation is an indication of the positive commitment of North East Lincolnshire Council and its intention to preserve and preferably enhance the quality of the historic environment in these areas. It is important that all new development within conservation areas is sympathetic to the area’s special architectural and aesthetic qualities, particularly in terms of; scale, bulk, height and materials, and also taking into account the spaces between buildings.

1.3 Conservation Area Appraisal

1.3.1 This appraisal has been undertaken using current Historic England guidance. Although the guidance pre-dates the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Historic England are yet to publish guidelines using the NPPF. Nevertheless, it is considered that Historic England's current guidance still contains essential advice and case studies entirely relevant to the production of a conservation area appraisal and management plan.

1.4 Results of Consultation Process

1.4.1 The local Civic Trust and internal council teams were consulted during the creation of this document. All opinions and information received have been fully reviewed and considered.

1.4.2 Wider public consultation included:

- A letter sent to all property owners within the conservation area inviting their review of, and comment on, the Conservation Area Appraisal.

- Included with the above, a brief questionnaire to help gauge levels of support for the retention of the conservation area.

- A dedicated web page on the North East Lincolnshire Council website, with a copy of the Appraisal and associated documents.

- A public exhibition.

- A public presentation, followed by a question and answer session, on the merits and principles behind the ideas expressed within the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal held on two dates at the Central Grimsby Library.

1.4.3 Following the consultation the various representations and comments received were reviewed. Those accepted have been integrated into the
There was unanimous support for the retention of a Conservation Area and its promotion, with the exception of one response, which commented negatively on the quality of public realm works in the town centre and asked for unloading bays to be provided, on Pasture Street.

1.4.4 The comment above was omitted due to not being applicable to the appraisal document although it has been passed onto the Town Centres Programme Board and the Highways team.

1.4.5 The final document has benefitted from the public’s involvement in its content, but it has also helped to build public knowledge and awareness of the Conservation Area and its special features, fulfilling some of the proposed aims of the Management Plan. It also allows participants to be involved in shaping their community and build local pride, giving opportunity to raise aspects of the area that might have been overlooked by officers.

1.4.6 The final document also carries greater weight in the planning process after a thorough consultation process. This is essential if the special interest of the area is to be maintained and enhanced.

2. **RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

2.1 **Crime & Disorder** –
No direct risks associated. Crime and disorder are generally reduced within an environment that displays characteristics of quality and is well managed.

2.2 **Human Rights** –
No direct risks associated.

2.3 **Equality & Diversity** –
No direct risks associated. By increasing public knowledge of the conservation area through various media more people will have the opportunity to enjoy the environment of it.

2.4 **Value for Money** –
The extra “weight” is given to features identified by Conservation Area Appraisals, that have been subject of public consultation and subsequently adopted by Cabinet, is designed to reduce the amount of officer and elected member time spent justifying planning decisions, thereby reducing costs.

2.5 **The impact on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the Borough** –
The Conservation Area Appraisal identifies those features within the conservation area which contribute to its character and appearance. This includes both the built and natural environment. The appraisal will be used to inform planning decisions, with the express aim to improve the quality of the environment within the area. In this way it has a positive impact on the social economic and environmental well-being of the Borough.
3. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

3.1 Conservation Area Appraisals can be approved by Cabinet or Council without first having been through public consultation. However, their weight as material planning considerations is severely reduced and the amount of officer time used defending the features identified within it would be increased.

4. REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 There are potential positive reputational implications arising from this decision given that it demonstrates a positive proactive approach by North East Lincolnshire Council, alongside other initiatives, to recognise and act to positively improve Grimsby town centre.

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 There are no significant financial costs arising from the adoption of the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

6. CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY

6.1 Given the nature of the decision sought no consultation was undertaken.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no direct financial implications as a result of this report.

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 There are no strict legal requirements for the level of engagement and consultation actually undertaken to have been done. However this activity above and beyond limited strict compliance is considered good practice and welcome.

8.2 The use of current Historic England guidance is supported as Historic England have not yet published guidance on using the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework. In the event that guidance becomes available prior to the subject matter of this report falling for reconsideration it is expected that consideration will be given to such guidance being used.

8.3 Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 places on local planning authorities the duty to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas in their districts. The relevant statutory requirements are, in general, met by the recommendations in the report and legal services will continue to support colleagues in related matters accordingly.

9. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no direct HR implications arising from the content of this report.
10. WARD IMPLICATIONS

10.1 This report affects the ward of West Marsh and Park.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS


12. CONTACT OFFICERS

12.1 Emilie Ravenscroft, Conservation Officer (01472) 324266
12.2 Hugh Winfield, Archaeologist (01472) 323586
12.3 Mark Cawood, Planning & Building Control Manager (01472) 323280

COUNCILLOR DAVID WATSON
PORTFOLIO HOLDER ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
CENTRAL GRIMSBY CONSERVATION AREA

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT &amp; ARCHAEOLOGY</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origins and Development</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Sites</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Monuments</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPATIAL ANALYSIS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Views &amp; Vistas</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green or Open Spaces</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Realm</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Street lamps</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Paving</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Seating</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bus stops</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Street Furniture</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSESSING SPECIAL INTEREST</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location and context</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape setting</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIGNATED SITES</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationally Listed Buildings</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locally Listed Buildings</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Designated Heritage Assets</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL &amp; TRADITIONAL BUILDING STYLES &amp; MATERIALS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop Fronts</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofs</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows &amp; Doors</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTING CHARACTER</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPACITY FOR CHANGE</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE &amp; DESIGN APPRAISALS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFIED ISSUES</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBLEMS &amp; PRESSURES</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGGESTED BOUNDARY CHANGES</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER AREAS</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docklands</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Street</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Core</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Great Grimsby is an established port town on the mouth of the River Humber. It is the centre of the unitary authority of North East Lincolnshire. Grimsby sits between its two closest cities, Hull circa 31 miles to the north, and Lincoln, circa 38 miles to its south.

A conservation area is an area of notable architectural or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes. This inherent character along with other factors including plot size and the perception of permanency, results in house prices within conservation areas selling for an average premium of 9% nationally.

The Central Grimsby conservation area was designated in 1990. The area is based around the original medieval street patterns. Within the area there are a large number of listed buildings, which exemplify the commercial centre of Grimsby’s past prosperity. The area also includes the parish Church of St. James and the former site of St. Mary’s. There are currently 16 designated conservation areas within North East Lincolnshire. This document applies specifically to the Central Grimsby conservation area only.

Since Central Grimsby conservation area was designated there has not been an in-depth appraisal of it which has been adopted by the council. In 2010 an appraisal was produced but not adopted. This contained a brief history and list of aims in attempt to increase control over development in the area. This document is intended to re-evaluate the conservation area as a whole. It appraises features identified in 2010; buildings and spaces; which make historic Grimsby worthy of protection. In doing so we will then create a Management Plan in order to ensure that the best interests of the area are given due consideration in any future planning applications.

This appraisal has been undertaken using current Historic England guidance. However, these guidelines follow outdated Planning Policies all of which have since been superseded by the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Whilst Historic England are yet to publish guidelines using the NPPF we feel that the current document still contains useful advice and case studies.

Whilst no appraisal can ever be completely comprehensive, omitting any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

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1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
3 Understanding Place: Conservation Areas Designation, Appraisal and Management 2011.
PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

All local planning authorities have a duty, under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, to designate and conserve any ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. Under that same Act it is also a requirement for Local Authorities to review areas for either new designation, or to consider current designations against criteria; to formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement. This document forms part of this process.

North East Lincolnshire Council is responsible for the administration and management of conservation areas within its area using both national and local policy frameworks. This is in order to monitor, preserve and enhance them.

Conservation areas are ‘designated heritage assets’ and given specific protection in law⁴. Certain development is also restricted by law⁵.

The current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced in March 2012 to supersede the previous Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes and Planning Policy Statements (PPS). Chapter 12 of the NPPF (Policies 126 – 141) Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment are used to consider any applications affecting conservation areas and their settings. Conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the twelve core planning principles. All other relevant NPPF policies may also be applied. This includes policies for Good Design, Local Distinctiveness and Transition to a Low Carbon Future.

North East Lincolnshire Council adopted its latest Local Plan in November 2003. The plan contains additional policies which, where relevant, can be used in tandem with national policies for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas within the borough. The Local Plan is essential to anyone proposing development or change within the conservation area. A new Local Plan is currently being produced which will, in 2016, replace the 2003 plan.

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⁴ Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
⁵ The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 also referred to as the GPDO.
HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT & ARCHAEOLOGY

Origins and Development

The history of the town and port of Great Grimsby has been written about extensively. The following is therefore a summary of the major points relating to the current form and character of the town’s core.

Great Grimsby, meaning Village or Homestead of Grim, probably developed as a settlement sometime around the 8th century. Archaeological deposits, landscape patterns and the town’s founding myth all tentatively suggest that the earliest village or hamlet was located in the area now known as Nun’s Corner, with later pre-conquest development occurring at the furthest navigable point of the tidal inlet called Grimsby Haven, an area now known as Riverhead.

The Domesday survey records a ferry at Grimsby, taking tolls, which implies the presence of a market in the town at this time, giving a brief impression of the scale of the town. Following the conquest the port facilities and town flourished, exporting food produce from Lincolnshire to the Baltic and Low Countries, catching, processing and exporting north sea fish, building and repairing ships, and importing timber amongst other trades. During this time a dense settlement developed around a series of interconnected sub-rectangular road systems bounded by The Haven in the east, Cartergate in the west, the meadows of “Somertymyng” (later cut through by the West Haven along the boundary of the town) in the north and Church Lane, Bethlehem Street, South St Mary’s Gate and Osborne Street to the south. Although less dense settlement also continued away from this core, particularly to the south. The area contained the parish church of Saint Mary, the church of Saint James, an Augustinian Friary, the market place, watermills, and the town hall with attached gaol.

Following the medieval period, Grimsby, along with many other east coast ports, suffered dramatic population loss and the collapse of its economy. Because of this a map from the early 17th century shows the medieval pattern of development to be largely intact, but with notable gaps such as the loss of the church of Saint Mary, and a lower density of buildings than estimated for the medieval period. Similarly, early 19th century maps and records show a town that has become a minor port and settlement, of lesser importance than nearby Louth and Caistor. It was at this time, however, that works began on restoring the town to prominence.

In the late 18th century the Corporation of Grimsby, along with major local land owners, obtained an act of parliament to

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6 also known as Old Haven, or often just The Haven.
7 The conquest of the Anglo Saxon kings by the Normans in 1066.
8 Now known as Holland and Belgium, but previously a collection of small states.
9 The business arm of the Borough Council that was legally authorised to act as if it were an individual, particularly in regards to property and land purchases.
convert The Haven into a dock through deepening and widening of the watercourse, re-excavation of West Haven, and construction of a sea lock where the channel met the foreshore. This was later followed by works by the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway company, developed from another company that was part founded by the Corporation, to take advantage of the large tracts of undeveloped land around the new dock at Grimsby to build a modern dock system with fully integrated transport links. Such was the success of these developments that the town grew from a population of 1,524 in the 1801 census to 20,238 in the 1871 census and then to 36,857 in 1901.

This period is marked by a major redevelopment of the town centre, with much of the older Georgian and earlier buildings cleared to make way for new grand architecture more appropriate to a busy industrial town, culminating in the early 20th century where the town was characterised by a very handsome high street of late Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian buildings.

At one end of the main street was the area known locally as The Bull Ring. The Bull Ring, and part of the adjacent market place, was characteristic of a Lincolnshire market town with very dense occupation on small plots, and irregular building scales. At the other end, and despite the construction of the dock system to the north, a core of industrial and commercial quaysides and businesses continued to make use of the town centre, with the Riverhead forming an important area of warehousing and processing sites.

At this time the street pattern was still based on the medieval system, with some minor realignments and road widening, although many additions were also made.

Industrial units were scattered throughout Grimsby’s core, such as the brewery buildings now known as Abbey Gate. The complex nature of occupation is best shown by the Goad Insurance maps of 1896 onwards, which show in fine detail the activities carried out in the town core, the construction materials of the buildings, the scales of the buildings and often the owners.

Residential properties were also present within the town core, in the form of short terraces, long terraces and a small number of larger villa type houses. This pattern of mixed commercial, industrial and residential land use had probably always been present within the core of the town.

As the 20th century progressed Grimsby began once again to face major difficulties with its economy, with the Cod Wars with increases in fishing ability enabled by steam power pressure was exerted on boat owners and skippers to exploit new grounds. Large catches in Icelandic waters meant voyages across the North Atlantic became more regular. This lead to confrontation in the 1950s and 1970s between the United Kingdom and Iceland regarding fishing rights in the North Atlantic. The conflict ended in 1976, when the United Kingdom accepted a 200 nautical-mile Icelandic exclusive fishery zone.
and subsequent loss of the fishing fleet being a major part. By the time of the original declaration of the Conservation Area in 1990, almost all of the residential and industrial buildings in the core had either been demolished or converted into commercial properties. The Riverhead and surrounding areas had been subject to major redevelopment twice, with the loss of all of the quayside warehouses. Boats and ships were no longer present at Riverhead, as a road bridge had been built across the docks to the north, too low for the majority to navigate under – the exception to this is The Barge\textsuperscript{11}.

Major demolition projects resulted in the creation of two car parks in place of residential terraces to the south of the conservation area, and large blocks of mid and late 20\textsuperscript{th} century buildings had been constructed.

\textsuperscript{11} a converted cargo vessel of local construction which is now a public house (the existing Barge is the second such vessel in the Riverhead).
Central Grimsby in the early 1990s, part of the “Humberside from the Air” surveys. Copyright 1995.
Archaeological Sites
Archaeological excavations, within and around the Central Conservation Area, have uncovered archaeological deposits from the Roman period to modern day, with some residual finds and natural features from earlier periods.

The most significant deposits date from the 12th to 14th centuries, during a period of relative economic prosperity. The most significant excavations were carried out on land adjacent to Cartergate in 1994, 2009 and 2010. These found a substantial amount of evidence for medieval life in the town, including what may be the only medieval sea-fish processing site so far found in England.

Many archaeological deposits across the town centre have been badly disturbed, even destroyed entirely, by 19th and 20th century development. However, where deposits are preserved, they are usually of regional to national interest.

Ancient Monuments
There are no Ancient Monuments within the Central Grimsby conservation area. The closest are Beacon Hill in Cleethorpes and the churchyard cross in Bradley, both c.3km away.

References


SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Key Views & Vistas

Saved policy BH1 of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2003 entitled, *Protecting Development Within Conservation Areas* emphasises the importance of views. Specifically, how development ‘may affect views into and out of the conservation area … [expecting it] to make a positive contribution.’

In order to determine the effect of development on views we need to first identify the key views and vistas of which this policy relates. For Central Grimsby conservation area, views both into and out of the following streets have been identified:

1. Town Hall Street
2. Wellowgate
3. Deansgate
4. South St. Mary’s Gate / Bethlehem Street
5. Station Approach
6. St. James Square

Please note that this list is not exhaustive and only represents the main entrances to the area. Views, where change is likely to affect the areas special interest, may also exist elsewhere. Selected views are also identified on the Conservation area Map on page 10.
Setting

Setting has many definitions and no defined boundary. In some ways setting is personal and will differ for every person, for every site, each time they visit. Below are two well used definitions:

Setting - “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve...” (Annex 2: Glossary, National Planning Policy Framework, Department of Communities and Local Government, 2012).

“Setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, tradition, use and other forms of intangible cultural heritage that create and form the space as well as the current and cultural, social and economic context.” (Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, ICOMOS, 2005).

Paragraph 132 of the NPPF states that, ‘significance can be lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.’ For this reason and in accordance with Section 73 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation areas) Act 1990, applications effecting the setting of a conservation area should be advertised.

As setting is based on interpretation, this judgement should be justified. In some cases this would be judged on visibility, in others on the scale and impact of the proposed development.

New development can intrude into valued views and vistas, so it is important to ensure that proposals do not have a negative impact on the historic environment. In some cases, take a church tower, there is a need to preserve its prominence. Public spaces, important settings and street scenes need guarding and protecting from visually intrusive forms. To ensure this, all proposals need to be assessed against their impact on potential views within or effecting the setting of a conservation area or listed building.

Applications effecting designated heritage assets should be accompanied by a heritage statement created using appropriate expertise. This should contain context, description, significance, impact and justification. A guide to creating a heritage statement can be found on the NELC website and is attached as Appendices 6 on page 126.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) is a database where information on the historic environment is collected. This includes list descriptions and other documents on identified heritage assets which indicate wider sources of research and should be used to inform any heritage statement. You can contact the HER on the following:

Phone: 01472 324213
Email: planning@nelincs.gov.uk
Green or Open Spaces

7. St. James square is the only grassed area in Central Grimsby and is regularly used for informal recreation. It was formally St. James’ grave yard and is now enclosed by 1970’s buildings. It is also the home of the Fisherman’s memorial.

8. Old Market Place no longer represents its name. The old Corn Exchange which used to dominate the area has been replaced by the modern Wilkinson’s Building. The area also contains some modern stainless steel seating and at its centre are a collection of water fountains for the enjoyment of the public.

9. Town Hall Square is Grimsby’s civic centre. The majority of this space is occupied by roads and parking. However, there is a small area between the Municipal offices and Town Hall Street with seating and planting.

10. Although the West Haven is not currently part of the conservation area it runs the length of Fredrick Ward Way to its north which is the life blood of the area’s commercial history. It also represents a little bit of nature in an otherwise urban centre.

It is important to note that it is not just the buildings which affect the character of a conservation area. Green areas, open space of any kind (public or private) also contribute to the character of Central Grimsby. Above are four images to help explain this.
Trees

Densely populated and highly developed urban areas, such as Central Grimsby, have little opportunity for private green spaces. Therefore, the trees within its public areas are important to maintain a natural presence in the built environment, offering both wildlife habitats and enhancing the areas visual appearance. Those trees of particular importance are located within the following areas:

- The Civic Square has a variety of tree species. At its eastern edge is a mature plane tree. This is probably the oldest tree in the conservation area, the Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 would indicate that it is part of the original landscaping to the Town Hall and the last remaining tree of this landscape. The mature lime trees, although mimicking the historic locations of the Town Hall landscaping, more likely date from the municipal landscape plan of the 1920-30. Further towards the west edge of the square are two mature Fastigiata Hornbeams, possibly rare 'columnaris' type. They are a very good example of the species and desirable to maintain.

- A former 1970’s regeneration scheme in St. James square saw many trees planted. Since then there has been subsequent projects each adding a little more to the tree population. The most notable of these being the mature ash tree on the south side of the Minster which is over 80 years and possibly even over 100 years old.

- River Head square has a pair of attractive mature willow trees planted in the 1980’s. Unfortunately, this scheme was discontinued and planting on the walkway, which runs below Fredrick Ward Way is of poor quality. The walkway, which is opposite the Grade II listed Haven Mill and West Haven Malting’s, would be vastly improved by their replacement with a species more in line with the existing Willows.
Public Realm

- Street lamps
  The area contains a wide mixture of street lamps. Below are a few of these:

11. A handful of modern imitation gas lamp style stands in St. James Square.

12. Two historic posts with bell shaped lamps (with modern lamps) either side of the Town Hall.

13. One stand (possibly cast iron) on Abbey Walk with a modern lamp fixing.

14. There are three of these lantern shaped lamps on West St. Mary’s Gate and one on East St. Mary’s Gate.

15. Bethlehem Street has a collection of standard stands.

16. There are a number of modern stands along the approach to the station, these imitate boat masts.

17. Victoria Street and Market Square have a number of galvanised steel lamps and stands which incorporate seating at the base. These have a collection of lamps at the top which point in different directions.

18. There is one dome shaped light on the riverhead.
• Paving
The area contains a mixture of road and path surfaces. These are seen below:

19. Areas around the Town Hall are a mixture of square and rectangular York stone paving.

20. Abbeygate, and the areas which immediately surround it, contain a mixture of coloured brick paving and small square concrete slabs.

21. Other streets such as Garden Street are Tarmac. However, in certain areas cobbles can be seen at the edge of the curb.

22. Central areas immediately around the station and Victoria Street are of grey/black blockwork. This treatment in some places extends to the road surfaces.

23. Osborne Street has an array of pavement surfaces. In some places it is similar to (20) Abbeygate with brick paving, but in other places it has concrete slabs of differing textures and sizes.

24. The area immediately surrounding St. James Church on St. James Square has a mixture of York flag stones and dark coloured smooth cobbles. The area towards the underpass has suffered wear from prolonged footfall.
• Seating
During recent work much of the area’s seating was replaced. This is shown adjacent:

25. Victoria Street has numerous limestone slabs with marble tops which act as seating.

26. This galvanised steel seating is found on Victoria Street to the bottom of each lamppost.

27. St. James Square held on to its older seating also of steel, but painted black.

28. Outside the library there is a modern stainless steel and composite timber seat.

• Bus stops
The area contains two types of bus stop, these are:

29. Standard blue bus stops, which can be found along Osborne Street, South St. Mary’s Gate and Bethlehem Street.

30. Glass bus stops, introduced in 2014 vary in size but are and are located around the Riverhead and on Town Hall Street.
Other Street Furniture
This includes bins, signs and traffic lights. Those identified include:

31. Standard fiberglass and plastic bins – this one is on Osborne Street.

32. Steel bins as seen in Victoria Street.

33. Standard galvanized steel signage such as bus stops and speed signs. This bus stop is on Osborne Street.

34. Digital bus stop signage, as here on Bethlehem Street. These are also found on Town Hall Street and the Riverhead.

35. An historic cast iron phone box, refurbished and re-used from another location outside of Grimsby, now located next to The Yarborough Hotel, Bethlehem Street.

36. Galvanized steel sign post found on the Riverhead, Town Hall Square and along Victoria Street.

Overall, Central Grimsby conservation area contains a mixture of public realm details. In some instances these differences can contribute to the various character areas, however, in most cases, they do not. The majority of the area has standardised and unsympathetic street furniture and materials which does not generally contribute, in a positive way, to the character and appearance of the area. It could be argued that this as well as material inconsistences causes a detrimental impact on the historic environment. Therefore these are desirable to enhance.
ASSESSING SPECIAL INTEREST

Location and context
Grimsby is the civic centre of the Borough of North East Lincolnshire. The commercial port of Immingham is circa 8 miles to its north-west and 3 miles to its south-east is the coastal resort of Cleethorpes. Scartho, Old Clee, Little Coates and Weelsby, once separate villages now form part of the urban area of Grimsby. Grimsby is separated from the villages of Laceby and Bradley by agricultural fields and Great Coates by the Freshney wetlands. The population of Grimsby including Great Coates, Little Coates, Old Clee, Scartho and Weelsby, at the 2011 census, was 88,243; which is a reduction from the 1991 level of 90,703.

Landscape setting
Grimsby lies roughly at the point on the southern bank of the Humber where it meets the North Sea. It is on the edge of the coastal marsh, forming part of a chain of settlements founded adjacent to tidal inlets close to the shoreline in this corner of Lincolnshire.

The geology is characterised by superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits (Clay And Silt) to the east and Devensian Till to the west, with bedrock of Flamborough Chalk.

Plan Form
The plan form of central Grimsby originates in the medieval period, probably towards the end of the 12th century, but with later modifications. A map of c.1600 exists of the town and shows how it looked shortly after the medieval period, at the start of a prolonged period of decline. At this time the core of the town was bounded by The Haven in the east, at the present Riverhead, and the junction of Bargate, Brighowgate and Abbey Road in the west. Between these points a semi-regular network of roads existed, most of which survives today.

The first major modification was made in the 19th century when the railway was cut through the old core of the town, separating the southern areas from the main commercial centre. The second major modification was the construction of the Riverhead Centre and its successor Freshney Place along with associated demolition works which greatly altered the plan form of the northern part of the core. The area between retains much of its historic character of narrow semi-regular streets flanked by tightly packed properties.
Summary

Central Grimsby surrounds the parish church of St. James and shopping centre Freshney Place, which attracts customers from a wide area. Much of the conservation area’s special interest is derived from the physical layout of the town along with its variety in historic architectural styles and ages.

The street pattern emerged from the combination of the close history with the Riverhead and St. James, along with the medieval street patterns and its shops. The inter-relationship of streets and spaces relate directly to the former historic street patterns of; North, South, East and West St. Mary’s Gate, Baxter Gate, Flottergate, Church Lane, Bethlehem Street, Osborne Street and Haven Street. Many of these have since been lost or shortened and names moved or changed.

Grimsby also draws interest from its building arrangements of various periods, which lead to a diverse street scene. The building stock tends to contain typical tightly packed three and four storey terraces with irregular plots between later larger civic offices on once narrow roads. Much of the areas listed buildings relate to late 19th and early 20th century stock.

“Conservation areas were introduced by the 1967 Civic Amenities Act as ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. Since then, more than 9,300 have been designated by local authorities across England. Their designation is about recognising the significance of an area - what gives it its special character - and then about managing its future. Designation is not intended to prevent change or adaptation but simply to make sure that their effects on what people value about a place are properly considered.”

DESIGNATED SITES

Nationally Listed Buildings
There are around 222 list entries in North East Lincolnshire [as of 12/04/2016]. The map above shows 23 which are inside Central Grimsby conservation area:

- 13 New Street
- 17, 19 and 21 Bethlehem Street
- 37 Bethlehem Street
- 39 Bethlehem Street
- 9 and 11 New Street
- Barclays Bank
- Church of Saint James
- Cross base approximately 10 metres south of church of St James
- Former Savoy Picture House, 42 and 48 Victoria Street West
- Former Waterworks Offices
- Head Post Office
- National Westminster Bank Including Gate to the Side Passage
- Petits Butchers
- Prudential Building
- Registrar’s Office
- Royal Insurance Building
- Saint Marys Chambers and Attached Railings and Gales.
- The Doughty Centre, Adjoining Screen Wall and Former Fire Station
- The Pestle and Mortar Public House
- The Tivoli Tavern
- The White Hart Public House
- Town Hall
- Yarborough Hotel

A more detailed description of all of these with grade and photographs can be found in Appendix 2.
Locally Listed Buildings

Grimsby has had an adopted Local List since 1973, which was updated in 2015.

There are currently 26 local list entries located within or partly within the Central Grimsby conservation area. These are:

- 11 and 12 Old Market Place
- 13 Old Market Place
- 18 and 20 Victoria Street and 5 West St Mary’s Gate
- 25 Osbourne Street, Grimsby
- 26 South St Mary’s Gate, Grimsby
- 3 and 4 Old Market Place
- 4 - 12 (even) Victoria Street West
- 69 Victoria Street, Grimsby
- 69-71 Victoria Street
- 7 and 8 Old Market Place
- 74 Victoria Street West
- 9 to 15 (odd) and Regents Arcade Bethlehem Street
- Bridge McFarland, 19 South St Mary’s Gate
- County Court Offices, 11 West St Mary’s Gate
- Deansgate Bridge and Railings
- Fishermen’s Memorial, Bull Ring Lane
- Former Cooperage and Store to Tower Brewery, East Street
- Garden Street Signal Box
- Grimsby Central Library, Town Hall Square and George Street
- Grimsby Railway Station, Bethlehem Street
- Lauriston House, Town Hall Square
- Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square
- Parish Church of St Mary (Archaeological Site)
- Public House, 27 Bethlehem Street, Grimsby
- The Friary, 26 Victoria Street West
- The Lloyds Arms, 76 Victoria Street West
In addition, the proposed boundary changes to the conservation area include the following 7 local list entries.

- 142 and 144 Victoria Street South
- 87 to 103 (odd) Victoria Street South
- Grimsby News Cop Printing Works, 83 and 85 Victoria Street South (inc. warehouses to rear)
- Medieval Waterfront at the Riverhead, Grimsby (Archaeological Site)
- Remains of Stone Bridge, Alexandra Road (Archaeological Site)
- The Riverhead (Designed Landscape)
- The West Haven (Designed Landscape)

The most up-to-date local lists including the above for Great Grimsby are available to view online using the following link:


The documents also describes the criteria against which each entry was assessed.
Non Designated Heritage Assets

Under the National Planning Policy Framework non-designated heritage assets\(^{12}\) must be taken into account in planning application decisions as they are a ‘material consideration’, as stated in paragraph 135\(^ {13}\). So, the effect of any proposed development on the significance of any heritage asset is an important and relevant consideration.

Adjacent is an image of the west side of Town Hall Street, which is an example of a non-designated heritage asset in the Central Grimsby conservation area. This row of mid-19\(^{th}\) century terraces are an important representation of the growth of Grimsby after the introduction of the railway and regeneration of the Haven. Their use of red brick contrasts with the adjacent limestone Town Hall, which was built alongside in 1868. It can be fairly certain, looking at the roof pitch that the terrace would have originally been slate, although they are now all concrete tile. The row has good symmetry and would have originally flanked both sides of the road. Part of the east side has since been demolished to make way for the Crown Courts. Most still have their original 2/1 timber sashes.

\(^{12}\) monuments or buildings.

\(^{13}\) NPPF 135 –The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

From a wider perspective there are numerous non-designated assets within Grimsby. Please note that any property which is located within Central Grimsby conservation area, but not individually highlighted as being a heritage asset in this document, may still be treated as one. All property, regardless of age, condition or style is covered by the protection offered by conservation area designation.

A map showing the areas of late 20\(^{th}\) century additions can be found on page 106. Appendix 3 describes the contribution made by these additions to the conservation area. Some of these contribute positively to the character and appearance of the conservation area whilst others do not.
LOCAL & TRADITIONAL BUILDING STYLES & MATERIALS

Walls
The predominant material used for the construction of exterior walls visible in Central Grimsby conservation area is red brick, although buff brick is also used. The red brick would have traditionally been sourced locally. Whilst bricks act as a base to the majority of the buildings in Central Grimsby conservation area, many frontages utilise different materials.

Some of the banks on Victoria Street and the old civic buildings have limestone dressings. Others, such as the Town Hall (apart from the rear extensions) and St. James, are built entirely in Limestone. Other buildings on Market Square have Mock Tudor frontages. A few properties within the area are also rendered some traditionally, such as The White Heart, others more recently. Faience is also used on a handful of buildings, such as the Hope and Anchor and The Lloyds Arms.

Many of the mid – late 20th century additions to the area mix more traditional wall materials such as brick with concrete. St. James Hotel, St. James House, Devonshire House, and the Wilkinson’s Building are all examples where their design and use of a dark brown rustic brick is inconsistent with the area’s historic core.
Shop Fronts

As a commercial area, the shop fronts in the Central Grimsby conservation area make a significant contribution to the character of the street scene. The earliest shop fronts in the area are on 17-21 Bethlehem Street which are simple large windows in wooden architraves. The predominant historic style of shop fronts and windows are Victorian, sometimes fitted to earlier buildings, usually wood with tile or granite riser.

The Jackson Green and Preston building, 2 South St Mary’s Gate and 19 West St Mary’s Gate, is an interesting example of an early 20th century faience shop front. Examples such as this contribute to the impression of gradual change and add variety.

A small number of modern shop fronts, made of high quality ashlar with aluminium frames, contribute positively to the area.

Modern shop fronts of a lesser quality are common and detract from the area. Opportunities, when presented, should be taken to replace these. Similarly, historic shop fronts that have been altered or hidden behind modern fittings, as at 106 Victoria Street, present opportunities for enhancement.

Roofs

There will once have been thatched properties in the area, the last standing was the Tithe Barn on the Bull Ring which was pulled down in the late 19th century. Due to Grimsby’s location in the marshes some will likely have been a reed thatch, but as an agricultural export centre straw is also likely to have been used. There are now no thatched properties in the area and the predominant roof covering is slate. Clay pan tiles are also used. However, in some cases these traditional materials have been lost in favour of concrete tile. Many of the 20th century additions to the area do not use any traditional roof materials and hence offer little, or even detract from, the town’s character and special interest.
Windows & Doors

All traditional windows and doors are timber or metal. Depending on age these differ in style. Probably the earliest window style in the area is a 6/6 horizontal sliding sash fitted to the first floor of 21 Bethlehem Street, with large 1/1 vertical sash predominating in the Victorian period. Multiple pane fixed and casement windows in timber and metal represent the early 20th century, giving way to large single pane fixed windows of the mid to late 20th century.

However, many of these within the Central Grimsby conservation area have been replaced with uPVC. Most of these no longer reflecting the style of the windows which they replaced. The Municipal Offices originally had Crittall windows. These have since been replaced with aluminium windows which do their best to represent what they replaced.

A small number of buildings had historic first floor display windows, however no historic examples of these have survived. Restorations of features such as this would restore some of the former grandeur of the area.
EXISTING CHARACTER

Overall, the condition of Central Grimsby conservation area presents some significant challenges. It is also one of 5 conservation areas within North East Lincolnshire which is currently identified as ‘at risk’ on the English Heritage Conservation Areas At Risk\(^{14}\) register. Much of the damage to its character occurred prior to designation in 1990, as mentioned earlier, yet there has also been several changes since, mostly relating to windows and the public realm, which have not benefitted the area’s character.

Most of the area’s current buildings represent additions and alterations from the 19\(^{th}\) up until the late 20\(^{th}\) century, with a handful of older examples. Ignoring modern infill, which should be designed to be sympathetic to the area, not enough is being done to preserve and retain features on buildings of historic value. There are also several ‘gap’ sites both inside and surrounding Central Grimsby which detract from the continuous street scene. Empty upper floors and vacant shops also lead to a deterioration in condition.

However, at present, enough remains of the medieval street pattern and historic building stock to represent the town’s past that it is important to continue to protect. Central Grimsby’s condition trend is currently registered on the At Risk Register as ‘improving’. This document supports this positive direction.

CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

There are a number of problems and pressures on Central Grimsby’s conservation area which show that the area has capacity for change. However, change must be for the better and will need to enhance the character of the conservation area.

To ensure this occurs, and to assist those who may be considering development (or redevelopment), applications will require full pre-application engagement with the planning team. Potential applicants should prepare a Site Appraisal so as to inform proposals and their likely impact upon the conservation area. This should include an assessment of any buried historic assets. A Design Appraisal must also be produced, based upon the findings of a thorough Site Appraisal. Both documents will be an essential part of any planning application\(^{15}\).

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\(^{14}\) List entry 7632 – described as ‘very bad’ and ‘improving’.

\(^{15}\) where relevant, including listed building consent.
SITE & DESIGN APPRAISALS

- Site Appraisals should include the following information:

A thorough contextual analysis of the site and its setting, taking account of the setting of any listed buildings and/or buildings of local heritage merit, which may be in the vicinity or other features of outstanding significance, such as open spaces (public or private) and road layout which contribute to the character of the conservation area.

The Council will expect Site Appraisals to demonstrate that new development takes into account the scale, height, form, style, design and materials of existing buildings in the vicinity. Materials of which should follow those identified as traditional as set out previously.

- Design appraisals should include:

A full written rationale, supported by illustrative graphic material, explaining the design ethos of any proposed new development and why this will be appropriate to the conservation area, setting of listed buildings and/or buildings of local heritage interest and how this rationale relates to the contextual analysis of the site and its setting and the buildings around it.

When ground disturbance is involved, the archaeological potential of the area must also be taken into account and discussed within the above documents.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Civic Trust and internal council teams were informed during the creation of this document. All opinions and information received has been considered during its production. Other local authority services have also had the opportunity to contribute to its content. The new Draft Local Plan (2016) also identifies that the creation of up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are vital for the future security of our heritage, for our development, health and wellbeing and lasting legacy.

A further full public consultation is scheduled prior to this appraisal being placed before the Council’s Cabinet for adoption. We welcome the views of the community and businesses on what they consider is important about their conservation area. Consultation will include:

- A letter addressed to all property owners within the boundary of the conservation area inviting comment on the Conservation Area Appraisal.

- Provision of a dedicated web page on the North East Lincolnshire Council website where a copy of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and associated documents can be viewed and downloaded.

- A public exhibition.

- A public meeting including a presentation.
It must also be noted that without public support for the retention of the Borough’s conservation areas there is a real risk that any suggested improvements to their protection and conservation will fail. This begs the question of whether or not these areas are viable to protect and if not run the risk of a movement towards de-designation.

In order to improve Central Grimsby conservation area we must see a significant increase in public appreciation of the area and it is recommended that the attached management plan is followed. In this way it is anticipated that the area will be enhanced and, as a result, removed from Historic England’s At Risk Register. A better preserved heritage asset will undoubtedly lead to greater appreciation and therefore remove the risk of de-designation.

IDENTIFIED ISSUES

The following issues have been identified and they will inform the creation of an effective Management Plan.

A. Loss of historic detail - traditional windows and doors, boundaries and roof coverings.

B. Development of a lesser quality – including inappropriate signage, unattractive shop fronts and alterations.

C. Condition – in some cases lack of appropriate maintenance and neglect.

D. Public realm – the use of standard street furniture, street clutter, pavements where improved maintenance would be beneficial and intrusive traffic control.

E. Unauthorised development – small but important changes have taken place to some buildings where planning permission is required but it hasn’t been obtained.

F. Empty property – unoccupied shops as well as space above which has potential use as offices or residential.

G. Gap Sites – those which are currently redundant (historically or due to demolition) as well as those, such as car parks, which are under used and play no positive role within the conservation area.
PROBLEMS & PRESSURES

The pressures that face conservation areas as a whole come from many different sources. Sometimes they reflect general economic weakness, but in other situations it is the demands of modern prosperity which cause these problems. The most significant threat to the character to Central Grimsby is the simple loss of historic building details such as traditional windows and doors and roof coverings.

For commercial properties, which make up the majority of Central Grimsby conservation area, problems include; unattractive shop fronts, inappropriate signage, badly designed infill and vacant or poorly maintained property or land. However, it is not only the state of individual buildings that endanger conservation areas it can also be due to a degraded condition of the streets and open spaces between them. This includes street clutter, poorly maintained pavements or intrusive traffic control. These have seen major change recently with the introduction of black and grey block paving and increased public seating. However, inconsistencies mean that future enhancement is still vital and it is important that its application respects the historic environment.

The economy is the driving force for change in Central Grimsby. Over time original fabric deteriorates and owners increasingly choose to replace them with cheaper alternatives. This can also be seen as a lack of knowledge about the area’s ‘special interest’, owners chose to replace rather than to maintain and repair. This lack of knowledge also extends to applications for new signage. In some cases, new businesses fail to apply for advertising consent and chose to display unsympathetic signage. For these reasons, some unauthorised development is present within the Central Grimsby area.

Land prices in the area not only drive ill informed decisions but also hinder development, making the redevelopment of many empty properties and gap sites unviable. This has contributed to the high numbers of empty upper floors and gap sites both in and surrounding the area. These further detract from the areas appeal. In the past, demolition resulted in some large areas of open space. Consequently, many of these areas closest to the town centre, over time have been converted into unsightly car parks. These large expanses of tarmac and in some cases hard-core, open up an area which would have once been enclosed, changing the character of the area for the worse. This can be seen at its worst in the area surrounding Garden Street where the historic character is now represented primarily by the road pattern and the railway with just a small number of historic buildings.
SUGGESTED BOUNDARY CHANGES

It is recommended that the boundary for Central Grimsby conservation area be altered in order to create a more manageable area to maintain, protect and preserve; and which is more representative of the historic core of Great Grimsby.

This includes the addition of the properties and curtilages of the following addresses:

- 2 Town Hall Street
- 5 Riverhead
- 6 Bull Ring Lane
- 16-30 Old Market Place (Consecutive)
- 77 Victoria Street
- 83 to 93 (odd) Victoria Street
- 97 Victoria Street
- 99 and 101 Victoria Street
- 103 Victoria Street
- 140 to 148 (even) Victoria Street
- 152 and 154 Victoria Street
- Devonshire House (multiple addresses)
- Haven Mill (multiple addresses)
- G&B Motorparts, Garth Lane
- Vacant Maltings Buildings, Garth Lane
- Migar House, Garth Lane
- Imperial House, Riverhead (multiple addresses)
- St James’ Hotel
- St James’ House (multiple addresses)
- The Barge Inn, Riverhead
- 1 to 3 Bull Ring Lane (Consecutive)
- 1 to 7 (odd) Victoria Street
- Duke of Wellington, Pasture Street
These have been suggested in order to protect the setting of the conservation area along with its key views and vistas. These are also buildings of noticeable special architectural and historic interest, desirable to preserve and enhance, including the Grade II listed Haven Mill and Garth Lane Malting’s, and the two historic dock basins known as Riverhead and West Haven.

Please note that a thorough consideration of the area’s mid-20\(^{th}\) century development has been conducted. These buildings and areas are to be retained as part of the conservation area, and in some cases added due to the importance of the building plots to the setting of the conservation area. Some of these areas and buildings are currently included as part of major regeneration plans for the town centre, including those that surround St. James Square. It is hoped that including these areas within the conservation area will help to ensure their future enhancement, especially those within the setting of the grade I listed Saint James’ Minster. Further details for this and other areas of 20\(^{th}\) century development are assessed in Appendix 3.

Central Grimsby conservation area, and the areas immediately neighbouring it, contain a large number of unsightly gap sites. These sites, also identified in the map on page 31, have resulted in gaps either by design or demolition which would benefit from new high quality development. The area centred around Garden Street is one of these which is to be retained.

The Garden Street area retains the historic street pattern and a small number of historic buildings, but should otherwise be seen as an area for potential regeneration. Retaining it within the conservation area secures its proper consideration within the design process and acknowledges how vital it is to the layout of Central Grimsby, including its role as a corridor from the Old Core to the Civic Centre. Its location, as part of the conservation area, will also encourage high quality design with the desirability to preserve and enhance those features that do remain, such as the road layout. Its retention also protects the now redundant signal station, a key historic structure that is an essential part of the character of the town centre and setting of the train station, from demolition.

Along with the properties to be retained and those which are suggested for addition, it is also suggested that the following properties be transferred from the Central Grimsby conservation area into the neighbouring Wellow conservation area. These are:

- 3-18 (consecutive) Queen’s Parade
- Railway embankments and track to the west of the Wellowgate crossing.

With regards to the houses on Queen’s Parade, it is suggested that these be transferred because, as residential properties, they fit better with the character of Wellow rather than Central Grimsby which is the commercial heart of the town. It is thought that they are currently part of Central
Grimsby due to their position to the north of the railway line and not for their relationship with the town centre.

The red area, as seen on the map on page 10, sandwiched between Cartergate and Frederick Ward Way is proposed for removal. This is currently a gap site. Its removal should help to encourage redevelopment by removing perceived constraints. Its location, west of the raised Frederick Ward Way, effectively separates it from Central Grimsby and due to this it does not contribute the character or appearance of the conservation area. However, development here will still affect the setting of the Grade I St. James Minster and hence its design must still reflect this. It should also be noted that the site also borders Wellow conservation area and this will need to be given consideration during any forthcoming applications.

At present, the boundary of the Central Grimsby conservation area stops at the mid line of the railway. This is considered to be an unjustified archaic and inconsistent approach, and so the boundary is 'proposed' to be re-drawn to follow an external boundary of the railway line. Either side of the railway station the boundary of the conservation area is proposed to be extended to the southern point of the railway in order to take in the lines which form the setting of the station, stopping at, but including the level crossings at Wellowgate and Garden Street.

To the west of the railway station the boundary of the conservation area is planned to be drawn at the northern point of the railway, with the northern half of the railway line transferred to the Wellow conservation area. To the east the northern point of the railway will again be used to define the conservation area, with the section of railway to the south de-designated.

Other areas of the boundary have been tidied up as to not cut through land ownership or overlap with other designations. The border which cuts through Freshney Place has been altered to follow, where possible, the historic property line. The additions to the Old Core character area, such as St James’ Hotel, have been made as these properties and/or their plots have historically been essential to the proper functioning of the town centre. Entire buildings and curtilage have been included, except for the line around St. James Hotel as it was felt that covering only the street-front section of the building, which roughly copies the historic building footprint here would result in an awkward arrangement, so the decision was made to cover its entirety.

There is an argument that the land surrounding St. James Hotel currently access roads and car park should also be included as part of the conservation area in order to protect the trees here which line Frederick Ward Way. However, the land itself is not otherwise seen to contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area and hence it is not proposed for inclusion.
CHARACTER AREAS

Large conservation areas such as Central Grimsby, contain areas of noticeable change in character. These may reflect; the predominant historic character which survives, function, class distinction, design or use. Areas where industrial, commercial, civic or transport-related activity takes or took place may also be identified.

These identified zones, within the principal designated area when defined, warrant their own detailed description and evaluation of significance. The following areas have been identified for the Central Grimsby conservation area:

- Docklands.
  - a new area proposed for addition to the conservation area including the riverhead and wharf.

- Victoria Street.
  - the main route through the area for pedestrians, contains a wide mix of commercial uses providing employment potential and vital services.

- Old Core.
  - area immediately surrounding the Parish Church and containing the train station and Old Market Place.

- Osborne Street.
  - Area historically residential but more recently set out as parking, lacks architectural significance but is important strategically.

- Civic Centre.
  - Political heart of the town, dominated by the vast civic buildings both historic and modern and traffic which serves them.

The boundaries for these five areas are defined on the colour coded map on page 40 below. Images of each area and a more in depth description follow.
Docklands

This area is dominated by the West Haven, otherwise known as the River Freshney, and the Riverhead basin. It includes the current standing West Haven buildings and areas of former quays and wharfs. Although most of the industrial buildings associated with these formerly busy waterways have been lost, the basins are a significant element of the historic character of the town, making a visual connection back to the medieval period.

This is one of Central Grimsby’s only open areas and is currently underused. It is also home to a pair of mature willow trees and The Barge and is a favoured recreational fishing spot. The effect of the proximity to the road, Frederick Ward Way, is reduced by a wall and a change in levels which reduces noise levels as you step down to the riverside walkway.
Victoria Street

Linking the Old Market Place with the former industrial and commercial areas around the Riverhead is Victoria Street West and part of Victoria Street South, which form the core of the Victoria Street character area. Formerly Baxtergate (from “the street of the bakers”), Northgate and North Saint Mary’s Gate (after the former parish church) it was the spine of the historic settlement.

Both build height and road width vary along these streets, as do plot sizes, reflecting the irregular development in this area. The former site of the Church of Saint Mary, bounded by East, South and West St Mary’s Gate with Victoria Street to the north, contains a particularly interesting mixture of building scales and styles.
Old Core

This area is centred around the parish church of Saint James with its former graveyard. It also contains Old Market Place along with the properties which replaced the Corn Exchange and Bull Ring buildings. For most of the history of Grimsby this area was the centre of activity around which the rest of the town was formed.

This area of highly active buildings and spaces was added to in the mid 19th century by the construction of the train station and Yarborough Hotel. St. James Square also acts as an important recreational space breaking up the urban landscape with an open green and mixture of trees.
Originally dominated by high density terraced houses, the Osborne Street area has lost most of its historic buildings which were demolished to make way for prospective extensions to the commercial centre. However, plans were unsuccessful leading to the creation of areas of open tarmac now used as car parks with poor surface and boundary treatments.

Although the street pattern is intact, the built historic environment has largely been lost. This provides opportunity for good quality new development of almost any scale which is closely associated with the modern town centre. Regardless of current condition, this area's strategic importance to the town and proximity to our designated assets means it is vital to retain. It acts as a corridor for traffic between the Old Core and the Civic Centre.
Civic Centre

The Borough of Great Grimsby grew quickly in the mid-19th century. The site of the old town hall at the south end of the market place was sold and a new area for a civic centre was laid out in the east. This area is now dominated by the Town Hall. Town Hall Street which once framed the view to the Town Hall was first altered by the partial demolition of its east side to make way for the Municipal Offices. Now this view is often harmed further by high levels of traffic and double decker busses which travel through.

Additionally, the open space between the Town Hall and Municipal Offices is not used as a civic square as it was intended but rather as a series of short stay car parks which serve the immediate area. Although an area of high quality design, improved traffic control is needed to find a better balance between the needs for access and aspirations to establish a more formal town square.
RECOMMENDATIONS

• The production of a Conservation Area Management Plan containing robust policies for the preservation and enhancement the Central Grimsby conservation area.

• Creation of a dated photographic record with all features recorded annually.

• Produce guidance and advice to owners, developers, etc. about the retention of key historic architectural features such as timber windows, brickwork, roof coverings, architectural detailing, shop fronts etc.

• Provide clear advice on appropriate repair methods for historic buildings.

• Public realm – consider potential areas for future enhancement following Historic England guidance for all highways repair, renewal and other public realm work in the Central Grimsby conservation area.

• Prioritise planning enforcement action.

• Through planning proposals, seek improvements to unsympathetic alterations and additions to the conservation area.

• Use Section 215 Amenity Notices to ensure owners undertake regular maintenance.

• Use a combined approach to identify empty properties and encourage their reuse.

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16 Streets For All: Yorkshire & the Humber 2006
KEY READING

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990:

Historic England:
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/conservation-areas/

Understanding Places: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management:
https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-place-conservation-area/

North East Lincolnshire Council Listed Buildings Advice (including List of Listed Buildings):
https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/#1455892584959-facf46b3-573a

North East Lincolnshire Council Local List of Historic Assets of Special Interest (Local Lists):
https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/#1455892584959-facf46b3-573a

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APPENDIX

1. Glossary

*Conservation Area* - an area of notable architectural or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes. In the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 a conservation area is described as an ‘area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’.

*Crittall* - a notable English manufacturer of steel-framed windows, today based in Witham, Essex.

*Curtilage* - Some buildings and other structures not mentioned on the list entry may still be protected by the listed building regime if they are within the curtilage of the listed building, predate 1st July 1948 and are or were ancillary to the listed building. There are a number of factors that go in to considering the extent of the curtilage of a particular building and whether the ancillary test is satisfied. It may be a criminal offence to fail to apply for listed building consent for works to a curtilage building when it is needed, so any doubt should be discussed with the local planning authority.

*Faience* – is used to describe a type of detailing similar to terracotta moulding. Both terracotta and faience are formed from ground clay mixed with sand or powdered fired clay which has enough plasticity that it can be moulded into a shape. Such materials are harder and fired to a higher temperature than an ordinary clay brick and as such require clay of a higher quality. The difference between terracotta and faience is that faience is covered with one or more glazes whereas terracotta is not. The glazing imparted on faience is sometimes used to imitate stone.

*Heritage Assets* - (monuments or buildings) of local or national significance sometimes referred to as *historic assets*.

*Listed Buildings* – A building, object or structure that has been judged to be of national importance in terms of architectural or historic interest and included on a special register, called the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

*Local List* - A building, object or structure that has been judged to be of local importance in terms of architectural or historic interest and included on a special register, called the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Local lists play an essential role in building and reinforcing a sense of local character and distinctiveness in the historic environment. Local lists can be used to identify significant local heritage assets to support the development of Local Plans.

*Public Realm* – spaces accessible to the public such as streets, pathways, right of ways, parks and open spaces. The term is used when describing the street furniture and signage which is located within these spaces.
2. Nationally Listed Buildings

Name: THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE
Road: BETHLEHEM STREET
NGR: TA255908665
Designated: 31/10/1974
Amended: 30/06/1999
Grade: II
NHLE Number: 1379371
Legacy Number: 478750
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/12
Description:

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; irregular fenestration: 4 first-floor windows to Bethlehem Street front, 3 to Wellowgate front. Plinth. Angled corner to right, corbelled-out above. Recessed door to left of centre beneath 3-pane overlight. To its left, a tripartite sash with glazing-bars. To right, a pair of tripartite plate-glass sashes, each with 2/2 panes to their central sash. First floor has a pair of 2/6 sashes to left in flush wood architraves, and a pair of slightly larger similar sashes to right with vertical glazing bars, apart from the lower right sash with 6 panes. All windows with stone sills. Modillioned wooden gutter. Roof hipped to right. Wellowgate front has later 2-storey section to right. 2 ground-floor 2/2 sashes to left, 2 sashes set slightly lower to right, all beneath segmental arches. Door to far right. First floor has single large 2/2 sash to left, pair of 6/6 sashes to right.

INTERIOR: refitted in late C20.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990
Grimsby Planning Department: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989:-: NO.4

Associated Monuments
0347/71/0 Building: The White Hart Public House
Name: 17, 19 AND 21 BETHLEHEM STREET
Road: BETHLEHEM STREET
NGR: TA2672509166
Designated: 31/10/1974
Amended: 30/06/1999
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379372
Legacy Number: 478751
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/13

Description:
Houses, now houses and shops. 1781 with later alterations, including early C19 shop fronts. Brick, painted to Nos 17 and 19, rendered to No.21.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. No.21, to left, has a wooden doorcase with slender side panels and a frieze containing half-round ribs with bulb finials, moulded cornice and hood. Small shop front adjoining to left (originally with bow window) has plate-glass window in original wood surround with ribbed pilasters surmounted by brackets with pyramidal heads, and entablature with plain frieze, moulded cornice and hood. No.19, to centre, has a larger C19 shop front with a former doorway and a single window, both with C20 plate-glass, in a surround with fluted pilasters and brackets, panelled frieze, cornice and hood. No.17 has C20 shop front to right of this in a similar C19 style with a part-glazed panelled door and shop window in a wood surround with panelled pilasters, brackets, entablature and hood. Segmental-headed passage entrance to far right. First floor has 6/6 sliding sash with sill to No.21 and 2 C20 windows to Nos 17 and 19 with imitation glazing bars. 2 painted oval panels to right inscribed "WA" and "1781". Stepped and dentilled brick eaves cornice to Nos 17 and 19, plain rendered cornice to No.21. Raised stone-coped gable to left.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.24
Grimsby Planning Department: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO.4

Associated Monuments
0347/72/0 Building: 17-21 Bethlehem Street
Name: PETTITS BUTCHERS  
Road: 33/35 BETHLEHEM STREET  
NGR: TA2680409202  
Designated: 30/06/1999  
Amended:  
Grade: II GV  
NHLE Number: 1379374  
Legacy Number: 478753  
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/15  
Description:  
Shop and house. 1886. Brick, painted to first floor, with Welsh slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic, 4 first-floor windows. Shop front to right has plinth, central entrance with half-glazed panelled door beneath large overlight, single plate-glass window to each side with moulded sills and a glazed-tile panel below bearing a raised painted nameboard. Above each window is a perforated iron ventilation grille. Passage entrance to left has moulded segmental arch and recessed roller-blind. Full-width wooden surround to ground floor with passage door and shop window each flanked by pilasters, the 2 outer pilasters carrying bold fluted brackets surmounted by ball finials. Frieze with painted nameboard and hood with folding canopy. First-floor sill band, 2 sashes beneath keyed segmental arches alternating with wooden canted bay windows with moulded sills and pulvinated friezes, moulded cornices and tented roofs. All windows are 6/1 sashes except for 2/1 side sashes to canted bays. Deep coved and dentilled plaster eaves cornice. Pair of segmental-roofed 2-light dormer windows beneath moulded arches with small finials. End stacks.

INTERIOR: shop has glazed patterned wall tiles. A good example of a late Victorian butcher’s shop with well-preserved shop front and tiled interior.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.19  
Grimsby Planning Department: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO.11  

Associated Monuments  
0347/63/1 Building: 33 to 35 Bethlehem Street
Name: 37 BETHLEHEM STREET
Road: BETHLEHEM STREET
NGR: TA2681209213
Designated: 31/10/1974
Amended: 30/06/1999
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379375
Legacy Number: 478754
Volume/Map/Item: 1379375

Description:

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range; symmetrical. Entrance has panelled eared architrave with plinth blocks bearing carved scrolled feet, and a shallow hood carried on large elaborately scrolled foliate consoles; stone steps to 6-fielded-panel door beneath large overlight with margin lights in panelled reveal. Passage entrance to far right has recessed panelled door and overlight with margin lights beneath cambered wedge lintel with projecting key. Ground-floor sashes with margin lights, projecting sills with C20 wrought-iron balconettes, and projecting wedge lintels, plastered over in C20 (originally with projecting keystones, as in passage entrance and No.39 next door, (qv). 6/6 sashes to first floor. 3/6 sashes to second floor. Deep wooden eaves board with modillion brackets carrying wooden gutter. End stacks.

INTERIOR: retains original open-well staircase (with balustrade boarded over in C20) and other original features. Reputed to have been erected 1871 for a local doctor.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.19

Associated Monuments
0347/63/2 Building: 37 Bethlehem Street
**Name:** 39 BETHLEHEM STREET  
**Road:** BETHLEHEM STREET  
**NGR:** TA2682209212  
**Designated:** 31/10/1974  
**Amended:** 30/06/1999  
**Grade:** II GV  
**NHLE Number:** 1379376  
**Legacy Number:** 478755  
**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/21/17  
**Description:**  

**EXTERIOR:** 3 storeys, 2-window range. C20 shop front to ground floor. 6/6 first-floor sashes and 3/6 second-floor sashes with projecting stone sills and cambered lintels with projecting keys. Pair of circular tie-bar ends at second-floor level. Deep wooden eaves board with modillion brackets carying wooden gutter. End stack to left.  

**INTERIOR:** not inspected.  

Included for group value with No.37 (qv).  

**SOURCES:**  
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990:- NO.19  
Grimsby Planning Department: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989:- NO.11  

**Associated Monuments**  
0347/63/3  
Monument: 39 Bethlehem Street
Description:

PLAN: approximately rectangular on plan, with slightly recessed taller L-shaped ballroom and staircase hall section to south (facing the railway station), incorporating an entrance porch in the south-west angle.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys with attic and basement. Main range has a 5-bay symmetrical front to Bethlehem Street and a 9-bay symmetrical front to Station Yard with a taller narrow 3-bay section to its right with a porch set back in an angle to the far right. Rusticated quoins, plinth, sill string courses throughout. Basement has segmental-arched openings and raised brick panels. Bethlehem Street front has tall central entrance with C20 double doors in a C19 pilastered surround with bracketed hood and a plain brick panel above, all within a tall pilastered surround with hood. Tall ground-floor 2/4 sashes in segmental-headed architraves, the windows to the left with blocked lower sections. Similar shorter sashes to first floor with bracketed sill string course. Round-headed sashes with glazing bars to second floor with sill band. All windows in painted moulded architraves. Elaborate eaves frieze with dentils and chequered brickwork; deep moulded cornice. Attic has small segmental-headed 2/2 sashes with bold brick panels between, moulded cornice and blocking course. Plain roof stacks. Left return has a large panel at second-floor level bearing hotel name. Station Yard front: 9-bay section to left has similar details to Bethlehem Street front, with a central door in a Doric pilastered surround with entablature, hood and blocking course; panelled double door. The 3 ground-floor windows to the far left are tall 2/4 sashes, the remainder are 2/2 sashes with panelled brick aprons. The taller, slightly recessed section to the right, added 1891, has similar details and similar windows to ground and second floors. The first floor has tall elliptical-headed windows in architraves with segmental-headed 2/4 sashes and oval lights above. Attic similar to adjoining section but taller, with high blocking course and ornate corniced stacks. Recessed angle to right has similar fenestration but irregular, and a projecting 2-storey porch with an elaborate ashlar entrance. Porch has 5 steps with balustrade wall and short section of ornate wrought-iron railings to right; panelled double doors beneath moulded segmental arch with festoon reliefs in the spandrels; pilastered surround with fluted Doric pilasters, dentilled cornice and hood with tall blocking course bearing panel inscribed "HOTEL"; brick first floor with a pair of small elliptical-headed windows, each with 4 panes below an oval light, coped parapet; right return has window in architrave with carved shell hood. Left return of main range has irregular fenestration and a chimneybreast corbelled out from the first floor bearing a panel inscribed "THE YARBORO HOTEL".

INTERIOR: main south-west entrance staircase hall (entered from porch) has carved window surrounds and a cantilevered stone staircase with heavy Gothic-style newel and cast-iron balustrade with wheel motif. Foyer to west Station Yard entrance has arched openings, secondary staircase with cast-iron balustrade and swept handrail. Ground-floor function rooms (those to Bethlehem Street front opened out into a single room) have ornate plasterwork cornices. South-west section has ground-floor room with pedimented panels; first-floor ballroom with a pair of former entrances with overdoors and fanlights, panelled plasterwork ceiling with scrollwork, flowers, fruit, and frieze with urns and masks. Corridors have C20 suspended ceilings, probably with original cornices surviving above. The Royal Dock Company was taken over by the Manchester, Sheffield
and Lincolnshire Railway Company in 1980.

**Name:** FORMER WATERWORKS OFFICES  
**Road:** TOWN HALL SQUARE  
**NGR:** TA270609341  
**Designated:** 30/06/1999  
**Amended:**  
**Grade:** II GV  
**NHLE Number:** 1379887  
**Legacy Number:** 479329  
**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/22/67  
**Description:**  

**EXTERIOR:** 2 storeys. 10 bays, arranged 3:1:3:3, with 3-bay section to right breaking forward; entrances in recessed 4th bay and in 8th bay. Moulded ashlar plinth, ground-floor sill string course. Main entrance in 4th bay has marble Ionic demi-columns rising from the sill string course, carrying a round arch with relief inscription "WATERWORKS OFFICES", a keystone bearing relief profile of a woman's head with, above, a date plaque and a weathered carved stone panel rising to the first-floor sill band. Entrance has a recessed double door beneath a plain overlight. 3-bay section to left has panelled bays with arcing of fluted pilasters with carved capitals, the first and third bays with round-headed windows beneath brick arches with ashlar keystones, hoodmoulds, impost bands, and raised panels above, the second bay with a square-headed window beneath an ashlar plaque with a carved surround rising to a first-floor frieze. 3-bay section to right of door has sill band, central 2-light ashlar ground-floor bow window with fluted pilasters, flanked by a pair of square-headed windows with hoodmoulds, impost band and raised panels above. 3-bay section set forward to right has entrance with marble demi-columns with foliate capitals, a segmental arch with a shaped stone panel above bearing a relief of a scallop with an effaced plaque below. Internal porch with panelled door and segmental overlight. Pair of segmental-headed

**SOURCES:**  
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby  
Borough Council: 1990  

**Associated Monuments**  
0347/73/0 Building: Yarborough Hotel
windows in ashlar surround with sill and raised apron panels. First floor has continuous ashlar entablature at sill level, with fluted brackets and dentilled cornice. 3-bay section to left has central round-headed window in brick pilastered surround beneath a keyed arch and ashlar pediment with a carved tympanum, flanked by elliptical-arched windows in shaped raised brick surrounds with moulded ashlar imposts and shaped heads with carved spandrels. Bay 6 has a round-headed window in a pilastered surround with a segmental keyed arch breaking the roof-line, topped with a wrought-iron finial. Flanking bays have square-headed windows beneath lintels with dripmoulds. 3-bay section to far right has central pedimented window similar to second bay, flanked by segmental-arched windows beneath lintels. All windows are plate-glass in moulded wooden frames with single transoms. Dentilled brick and carved stone cornice. Hipped roof with finials. Ridge stack to right, roof stack to rear left, with ashlar caps. Ornate twisted downpipes. 3-bay left return to New Street has similar details to the adjoining 3 front bays.

INTERIOR: retains some original details, including moulded cornices, panelled doors in architraves, one with a swan-necked pedimented overdoor; ground-floor centre-right room has panelled plasterwork ceiling, wooden panelled dado and chimneypiece. An unusual and well-detailed exterior, which is prominently situated close to many listed buildings in Town Hall Square.

SOURCES: Grimsby – Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.4
Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.4

Associated Monuments
0347/58/0 Building: Water Board Offices
Name: CHURCH OF ST JAMES
Road: CHURCH LANE
NGR: TA2663409169
Designated: 06/06/1951
Amended: 30/06/1999
Grade: I GV
NHLE Number: 1379386
Legacy Number: 478765
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/23

Description:

MATERIALS: limestone ashlar, with some coursed rubble and squared stone to the transepts and nave west side. Slate roofs.

PLAN: Cruciform. 3-bay chancel with 2-bay north and south chapels, south vestry; 6-bay aisled nave with single-bay transepts, south porch and west door.

EXTERIOR: nave, chancel and transepts have angle turrets with square bases and octagonal upper sections with string courses and corbel tables to short stone spires. Chancel: deep moulded plinth with 1882 datestone; east side with sill string course, triple lancets with nookshafts and filleted arches; above, small stepped lancets in double-chamfered reveals with sill string course, pierced quatrefoil, dogtooth-moulded string course and gable coping. North and south sides have clerestory with pilaster buttresses, sill string course and round-arched and pointed single-light windows in double-chamfered reveals; corbel-table with some head corbels. Gabled north chapel: chamfered plinth, buttresses; 3 stepped 2-light east windows with Curvilinear tracery and hoodmoulds; 2 pointed traceried 2-light north windows. South chapel: east side incorporates C13 moulded plinth and lower wall with pilaster buttresses; remainder is C20, with pointed 4-light east window with Perpendicular tracery; buttresses and chamfered plinth with datestone to south side, with sill string course, pair of square-headed 4-light traceried windows, coped embattled parapet with crenellated finials. Vestry has plinth, buttresses, pointed arched door beneath ogee hood, square-headed windows with cinquefoiled lights, coped parapet. North transept: C19-C20 rebuilt north side with pointed double-chamfered door flanked by a pointed chamfered blind arch to left and a low chamfered segmental-arched recess to right. Above, a pair of pointed 2-light windows with Perpendicular tracery and continuous hoodmould; small stepped lancets, coped gable. South transept: moulded plinth. South side has projecting central section with pointed C13 doorway of 4 orders with restored shafts on original bases, partly-restored arch with keeled mouldings and dogtooth-moulded hood. Above, string course and a wide central pointed blind arch flanked by single lancets, all with shafted reveals and roll-moulded arches. Above this, a small triple window with diagonally-set Mullions, moulded capitals, keeled arches and hoodmoulds with dogtooth moulding. Dogtooth-moulded coping to gable. Both transepts have single west lancets with hoodmoulds and corbel tables to east and west sides with some head-corbels. Central tower has 2 main stages, pointed stair turret to south-east angle. Lower stage has square-headed 2-light cusped windows. Main belfry stage has arched sides with pairs of tall pointed arched blind panels containing pairs of pointed 2-light transomed windows with Perpendicular tracery, sill string courses and continuous hoodmoulds. Dogtooth-moulded string course, ornate parapet with blind arcade of pointed 2-light cusped panels with 9 finials to each side and crocketed angle pinnacles. Nave aisles: C19 buttresses between bays with offsets and gabled caps; C19 pointed 3-light windows with...
Curvilinear tracery. South porch has restored C13 pointed outer doorway of 3 orders with triple shafts, moulded capitals and moulded arch with fillet, keeled and dogtooth mouldings; coped gable and parapet. C18 round-headed inner door with keyed arch and radial fanlight. Nave: clerestory with 7 irregularly-spaced lancets, corbel table and coped parapet. West front: angle turret to left largely restored; central section of roughly-squared stone, with restored round-arched doorway of 4 orders with keeled and filleted shafts, and a roll-moulded and keeled arch beneath a brick relieving arch. C19 ashlar section above has 3 lancets with narrower blind lancets between, all with shafted reveals and keeled arches; vesica window above in keeled reveal; dogtooth-moulded string course and coped gable.

INTERIOR: chancel north and south walls have pointed moulded arches on keeled and round shafts; triforium wall-passage screen with stepped trefoiled triple arches on triple shafts. Sedilia with nook-shafts and keeled arches. Triple wall-shafts, those to east flanking the windows. Lady Chapel: windows with moulded reveals and hoodmoulds. South chapel: arcaded passage with 4-centred arches on tall shafted piers; panelled plaster ceiling. Crossing has tall pointed moulded arches on octagonal piers with trefoiled ogee panels; 1365 inscription on north-east pier. North transept: has 2-bay east arcade with pointed roll-moulded arches on clustered piers and responds with keeled shafts, inserted moulded and shafted arches to 1905 chapel; west triforium arcade with keeled arches on alternate round and triple keeled shafts. South transept: has single pointed moulded east arch on clustered responds similar to north transept arcade, with an inserted triple-chamfered arch to chapel dated 1921; west triforium similar to north transept but with alternating round and twin shafts with dogtooth moulding. Nave: arcades of pointed roll-moulded arches with hoodmoulds and head stops on clustered piers with filleted shafts and octagonal abaci. Immediately above is a wall-passage screen to the clerestory with an irregular sequence of tall and low keeled arches on slender triple shafts with keeled and fillet mouldings. Roofs C19 and later, arch-braced to transepts and nave, panelled to chancel.


STAINED GLASS: in transepts of 1943 by H Easton, and in Lady Chapel by L Evetts.

MONUMENTS: include C15 knight effigy of Sir Thomas Haslerton in Lady Chapel, brought from St Leonards Nunnery, Grimsby after the Dissolution. Wall tablet in south transept to Rebecca Thompson of 1729 with cartouche, cherubs and winged skull; tablets in north transept to C and A Hildyard of 1728, to George Rye of 1808 by Stimson; tablets in south aisle to Elizabeth Bell of 1829 by Edward Baily of London, to T Williamson of 1826; wooden plaque to Mary Riggall of 1830.
Name: Cross base approximately 10 metres south of church of St James
Road: CHURCH LANE
NGR: TA2665209143
Designated: 30/06/1999
Amended:
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379396
Legacy Number: 478776
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/24
Description:
Base of churchyard cross. Limestone ashlar. Square-section plinth with arcading of trefoiled arches with pierced spandrels, carrying weathered octagonal cross-base with square-section cross-shaft of four engaged columns made of four irregularly sized sections. Topped by block of stone carved with plain capitals supporting square cap, possibly a later addition, topped by a modern lead cap. (Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990)

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990
The parish church of St James, a walk-round guide: Grimsby: 1987
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO.2

Associated Monuments
0381/2/0 Building: St James’ Church, Grimsby

SOURCES: Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990

Associated Monuments
0381/4/0 Building: Churchyard Cross, St James Church
Name: HAVEN MILL
Road: GARTH LANE
NGR: TA2679409531
Designated: 28/02/1975
Amended: 30/06/1999
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379840
Legacy Number: 479274
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/16/35
Description:
Cornmill and warehouse, now incorporating shops, restaurant and public house. Early C19 3-storey river-front section, raised and extended in later C19; late C20 restorations and conversion. Red-brown brick; weather boarded lucam. Welsh slate roof. Rectangular on plan.

EXTERIOR: 5 storeys, 13 by 4 bays; incorporates original 3-storey section of 9 by 3 bays at south-east corner. South front faces the West Haven. Early 9-bay section to right has 3:3:3 bays, with centre section breaking forward and containing a wide central segmental-arched ground-floor entrance. Continuous opening to left, rising through 3 storeys, formerly with doors to each floor, now with C20 glazing. Former central doorway to first floor, now glazed; another to second floor obscured by C20 signboard. Above this, a gabled lucam rising through the 2 top storeys, with pairs of small single-light windows to its left and right returns. 4 later bays to left have C20 ground-floor balcony with C20 half-glazed doors to bays 3 and 4, and a first-floor entrance to bay 4, now glazed. Windows throughout have C20 glazing in original wood frames with central mullions beneath segmental brick arches (apart from 2 to 10th bay beneath timber lintels); some openings blocked. Circular cast-iron tie-bar ends throughout, some with relief designs. North side faces Garth Lane. Wide entrance to left of centre with sliding double doors beneath a timber lintel and segmental brick relieving arch; wide sliding door to right in blue brick surround; 3 entrances with board doors beneath lintels. 2 late C20 fire escape staircases to inserted first-floor doors to far left and far right. Similar tie-bar ends, windows and blocked openings to those on east front. The 4-bay section to far right has a vertical series of late C19-early C20 sliding doors to each floor, a blocked continuous full-height opening (formerly for loading doors) to the right, and an inserted sliding attic door. East and west sides have similar windows and blocked window openings. Roofs in separate sections to the different builds: the south side in 2 separate hipped spans linked by a roof passage with side windows, the north side with 4 gabled spans. Crested ridge tiles throughout.

INTERIOR: ground floor has brick piers and a variety of cast-iron columns; first floor restaurant retains grain chutes and other mill items in situ.

HISTORY: West Haven was Grimsby's early port, before the dock extensions to the north, created from 1800 onwards.

Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.26
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO.44
Associated Monuments
0347/74/0 Building: Haven Mill and Maltings, Garth Lane
Name: WEST HAVEN MALTINGS AND GARTH BUILDINGS  
Road: GARTH LANE  
NGR: TA2687509554  
Designated: 28/02/1975  
Amended:  
Grade: II GV  
NHLE Number: 1379841  
Legacy Number: 479275  
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/16/36  

Description:  
Maltings and warehouses, now partly occupied by shop and sports clubs.  
late C18 maltings and warehouse range, with later C19 barley kiln and  
loading-bay ranges. Brown and red brick. C20 slate roof to kiln range, C20  
weatherboarded north gable and concrete tile roof to maltings range;  
original Welsh slate roof to loading-bay range. Rectangular on plan,  
fronting the West Haven on the south and Garth Lane to the north, with  
kiln range at west end.  

EXTERIOR: 2 and 3 storeys. South side: tall 2-storey, 2-window kiln range  
to far left has pair of ground-floor windows, one with plain glazing beneath  
a segmental brick arch, the other a later alteration with 4 panes in a wood  
surround. Smaller first-floor windows with stone sills and segmental  
arches, one with 3 vertical lights, the other with plain glazing. Tall hipped  
roof with hipped ventilator section on top. Garth Lane front has inserted  
C20 garage door to right, a single ground-floor window and a pair of first- 
floor windows similar to those on the south riverside frontage. Adjoining to  
the east is a long range with irregular fenestration, approximately 16 bays;  
originally 2 storeys throughout, the western 4-window section (adjoining  
the kiln to the left) raised to 3 storeys. South river front: large double  
loading doors beneath lintel, first-floor loading door to right. Windows of  
varying size, those to the ground floor mostly smaller than those to upper  
storeys, and those to the 7 left bays more regular, with 6 panes; most  
windows with sills beneath segmental brick arches. The 3-storey section  
on the left has the roof hipped to left and half-hipped to right above a  
weatherboarded gable; adjoining 2-storey section has pitched roof  
subdivided by a raised brick-coped gable, and hipped at the right (east)  
end. Garth Lane frontage of main range has 2 sets of double board doors,  
windows with sills and glazing bars beneath segmental arches, first-floor  
doors to taller southern section. Adjoining to the north-east is a single- 
storey loading-bay range with a raised double door flanked by single  
segmental-arched barred windows; to the left, a large sliding door and a  
double board door beneath timber lintels. Stepped eaves, roof hipped to  
left. Above the sliding door is an enamel name-plate inscribed "GARTH  
BUILDINGS".  
The later 2-storey range adjoining to the north is not of special interest.  
INTERIOR: maltings and warehouse range has queen-strut roof trusses  
with long tie beams. Interior of barley kiln not inspected.  
HISTORY: West Haven was Grimsby's early port, before the dock  
extensions to the north were created from 1800 onwards.  

SOURCES: The Buildings of England: Pevsner N, Harris J, and Antram N:  
Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning  
Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest:  
Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.26  
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: N0.44  

Associated Monuments  
0347/74/0 Building: Haven Mill and Maltings, Garth Lane
**Name:** 9 AND 11 NEW STREET

**Road:** NEW STREET

**NGR:** TA2705409355

**Designated:** 30/06/1999

**Amended:**

**Grade:** II GV

**NHLE Number:** 1379857

**Legacy Number:** 479292

**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/22/44

**Description:**

Pair of houses, now offices. Early C19, altered C20. Red brick with slate roof.

**EXTERIOR:** 3 storeys, 5 first-floor windows. No.11 to the right has symmetrical 3-window range front with central round-headed entrance with 6-panel door and 2-pane fanlight in reveal beneath plain arch with raised impost. Single 8/8 sashes to each side with sills and cambered wedge lintels. No.9 has shop front with central bowed window with glazing bars, flanked by recessed panelled doors and plain overlights, in pilastered surround with frieze and corniced hood. Continuous first-floor sill band. 6/6 first-floor sashes beneath similar lintels. Second floor has pair of original 6/3 sashes to bays 4 and 5 in similar surrounds; the remaining windows are shorter C20 replacement windows with glazing bars and sills. Ribbed wooden eaves cornice with carved modillion brackets and corniced wooden gutter. End stack to left, tall roof stack to right. Left gable-end has round-headed second-floor window with Gothick-style intersecting glazing bars.

**INTERIOR:** retains original moulded cornices, panelled doors; not fully investigated.

**SOURCES:**
- Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area
- Grimsby Borough Council: 1990

** Associated Monuments **
0347/136/0  Monument: 9-13 New Street
**Name:** 13 NEW STREET  
**Road:** NEW STREET  
**NGR:** TA2705309348  
**Designated:** 30/06/1999  
**Amended:**  
**Grade:** II GV  
**NHLE Number:** 1379858  
**Legacy Number:** 479293  
**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/22/45  
**Description:** House, now offices. Early C19, altered c1900. Red brick with slate roof.

**EXTERIOR:** 3 storeys, one first-floor window. 6-panel door and tall plain overlight in reveal with architrave swept up to a corniced keystone. Tripartite window to right, with C20 glazing to central light and original sashes to narrower side lights, in moulded reveal with sill, architrave and keystone similar to doorway. First-floor window similar but with original 1/1 plate-glass sashes above a shallow brick panel enclosed by the moulded jambs extending down to a sill band. Scrolled wrought-iron bracket alongside. Smaller second-floor window with similar keyed architrave surround and C20 glazing. Ribbed wooden eaves cornice with carved modillion brackets and corniced wooden gutter. End stack to right.

**INTERIOR:** not inspected. Included for group value with Nos.9 and 11 (qv).

**SOURCES:** Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990

**Associated Monuments**  
0347/136/0  
Monument: 9-13 New Street
Name: THE PESTLE AND MORTAR PUBLIC HOUSE  
Road: OLD MARKET PLACE  
NGR: TA2675109234  
Designated: 30/11/1999  
Amended:  
Grade: II GV  
NHLE Number: 1379859  
Legacy Number: 479294  
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/47  

Description:  
Public house. 1917 by HC Scaping of Grimsby, for Hadley's Brewery. Brick with composite stone facing to ground floor, imitation timber-framing and plaster infill to upper floors. Slate roof. Tudor Revival style, with ornate West Midlands-style timber framing.  
EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3 bays to first and second floors. Ground floor has 4 openings divided by plain rectangular piers. Entrance to far right with recessed 2-fold partly glazed Tudor-arched door beneath leaded-pane overlight with cinquefoiled lights. To left, 3 recessed panels with plinth and recessed 3-light windows with boldly moulded sills and cinquefoiled lights, all with leaded glass, the outer lights with 2 glazing bars, the central lights with stained glass heraldic motifs. Above this a full-width half-timbered frieze with C20 name-board. Modillioned first-floor jetty with carved frieze. Upper storeys have full-height canted bays topped with a modillioned cornice and coped parapet, also canted. The wider central bay, flanked by herringbone timbered panels, has 4-light windows to each storey; the side bays, flanked by timber-framed pilaster strips, have 3-light windows. All windows have cinquefoiled lights and leaded glass incorporating stained-glass heraldic motifs. Above and below the windows are decorative framed panels incorporating quatrefoil and cross motifs. Parapet has similar framing with relief-carved shields at the top of the pilasters, bearing various Grimsby Arms.  
INTERIOR: staircase hall and large single rooms to each floor, all with C17-style wall panelling with a modillioned cornice, panelled internal porches with Tudor-arched doors, panelled ceilings with moulded foliate cornices. Staircase hall has open-well cantilevered staircase with carved newels, panelled string and column balusters; large circular roof light with radial glazing and tinted glass. This is an extremely well-preserved early C20 public house with all its internal features surviving intact.  

Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989:- NO.8  

Associated Monuments  
0347/137/0 Monument: The Pestle and Mortar Public House
Name: THE TIVOLI TAVERN
Road: OLD MARKET PLACE
NGR: TA2673509277
Designated: 30/06/1999
Amended:
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379860
Legacy Number: 479295
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/48
Description:
Formerly known as: No.14 The Globe Inn OLD MARKET PLACE. Public House. Late C18 with later alterations. Brick, stuccoed to front. Pantile roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, single first-floor window. Quoins to left. Doorway to far right with panelled door and ornate coloured glass overlight in plain wood surround with moulded frieze and shallow hood. To left, an early C19 shop front with a central blocked entrance flanked by wide 20-pane segmental bow windows in wood surround, with slender ribbed pilasters carrying moulded brackets, frieze, cornice and hood. Tripartite first-floor sash in flush wooden architrave with stone sill beneath channelled and keyed cambered wedge lintel: C20 plate-glass imitation sash to central light, original glazing bars to side lights. Second floor has sill band, pair of 6/6 sashes in flush wooden architraves beneath channelled wedge lintels. Moulded wooden eaves cornice. Raised coped gable to left. Probably represents left half of a former 3-bay house.

INTERIOR: refitted mid C20; upper floors not inspected.

Grimsby Borough Council+: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-:NO.8
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.23

Associated Monuments
0347/98/0 Building: 14 Old Market Place
Name: TOWN HALL
Road: TOWN HALL SQUARE
NGR: TA2711009291
Designated: 31/10/1974
Amended: 30/06/1999
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379888
Legacy Number: 479330
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/22/68
Description:
Town hall and former courthouse and police station. 1861-3 by Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln with John Giles of London, and James Fowler of Louth as superintending architect, for Great Grimsby Corporation. Alterations and additions of 1887 by EW Farebrother and John Buchan of Grimsby, architects, and Walter Binns, builder, including new council chamber, banqueting room, entrance hall and main staircase. Later C20 additions and alterations.

MATERIALS: yellow brick with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof.

STYLE: Italianate palazzo style.

PLAN: rectangular on plan, with main entrance and function room to north front, and council chamber, former courtroom and police cells to rear.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 1:7:1 bays to north front, with outer bays breaking forward. Moulded ashlar plinth, channelled rustication to ground floor and boldly rusticated angles to outer bays. Tetrastyle portico with double Corinthian columns with bold block rustication, entablature with boars’ heads (from town Arms) in relief, balustraded balcony with piers carrying ogee finials. Entrance flanked by double columns and pilasters, with recessed partly glazed revolving door and side doors. Arcaded ground floor with rusticated piers, raised impost and keyed segmental arches containing recessed segmental-arched windows. Outer bays have a similar window in a central recessed panel. First floor: central section has pilastered round-arched arcade with tall recessed 2-light windows, the arches with hoodmoulds with carved finials. Above are 6 roundels with projecting busts of (from left) Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Archbishop Whitgift, King Edward III, Earl of Yarborough, Gervase Holles. Outer bays have giant twin Corinthian pilasters flanking a single window in an eared architrave with triangular pediment and balustraded aprons; above is a square plaque with painted relief of town Arms. Entablature at eaves with modillioned cornice, balustraded parapet with square piers. Tall hipped roofs to outer bays with round-headed dormer windows. Right return, in 2 builds. 3-bay main range has similar details to main front, with central door and flanking windows beneath keyed segmental arches, and pedimented first-floor sashes with blind square panels above. Lower 2-storey 5-bay 1887 Courthouse and Council Chamber section to right has quoins, arched ground floor with rusticated piers and keyed round arches. Entrance to right with panelled double door and overlight beneath rusticated arch with relief inscription "COURT HOUSE". Recessed 3-light mullioned and transomed windows. Bold first-floor string course, tall first-floor windows with stained glass in eared architraves with sash string course and panelled aprons, the central apron bearing a foundation tablet dated 18th August 1887, with names of architects, builder etc. Above are lunettes with radial glazing bars, keyed architraves and sash string course. Coved eaves cornice. Left return, in 3 builds, 2:8:3 bays. 3-bay section to right is similar to right return. 8-bay section to left has door to left of centre beneath blind round arch, 4-bay arched section to right with rusticated piers and keyed round arches containing recessed 3-light round-headed windows; to the left, 3 sashes and a casement beneath 2 wide blind arched. Bold first-floor string course, first-floor 2-light windows in eared architraves. Later addition to left in matching style and materials has pair of doors and 4 ground-floor sashes beneath lintels, 2 first-floor windows in architraves.

INTERIOR: entrance hall has Doric-columned screen with round arches. Staircase hall has columned Venetian window, shell-headed alcoves, dentilled cornice and deeply coved ceiling; stone imperial staircase with heavy balusters and piers carrying griffins holding the town Arms. Main assembly room, first-floor front, has wall arcade of Composite pilasters, coved and panelled plasterwork ceiling with pendants and roses, gallery with cast-iron balustrade. Banqueting Room, first-floor rear left, has dado, Doric pilasters, frieze and panelled ceiling. Council Chamber, first-floor rear right, has elaborate wood panelling with Ionic pilasters and...
pedimented overdoors; Ionic wall arcade with ornate plasterwork frieze and cornice, and coved ceiling with panels and pendants; richly carved furnishings, windows in architraves with stained glass coats of arms of 1957. Former prison cells to rear centre, in a row of 5, each cell barrel-vaulted, with original doors; a second range is represented by their doors and corridor; the former exercise yard is now a room. The former courtroom, adjoining to rear right, is now a function room, also used for the Mayor's Court.

Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.1
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO. 26
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990

**Associated Monuments**
0347/75/0 Building: Grimsby Town Hall

**Name:** THE DOUGHTY CENTRE, ADJOINING SCREEN WALL AND FORMER FIRE STATION
**Road:** TOWN HALL SQUARE
**NGR:** TA2715209296
**Designated:** 30/06/1999
**Amended:**
**Grade:** II GV
**NHLE Number:** 1379890
**Legacy Number:** 479332
**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/22/70
**Description:**
Shown on OS map as Doughty Museum. Girls school, now Adult Education Centre, adjoining screen wall, and former Fire Station now St John's Ambulance Rooms. School 1863, with later C19 Fire Station, for Grimsby Corporation; later alterations and additions. Yellow brick with brown brick and ashlar dressings. Concrete tile roof. L-shaped on plan: with school to front and Fire Station addition to rear.

**EXTERIOR:** former school has single-storey front section of 4 by one bays. Front has projecting entrance bay to left and 3-bay symmetrical section to right with central pedimented bay breaking forward. Channeled and banded rustication with bands picked out in brown brick. Angle pilasters above sill band. Round-headed entrance has recessed 2-fold panelled door beneath original 2-pane fanlight and moulded ashlar arch with fluted impost bands and tall stepped keystone. Section to right has continuous projecting ashlar sill band and windows in recessed panels: 3 closely-set windows to pedimented bay and pairs of widely-spaced windows to side bays, all are narrow 2/2 sashes with margin lights beneath segmental brick arches with tall ashlar keystones linked by a continuous string course. Bold wooden modillioned cornice. Entrance bay has bracketed ashlar panel below cornice with relief inscription "ERECTED AD 1863", and blocking course with raised central triangular-headed section and relief inscription "GIRLS SCHOOL". Hipped roof. Right return has similar details: 3 closely-spaced windows to left; recessed 2-window section to right with door inserted beneath the left window. Screen wall adjoining to front left, approximately 7 metres long, has plinth, piers,
channelled rustication, stone coping and 2 former doorways blocked with matching brick. Former Fire Station. Similar style and materials. 2 storeys, 3 bays with narrower bay to far right. Rusticated pilasters between bays, keyed segmental-arched plate-glass first-floor windows beneath keyed segmental arches linked by a string course; moulded wooden eaves cornice, hipped concrete tile roof. Late C20 projecting ground-floor addition.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

HISTORY: the former Girls School and the former Grammar School (now the Registrar's Office, qv) form flanking pavilions to the Town Hall (qv).

Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.2
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.2

Associated Monuments
0347/57/1 Building: Doughty Building

Name: REGISTRARS OFFICE
Road: TOWN HALL SQUARE
NGR: TA2706409302
Designated: 30/06/1999
Amended:
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379889
Legacy Number: 479331
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/22/69
Description:
Formerly known as: Corporation Grammar School TOWN HALL SQUARE. Shown on OS map as Municipal Offices. Corporation Grammar school, now District Registrar's office. 1867 for Grimsby Corporation, with C20 additions and alterations. Yellow brick with brown brick and ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof.
STYLE: Classical.
PLAN: main range rectangular, with subsidiary ranges to rear.
EXTERIOR: single storey. Front range of 4 by one bays: front has projecting entrance bay to right and 3-bay symmetrical section to left with central pedimented bay breaking forward. Channelled and banded rustication, with bands picked out in brown brick. Plinth; angle pilasters above sill band. Round-headed entrance has C20 recessed panelled door with side panels beneath original 2-pane fanlight and moulded ashlar arch with fluted impost bands and tall stepped keystone. 3-bay section to left has continuous projecting ashlar sill band and windows in recessed panels: 3 closely-set windows to pedimented bay, pairs of widely-spaced windows to side bays, all with narrow 2/2 sashes with margin lights beneath segmental brick arches with tall ashlar keystones linked by an ashlar string course. Bold wooden modillioned cornice. Entrance bay has bracketed ashlar tablet below cornice with relief inscription "ERECTED AD 1867", and an ashlar blocking course with a raised triangular-headed central section bearing carved relief and incised inscription "CORPORATION GRAMMAR SCHOOL". Hipped roof with central square-section base of former cupola. Low roof stacks to rear. Left and right returns have similar details, with 3 closely-set
windows to front range; left return has inserted door and recessed 2-
window section to left. Additions to rear in matching style and materials.
INTERIOR: not inspected.
This building and the former Girls School (now the Doughty Centre, qv)
form flanking pavilions to the Town Hall (qv).

SOURCES: The Buildings of England: Pevsner N, Harris J, Antram N:
Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning
Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest:
Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.3
Grimsby Borough Planning Department: Central Conservation Dept: 1990-
: NO.3

Associated Monuments
0347/57/2 Building: Registrar's Office

Name: BARCLAYS BANK
Road: VICTORIA STREET WEST
NGR: TA2684509355
Designated: 30/06/1999
Amended: 
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379893
Legacy Number: 479335
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/75
Description:
Bank. 1913 by Garside and Pennington. Main section in ashlar, section to
Brewery Street in red brick with ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Edwardian
Classical style.
EXTERIOR: 3 storeys; occupies corner site with main entrance to corner,
3 bays to left to Victoria Street West and a single bay to Brewery Street
with a recessed 4-bay section to right. Moulded marble plinth. Channelled
rustication to ground floor and full-height angle pilasters. Tall recessed
entrance has C20 glazed doors in original surround with architrave, carved
dosserets with hanging foliate drops and pulvinated frieze, moulded
cornice and blocking course carrying first-floor sill string course. To left, 3
round-arched windows with margin glazing bars in deep hollow-chamfered
reveals with bold keystones. Upper storeys have vertical panels to each
bay, containing a first-floor plate-glass casement with projecting lintel and
corniced hood, raised panel at second-floor level, 2-light second-floor
mullioned window with glazing bars. Entablature with modillioned cornice,
tall panelled blocking course forming parapet, with raised section above
corner bay bearing a carved wreath. Brewery Street front has single
similar bay flanking entrance to left, and recessed 4-bay section with
similar details but in red brick with ashlar windows and dressings,
the ground-floor section without rustication, and with windows in plain-
chamfered arched reveals linked by flush ashlar bands; similar cornice to
main front but without parapet.
INTERIOR: banking hall has panelled ceiling with foliate modillioned
cornices, panelled dado and pilastered wall arcading, wood panelling with
carved overdoor and elaborate C18-style chimneypiece with pedimented
overmantel and carved tympanum.

Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.16
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.16
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO. 15

**Associated Monuments**
0347/101/0 Building: Barclays Bank, Victoria Street

**Name:** Former Savoy Picture House
**Road:** VICTORIA STREET WEST
**NGR:** TA2688009336
**Designated:** 30/06/1999
**Amended:**
**Grade:** II GV
**NHLE Number:** 1379894
**Legacy Number:** 479336
**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/21/77

**Description:**
Cinema, now shop and restaurant. 1920 by Chadwick and Watson for Savoy Picture House Ltd. White faience to front, red brick to rear. Neoclassical style.

**EXTERIOR:** 3 storeys, 1:3:1 bays to Victoria Street, with outer bays breaking forward, and rounded corner to East St Mary's Gate where the 3-storey facade continues for 1 bay. Channelled rustication throughout. Victoria Street front has pair of wide plate-glass shop windows flanking a projecting rusticated entrance bay. Doorway in architrave with bracketed panel above containing a circular overlight with glazing bars beneath a moulded round-arched hood. Corner section has recessed doorway flanked by single narrower shop windows. Entablature at first-floor level. Upper section has recessed arcaded 3-bay centre with attached giant columns with rusticated blockwork bases, fluted necking and Ionic-type capitals. Panels between columns have block rustication, cross-windows to first floor, raised apron panels at second-floor level, round-arched windows to second floor with radial glazing bars and moulded arches with tall keystones supporting swags. Similar round-arched recessed window panels flanking the curved corner bay. Bay to far left has recessed doorway and cross-windows to first and second floors with raised apron panel between. Full entablature with dentilled and modillioned cornice, blocking course forming parapet with raised central panel. Hipped roof. Curved corner bay has a central raised panel containing single 2-light casements to first and second floors separated by a panel dated 1920, beneath a fluted frieze and cornice and a relief panel with lettering "SAVOY PICTURE HOUSE" flanked by wreaths. Above this, a pulvinated
laurel leaf frieze and a half dome surmounted by a loosely-clad dancing female "flapper" with arms raised (formerly holding a tambourine). All windows have glazing bars. Front to East St Mary's Gate has 3-storey, single-bay section to left with faience facade and similar details to Victoria Street front. Remainder, of 2 and 3 storeys, 8-window range, has late C20 shop front to ground floor, plain red brick above with segmental-arched first-floor windows with glazing bars.

INTERIOR: altered by later C20 shop conversions.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990:-: NO.13
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989:-: NO.14

**Associated Monuments**
0347/103/0 Building: Former Savoy Picture House
**Name:** NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK INCLUDING GATE TO SIDE PASSAGE  
**Road:** VICTORIA STREET WEST  
**NGR:** TA2694009353  
**Designated:** 08/03/1996  
**Amended:**  
**Grade:** II GV  
**NHLE Number:** 1379898  
**Legacy Number:** 479340  
**Volume/Map/Item:** 699-1/21/81  
**Description:**

**EXTERIOR:** 3 storeys with attic, 3 bays; symmetrical, with a further single-bay section set back in passage to left. Plinth, rock-faced rustication below ground-floor sill band. Tall entrance to first bay has step to recessed door beneath blocked overlight in architrave with pulvinated frieze carved with openwork foliage, modillioned cornice and bracketed hood carrying open scrolled pediment. To right, tall narrow recessed windows in architraves with sill band, carved pulvinated friezes and hoods. Frieze bearing name-board at first-floor level. Central bay has a recessed panel rising through the first and second floors in a deep chamfered reveal beneath a keyed segmental arch breaking the eaves cornice, the first floor with a tall sash in an architrave with pulvinated frieze and keystone supporting a segmental pediment, and a segmental-bowed balcony with blind balustrade. Side bays have tall triple first-floor sashes in architraves with bracketed pediments. Second floor has central sash in keyed architrave with shallow canted balconette; triple sashes to side bays in chamfered reveals with ornate carved keystones. String course; deep modillioned cornice with open pediment to central bay containing swags and a cartouche bearing the company cypher. Mansard roof with pair of flat-roofed 3-light dormers to side bays. All windows have glazing bars. Coped gables. End stacks.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.12  
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO. 18

**Associated Monuments**
0347/99/0 Building: Post Office, Victoria Street
Left return has continuation of the eaves cornice, interrupted by a deeply-recessed central panel containing a Diocletian attic window in a chamfered reveal with keystone. Side passage to left; recessed bay at end of passage has a projecting single-storey entrance porch with a round-headed fielded-panel door and radial fanlight in ashlar surround with bracketed hood. Above this is a canted first-floor balcony and a raised ashlar panel containing single 6/6 sashes to each floor with a carved panel between. Rainwater-head here dated 1904.

INTERIOR: banking hall has a pair of Ionic-style columns, panelled ceiling with ornate modillioned cornices with paterae; centrepiece to north side has octagonal half-columns, segmental pediment and a pair of arched alcoves containing coats of arms and First World War memorial plaque. Original features to upper floor, including moulded cornices.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: side passage to left has a wrought-iron gateway to street with ornate scrollwork side panels and overthrow.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990: NO.11

Associated Monuments
0347/100/0 Building: National Westminster Bank, Victoria Street
Name: PRUDENTIAL BUILDING
Road: VICTORIA STREET WEST
NGR: TA2688509367
Designated: 30/06/1999
Amended:
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379896
Legacy Number: 479338
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/79
Description:
EXTERIOR: 3 storeys with attic. 1:3:1 bays, with central bays breaking forward. Plinth, channelled rustication to ground floor, 4 giant Ionic pilasters to central section. Ground floor has central C20 shop front in original wide segmental-arched opening with scrolled keystone and pair of squared brackets carrying a narrow central first-floor balcony. Recessed side bays each have doorways with architraves, bracketed dosserets and a dentilled open pediment supporting a deeply-recessed circular window with glazing bars in an architrave with an elaborate carved keystone with festoons, ribbons and fruit. Entrance on right has original panelled door; former entrance on left has inserted C20 glazing. First-floor string course. Pilastered central section has deeply recessed windows. Central bay has a projecting panel with scrolled feet, containing a balconied first-floor window beneath an elaborate carved cartouche and dentilled segmental hood, the panel continuing above to form the base of a second-floor balcony. Both balconies have geometric wrought-iron balustrades. Flanking bays 2 and 4 have blind balustraded aprons to the second-floor windows. Outer bays have full-height panels containing windows with bead-and-reel moulded reveals, moulded sills and raised panels between floors. All windows (apart from dormers) have C20 2-light casements. Central entablature with raised gold lettering in frieze "PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED", modillioned cornice and blocking course. Side bays have coped parapets with blind balustrades to flat-roofed dormers with cross windows and glazing bars. Similar 4-light mullioned and transomed dormer to centre. Coped gables. End stacks.
INTERIOR: panelled doors in architraves, moulded cornices; open-well staircase around lift-shaft.

Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990:- NO.14
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989:- NO. 17

Associated Monuments
0347/61/0 Building: 49 Victoria Street, Grimsby
Name: ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING
Road: VICTORIA STREET WEST
NGR: TA2686409369
Designated: 30/06/1999
Amended:
Grade: II GV
NHLE Number: 1379895
Legacy Number: 479337
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/78
Description:
EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. Occupies corner site, with single bay to Victoria Street, 4 bays to Brewery Street. High plinth with incised blockwork and moulded string course. Channelled rustication to ground floor. Round-arched entrance in canted corner has C20 door and boarded fanlight in architrave with keystone and side brackets supporting a carved corbelled base to an octagonal angle turret which rises through second and third storeys. Ground floor has plain shop window to right (Victoria Street) with C20 glazing in original opening. Brewery Street front to left has similar windows and a doorway entrance to the far left, all beneath deep lintels with hoodmoulds. First floor band. Angle turret has 3 narrow 2/2 sashes in architraves beneath moulded cornice and frieze with ornate relief panels. Bay to right (Victoria Street) has 2/2:6/6:2/2 tripartite sash in a raised surround with apron panel and rusticated Ionic pilasters beneath a pedimented panel, the latter forming an apron to a pair of 6/6 second-floor sashes in keyed architraves. Brewery Street front has a rectangular first-floor oriel to left of centre with a similar pilastered tripartite window, the panel above forming the parapet to a second-floor balcony with a pair of second-floor sashes above. Flanking this are 3 6/6 first-floor sashes in similar Ionic pilastered and pedimented surrounds. Second-floor sashes in keyed architraves. All second-floor windows linked by sill string course and 3 flush bands. Dentilled cornice. Turret has slit lights to second floor, octagonal upper stage with string course carrying small ionic pilasters, moulded cornice and dome with ball finial. Flanking bays have coped gables with central round-headed niches; plain coped parapet to 3 left bays.
INTERIOR: not inspected.
Principally included for its external quality and contribution towards a distinguished Edwardian commercial street.

Grimsby - Action for Conservation: Grimsby Borough Planning Department: List of buildings of local architectural or historical interest: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.15
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1990-: NO.15
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO.16
Associated Monuments
0347/102/0 Building: Royal Insurance Building, Victoria Street
Name: ST MARYS CHAMBERS AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND GATES  
Road: WEST ST MARY'S GATE  
NGR: TA2678409265  
Designated: 31/10/1974  
Amended: 30/06/1999  
Grade: II GV  
NHLE Number: 1379906  
Legacy Number: 479348  
Volume/Map/Item: 699-1/21/93  
Description: Solicitor's and former Town Clerk's offices. Mid C19, 2 builds to front, with later rear additions and interior alterations. Red brick, stuccoed to front and left return. Slate roof.  
EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. 3-bay symmetrical range to left, single-window gabled section set back to right behind railings. Plinth with foot scrapers; vermiculated rusticated quoins, channelled rustication to ground floor. Section to left has central round-arched entrance with recessed door beneath plain fanlight in vermiculated rusticated surround. Twin windows with 2 round-arched plate-glass sashes in pilastered surrounds with sills and keyed arches. First-floor sill band. First-floor 2/2 sashes with vermiculated keys and shaped dripmoulds with moulded stops. Moulded cornice, coped parapet. Hipped roof. End stacks. Gabled section to right has round-headed entrance with vermiculated rusticated surround, foot scraper, door beneath plain overlight and panel in tympanum with relief inscription "ST MARY'S CHAMBERS". To left, a tripartite window with a central canted bay with segmental-headed 2/2 sashes in pilastered wood surround beneath tented roof, flanked by single segmental-headed 1/1 sashes. First-floor sill band. Tripartite 1/1:2/2:1/1 first-floor sash beneath vermiculated key and shaped hoodmould. Coped parapet and gable with finial. Left return has first-floor sash with margin bars in keyed shouldered architrave; moulded cornice and parapet; small flat-roofed conservatory with glazing-bar sashes with narrow pointed-arched lights.  
INTERIOR: altered in C20. Retains original staircases, moulded plasterwork cornices and alcoves; stained glass windows to rear right. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: cast-iron railings and gate with elaborate openwork panels and finials.  
Grimsby Borough Council: Top Town Trail: Grimsby: 1989-: NO.10  
Grimsby Planning Department: Central Conservation Area: Grimsby Borough Council: 1972-: NO.22  
Associated Monuments  
0347/77/0 Building: St Mary's Chambers, West St Mary's Gate
3. - Mid and Late 20th century buildings of the Central Grimsby conservation area including those adjoining

Within the historic core of Great Grimsby are a number of buildings dated to the mid and late 20th century. Although they are greatly outnumbered by historic buildings, several were constructed on a much larger scale and dominate parts of the town. They make major contributions to the character of the town centre, both positive and negative, and it is therefore important to understand the role each plays.

The following is a discussion of a selection of the buildings, from the point of view of the historic environment record officer for the Borough, in order to aid assessment of the impact of the buildings upon the Central Grimsby conservation area. The dates given are mostly for the planning applications, rather than construction, and so are considered approximate.

Although the descriptions may note or discuss that many of these buildings replaced 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings, the impact of the existing buildings will be assessed on their own merits regardless of what came before them.

It should be noted that the Central Library and Municipal Offices are also from this period, but have already been accepted as positive buildings hence their inclusion within the Local List.

Other 20th Century Buildings:

The following is a list of additional mid and late 20th century buildings within or adjacent to the Conservation Area which are not discussed in this document:

- 17 and 19 Osborne Street
- 18-20 Pasture Street
- 11-17 (odd) South St Mary’s Gate
- 22 and 24 Victoria Street
- 68-72 Victoria Street
- 96-104 (even) Victoria Street
- 122-126 (even) Victoria Street
- 140 Victoria Street
- 13-17 (odd) West St Mary’s Gate

Further mid and late 20th century development in the form of alterations and remodelling of historic buildings, as at 23 and 25 Bethlehem Street, are not discussed here.
Crown Courts, Town Hall Street

Planning Application Number – 38243


The Crown Courthouse in Grimsby is a large building sat behind the Council’s Municipal Offices, built on the site of the main part of Hewitt’s Tower Brewery. Designed in the neo-Victorian/post-modern style of the later 20th century, the courts are a complex of red brick boxes with some attention to detail in the form of yellow brick arches, blue brick banding, an eaves course and iron railings. The complex however suffers from a lack of central focus or notable entrance, and an inactive treatment of the Pasture Street boundary.

Overall the complex is considered to be a positive feature in the conservation area.
Imperial House, 77 Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 27273


Imperial House is a relatively tall office block sat on the edge of, and partly overhanging, the Riverhead on the site of a former builders merchant complex. Designed in the mid 20th century Brutalist style, it seems to take some design inspiration from Victoria Mills further up Victoria Street, with strong vertical and horizontal emphases and a semi-industrial appearance. It is well scaled, being large enough to be noticed but not so large that it looks out of place. The main building is almost a standard gable ended structure, but interest is made through a wide off-centre recess running up the building and through the roofline, flanked by narrow recessed channels which run up the façade most of the way to the roof. Alternate horizontal bands of slate and smoked glass windows in slim metal frames give horizontal strength to the design. To the north of the main building is a tall service block which emphasises the semi-industrial feel of the building; almost featureless, the tower is broken by a vertical line of windows on its northern face, and a full height panel of what appear to be ventilators.
The Brutalist structure successfully bridges the gap between the former industrial heritage of the site and the emerging commercial character of the wider area, illustrating the changing activities and focus of the town centre in the mid and late 20th century. As the Brutalist architectural movement is still very controversial, and is detested by many, it is unlikely that the building will gain widespread acceptance. Due to this it should be seen as having a neutral impact upon the conservation area.
Freshney Place (former Riverhead Centre)

Planning Application Number – 27584 and 41360

A large 20th century shopping complex built in two major phases. Two storeys with four storey car parks, the older sections in brown brick and the newer in red brick with yellow and blue brick dressing and slate roofs. The original Riverhead Centre was designed by Bernard Eagle and Partners 1969-73 and parts are still recognisable. The site was substantially expanded and redeveloped c.1989 by the Building Design Partnership of Preston.

The complex was built to the north of Victoria Street West, replacing an area predominantly made up of terraced housing. The walkways are a straightened form of the medieval streets, originally open but covered over during the later works. The original design featured brown brick walls with vertical recesses, projecting concrete arches, rooftop parking accessed from a large ramp on the Riverhead, and a large open car park between the centre and the West Haven. The later work involved further straightening of the roads, expansion of the site over the former open car park with two new multi-storey car parks built in the northern corners, roofing over the walkways and recladding of most of the remaining external walls.

Freshney Place was built in a Neo-Victorian style. The massing of the buildings is somewhat eclectic and pay little regard to any pre-existing buildings or landscapes; the almost completely blind frontage to Baxtergate and the West Haven is particularly unsympathetic due to its height and dominance over the adjacent road, former wharfs
and listed Mill and Maltings, although efforts were clearly made in the design to lessen the impact through decorative brickwork and stepped building lines.

The interior of the complex is entirely clad in modern materials, and like all such shopping precincts there is nothing to link it to the town outside.

Freshney Place, due to its generally inward looking orientation and design, is at odds with the rest of the town centre, but this is a general design issue with all such modern precincts of this age. Nevertheless, the materials used and the attention to detail reduces the impact that it has on the historic character of the wider area.

The existing building is an improvement in terms of external finishes to its predecessor, but occupies a much larger plot. Overall, whilst the building draws shoppers and visitors into the town centre, who contribute significantly to its vitality (and viability) the building’s physical impact upon the historic character of the area is negative.
Pearl Assurance House, 78-82 Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 23664

A mid 20th century block of offices and shops. Three storey in brown brick and concrete, designed by Elsworth Sykes and Partners of Hull, c.1962.

A low key design, canted to the street corner, the building is relatively unassuming. The brown bricks, buff concrete and the original metal framed windows (now stark white plastic) greatly soften the appearance of a large building in a prominent position. The large multi-pane window to the chamfered corner is the sole eye-catching piece of design.

The overall effect of the building is neutral.
New Look, 65 Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 27584?

A mid 20\textsuperscript{th} century shop and offices. Two storeys, the first clad in ashlar or reconstituted stone. The planning history indicates that it was built as part of the Riverhead Centre, designed by Bernard Eagle and Partners 1966-73, but it does not appear to be shown on any elevation drawings and the layout plans for the shopping centre suggest that the shop predates it.

The building is dominated by the first floor windows which are arranged as a solid band across the centre of the floor, projecting slightly in a rectangular oriel. None of the original shop front appears to survive, and there is little to alleviate the simple square shape of the first floor, in fact the plain shape is re-enforced by the equally plain shape of the oriel and the windows within it.

The overall effect of the building upon the street scene is negative due to the loss of original features and overly uninteresting design.
HSBC Bank, 55-57 Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 28156


A Brutalist structure composed of two storeys dominated by bold concrete mullioned windows above a later 20th century shop front of red sandstone and granite. The first and second floors are dominated by chunky concrete mullions, with metal framed windows well recessed. Although the shop front is not original, it is made of good quality materials and is appropriate for its own period.

The two storey section is in different occupation and is designed to be set back from the main building, although it carries the same design to the first floor. The existing shop front, however, is of a lesser quality.

The building is a respectable application of the Brutalist school of architecture and is considered to be a positive contribution to the street.
Marks and Spencer's, 49-51 Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 37209


A post-modern building, Marks and Spencer's uses largely tradition materials, a symmetrical façade, traditional proportions, a mansard roof with gable pediments and dormer windows. Whilst employing these traditional features, it is still unarguably a modern building that makes a smart, clean impact upon the street scene.

The buildings is considered to be a positive contribution to the street.
Lloyds Bank, 50-52 Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 40185 and 40186


A neo-Victorian/post-modern building, the choice of materials, limited design work and scale contribute to it looking out of place in the street scene. The buff and blue brick are quite alien to Grimsby’s town centre, and the design of the building is not of sufficient interest to alleviate this.

The building is considered to have a negative impact upon the street scene.
40 and 40A Victoria Street, 2-10 (even) East St Mary’s Gate

Planning Application Number – 38196

Two blocks of late 20th century shops built together on a prominent street corner. Red/brown brick with brown brick and ashlar dressings and a concrete tile roof. Designed by David Hall and Associates of Derby c.1984-5.

A range of shops in neo-Victorian/post-modern design, lacking the presence of the buildings on the other three corners. It is, however, a rather smart building with good attention to detail.

The buildings should be seen as a positive contribution to the street.
British Home Stores, 1-7 (odd) Victoria Street

Planning Application Number – 27584

A mid 20th century department store. Almost full length ground floor shop front, brown brick first floor and part concrete clad second floor. Part of the Riverhead Centre, the designs were first put forward by Bernard Eagle and Partners 1969-73, however they were completed by Epril and Partners of London c.1974.

A long building occupying four historic plots in modernist or brick-brutalist style. Nine bays long, with a prominent piece of modern art to the first floor, third bay from the left. The ground floor is dominated by a long display window with marble cladding to the remainder and a full length, backlit, curved plastic signage board above. The first floor is brick with tall, narrow, windows, regularly spaced vertical recesses and narrow concrete pilasters to break up the design. Above is an unbroken line of short windows, presumably for a second floor storage space, and then smooth concrete arches above.

The design is almost identical to the architecture of the Riverhead Centre, however it is much more accomplished with a greater attention to detail and materials.

The buildings should be seen as a positive contribution to the street.
16-20 Old Market Place

Planning Application Number – 21920

A block of two storey shops with offices or apartments making a third floor. Built in brown brick with a flat roof, designed by J E Pye of Grimsby c.1959.

A range of shops in a very restrained mid 20th century style, curved to address this historic street corner and market place. Both the design and materials are low key, but still a tidy looking design with each unit having symmetry.

The building should be seen as a neutral part of the street scene.
Devonshire House, Bull Ring Lane

Planning Application Number – 29296

A five storey office block with shops on the ground floor. Built in dark brown brick, designed by G Raymond Jones & Associates of Wrexham c.1972

Devonshire House was built as part of the major redevelopment of this part of the town, along with the adjacent Nicholson, Rushton & Smith buildings. The immediate impression is a large block of dark brick, with a recessed ground floor, and little to break the design – for example there are vertical recesses, but these are too subtle to have much of an effect. Taller and in much darker materials than its neighbours, the building looms over the area, an impression that is made worse by the first floor overhang.

The building should be seen as having a strong negative effect upon the street scene.
Market Hall

Planning Application Number – 29946


Little of the market place can be seen from the conservation area, just an entrance that was partially re-modelled in 1993 along with works for Freshney Place, although a second entrance also exists in the ground floor of Devonshire House. The basic design of both the main building and the entrances is utilitarian, but some effort has been put into reducing the visual impact, such as the metal and glass canopy facing onto the old market place.

Overall, the visual effect of the building on the conservation area is negative, but the scale of the effect is small as so little is visible.
Wilkinson’s Block, St James’ Hotel and St James’ House

Planning Application Number – 29296

The one development within Grimsby town centre that is bound to come up in discussions of the town’s history is the area formerly known as The Bull Ring. Once the heart of the town, and a visual link with other Lincolnshire Market towns, the area came under pressure for redevelopment from the 1950s. Eventually, a great swathe of the town’s centre was demolished, including the bull ring and one side of the market place, and it is difficult to separate the assessment of the existing buildings from that destruction, but the following will attempt to do so.

As part of the redevelopment of this area, three buildings were designed by Nicholson, Rushton & Smith, with all three completed by 1975. These were St James’ House, St James Hotel (formerly the Grimsby Crest Hotel) and a large block of shops often referred to as the Wilkinson’s Block after the primary occupant.

All three are built in brown brick, with slate and lead dressings to St James’ Hotel and the Wilkinson’s Block and rusticated concrete dressings to St James’ House and St James’ Hotel. They bear a striking resemblance to Sir Basil Spence’s buildings at Sussex University, albeit in a more subdued style in respect to the neighbouring medieval Parish Church.

Along with the three buildings, a public square (St James’ Square) was laid out across the old churchyard, but also taking in some of the surrounding buildings plots and roads. The following quote was written in 1974 and although the public space has since been re-designed with higher quality materials and a less formal layout, it still applies today:
“It is a measure of the architect’s very successful handling of the scheme that, on entering the square, one is more immediately aware of the space that has been created and the landscaping with it’s very pleasing combination of planting, brick paving, concrete flags and the grassed expanse of the old churchyard, than of the buildings themselves. These, with their restrained detailing, combine to form a humanely scaled, richly coloured yet undemonstrative brick back-drop to the whole scheme.” The Brick Bulletin. July 1974. Volume 10 No.5.

The largest of the three buildings, the Wilkinson’s Block, is composed of one large retail unit, two public houses and six smaller retail units. It is a low building, mostly two storey but dropping to a single storey towards the Parish Church, built in a warm red/brown brick with slate and lead dressings. It provides the entire western frontage to the Old Market Place, the southern frontage to Bull Ring Lane, half of the northern frontage to Bethlehem Street, and the eastern frontage to St James’ Square; the latter two are largely inactive, in fact the frontage to St James’ Square is deliberately inactive in order to preserve the quietude of the church square, with the otherwise blank wall punctuated by regular faux windows to give interest. The largely inactive frontage to Bethlehem Street is, however, out of character for the area but is thankfully relieved to some extent by an interesting artwork in copper of Viking Warriors, as well as large faux/blocked windows. The block is O shaped in plan, with a central loading yard accessed through an arched entrance off Bethlehem Street in order to disguise the utilitarian rear of the buildings.

The second building, St James’ Hotel, is four storeys including mansard and roughly T shaped in plan. Built in the same warm red/brown brick with lead and slate dressings,
but also some rusticated concrete. The strongest design feature are the regular, large, Palladian windows to the ground floor which have heavy slate panels above the arches.

The Grimsby Crest Hotel in 1981

The third building is St James’ House which is a three storey office block with a largely open ground floor and a rooftop apartment on one side. Built in the same warm red/brown brick of the other buildings, it lacks the slate and lead detailing and instead has rusticated concrete. The open ground floor, formerly used as a car park, makes an instant impression, as do the first floor square oriel windows.

St James’ House in 2014

The three buildings work well together to frame St James’ Square, being well scaled and interesting without being overly dominant. They should be seen as an important part of the town and conservation area.
TSB bank, 9-10 Old Market Place

Planning Application Number – 34743


This late 20th century bank is built in a mid 20th century style, replacing a very similar building. The ground floor was mostly windows, but several have been blocked and only one is still transparent; this gives a very inactive appearance. The upper floors are in brown brick with concrete lintel at the base and concrete pediment above, and two storey canted bays between. The design is very utilitarian.

It should be seen as a negative building within the conservation area.
Hampton House, Church Lane

Planning Application Number – 24211

A four storey office building. Built with ashlar cladding and large windows, designed by Nicholson Rushton c.1962.

A mid 20th century modernist office block with a roughly triangular plan, and a projecting ground floor wrapping around two sides along the street front. The ground floor has large display windows to the street corner, with most of the walls finished in rustic stone cladding. Set back by a couple of meters, the a further three storeys of office accommodation rises, clad in smooth ashlar with large windows running most of the width of each side, giving a very transparent and light appearance. Further interest is provided a metal sculpture on what would otherwise be a blank section of wall (probably the outside of the lift shaft) on the Church Street elevation.

The building has a generally smart appearance, makes good use of an unusual triangular plot, and contrasts the adjacent parish church well rather than detracting from it.
Spencers, 2 Old Market Place

Planning Application Number – 28885

A three storey shop with storage space above. Built in brick, concrete and glass, designed by Elsworth Sykes & Partners of Hull c.1970.

Most of this building’s façade is made of glass panels, with opaque/painted panels below clear glass. The ground floor has an almost full length shop window, which it shares with its neighbour 3 Old Market Place, and the top of the façade is faced in smooth concrete. The overall appearance is dull and uninteresting and the building would not be worthy of note if it was not on such a prominent corner, facing the Yaborough Hotel and Vaults.

The building occupies the second plot on the market place, the first plot having been lost to road widening. Numbers 1 and 2 were originally of matching design to numbers 3 and 4, and also carried the same design along the Bethlehem Street façade. It is regrettable that the existing building in no way reflects this former character.

It should be seen as a negative building within the conservation area.
Yorkshire Bank, 2-12 (even) Bethlehem Street

Planning Application Number – 27824


The western section is three units wide, with a stairwell forming a fourth unit of different design. Each of the units has stall riser and pilasters in black mosaic, surrounding large display windows, with white mosaic to the signage boards above. The first and second floors have closely spaced metal framed windows, with each alternative window surrounded by a projecting concrete moulding, giving a three dimensional chequerboard pattern. The pediment is again clad in white mosaic. The stair well is clad in slate, with a very large window to the first and second floor to give interest.

The eastern section is a single bank unit and, until recently, had a shop front in granite and slate but this has since been replaced with glazed tiles. The upper floors have fewer windows than the adjacent block, with projecting concrete panels between each window. The pediment is in smooth concrete. The building is canted to the junction, and has façades to both Bethlehem Street and West St Mary’s Gate.

The two blocks were designed to work together and are a major component of the street scene. Overall, the design is good, but being of Brutalist style it is unlikely to gain wide acceptance for a while. It should, however, be seen as having a positive contribution to the street scene.
Co-Operative Bank, 27 South St Mary’s Gate

Planning Application Number – 28106

A two storey bank building. Brown brick with concrete dressings and large windows, designed by P Wilson, the branch architect for the Co-Operative Wholesale Society Ltd c.1968.

A relatively small modernist building occupying the street corner. The design is low key with no main focus and irregular division of the facades giving a very utilitarian appearance. Given the lack of architectural interest and it’s prominent position, it should be considered to have a negative impact upon the conservation area.
1-15 (odd) Osborne Street

Planning Application Number – 30912

A tall single storey building. Full width shop front with stepped wall above in textured concrete, divided into several units. Behind is a very large retail unit with blank red brick facades broken by plain blue brick pilasters and service features. Designed by Brown and Buttrick of Lincoln c. 1970.

A large and unsympathetic building. The Osborne Street frontage is composed of standard glass shop fronts and a covered alley leading into a supermarket, with a stepped concrete wall above. The concrete wall is reminiscent of Basil Spence’s Coventry Cathedral but lacks the detailing or gravitas, instead it looks cut-rate and unsightly. The rear of the building is little better, although the red brick is more in keeping with the historic town, due to its overbearing utilitarian design.

Probably the most detrimental building in the conservation area due to its scale and poor design.

The building is also accompanied by a large car park which lacks any quality landscaping, either hard or soft, which is severely detrimental to the conservation area.
Abbey Walk Multi-Storey Car Park

Planning Application Number –27865

A four storey car park. Concrete frame with some brick infill and iron railings, and a brick and glass stairwell. Designed by H J Campling, the Borough Engineer & Surveyor, and built by Holst & Company of Scunthorpe c.1967.

A substantial multi storey car park, built during the same period as the Central Library and Riverhead Centre. The building is concrete framed with abstract art panels in cast concrete to relieve the design, a large spiral exit running from the top level and a prominent brick and glass stairwell. Internal access to upper floors by ramps, and lower floors by the spiral. The space is largely uninhibited by pillars, with only a central spine running through the building, making parking significantly easier than many other multi-storey car parks and increasing the amount of useable space.

The building is handsome and well laid out, but has suffered from structural defects since its construction as well as negative views of buildings from this period. It should be seen as a building with a neutral impact on the conservation area.
27 Osborne Street

Planning Application Number – 28957


A prominent corner building in a restrained modernist style, with strong horizontal emphasis. The layout of the facades is neither regular, nor interestingly eclectic, giving a utilitarian feel to the design. Given the lack of architectural interest and the prominent location, the building should be seen as negative.

It should be noted that the existing building represent the second set of plans submitted to the planning authority. The first set were for a more interesting design similar to the Yorkshire Bank on Bethlehem Street or Midland Bank on Victoria Street.
Rear-of Argos, Osborne Street

A Royal Mail sorting office. Concrete with some brick and a small loading yard open to the street. The building is not recorded within the planning history, although it is shown on later applications of 1973 as a sorting office for the head post office, so must pre-date this. Probably designed by centralised post office architects.

A large utilitarian structure, with the Osborne Street façade divided into three sections. To the left is a full height brick wall with no relieving features. The central section has a small loading bay at ground floor level, partly separated from the street by metal grills, and a large block of windows above set in metal frames with thin pilasters. The right section has brick at the ground floor with two small service entrances and a short strip of lights above, then a concrete wall at first floor level with another thin strip of lights, and a second floor with part short light and part proper sized windows. Set back from the street, further storeys rise from the flat roof in irregular blocks.

The building is utilitarian in design and has a strong negative impact upon the street scene and conservation area.
New Oxford House, Osborne and George Streets

Planning Application Number – 17642


A prominent corner building with strong horizontal emphasis, curved to the street corner. The ground floor has almost full width shop windows with mosaic risers and reconstituted stone pilasters where the originals are intact, with full width fenestration above separated by tile panels and narrow pilasters. At the western end is a short section of brick building over the service entrance, at the northern end is a short block designed to sit with slight prominence over the main building, achieved by a projecting surround to the whole façade, whilst carrying the main design principals.

The building is smart and handsome, built in good materials and dealing with the corner position well. The original shop fronts have started to be removed, which is eroding the quality of the building, but it should still be considered to be a positive building.
NOTICE OF REVISION TO A CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY FOR THE CENTRAL GRIMSBY CONSERVATION AREA

NOTICE is given, under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, of a revised boundary for the Central Grimsby conservation area in North East Lincolnshire. The revised boundary (to the original designation of 1990 and later extension of 1993) comprises of alterations as follows:

Inclusion of the properties and curtilages of the following —

•

Removal of the properties and curtilages of the following properties (to be transferred simultaneously to Wellow conservation area) —

•

The effect of the designation broadly states —

• Any new development should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.
• In addition to normal planning requirements, planning permission should be submitted for demolition of all, and in some cases part, of any building or structure.
• All works already restricted by the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2008 still apply.
• Planning applications for development which would, in the opinion of the Local Planning Authority affect the character or appearance of the conservation area must be publicised and representations received as a result of this will then become a material consideration when determining the application.
• It becomes an offence, subject to certain exceptions to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy any tree in the area except with the written consent of the Local Planning Authority. Six weeks written notice of proposed works to fell, lop or top a tree is required to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing. Replacement planting may be required.
• The Local Planning Authority has a duty to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the area. A copy of the new Conservation Area boundary may be accessed online from:

https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/#1455892584959-facf46b3-573a
5. Gazette Advert (Wellow)

North East Lincolnshire Council

PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990 (PART II, SECTIONS 69 & 70)

NOTICE OF REVISION TO A CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY FOR THE WELLOW CONSERVATION AREA

NOTICE is given, under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, of a revised boundary for the Wellow conservation area in North East Lincolnshire. The revised boundary (to the original designation of 1972 and later extensions in 1993 and 2009) comprises of alterations as follows:

Inclusion of the properties and curtilages of the following —

• These properties, curtilage and land have been transferred to Wellow conservation area from the adjoining Central Grimsby conservation area because they fit more appropriately with the character and appearance of Wellow.

The effect of the designation remains unchanged but broadly states –

• Any new development should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.
• In addition to normal planning requirements, planning permission should be submitted for demolition of all, and in some cases part, of any building or structure.
• All works already restricted by the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2008 still apply.
• Planning applications for development which would, in the opinion of the Local Planning Authority affect the character or appearance of the conservation area must be publicised and representations received as a result of this will then become a material consideration when determining the application.
• It becomes an offence, subject to certain exceptions to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy any tree in the area except with the written consent of the Local Planning Authority. Six weeks written notice of proposed works to fell, lop or top a tree is required to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing. Replacement planting may be required.
• The Local Planning Authority has a duty to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the area. A copy of the new Conservation Area boundary may be accessed online from:

https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/#1455892584959-facf46b3-573a
6. Heritage Assessment Guidance

*When to compile them and what is required*

The following table, whilst not exhaustive, explains when Heritage Assessments are required to be submitted as part of a Listed Building Consent Application or Planning Application.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Type of Application</th>
<th>Heritage Assessment Needed?</th>
<th>Likely form of Heritage Assessment</th>
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| Listed building consent                                                           | Yes                        | See detailed information in the listed building consent checklist. Heritage assessment to include:
| Planning application affecting a listed building or its setting (note that separate listed building consent may also be required) | Yes                        | a. Assessment of significance of the listed building(s) and its setting where this would be affected (including any curtilage buildings or structures)
|                                                                                    |                            | b. An assessment of impact stating how this significance would be affected by the proposal. Heritage assessment to include:
| Planning application for external alterations to unlisted historic buildings in conservation areas | Yes                        | a. Assessment of significance related to the part of the building affected (i.e. front elevation)
| Demolition or partial demolition in a conservation area                           | Yes                        | b. Assessment of significance of any part of the conservation area that will be affected by the proposed development (such as the impact on adjacent historic buildings, group value, etc.)
| Planning applications for new buildings within the conservation area or its setting | Yes                        | c. Assessment of impact (on the significance). Heritage assessment to include:
|                                                                                    |                            | a. Assessment of significance of the building affected
|                                                                                    |                            | b. Assessment of significance of any part of the conservation area that will be affected by the proposed demolition
|                                                                                    |                            | c. Assessment of impact (on significance). Heritage assessment to include:
|                                                                                    |                            | a. Assessment of significance of any historic buildings (to include listed, locally listed and unlisted buildings) affected by the proposed development
|                                                                                    |                            | b. Assessment of significance of any part of the conservation area that will be affected by the proposed development
|
conservation area that will be affected by the proposed development (such as the setting of other important buildings, key views into or out of the area, important trees or green spaces, etc).

c. Assessment of impact on the conservation area as a result of the proposed development Heritage assessment to include:

a. Assessment of significance of any historic buildings affected by the proposed development (to include listed, locally listed and unlisted buildings)

b. Assessment of significance of any part of the conservation area that will be affected by the proposal (such as the setting of other important buildings, key views into or out of the area, important trees or green spaces, etc).

c. Assessment of impact on the conservation area as a result of the proposed development Heritage assessment to include:

a. Assessment of significance of the area affected.

b. Assessment of impact (on the significance) Heritage assessment to include:

a. Assessment of significance of the area affected.

b. Assessment of impact (on the significance) including any archaeological impact Heritage assessment to include:

a. Assessment of significance of the site affected.

b. Assessment of impact (on the significance) including any archaeological impact
Outline for Heritage Assessments

Assessments of Significance should be factual in basis. It should not only assess the site and the existing buildings but also the adjoining heritage assets and the wider context of the area. It is from this point we can then determine what (if any) development may be appropriate for the site. Please feel free to include historic maps or photographs to aid the document.

As a starting point you will need to retrieve information from the Historic Environment Record (The HER). Hugh Winfield will be able to assist you with this. He can be contact via email at hugh.winfield@nelincs.gov.uk

This outline is primarily intended to aid householder applications and other small scale developments; complicated or very sensitive assessments are likely to need to be written by heritage professionals with experience in compiling assessments.

Summary
A basic non-technical summary of the information contained in the sections below. This should ideally be no more than a paragraph long.

Introduction
This would be a brief description of which historic assets will be discussed below. What type of historic asset are they (e.g. buildings, archaeological sites etc), what date are they, how large are they, how far away are they from the development site? In the case of modern buildings in Conservation Areas, or effecting the setting of a historic asset, briefly describe the modern building before describing the historic asset that will be effected.

Site Location
Provide a description of, or map showing, the location of the asset(s).

Relative Significance
This should be an objective assessment, or description, of the relative importance of the assets; are they Nationally Designated (Listed, Scheduled etc), Locally Listed, or Undesignated? If they are Undesignated, is this likely to be because they are of lesser importance or because their importance has not yet been recognised in any official way? Remember, the fact that a site is undesignated does not mean that it is not important.

Development Proposals
What development works are proposed? This must be an objective view of the works explaining what will be removed/destroyed, what will be altered and what will be added/inserted.
If discussing the setting of an asset, outline how visible the development will be from the asset in question.
Discuss separate aspects of the development in turn if necessary.

Assessment of Impact
How will the proposed developments affect the historic assets? This should be as objective as possible.
Is the effect major or minor, positive or negative? Note that, for example, removal of original features from a building or excavation of an archaeological site will always be negative.
Discuss each asset in turn if necessary.

Conclusions
This should be a subjective analysis of the impact of the development upon the assets, the relative importance of the assets to be effected, justification for the works/development and discussion of which mitigation is proposed (if required) in order to reduce any negative impact.
CENTRAL GRIMSBY CONSERVATION AREA

MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION...................................................................................... iii
AIMS........................................................................................................ iv
IDENTIFIED ISSUES............................................................................. iv
  _A – Loss of historic detail .............................................................. v
  _B – Poor quality development..................................................... vii
  _C – Condition................................................................................ ix
  _D – Public realm............................................................................ xi
  _E – Unauthorised Development ................................................... xiv
  _F – Empty Property & Gap Sites.................................................... xvi
SUMMARY ........................................................................................ xix
KEY READING ................................................................................... xxviii
CONTACTS ....................................................................................... xxix
APPENDIX .......................................................................................... xxx
  _7.1 Shop Front Design Guidance.................................................. xxx
INTRODUCTION

Conservation area designation\(^{17}\) is an indication of the positive commitment of North East Lincolnshire Council and its intention to preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment in these areas. It is important that all new development within conservation areas is sympathetic to the area’s special architectural and aesthetic qualities, particularly in terms of; scale, bulk, height and materials taking into account the spaces between buildings.

As part of our duty to maintain conservation areas, we have legal powers to control change. A clear management strategy tailors these powers to the need of the individual area, in order to ensure special architectural and historic interest is preserved.

A conservation area is a living place and change is inevitable. However, poorly considered change can result in the erosion of character. Equally, well designed alteration can over time contribute to its charm. At the time of designation many conservation areas including Central Grimsby contain neutral aspects, negative intrusions and areas of damage. Good design should be used here to enhance.

This management plan sets out clear objectives and actions to assist land and property owners and the council to bring about the improvements needed to preserve and enhance Central Grimsby conservation area. The management plan will be used when considering planning applications which affect the conservation area and when statutory powers are used with regard to enforcement.

Central Grimsby conservation area is on Historic England’s National Heritage At Risk Register. It describes Central Grimsby as very bad and but improving. The conservation area appraisal was created to identify the issues which cause harm to the appearance of the conservation area as well as the current threats to it. It is imperative that a management plan is created and adopted if Central Grimsby is to retain its conservation area status.

This management plan has been created using the current Historic England guidance\(^{18}\). However, these guidelines follow outdated Planning Policies all of which have since been superseded by the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Whilst English Heritage is yet to publish guidelines using the NPPF, we feel that the current document still contains useful advice and case studies in order to create an effective and workable plan.

\(^{17}\) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

\(^{18}\) Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management 2011
AIMS

This management plan aims to provide a robust strategy for the appropriate management of Central Grimsby conservation area to reverse decline and to ensure that proposals for change always sustain or enhance its historic character. Managing proposed changes to the area in a way that strengthens rather than undermines the conservation areas special qualities is at the core of this plan.

The management plan will ensure that the characteristics that contribute to making the area attractive are retained and reinforced, thereby ensuring that the conservation area adds to the quality of life in Grimsby and its wider regeneration, for the benefit of all. It is also expected that the plans adoption and implementation will encourage a change in trend and that forthcoming enhancement shall result in its removal from the Historic England At Risk Register 19.

IDENTIFIED ISSUES

The following issues have been identified during the creation of this document. It is these issues which will be carried forward for the creation of an effective management plan.

A. Loss of historic detail - traditional windows and doors, boundaries and roof coverings.

B. Poor quality development – including inappropriate signage, unattractive shop fronts and alterations.

C. Condition – in some cases lack of appropriate maintenance and neglect.

D. Public realm – increasing standardisation, street clutter, poorly maintained pavements and intrusive traffic control.

E. Unauthorised development – in part arguably due to lack of public understanding of Permitted Development restrictions within conservation areas but also due to minimal use of enforcement powers.

F. Empty property & Gap Sites – unoccupied shops as well as space above which has potential use as offices or residential as well as sites such as car parks, which are under used and play no positive role within the conservation area.

19 List entry 7632 – described as ‘very bad’ and ‘improving’.
A – Loss of historic detail

The erosion of special architectural and historic interest within the Central Grimsby conservation area is a major problem and shows that there is need for its better management. Special architectural interest is derived from original features including; windows, doors, architectural joinery, decorative terracotta details and original shop fronts etc. It also comes from Grimsby’s original wall and roof coverings such as; red or buff brick and Welsh slate or natural clay pantiles.

The inappropriate replacement of historic and architectural features with modern materials results in degradation of the areas special interest. Central Grimsby has the following examples; many properties have swapped timber famed windows for uPVC units (in some cases totally altering the openings), historic timber shop fronts have been removed, some brick buildings have been rendered, original slate or pantile roofs have been changed to concrete, all of which cause harm to its historic character. Smaller but equally significant elements such as eaves brackets, terracotta decoration, chimney pots and door cases have also been lost.

Each and every detail of every building contributes to the character of the conservation area; whether positive or negative. It is important to preserve that which contributes positively and enhance that which is seen to be either neutral or negative. If special architectural interest is to be preserved or enhanced all original features should be retained, even if they are in need of repair or replication. Repairing or accurately replicating architectural features preserves the special architectural and historic interest of the individual building but also makes a significant contribution to the wider conservation area. The removal of an inappropriate architectural element (for example, uPVC window frames) which is replaced with an accurate traditionally detailed component (for example, a timber sash) would enhance the special architectural interest of the building and the wider area.

It is also worth mentioning that the loss of these features can also be linked to residents lack of knowledge. This is either knowledge of what is seen to be of historic value, maintenance skills or of permitted development rights. Generally speaking commercial properties and flats do not benefit from permitted development rights and hence inappropriate changes as described in most cases within the principally commercial Central Grimsby conservation area would not be able to carry out these works without the need for planning permission.
In order to ensure that the erosion of historic detail does not continue in Central Grimsby conservation area North East Lincolnshire Council will support:

1. the accessibility and promotion of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

2. the creation of design guidance to inform owners of the importance of retaining traditional original features and their appropriate repair. Guidance should also advise on appropriate design and details for the reinstatement of missing or removed features.

3. applications for proposals to make changes to existing buildings which:
   i. retain and repair, or where the original is beyond repair, the accurate replication of, original and historic architectural features.
   ii. include the authentic reinstatement of missing architectural features.

4. the creation of a public presentation – highlighting Permitted Development rights inside conservation areas and identifying the benefits of preserving and enhancing historic features.

5. the creation of generic guidance of do’s and don’ts to inform residents of the general restrictions imposed within conservation areas and preferred approaches to development in the area.

6. enforcement action, where appropriate and proportionate, with regard to unauthorised works which have a negative impact upon the conservation area.

7. the use of legal powers to stop erosion and deterioration of architectural interest such as, Section 215 Notices and Repairs Notices.
B – Poor quality development

Central Grimsby contains large areas of poor quality development. The map on page 106 contains blocks late 20th century development which tends to be the focus of poor quality. These when grouped together because of their inappropriate scale and mass, design or material use detract from the historic character of the conservation area.

Although at this stage the immediate plan should be to enhance these and other poor quality buildings in the area, with regards to design, landscaping and shop fronts, there is the potential to secure high quality new development at these sites in the future. High quality replacements should follow the historic street plans, including replication of the rows of small terrace buildings where appropriate, returning intimacy the historic market town.

The northern and western sides of St. James square are one area highlighted in need of high-quality re-development. No historic fabric remains above ground here but it is important to preserve and enhance views to the grade I Minster and reinstate those that have been lost. As one of the main through roads for Grimsby, enhancement seen from Fredrick Ward Way will improve the visual character of the area not only for local residents and workers but for the many people who travel through Grimsby. This would also then have the potential to increase footfall by tempting those who usually pass through the town to stop, and shop.

Central Grimsby as a historic commercial centre contains many examples of original shop fronts however many more have been replaced or have suffered from inappropriate alteration. Some have had their fascia’s altered and extended to suit the need for larger trade space which detract from the smaller scale historic units. Many shop fronts (old or new) do not follow a traditional shop front design, this has further contributed to the loss of locally distinctive design. The recent fashion for large fascia’s and overstated and debased classical features is inappropriate for Central Grimsby conservation area. The replacement of inappropriate shop fronts, with an appropriately detailed traditional timber shop front, hence forth will be supported to revive locally distinctive design (a requirement of the NPPF).

Signage is also an very important element of the conservation area. Well-designed signage can make a vast difference to the quality of character. Lighting can be successfully incorporated where a business forms a part of the night time economy and can bring vibrancy to the area after dark. The proportion, materials, graphics and font should all be considered.

Designing new shop fronts in traditional styles requires attention to detail and proportions in the design process. Good design does not necessarily cost more but it is more a matter of ensuring that correct processes are followed.
In order to ensure poor quality development does not continue to dominate the commercial areas of Central Grimsby conservation area, North East Lincolnshire Council will support:

1. the creation of a shop front design guide to inform owners of the importance of retaining traditional original features and their appropriate repair. Guidance will also advise on appropriate design and details for the reinstatement of missing or removed features. This will also include a guide for new shop fronts to follow traditional styles.

2. applications for proposals to make changes to existing historic shop fronts which:
   i. retain and repair or where the original is beyond repair, the accurate replication of original and historic architectural features.
   ii. include the authentic reinstatement of missing architectural features.

3. sympathetic shop front design and materials for new shop fronts within the conservation area.

4. the local community in carrying out regular heritage assessments of the area including a full photographic record of each property (ideally periodically) to improve baseline data as well as help identify unlawful development.

5. enforcement action, where appropriate and proportionate, with regard to unauthorised works to commercial premises which have a negative impact upon the conservation area.

6. exercise control over the display of advertisements to ensure that signs are designed and located to respect the character and appearance of the area.
C - Condition

As well as connecting us to our shared past, historic buildings add character to our villages, streets, towns and cities. On the whole properties are well-cared for by their owners and continue to provide us with places to live, work, learn, visit and enjoy. They add uniqueness, character and a sense of place not only to our conservation areas but everywhere.

Occasionally, things go wrong and historic buildings become neglected or even vacant; blots on the urban landscape or the village scene. When this happens they not only become wasting assets in their own right, but they degrade the quality of the surrounding environment too. The poor condition of one or many buildings within a conservation area has an effect on the enjoyment of the area and potentially deters investment. This in turn effects the areas character. It also hinders the efforts of those owners who can and do maintain their buildings properly. Regular maintenance is therefore crucial to sustaining the quality of an area.

In Central Grimsby it is the condition of some buildings on Town Hall Street of which cause concern. Here, ignoring obvious inappropriate alterations to historic fabric, there are a few properties which are well overdue a face lift. The solution in many cases, is simple and inexpensive to include the repainting of the exterior timberwork and masonry or clearing out of gutters.

Taking early action to stop the onset of serious decay to any building is good practice. It becomes a public concern when heritage assets are neglected as they form part of our shared legacy; and are ‘irreplaceable’\(^\text{20}\). Regular maintenance assists in stopping escalating repair costs and hence is better for the owner as well as being beneficial to maintaining the quality of the conservation area. Legal action can sometimes be necessary but our preferred approach is to seek or negotiate a suitable solution before the need to serve legal notices.

The health of the local and national economy is also a contributing factor to the condition of the buildings in Central Grimsby. Many shops and other businesses are operated on a small scale and dependant on monthly turnover. These small businesses are crucial to the areas character in addition to the larger franchise. It is important that both are supported; a downturn in trade can result in a struggle to keep up with building maintenance.

The docklands character area including grade II West Haven and Haven Mill are proposed to be added to the conservation area. These as well as many other properties inside the area are currently in poor condition arguably due to their occupancy levels. This problem will be addressed in section F with regard to empty properties. It is hoped that when properties find a viable use that their condition will improve as a result.

\(^{20}\) Paragraph 132 of the NPPF.
In order to ensure that the properties in Central Grimsby conservation area remain in good condition North East Lincolnshire Council will support:

1. the production of guidance to advise residents on appropriate building maintenance.

2. investigation into the potential for heritage led regeneration funding to assist with building repairs and reuse.

3. encourage the appropriate use of vacant premises when considering planning applications and advise owners of what uses can be undertaken without the need for planning permission or change of use.

4. When a building is in a poor condition and has not been maintained; only where discussion and negotiations have failed; the use of formal legal powers to ensure action is taken when appropriate and proportionate. Using the following:

   I. Section 215 Notice.
   II. Repairs Notice.
   III. Urgent Works Notice.
   IV. Dangerous Structures Order (Section 77,78 or 79).
D – Public realm

The human response to; natural and built surroundings, geography, history and people which use a space generates a unique sense of place. This identity, of which the public realm (principally roads and pavements, but also including open spaces), is a huge portion, forms part of Central Grimsby conservation area’s special interest.

Most streets in Central Grimsby conservation area are shared by people and traffic. Improvements could be made to many of these to reduce on street parking. The presence of on-street parking diminishes amenity, in terms of creating a visual and noise intrusion. This is a particular problem for West St. Mary’s Gate and Bethlehem Street. Which should be of a particularly intimate character. St. James Square is also at times dominated by parked cars. Enhancement/Improvement to these areas would be beneficial to the character and appearance of the area as a whole.

English Heritage produced the “Streets for All”21 guidance to demonstrate best practice for historic and sensitive streetscapes. The majority of these which are located within designated conservation areas. It identifies actions that can be undertaken which can result in welcome improvements to the special interest of conservation areas. These include: reducing street clutter; the use of the minimum necessary signage and interventions (such as narrow primrose lines to restrict parking); as well as the use of high quality materials where originals do not exist when upgrading street surfaces and furniture.

Another issue for Central Grimsby’s public realm are the problems caused by inconsistency. With such a large area of public realm and renewal and repair being done typically on a rolling cycle based on a need by need basis inconsistencies easily happen. However in Central Grimsby the use of different materials creates barriers as well as causes a detraction from the character and appearance of the area. This effect can be seen at its worse on Osborne Street where it meets the junctions of Abbey Walk, Doughty Road, George Street, New Street and Town Hall Square. Here the surface is mixed with slabs, blocks, bricks and tarmac neither pleasant in appearance nor leading you in any particular direction. As a consequence it feels like waste land.

This problem exists elsewhere in the area but not to this extent. Great priority should be given to regularising these areas in order to bring them into line with the wider area both making them more attractive through its enhancement but also increasing desirability. There are currently plans to include Osborne Street and Bethlehem Street into the second stage of the town centre repaving or Grimsby Town Centre Accessibility Improvements as it is known.

This draft plan includes the provision for alternative parking in St. James Square away from the Minster grounds which itself

21 Streets For All: Yorkshire & the Humber 2006
is an improvement. The plan also includes the addition of trees along Bethlehem Street and Osborne Street.

Densely populated and highly developed urban areas, such as Central Grimsby, have little opportunity for private green spaces. Therefore the trees within its public areas are important, to maintain a natural presence in the built environment offering both wildlife habitats and enhancing the areas visual appearance. The Civic Square and The Riverhead are such areas in need of improvement. Currently neither of these areas have a proposed improvement scheme.

The Civic Square would benefit greatly from the removal of public parking and a return to a traditional open public square. This would then encourage greater public interaction with the space in turn allowing improved appreciation of the town centres most iconic building the Town Hall. If this space was returned to a square it would also lend itself as an ideal events arena or meeting point.

The River Head has been recently cleared after the relocation of the towns bus stops in a bid to better disperse the flow of people entering the town centre. This has left a gap site for potential redevelopment. The pair of mature willow trees remain which were planted in the 1980’s and are desirable to maintain, any subsequent development should be designed around them.

Unfortunately the previous 1980’s planting scheme was not continued along the walkway which runs below Fredrick Ward Way which is of poor quality. This area opposite the grade II listed Haven Mill and West Haven Malting’s would be vastly improved by the removal of poor quality specimens and replacement with species more in line with the existing Willows.

The River Head area of the conservation area although proposed for addition to the conservation area should have been treated sensitively previously as it forms a major part of the Grade II Haven Mill and West Haven Mill buildings.
In order to ensure improvements to the public realm within Central Grimsby conservation area North East Lincolnshire Council will support:

1. the retention/repair of traditional paving and hard landscaping where this if found (sometimes beneath existing surfaces) or known to be present in the past.

2. the reinstatement of traditional paving and hard landscaping where it is appropriate and would benefit the overall character and appearance.

3. the consistency of alternative style and materials (only if it is not plausible to match original), where wholesale replacement of any surface is required.

4. like-for-like replacement in appropriate materials where damage to original street surfaces occurs.

5. the good maintenance of street furniture, and, where replacement/addition is required the use of a like-for-like match or appropriate design.

6. the introduction of traditional styled street furniture where it is appropriate and would benefit the overall character and appearance.

7. the reduction of street clutter including signage and street furniture, where possible.

8. investigation into potential funding for the enhancement of the public realm.

9. sympathetic traffic control measures to reduce parking on Bethlehem Street and West St. Mary’s Gate and where possible the use of narrow primrose lines to enforce this, here and elsewhere within the conservation area.

10. introduction of high quality trees.
E – Unauthorised Development

Unauthorised development happens when applicants fail to apply for the necessary permission before carrying out works or starting an activity. Others may receive planning permission but fail to act in compliance with the permission or conditions imposed. In some cases this is deliberate, however, in other cases it is due to a lack of understanding.

The effective management of the historic environment relies on a thorough understanding of all the elements involved, both by the public and the Local Authority. Key to this is appreciation of those features that make up its special interest.

Public consultation of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal will hopefully lead to a greater interest in some of Grimsby’s less-obvious historic features. While the contribution of nationally designated assets to the character and appearance of conservation areas are well understood, the importance of ‘local heritage assets’ and undesignated assets need to gain a wider acceptance.

In the past development and demolition has taken place in Central Grimsby unlawfully, without the benefit of planning permission or conservation area consent. This process relies on the public reporting unlawful change. Due to a lack of local knowledge reporting from the public in North East Lincolnshire is low and change goes unnoticed and hence enforcement action cannot be pursued. We also have very little information about what buildings were like originally to compare against.

Alongside possible further constraints we need to increase communication, training and guidance, particularly within the community so that breaches are spotted. Knowledge also needs to be increased amongst fellow colleagues who may be visiting the town for other council purposes.

It is important that the residents of Central Grimsby support the preservation of their conservation area. If they do not, in the long term Central Grimsby conservation area will cease to improve and degrade regardless of our continuing efforts to protect it, eventually leading to its de-designation. The Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal identified that there is still enough historic integrity present to support its designation. However, if there is no public support for this then it must be considered if it is worth preserving due to its current condition highlighted by the Heritage at Risk Register as ‘very bad’.
In order to improve the level of knowledge and appreciation of aspects relating to the Central Grimsby conservation area, North East Lincolnshire Council will support:

1. the accessibility and promotion of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

2. the creation of a public presentation – highlighting Permitted Development rights inside conservation areas and identifying the benefits of preserving and enhancing historic features.

3. improved public relations by continuing to encourage discussion between the Planning Department and the community, physically and through accessibility and approachability.

4. the local community in carrying out regular heritage assessments of the area including a full photographic record of each property (ideally periodically) to improve baseline data as well as help identify unlawful development.

5. the creation of generic guidance of do’s and don’ts to inform residents of the general restrictions imposed within conservation areas and preferred approaches to development in the area.
F – Empty Property & Gap Sites

Grimsby contains a high number of empty property, both commercial on the ground floor and offices/residential at upper floors. Re-use or development of these vacant spaces is encouraged in order to cater for housing supply need as well as to improve condition and optimise potential.

Grimsby also contains a high number of gap sites, these come in the form of open land both grassed or covered with hard standing. Many of these closest to the town centre have become car parks. Although these are not unused they still form large areas of under-developed and unattractive space, especially as they lack formal landscaping and boundary treatments. These sites both inside and surrounding Central Grimsby conservation area have been identified on the map on page 31 of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area, Conservation Area Appraisal 2015.

Redevelopment of the gap site just outside the conservation area boundary; but effecting its setting, on Cartergate has recently been out to public consultation. Here an office block is proposed which takes design ideas from the adjacent St. James Minster whilst considering other factors which aim to improve its usability and longevity in an ever changing climate.

The Central Grimsby conservation area presents opportunities for high quality new development, as already expressed, in place of poor quality development and in gap sites. It is also crucial that new development make a positive contribution to the area. The siting, scale, height, mass, volume, design and materials are all crucial components of good design.

Full consideration and recognition of the context of a site, at the start of the design process, is key to a successful design. A thorough contextual analysis should be the starting point in all sites within the conservation area. This includes a site appraisal and design appraisal, as detailed in the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal on page 33.
In order to ensure that the Central Grimsby conservation area does not continue to be dominated by vacant property North East Lincolnshire Council will support:

1. encourage the appropriate use of vacant premises when considering planning applications and advise owners of what uses can be undertaken without the need for planning permission or change of use.

2. When a building is in a poor condition and has not been maintained; only where discussion and negotiations have failed; the use of formal legal powers to ensure action is taken when appropriate and proportionate. Using the following:
   - Section 215 Notice.
   - Repairs Notice.
   - Urgent Works Notice.
   - Dangerous Structures Order (Section 77,78 or 79)

3. the inclusion of empty property within wider local regeneration projects hopefully encouraging investment.

4. the use of Site Appraisals to inform all proposals for change of use within the Central Grimsby conservation area and its likely impact on its character and appearance.

5. the investigation into potential funding for the re-development/enhancement of empty buildings.

6. the creation of a wider Regeneration Plan to help steer future development into targeting the most appropriate areas.

7. encourage high quality new development. Especially on areas identified on page 30 of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal as requiring attention or as gap sites.
8. the use of Site Appraisals to inform all proposals within the Central Grimsby conservation area and their likely impact on its character and appearance.

9. the use of Design Appraisals on all proposals within the Central Grimsby conservation area based upon the findings of a thorough Site Appraisal to ensure the proposal is in keeping with scale, bulk, height and materials of the area.
SUMMARY

This management plan has highlighted a number of actions which we need to take in order to retain and enhance Central Grimsby conservation area for the future. In some cases the actions suggested for each identified issue were repeated when looking at another. It is the intention of this section to condense these in order to create a list of workable actions which will allow the appropriate management of Central Grimsby conservation area and achieve the aims set out previously - to halt decline, to ensure that proposals for change always sustain or enhance its historic character, ensure that the conservation area adds to users quality of life, encourage a change in trend and to remove it from the English Heritage At Risk Register.

To help summarise these the individual strategies have been entered into a table. This table is colour coded to relate to the identified issues detailed previously.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>A. Loss of historic detail</th>
<th>B. Poor quality development</th>
<th>C. Condition</th>
<th>D. Public realm</th>
<th>E. Unauthorised development</th>
<th>F. Empty Property and Gap Sites</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>Management Plan</td>
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<td>Produce shop front design guidance to encourage the retention and</td>
<td>2…the creation of design guidance to inform owners of the importance of retaining traditional original features and their appropriate repair. Guidance should also advise on appropriate design and details for the reinstatement of missing or removed features. 1…the creation of a shop front design guide to inform owners of the importance of retaining traditional original features and their appropriate repair. Guidance will also advise on appropriate design and details for the reinstatement of missing or removed features. This will also include a guide for new shop front to follow traditional styles. 1…the production of guidance to advise residents on appropriate building maintenance. 5…the creation of generic guidance of do’s and don’ts to inform residents of the general restrictions imposed within conservation areas and preferred approaches to development in the area. 3…applications for proposals to make changes to existing buildings which: iii. retain and repair, or where the original is beyond repair, the accurate replication of, original and historic architectural features.</td>
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<td>proper maintenance of original features but also suggest improvements.</td>
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<td>This will also include a guide for new shop front to follow traditional styles.</td>
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<td>Create generic guidance of do’s and don’ts within conservation areas.</td>
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<td>Support applications which appropriately retain, repair, replicate and reinstate historic features.</td>
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<td>iv. include the authentic reinstatement of missing architectural features.</td>
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<td>iii. retain and repair or where the original is beyond repair, the accurate replication of original and historic architectural features.</td>
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<td>iv. include the authentic reinstatement of missing architectural features.</td>
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<td>3... sympathetic shop front design and materials for new shop fronts within the conservation area.</td>
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<td>Use proportionate enforcement action where unauthorised development is seen to be damaging to the character or appearance of the conservation area.</td>
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<td>6... enforcement action, where appropriate and proportionate, with regard to unauthorised works which have a negative impact upon the conservation area.</td>
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<td>5... enforcement action, where appropriate and proportionate, with regard to unauthorised works to commercial premises which have a negative impact upon the conservation area.</td>
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<td>6... exercise control over the display of advertisements to ensure that signs are designed and located to respect the character and appearance of the area.</td>
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When a building is in a poor condition and has not been maintained; only where discussion and negotiations have failed; use formal legal powers to ensure action is taken when appropriate and proportionate. Using the following:

i. Section 215 Notice.
ii. Repairs Notice.
iii. Urgent Works Notice.
iv. Dangerous Structures Order (Section 77,78 or 79).

**Ongoing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actively search for funding opportunities for all aspects within the conservation area.</th>
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<td>**2...**investigation into the potential for heritage led regeneration funding to assist with building repairs and reuse.</td>
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**Ongoing (Regen)**

7...the use of legal powers to stop erosion and deterioration of architectural interest such as, Section 215 Notices and Repairs Notices.

4...When a building is in a poor condition and has not been maintained; only where discussion and negotiations have failed; the use of formal legal powers to ensure action is taken when appropriate and proportionate. Using the following:

a. Section 215 Notice.
b. Repairs Notice.
c. Urgent Works Notice.
d. Dangerous Structures Order (Section 77,78 or 79).

2...When a building is in a poor condition and has not been maintained; only where discussion and negotiations have failed; the use of formal legal powers to ensure action is taken when appropriate and proportionate. Using the following:

- Section 215 Notice.
- Repairs Notice.
- Urgent Works Notice.
- Dangerous Structures Order (Section 77,78 or 79).
| Encourage the reuse of empty property by encouraging appropriate change of use. | **8...**investigation into potential funding for the enhancement of the public realm. |
| | **5...**the investigation into potential funding for the redevelopment/enhancement of empty buildings. |
| | **3...**encourage the appropriate use of vacant premises when considering planning applications and advise owners of what uses can be undertaken without the need for planning permission or change of use. |
| | **1...**encourage the appropriate use of vacant premises when considering planning applications and advise owners of what uses can be undertaken without the need for planning permission or change of use. |
| **Support the retention/repair and reinstatement of traditional paving and hard landscaping in the public realm.** | **1...**the retention/repair of traditional paving and hard landscaping where this is found (often beneath existing surfaces) or known to be present in the past. |
| | **2...**the reinstatement of traditional paving and hard landscaping where it is appropriate and would benefit the overall character and appearance. |
| | **4...**like-for-like replacement in appropriate materials where damage to original street surfaces occurs. | **Ongoing**  
(Housing/Planning)  
(Highways) |
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<tr>
<th>Ensure consistency in material use throughout the public realm.</th>
<th>3...the consistency of alternative style and materials (only if it is not plausible to match original), where wholesale replacement of any surface is required.</th>
<th>Ongoing (Highways)</th>
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<td>Maintain and introduce good design and maintenance of all street furniture.</td>
<td>5...the good maintenance of street furniture, and, where replacement/addition is required the use of a like-for-like match or appropriate design.</td>
<td>Ongoing (Highways/Neighbourhood Services)</td>
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<td>6...the introduction of traditional styled street furniture where it is appropriate and would benefit the overall character and appearance.</td>
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<td>Continue to reduce street clutter.</td>
<td>7...the reduction of street clutter including signage and street furniture, where possible.</td>
<td>Ongoing (Highways)</td>
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<td>Introduce sympathetic traffic control in areas where it would be beneficial to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Where possible using narrow primrose lines to enforce this.</td>
<td>9...sympathetic traffic control measures to reduce parking on Bethlehem Street and West St. Mary’s Gate and where possible the use of narrow primrose lines to enforce this, here and elsewhere within the conservation area.</td>
<td>Ongoing (Highways)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase the presence of trees and planting inside the conservation area to improve visual amenity.</td>
<td>10... break up large areas of hard standing with the appropriate introduction of high quality trees and planting.</td>
<td>Regen / Highways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase and maintain public access to related documents both digitally and in hard copy.</td>
<td>1...the accessibility and promotion of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area, Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</td>
<td>To be published online.</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Task</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Accessibility and promotion of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</td>
<td>1…the accessibility and promotion of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creating a public presentation on do's and don'ts relating to heritage assets and conservation areas.</td>
<td>2…the creation of a public presentation – highlighting Permitted Development rights inside conservation areas and identifying the benefits of preserving and enhancing historic features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Increasing public access to the planning department. Including encouraging pre-application enquiry and advice.</td>
<td>3…the creation of generic guidance of do's and don’ts to inform residents of the general restrictions imposed within conservation areas and preferred approaches to development in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Creating an annual photographic record of the area (with the help of the civic society) to help improve baseline data.</td>
<td>4…the local community in carrying out regular heritage assessments of the area including a full photographic record of each property (ideally periodically) to improve baseline data as well as help identify unlawful development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creating a public presentation highlighting Permitted Development rights inside conservation areas and identifying the benefits of preserving and enhancing historic features.</td>
<td>5…the creation of generic guidance of do's and don’ts to inform residents of the general restrictions imposed within conservation areas and preferred approaches to development in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the creation of a Town Centre Regeneration Plan which aims to steer and encourage future development for the benefit of the local community.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4…the local community in carrying out regular heritage assessments of the area including a full photographic record of each property (ideally periodically) to improve baseline data as well as help identify unlawful development.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3…the inclusion of empty property within wider local regeneration projects hopefully encouraging investment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6…the creation of a wider Regeneration Plan to help steer future development into targeting the most appropriate areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only support applications of high quality design when considering new development within conservation areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7…encourage high quality new development. Especially on areas identified on page 24 of the Central Grimsby Conservation Area Appraisal as requiring attention or as gap sites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that all applications within or which effect the setting of a conservation area include a thorough Site and Design Appraisal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8…the use of Site Appraisals to inform all proposals within the Central Grimsby conservation area and their likely impact on its character and appearance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9…the use of Design Appraisals on all proposals within the Central Grimsby conservation area based upon the findings of a thorough Site Appraisal to ensure the proposal is in keeping with scale, bulk, height and materials of the area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ongoing
4...the use of Site Appraisals to inform all proposals for change of use within the Central Grimsby conservation area and its likely impact on its character and appearance.
KEY READING

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990:

Historic England:
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/conservation-areas/

Understanding Places: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management:
https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-place-conservation-area/

North East Lincolnshire Council - Listed Buildings Advice (including List of Listed Buildings):
https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/#1455892584959-facf46b3-573a

North East Lincolnshire Council Local List of Historic Assets of Special Interest (Local Lists):
https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/heritage-and-conservation/#1455892584959-facf46b3-573a

Department for Communities and Local Government - Technical Guidance on Permitted Development

Historic Environment Local Management - Guidance Library
http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/
North East Lincolnshire Council - Do I need planning permission:

https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/do-i-need-planning-permission/

North East Lincolnshire Council – A guide to planning enforcement:

http://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/a-guide-to-planning-enforcement/

CONTACTS

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APPENDIX

7.1 Shop Front Design Guidance.

Design Guidance:
Shop Fronts.

The purpose of this leaflet is to provide guidance on alterations to existing and reinstated historic shop fronts in the area. The guidance will be referred to by the Council when determining relevant applications. The design guidance is based upon local and national policies and created in response to a survey taken out by ourselves documenting the number of intact shop fronts in Grimsby and Cleethorpes and the need to ensure the correct treatment of those reinstated in the Freeman Street Shop Front Grant Scheme. It is also suggested that the document be used alongside future conservation area enhancement schemes.

Traditional shop fronts and street scenes create an attractive and legible environment providing the best possible advertisement for businesses in the area. The guidance is designed to guide individual applicants in order to encourage a more coordinated approach to the treatment of historic shop fronts. Currently there is a lack of guidance and it is understood that greater protection is required to protect those which are outside current designations.

General information:

- If your property is located inside a conservation area, making changes other than ‘like for like’ repair to any of the features identified below to a flat or commercial property will require planning permission.
- If your property is Listed you will require Listed Building Consent. It is advised that you contact the Conservation Officer (01472 324266) for advice before applying.
- Advertisement Consent is required for any advertisement, shop sign, projecting sign and flag pole.
- Any doubts contact Development Management Services (01472 326289 – option1) or fill in a Do I need Planning Permission form available online for £30 including VAT available from:

  https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-development/do-i-need-planning-permission/
1. **Roof** materials around the Borough vary. Historically these tend to be of welsh slate, rosemary tiles or clay pan tiles. Repairs to roofs should be made using materials to match the existing/original in terms of type, size, colour, thickness and coursing. Any change to roofing materials may require planning permission.

2. **Chimney stacks** should be maintained at their full height and where traditional pots remain these should be retained. Regular maintenance and repair is key to keeping your chimneystack in good order.

3. **Rainwater goods and brackets** should be repaired or reinstated using materials to match the existing/original in terms of material, design and route. Any change to these may require planning permission.

4. **Windows on first floor and above** make a substantial contribution to how the property appears from the street. Most properties historically have timber sliding sash windows to levels above shops fronts. Where original windows remain it is important that these are retained. Traditional windows were usually very well made and can often be repaired and draft proofed. Great
effort should also be made to replace inappropriately designed and uPVC framed windows with a more traditional style. Replacing windows and doors may require planning permission.

5. **External walls** should be left in their natural state. For example brickwork should not be rendered or painted, which can trap moisture and change the appearance of the building. Inappropriate coverings should be removed if an appropriate cleaning method can be identified. Where the exterior has already been painted a permeable paint should be used and regularly maintained. Any change may require planning permission.

6. The **facia** should be of timber and appropriate signage should be located between the pilasters. Signage should not be backlit. Illuminated signage [only] if required – for example because the shop contributes to the night time economy – should be over lit or lettering should be individually lit. This will require advertising consent. Historically individual lettering was painted by hand directly onto the timber facia, the reinstatement of this type of lettering should be encouraged.

7. **Pilasters** which usually project from the shop front act to frame a unit. Most commonly in pairs but often more on larger shop fronts. They differ in design hugely in between shops. They consist of a plinth, column, console bracket and capping piece. The detail of each of these features showcase local distinctive design. Some pilasters are panelled, others fluted or carved. Some console brackets follow a scroll or similar designs in a range of materials from timber to limestone or terracotta. The shape of capping pieces also differ from flat lead lined to curved or with a gable. Where these remain they should be restored, however if reinstatement is required research should take place in order to achieve an informed guess. Any change may require planning permission.

8. **Transom windows** are sometimes found on historic shop fronts and are usually leaded. In some cases these are covered by inappropriate signage and shutter boxes. They add another level of detail to a shop front and sometimes remind of a shop’s past use where glass in inscribed. In some cases these can be uncovered and repaired but in others it is desirable to reinstate using traditional materials. Any change may require planning permission.

9. **Stall risers** raise the level of the shop front for the benefit of potential customers. Their material type in the Borough vary. Traditionally these would have either been timber or tiled and on a rare occasion brick. However inappropriate brick infill stall risers should be improved either by removal and
reinstatement of original or by rendering or tiling to enhance the appearance of the historic shop front. Any change may require planning permission.

10. **Shutters.** All new shutters should be of an open mesh type, providing a protective barrier to the shop front whilst allowing views into the shops outside of opening hours. For those which exist, shutters should be painted to match the shop front. Shutter housing should be situated behind the facia as to not be obtrusive. Shutters may require planning permission and may not be acceptable within conservation areas.

11. **Recessed entrance** (either central or off centre) adds depth and visual interest to the elevation whilst providing a porch area sometimes allowing opportunity for additional advertising, either on the adjacent party wall or, if space allows, through the use of A boards freeing up the facia for more appropriate signage. These also tend to incorporate a decorative floor, some mosaic or tile and others in more elaborate materials such as marble or terrazzo. Recessed entrances also increase the display space of a shop and can be beneficial for sales. It is important that these are maintained. The reinstatement of these are only acceptable where it is known to have existed previously. Any change may require planning permission. New shop fronts should consider the use of a recessed entrance in the design process.

12. **Shop windows** make a substantial contribution to how the property appears. Historically shop fronts were timber with thin and sometime decorative glazing bars. Modern uPVC replacements have thicker glazing bars and detract from the appearance of the building. Where original shop fronts remain it is important that these are repaired and retained. Great effort should also be made to replace inappropriately designed shop fronts with more traditional styles. In conservation areas replacements should be timber. Outside conservation areas powder coated aluminium can be considered if it follows a traditional design. Replacing windows and doors may require planning permission.

13. **Fan lights** are an important part of the historic shop front. In many cases these are covered by inappropriate signage or simply boarded up. These should be freed and repaired as in many cases they form the focal point of the main elevation. Reinstatement, if not like for like repair, may require planning permission.

The frontages of financial institutes and public buildings tend not to be made from timber. Many of these have tile, terracotta, limestone, marble or granite surrounds. These are also desirable to preserve and enhance.
When considering a change of use for a property containing a historic shop front, especially a conversion to residential the greatest efforts should be made to retain all details which give reference to its previous use. This will maintain the street scene whilst not effecting the properties potential for conversion.
CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

The Council’s new outcomes framework has the following indicators all of which Community Learning Services has the potential to contribute towards but more notably those associated with skills, learning and strong economy:

- Enjoy good health and wellbeing
- Benefit from sustainable communities
- Benefit from a strong economy
- Feel safe and are safe
- Fulfil their potential through skills and learning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the journey of continuous improvement for Community Learning Services and in order to ensure that we have the necessary Governance arrangements in place as it moves forward, it is proposed to further expand and strengthen the current arrangements. The service is currently under a second ‘Requires Improvement’ judgment from Ofsted from their visit 28th April – 1st May 2015. It is essential and good practice to have Governance arrangements that enable robust scrutiny and challenge in the future as we journey towards our next Ofsted and beyond.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is recommended to approve the formation of an Improvement Board in accordance with Appendix A to this report.
REASONS FOR DECISION

An Improvement Board would provide the necessary support and challenge for the service and would be closely aligned to other similar services who have been commended, by Ofsted, on their leadership and management arrangements and have such structures in place e.g Middlesborough.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 The Ofsted common inspection framework education, skills and early years will look at the following:

- Effectiveness of leadership and management
- Quality of teaching learning and assessment
- Personal development, behaviour and welfare
- Outcomes for learners.

In relation to leadership and management they are keen to see what we have in place that provides the necessary challenge in relation to quality and effectiveness. The recent support and challenge visit by HMI also echoed the need for such arrangements to be strengthened.

1.2 Areas for improvement highlighted by Ofsted at last visit:

- Too few learners achieve their qualifications
- Only half of young people on study programmes achieve their qualifications; too many return to being out of employment, education and training
- The range and quality of work experience and placements available to young people is too limited to enable all learners to benefit from exposure to the world of work
- Too few apprentices complete their qualifications on time
- In too many classes tutors fail to use the information they have on learners to plan lessons that meet their individual needs and challenge them to progress
- Targets set by tutors lacks sufficient detail to enable learners to understand how to progress, and written feedback often fails to inform learners how to improve
- Tutors do not look routinely for ways in which they can improve learners’ skills in English and mathematics in their lessons
- The use of quality assurance information in the performance management of staff is not rigorous enough to improve the quality of teaching, learning and assessment
- Managers do not use data well to analyse the slow progress made by certain groups of learners and set clear targets to ensure that their progress improves
• The promotion of learners and apprentices’ understanding of diversity and how it affects them in the workplace and wider society is inconsistent and underdeveloped.

1.3 Areas of strength:

• Senior leaders and managers have an ambitious vision for the service and how it contributes to improving the employment, health and wellbeing of local residents
• Effective partnerships with neighbouring local authorities, the voluntary and community sector, other providers, and representation on the Local Enterprise Partnership results in a well-designed curriculum to raise the low level of skills in the area
• The most disadvantaged learners, and those with the lowest qualifications, are engaged effectively, and many progress onto and achieve qualifications in English and mathematics
• Learners benefit from the good support that tutors provide, and contribute positively to the atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance in classes.

Actions taken to date:

1.4 Management and Governance:

• Senior management situation stabilised and further strengthened by bringing in additional capacity. This includes expertise in relation to Ofsted and the new Common Inspection Framework.
• The appointment of HMI from Ofsted for external support and challenge.
• The creation of a new Portfolio Holder post of Regeneration, Skills and Housing
• New Governance arrangements to be put in place with immediate effect, Appendix A.
• Monthly finance challenge.
• The service has been successful in achieving the Matrix Standard (March 2016) which is a quality standard for information, advice and guidance services and comprises four elements – Leadership & Management, Resources, Service Delivery and Continuous Quality Improvement.

1.5 Ofsted preparations:

• Support and Challenge visit by HMI held 29th February 2016. Feedback was positive in relation to the progress being made.
• Creation of an Ofsted data pack for all specialist leads updated weekly to demonstrate performance and accountability and ensures that ‘we know ourselves’.
• Weekly management team meetings centred around a weekly progress wheel which highlights all areas for improvement and progress made against them.
• Weekly position statement which includes all relevant performance data and next steps.
• Several areas identified for improvement are underpinned by a robust Observation of Teaching Learning and Assessment (OTLA) process, this has been refreshed and all staff have observations scheduled to happen by the end of March 2016. This currently stands at 72% completion.
• A broad offer for work experience is now in place as part of the Study Programme.
• 3 Training Days have been held across the service, these have included input on the 0-19 Commissioning project, ‘Embedding Fundamental British Values in the curriculum’, visitors from East Riding sharing their experience of Ofsted and ‘getting to good’, health and safety, Prevent briefing, CSE briefing, Lincs2, Creating Stronger Communities Project, Single Assessment and Families First Access Point, Recognising and Recording Progress and Achievement (RARPA) and target setting, feedback to learners, Universal Credit, embedding maths and English and employability, new OTLA process.
• Weekly newsletter ensuring staff are kept informed of developments, progress and good news. Staff notice board refreshed.

2. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

• This recommendation will strengthen the interim governance arrangements and help to ensure continuous improvement, thus helping to minimise any risk of negative inspection or dips in performance.

3. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Other options to consider include ‘do nothing’, whilst internal improvements have been made these fall short of the external scrutiny and challenge required and would leave the service vulnerable in relation to any future Ofsted inspection. By doing nothing we would compromise the service and fall short in overseeing continuous improvement and the embedding of quality assurance systems in the service.

4. REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

4.1 There are potential negative reputational implications for the Council should the service be deemed to have not made the necessary improvements by the next Ofsted visit.

4.2 Any communications considerations will be taken in partnership with the Council’s Communications department. A member of this team currently sits on the Programme Review Board as per Appendix A.

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 There are no financial considerations related to this decision although it can be argued that the proposal would contribute to the improved value for money with the service.
6. CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY

This proposal has not been to scrutiny.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications arising from the report itself, any costs will be met from existing budgets. Actions agreed by the Improvement Board may have financial implications which will need to be considered on an individual basis.

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The recommendation in this report, to create an Improvement Board, does not raise specific legal implications in and of itself. It is noted that Appendix A specifies the input required and that this input does not include a contribution from legal services.

9. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct Human Resources implications arising from the content of this report.

10. WARD IMPLICATIONS

All wards will potentially be affected by this decision.

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

12. CONTACT OFFICER(S)

Karen Linton
Head of Community Learning Services

Councillor Peter Wheatley
Portfolio Holder, Regeneration, Skills and Housing
Community Learning Services
Governance Diagram (Current position)
3rd May 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Reports To:</th>
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<tr>
<td>CLS Improvement Board</td>
<td>AD, HOS CLS, PH, Principal of FE College, Finance rep</td>
<td>Challenge and support</td>
<td>6 weekly</td>
<td>AD/Leadership Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Review Board</td>
<td>HR, Finance, Business Support, CLS HOS, Assets, CSSU</td>
<td>0-19 Commissioning Project – review of service function</td>
<td>2 – Weekly</td>
<td>HOS CLS</td>
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<td>HOS – AD</td>
<td>AD, HOS CLS</td>
<td>Monthly Financial Challenge Meetings, Monthly Team Meetings, 6-weekly Supervision</td>
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<td>Specialist Leads Meeting</td>
<td>HOS CLS, SMT CLS, Specialist Leads</td>
<td>Progress against Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) and Service Improvement Action Plan (SIAP) Progress Wheel</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>HOS CLS</td>
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<td>Finance Review Meeting</td>
<td>HOS CLS, Finance Officer</td>
<td>Financial scrutiny and challenge</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portfolio Holder Briefing</td>
<td>HOS CLS, AD, Portfolio Holder</td>
<td>Monitoring and progress</td>
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COUNCIL

DATE 26th May, 2016

REPORT OF The Chief Executive

SUBJECT Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Proposal

STATUS Open

FORWARD PLAN REF NO. Not Applicable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A report updating Council on the progress made in the Devolution proposal by the ten local authorities in the Greater Lincolnshire area, detailing the process for the next stages in the devolution programme and presenting to Council the latest elements of the devolution proposal.

This report requires Council to consider and set direction for the next stages of the devolution process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That council endorses the signing of the Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Agreement by the Leader and delegates authority to the Leader and Chief Executive to engage in negotiations with Government regarding the potential devolution of further powers, responsibilities and resources.

2. That the contents of the Greater Lincolnshire Governance Review, as attached to this report at Appendix 1, are noted.

3. That, on the basis of the Governance Review, the council concludes that the establishment of a Mayoral Combined Authority for the Greater Lincolnshire area is the option which most fully permits the effective discharge of the functions that Government is prepared to devolve to this area.

4. That, accordingly, the council supports the preparation and publication of a Scheme for the establishment of a Mayoral Combined Authority for the Greater Lincolnshire area under section 109 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

5. That the council supports the publication of the draft Scheme for a Greater Lincolnshire Mayoral Combined Authority, as attached to this report at Appendix 2, for consultation purposes, subject to such final revisions as may be approved by the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, and prior to the commencement of the formal consultation exercise. Such formal consultation to commence once all Greater Lincolnshire Councils have considered the matters in this report and, in any event, no later than the 4 July 2016.
6. That the outcome of the consultation exercise is submitted to the Secretary of the State by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader.

7. That council meets by 20 October 2016 to consider giving consent to an Order establishing a Mayoral Combined Authority for Greater Lincolnshire.

8. Insofar as any of the matters referred to in this report concern the discharge of non-executive functions, authority is delegated to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, to take all necessary steps and actions to progress the recommendations detailed in this report.

9. That further reports are presented to council and cabinet as appropriate as the Devolution process develops.

**REASONS FOR DECISION**

To provide direction on the next stages of the devolution process, including support for the required Governance Review’s public consultation on the rationale for the Greater Lincolnshire devolution agreement and options for governance.

**1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES**

1.1 Council received the Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Deal Interim Governance Proposal and the then latest version of the deal document at its meeting on 17th December, 2015. Council approved that the Greater Lincolnshire devolution expression of interest, submitted to Government on 4 September 2015, should be developed into a fit for purpose devolution deal document via continued formal engagement with Government and that authority was delegated to the Leader and Chief Executive to continue devolution discussions and negotiations with Government.

1.2 These discussions and extensive work culminated in the Devolution Agreement being signed by the ten Greater Lincolnshire Council leaders and Government ministers. This was formally announced by the Chancellor in the Budget on 16 March.

1.3 There are clear statutory processes that need to be followed in accordance with the Cities and Local Devolution Act 2016 to establish a mayoral combined authority and devolving appropriate powers from central government for May 2017. The Greater Lincolnshire deal is one of the first to be progressed under this legislation.

1.4 The councils need to undertake a governance review, publish a scheme as to how a mayoral combined authority would work, undertake a statutory public consultation on the scheme and provide a summary of the consultation responses to the Secretary of State. The primary purpose of a governance review is to set out the rationale for creating a Greater Lincolnshire geographic/economic footprint and to propose options for governance. The governance review and the consultation on the draft scheme will enable the Secretary of State to decide whether the statutory tests on improving the exercise of functions are met and whether it is
appropriate to make the order (if parliament approves) establishing the Mayoral Combined Authority. Before making such an order, consent needs to be sought from the constituent councils.

1.5 This report sets out the terms of the governance review and the scheme on which we will consult.

1.6 Each council is to receive the attachments for consideration by its Full Council and a report inviting the same recommendations at their next scheduled meeting.

2. **RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

There are both risks and opportunities associated with the devolution process. The primary purpose of being involved in the process is to secure, as practically and effectively as possible, the best possible deal for North East Lincolnshire.

3. **OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

3.1 That council does not agree to the development proposed and work ceases.

3.2 If the council withdraws at this stage it will lose the opportunity to develop the benefits of the devolution process and may lose access to future government resources and the local determination of policy and spending priorities.

4. **REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS**

The devolution issue as a whole, along with the regional and local issues, has attracted significant media and political interest and will continue to do so. There are potential positive reputational implications for the Council, in terms of playing an active role in the evolving devolution agenda, resulting from the decision.

5. **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

5.1 The resource implications are dependent on the next stages of the development of the devolution process. Most will involve the use of existing officer time and resources. Any financial or other resource requirements will be met from within existing budgets.

6. **CONSULTATION WITH SCRUTINY**

The draft scheme will be the subject of a statutory consultation exercise which will commence by 4 July 2016. The results of the consultation exercise will be reported back to council and the Secretary of State.
7. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no financial implications arising as a result of this report. The future financial implications for the Borough are significant, and will be analysed and reported as the devolution agenda progresses.

8. **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

As set out in the detail of the report.

9. **HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS**

The HR implications are dependent on the next stages of the development of the devolution process. Most will involve the use of existing officer time and resources. Any financial or other resource requirements will be met from within existing budgets.

10. **WARD IMPLICATIONS**

All wards are potentially affected.

11. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**


12. **CONTACT OFFICER(S)**

Rob Walsh, Chief Executive

Rob Walsh
Chief Executive
Governance Review for Greater Lincolnshire
Introduction

1. In 2015 the Councils in the Greater Lincolnshire area (Boston Borough Council, City of Lincoln Council, East Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire County Council, North East Lincolnshire, North Kesteven District Council, North Lincolnshire Council, South Holland District Council, South Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council) agreed proposals to review their governance arrangements in order to deliver their ambitious plans for economic growth in Greater Lincolnshire (GL).

2. This document has been prepared by the Greater Lincolnshire Leadership Board, a joint committee of the Greater Lincolnshire Councils or their executives. It details the findings of a governance review that has been undertaken under Section 108 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (LDEDCA)\(^1\) as amended by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 (CLGDA)\(^2\) to review the exercise of statutory functions in relation to the combined areas of the Councils (“the review area”) with a view to deciding whether to prepare and publish a scheme for a combined authority under section 109.

3. The Councils may publish such a scheme if they conclude on the basis of this review that the establishment of a combined authority would be likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to the review area.

4. The issues set out in this document are to be the subject of consultation with all stakeholders.

5. The findings of this governance review will be considered by each of the constituent councils who will consider whether to propose a ‘scheme’ for a Greater Lincolnshire Combined Authority. If they do the draft scheme will be the subject of a public consultation exercise before a final decision is reached whether to publish a scheme.

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2 The Act can be found at [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/1/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/1/contents)
Executive Summary

6. In accordance with the statutory framework the purpose of this Governance Review has been to:
   • review the exercise of statutory functions in relation to the review area with a view to deciding whether to prepare and publish a scheme under section 109;
   • consider the options available for making changes to existing governance structures and arrangements with a view to improving the exercise of statutory functions;
   • determine which option is likely to be most beneficial to the Greater Lincolnshire area and strengthen the overall governance arrangements and exercise of statutory functions.

7. The Governance Review has found that Greater Lincolnshire functions as an integrated economic area. There are significant interdependencies between the Councils in the area. There are strong relationships with neighbouring areas. Partnership working on initiatives such as the Growth Deal and Enterprise Zones has further strengthened Greater Lincolnshire as a functional economic area. Our partnership working has a strong track record that can be built on.

8. However, the case for change is compelling on two grounds.

9. The review has operated on the principle that devolution is not about taking away powers from constituent councils, but about drawing down powers from central government or government agencies. At the level of the exercise of functions themselves, the ability of Greater Lincolnshire to drive economic growth is hampered by a lack of control over key elements of the growth agenda, including such matters as skills and strategic planning. In particular the distinction between functions exercised locally and those exercised by central government introduces a lack of coherence which undermines a strategic approach. To overcome these issues, whether through full devolution of functions from central government to the local area's governance arrangements or through closer working between central and local government, calls for the creation of single corporate entity to take devolved functions or to lead in collaboration. To pursue devolution or increased collaboration through ten individual councils as opposed to a single entity in the form of a Mayoral Combined Authority is unsustainable and a recipe for greater fragmentation and complexity.

10. At the level of governance and decision-making there are a number of limitations within the current arrangements, largely relating to the lack of a single, formally constituted body responsible for taking strategic decisions about economic growth across the review area. This gives rise to potential problems such as lack of clarity, duplication and inefficiency of decision making. The Review also concluded that the
current arrangements inhibited long term strategic decision making and that they were not sufficient to support the ambitions of the area. A less cumbersome governance arrangement is needed to address the challenges that Greater Lincolnshire will face in the future, as well as providing greater transparency and accountability.

11. The financial position facing local authorities should not be overlooked. Over the last four years, there have been significant reductions in the Government's funding of local authorities. Reductions in local government funding have been higher than in other parts of the public sector. It is therefore imperative that all future governance models are efficient and reduce duplication and waste wherever possible.

12. The Review finds that a Mayoral Combined Authority is the option which most fully permits the effective discharge of the functions that Government is prepared to devolve to the Greater Lincolnshire area.
Methodology for the Governance Review

13. The governance review has comprised the following:-

- A review of the economic evidence in order to assess the effectiveness of current arrangements;
- Desk research of possible future governance structures and an analysis of their advantages;
- Final version submitted to the constituent councils for approval

Review of Economic Evidence

14. The full economic review is available as part of the Strategic Economic Plan and can be accessed via [http://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/documents-and-resources](http://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/documents-and-resources)

15. Greater Lincolnshire already contributes over £18 billion to the national economy each year. As an economic geography, our area makes a positive net contribution to UK Gross Domestic Product, earning more money per capita for HM Treasury than is spent on the delivery of local services.

16. Some of the most significant energy, food, manufacturing and chemical industries in England are located here. We have the largest UK port by tonnage and the area’s ports and logistics companies serve the whole of the UK and beyond. Tourist visitors to the area generate almost £2bn a year in local expenditure.

17. Greater Lincolnshire believes that this area has real potential to deliver sustainable growth. New investment that has been secured through the Greater Lincolnshire LEP towards local economic growth activity will directly accelerate the delivery of:

- 13,000 new jobs
- support to 22,000 businesses
- up to 100,000 new homes
- an increase the value of the Greater Lincolnshire economy by £3.2 billion

18. We are helping businesses across Greater Lincolnshire to increase productivity and create new commercial and employment opportunities whilst working to increase skill levels allowing local businesses to recruit and train the talented employees they need to succeed.

19. We recognise that the labour market for businesses and residents in Greater Lincolnshire extends beyond administrative boundaries. This is demonstrated by the 8 Travel to Work Areas within Greater Lincolnshire, which extend into parts of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire to the West and are influenced by Peterborough to the South.
20. We recognise that our housing market also plays an important role in supporting the local economy and with 100,000 new houses planned over the next 15 years, will contribute to the provision of major growth opportunities along nationally important investment corridors.

21. Working with our lead partners across Greater Lincolnshire, we have identified a range of specific additional powers that will enable us to accelerate delivery of our ambitions and achieve growth more quickly than anywhere else in the UK. Through Government's backing, we can deliver a strong, viable and transformational plan for Greater Lincolnshire based around the following key areas:-

- accelerated growth
- transport
- skills
- housing
- water management
- health
- public protection
- leadership

22. We believe that local control of powers devolved from central government in these critical areas and associated funding, will deliver a real step change in our skills base, place us at the forefront of new technologies, improve health and wellbeing outcomes and deliver radical public service reform for the benefit of our economy and citizens.
Greater Lincolnshire

23. Greater Lincolnshire has a population of 1,060,000. This unique area makes a distinctive contribution to national GVA and offers an attractive option for investment and development. We offer a range of important social and economic factors which make this a great place to live and work. We:-

- Serve over 75% of the UK population within a four-hour drive time from a central UK location
- Offer a diverse base of almost 44,000 VAT/PAYE-registered businesses, offering massive supply chain opportunities across a range of sectors
- Have an international airport serving the business community
- Boast the largest UK port by tonnage
- Are part of the largest Enterprise Zone in the UK and are developing 3 Food Enterprise Zones
- Provide two universities, two new University Technical Colleges and seven colleges of further education
- Benefit from low housing costs and low crime rates
- Enjoy historic sites, beautiful countryside and miles of sandy beaches, vibrant market towns and urban centres

24. Greater Lincolnshire makes an important net contribution to the national economy, directly enhancing:-

- National food security
- Access to key European markets
- Domestic renewable energy output
- Manufacturing output
- UK visitor economy
- The country’s housing needs

Economic Context

25. Our economic strategy has a critical focus on growing our contribution to the economy of UK plc. We will do this by concentrating the activities and investment in those sectors and areas where we can have the greatest impact

26. Greater Lincolnshire’s economic output (GVA) was over £18.3bn in 2013, having grown by 7.3% since the onset of the recession in 2008. This is a positive sign of the area’s economic resilience and emergence from recession, albeit GVA growth lagged behind that of the East Midlands (11.1%) and England as a whole (11.4%) over this period.

27. Workplace-based GVA per head in Greater Lincolnshire was just 76% of the UK average in 2013 – reflecting our particular mix of sectors and low economic participation rates in some parts of the Greater Lincolnshire area. This, along with
levels of multiple deprivation, has resulted in Greater Lincolnshire’s status as a ‘Transition Region’ for the purposes of the European Union Structural and Investment Funds programme for the period 2014-2020.

28. Greater Lincolnshire's businesses are made up of an astonishing 99% of SMEs. We are resilient, pro-active, and buck trends.

**Economic Sectors**

29. Greater Lincolnshire has identified and prioritised four core sectors where we can truly grow UK plc and add real value to the Government’s Industrial Strategy. Alongside our focus on these local sectors which will make the most significant contribution to growing and rebalancing the UK economy, we are also championing the development of two further key sectors with significant growth potential.

**Core**

- **Agri-food**: Greater Lincolnshire has more grade 1 agricultural land than any other area in England, producing/processing over 12% of the UK’s food supply including more than 70% of its seafood and 25% of its vegetables. The sector employs around 75,000 people across the supply chain with a diverse mix of businesses including Cranswick Plc, Greencore, Moy Park, 2 Sisters, Walkers and Young’s Seafood alongside a wide range of primary producers.

- **Manufacturing and engineering**: this sector contributes over £1.9 billion (11%) of Greater Lincolnshire’s output, and employs around 41,000 people. Our manufacturing/engineering strengths encompass power engineering, petrochemicals/chemicals, steel manufacture and motorsport engineering with global businesses including Siemens, Total, Phillips 66, Tata Steel, Novartis, Cristal and Pilbeam Racing Designs.

- **Visitor economy**: worth over £1.9 billion per annum to the Greater Lincolnshire economy, it supports over 39,000 jobs and has long-term growth potential. More than 31 million people visited Greater Lincolnshire’s world class visitor attractions in 2014 including Lincoln Castle and Cathedral, the Lincolnshire Wolds and the vibrant coastal resorts of Cleethorpes, Mablethorpe and Skegness – the UK’s fourth most popular holiday resort.

- **Low carbon economy**: already worth £1.2 billion per annum to Greater Lincolnshire and employing over 12,000 people, and with the potential for up to £60 billion of private investment over the next fifteen years, this sector offers major opportunities for growth in offshore wind (linked to manufacturing/installation of turbines and in operations and maintenance activity) as well as in biomass, biofuels, energy from waste and the development of other low carbon or environmental goods and services.

30. The importance of the contribution made by our agri-food, manufacturing and visitor economy sectors to the UK economy is highlighted in the table below. This shows...
that Greater Lincolnshire’s contribution to GVA from agri-food is equal to four times the UK average and over one and a half times the UK average for manufacturing GVA. Both the agri-food and manufacturing sectors are over represented in employment terms compared to the UK average. The visitor economy performs near the UK average in terms of employment and output and, but once consideration is given to GVA and employment in the retail sector that supports and is supported by, the visitor economy, its importance is clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Economic Value (GVA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri-food</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail/Wholesale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Financial &amp; Business Services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>407</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Other Services</td>
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<td>Communications</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1&lt;</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local Economy Forecasting Model, Cambridge Econometrics 2013
Source: Business & Employment Register Survey 2012, Office for National Statistics

Emerging

- **Ports and logistics;** Greater Lincolnshire’s central location ensures that we can serve over 75% of the UK population within a four-hour drive time. The Port of Immingham - the largest UK port by tonnage – is a key gateway to Europe and plays a vital role in supporting the UK energy sector through imports of oil, coal and biomass. The Ports of Grimsby (automotive import/export) and Boston (grain) and Humberside Airport (perishables) are also key assets alongside a diverse logistics sector which employs 18,000 people.

- **Health and care;** our growing and ageing population and dispersed settlement pattern are driving opportunities for economic growth in Greater Lincolnshire’s health and care sector, which currently employs 56,000 people and is worth £1.2billion per annum to our economy. Opportunities include developing and embedding innovation across the NHS through the new Schools of Life Sciences and Pharmacy at the Lincoln Science and Innovation Park, deploying assistive technology and ensuring our housing stock can meet the ‘whole life’ needs of residents.
Recent Economic Successes

31. Greater Lincolnshire has ‘punched above our weight’ performing 8th highest across all 39 LEPs due to the quality and deliverability of our strategic economic plans by securing £146.2m of Growth Deal in 2014/15. European funding of £113m for the 2013-20 Programme was secured and has already been successful in delivering the hugely successful Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub alongside projects benefitting from Growing Places Funding, as well as major transport schemes which have succeeded through critical partnerships. In total these projects represent:-

- £430m new investment
- 9,250 jobs created or safeguarded
- 900,000m² new commercial workspace
- 6,500 new homes built
- 4,500 new learners supported

32. Some highlights include:-

- South Humber Industrial Infrastructure Programme (SHIIP): Phase 1
- Bishop Burton College
- Scunthorpe Town Centre
- Teal Park Business Park
- Lincoln Central Transport Hub
- Boole Technology Centre
- Lincoln Eastern By-Pass
- Unlocking Rural Housing Programme: Phase 1
- Skegness Countryside Business Park
- Boston Quadrant/Distributor Road, Phase 1
- Grantham Southern Relief Road
- Grantham College
- Agri Food Centre of Excellence
- Food Enterprise Zones (Europarc, Central Lincolnshire, Holbeach)
- Nottingham to Lincoln train enhancements
- Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub

33. For a full overview and list of projects visit www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk

Current Arrangements

34. We consist of the unitary authorities of North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire (both bordering the south bank of the Humber Estuary) together with the county of Lincolnshire and its constituent seven districts, underpinned by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP.

35. Along with the other 11 Midlands LEPs, Greater Lincolnshire is also actively engaged in developing a robust business case and evidence base to secure further strategic investment through the Midlands Engine for Growth. Our negotiations
highlight the positive net contribution which Greater Lincolnshire already makes towards national GVA output.

36. Ongoing discussions with HM Treasury will focus on the national economic importance of improving connectivity to Greater Lincolnshire ports and food production corridors as a key driver for delivering accelerated growth and productivity across the Midlands and beyond.

**Lead Delivery Partners**

37. We recognise the importance of the governance relationship, supported by a range of partners that will deliver these priorities – local authorities, housing growth, our schools, training providers, further and higher education colleges, universities, Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Small Business operating alongside our flourishing business communities. There are a great number of very successful partnerships and networks across the area and we have an excellent track record of working together to achieve more.

**Limitations of the Current Arrangements**

38. The current partnership arrangements described above have delivered a significant number of development and growth projects which were above the pro-rata expectations for LEP and other funding. An effective framework has been developed to manage and commission the £146.2m Local Growth Fund which will unlock a further £430m of investment and create at least a further 9,250 jobs and 6,500 homes.

39. However, the current partnership arrangements have a number of constraints including those that were identified in the Planning Advisory Service/ Local Government Association review into Greater Lincolnshire being “Open for Growth” (March 2015), namely:-

- There is no single formally constituted body with responsibility for taking decisions related to strategic economic growth across the sub-region. This has led to a lack of clarity about decision making processes and responsibilities.

- The current arrangements that are in place are voluntary and rely on good relations between partners and a mutual interest in working collaboratively.

- As none of the current partnership are formally constituted, decisions relating to economic growth and transport need to be taken by all the relevant local authorities. This results in longer decision making timescales, duplication of effort and a lack of transparency leading to a potential for confusion.

- The current governance arrangements are not sufficient for the ambitions of the area in terms of long term funding commitments for transport investment, devolution of funding and the ability to commission skills programmes locally.
and enhanced funding and finance powers through the establishment of new enterprise zones to help deliver priority growth areas.

- As there is no single entity with responsibility for taking strategic decisions on spatial planning there is no straightforward mechanism for coherent long term strategic planning decisions to be made collectively by all local authorities about the future direction of growth, including distribution of employment and housing land in the city and county and key infrastructure investment. It also inhibits shared understanding about the sub-region as a single economic area and a risk that each council acting alone will have limited control or influence over the key drivers of economic growth.

- There is no vehicle to provide a single, coherent response to major, national infrastructure investments such as strategic road and rail projects.

40. There are no formal arrangements for binding decisions on strategic land use planning to be taken collectively. This impacts on the confidence and assurance investors, central government and other agencies have in the deliverability of the sub-region’s plans for economic growth. There is also no single mechanism for discussing strategic planning and infrastructure with adjacent local authority areas.

41. There is no single, strategic commissioning body to drive and deliver locally-led solutions to improve the delivery of skills training and development across Greater Lincolnshire.
Case for Change

42. The ten local authorities of Greater Lincolnshire firmly believe that they can build upon their successes by strengthening and formalising partnership arrangements. In particular, this would allow them to work more closely together with Government and the LEPs in the Greater Lincolnshire area to enhance their collective impact on economic growth.

43. Strengthened partnership arrangements would also create a clear and effective platform for accelerating economic prosperity in Greater Lincolnshire through the creation of integrated strategic frameworks to enable the delivery of investment plans for planning, housing, transport and skills.

44. In the current financial climate, where there have been significant reductions in the Government’s funding of local government over the last four years, which are set to continue in the medium term, it is imperative to have governance arrangements in place that are efficient and reduce both duplication and the timescales for delivery of investment in economic growth.

45. An alternative arrangement will represent clear and co-ordinated governance for Greater Lincolnshire and will form the foundation for an ambitious devolution deal for the area.

Options for Change

46. This review considers the following options:-

   Option 1: Maintaining the status quo;
   Option 2: Establishing a Joint Committee;
   Option 3: Establishing an Economic Prosperity Board;
   Option 4: Establishing a Combined Authority;
   Option 5: Establishing a Combined Authority with a directly elected Mayor.

47. These options are considered in the light of the requirement that the Governance Review determines whether the creation of a single entity, whether an economic prosperity board or a combined authority would improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to the review area.

Option 1: Maintaining the Status Quo

48. Maintaining the status quo means that the governance arrangements will not be sufficient for the ambitions of the area. These ambitions include:-

   • Long term funding commitments for transport investment to enable an enhanced and integrate transport infrastructure
• Devolution of funding and the ability to commission skills programmes locally to equip people with the skills to meet business demand and employment opportunities
• Strategic infrastructure to deliver new homes
• Simplify and strengthen business support and innovation

49. Under the current arrangements, there is no single body which could hold devolved funding and undertake commissioning on a sub-regional basis.

50. In addition, the lack of a single decision-making body with responsibility across the spectrum of economic development, regeneration and transport means that there is no binding forum where a long term view on policy and strategy can be taken. Without this, it would not be considered prudent for third parties to make long term funding commitments.

51. Maintaining the status quo would also mean that the area would miss out on the benefits of more efficient partnership working and would leave Greater Lincolnshire behind a number of other parts of the country which have already, or are in the process of, strengthening and aligning their decision making process in relation to transport and economic development and regeneration through the establishment of combined authorities and mayoral combined authorities. In addition, it would mean that Greater Lincolnshire would be unable to benefit from the devolution of central government powers to the benefit of the Greater Lincolnshire area.

52. The current arrangements would not allow the sub-region to benefit from a single democratic and financially accountable model which is a legal entity in its own right and can provide the necessary certainty, stability and democratic accountability to allow for long-term, strategic economic decisions to be made.

53. In conclusion, maintaining the status quo would mean difficulties in accessing new funding and powers in line with the ambitions of the area, leaving Greater Lincolnshire behind other areas economically with all the attendant implications for local residents. It would also perpetuate the inefficiencies in the current system.

Option 2: Establishing a Joint Committee

Background

54. Section 102 of the Local Government Act 1972 enables two or more local authorities to set up a Joint Committee to discharge their functions jointly. These arrangements must comply with the Local Authorities (Arrangements for the Discharge of Functions) (England) Regulations 2012. Joint Committees may be decision-making or advisory.
The councils concerned determine the numbers of councillors, terms of office and geographic areas of operation of joint committees. It would be possible to co-opt a non-local authority member to a Joint Committee; however they would not be able to vote.

Most Joint Committees appoint a 'lead/accountable' council; some do this on a rotating basis. They have no legal status, cannot impose financial obligations on their constituent authorities, and have no powers to levy council tax. They do not require the involvement of national Government or Parliament and so can be set up within a matter of months.

The Joint Committee model allows an area to demonstrate effective decision making and political oversight for the management of funding that is allocated to the LEP(s).

The Councils in Greater Lincolnshire currently manage three Joint Committees operating in the area, the Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO), East Midlands Shared Services (EMSS) and Northern Lincolnshire Business Connect (NLBC) has considered the operation of these in the analysis below.

**Analysis**

The functioning of a Joint Committee depends upon goodwill and the desire for collaboration which characterises the current arrangements and therefore will not address the deficiencies associated with the status quo. Each authority would need to authorise and delegate functions to the Joint Committee. Councils are also able to withdraw the delegation at any point in the future which poses a significant risk in terms of a lack of stability and certainty which is required to enable long term, strategic economic decisions to be made.

Joint Committees cannot be accountable bodies for funding purposes, nor can they employ staff due to their lack of legal status. Ultimate responsibility for finances remains with the host council. This will not meet the ambitions of Greater Lincolnshire, which include both the devolution of funding and enhanced funding and finance powers.

Securing new investment and responding to a rapidly changing landscape requires local authority partners in Greater Lincolnshire to be able to act with agility and pace. If circumstances require further functions to be delegated to a Joint Committee than were originally agreed then it would not be possible for it to act in such a way because of the need for this to be agreed through the formal decision making processes at each of the constituent councils.

In conclusion, the establishment of a Joint Committee would not meet the ambitions for Greater Lincolnshire. The model represents a significant risk to partnership working which will impact on the ability to secure long term funding commitments. In
addition, the lack of legal status and financial accountability means that the same difficulties in accessing new funding and powers presented by status quo will be encountered. In addition, it would mean that Greater Lincolnshire would be unable to benefit from the devolution of central government powers to the benefit of the Greater Lincolnshire area.

**Option 3: Establishing an Economic Prosperity Board.**

**Background**

63. Economic Prosperity Boards were introduced under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 to enable the integration of economic development (but not transport functions).

64. As a statutory body, an Economic Prosperity Board would have legal personality and is thus considered by central government to provide a strong basis for taking on devolved powers and funding relating to economic development and regeneration; for example accountable body status for an economic development single pot or European Union funding.

65. Economic Prosperity Boards cannot impose levies on constituent authorities and do not have borrowing powers. The establishment of an Economic Prosperity Board is subject to the same process as for Combined Authorities.

**Analysis**

66. An Economic Prosperity Board could strengthen current partnership arrangements by providing a formal structure to lead collaboration between the Greater Lincolnshire local authorities on sub-regional economic development and regeneration. It could also provide a stable mechanism for strategic decision making on economic issues across the sub-region. This would be of some benefit because it would enable long term funding commitments to be made.

67. Economic Prosperity Boards can take a strategic view of economic development and where investment should be made to support long-term, sustainable economic growth across the area. They also enable trade-offs to be made at a strategic level, taking into account what is best for the area as a whole.

68. An Economic Prosperity Board would be a single body that could represent the economic needs and strengths of Greater Lincolnshire to partners and investors. It would also enable partnerships of authorities to demonstrate that they are committed to long-term joint working. It would facilitate transparency, accountability and visible leadership for sub-regional areas.
69. However, the major disadvantage of an Economic Prosperity Board is that it does not include transport functions. Transport is essential to the ambitions for growth in Greater Lincolnshire. The interdependencies between economic growth and transport are so significant that it would be irrational to establish a governance arrangement that addressed one area but not the other as it would prevent a fully integrated approach to the two areas. The need for separate governance arrangements to address transport issues would be cumbersome and would create a wasteful duplication of effort.

70. In addition, it would mean that Greater Lincolnshire would be unable to pursue a devolution deal.

71. It also worth noting that no Economic Prosperity Boards have been created to date, which means that there is no opportunity to learn from experience in other areas.

Option 4: Establishing a Combined Authority

Background

72. Combined Authorities were introduced under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (as amended by the Cities and Local Government and Devolution Act 2016) to exercise functions devolved from central government. A Combined Authority operates as a public body with its own legal personality, can impose a levy on constituent authorities and can borrow money for transport purposes.

73. It is important to note that Combined Authorities are not a merger of existing Local Authorities; existing local authorities continue to exist. Combined Authorities can take on functions with a very wide remit. In addition, the legislation allows for flexibility in establishing Combined Authorities with a model that suits local circumstances.

Analysis

74. The advantages of an Economic Prosperity Board previously outlined all apply to a Combined Authority as both options are formally constituted legal entities and would provide a stable mechanism for long term strategic decision making and a single body that can represent the needs of Greater Lincolnshire to investors and partners.

75. Both options enable a streamlining of arrangements to take on devolved powers from national Government and can have additional powers delegated to them from constituent councils if they choose to do so.

76. The significant difference between a Combined Authority and an Economic Prosperity Board, which makes the Combined Authority option much more attractive
for Greater Lincolnshire, is that a Combined Authority could have powers relating to any function [and can take devolved powers from central government].

77. The Combined Authority model would provide a simple means of fully aligning and coordinating a wide range of statutory functions including transport, planning, wider economic development and regeneration, and strategic planning, across a sub-region. This would mean that economic development and regeneration and transport initiatives could be aligned, co-ordinated and delivered swiftly and efficiently by a single body.

78. The creation of a Combined Authority will allow Greater Lincolnshire to realise its ambitions by bringing together, in a single legally recognised body, the key decision making powers for strategic transport and economic development and planning devolved from central government. It is impossible to separate these two functions, given their high level of interdependency and being able to present a coherent, long term vision across the two areas would facilitate long term planning designed to improve the economic conditions and performance of the area including an improvement in the effectiveness and efficiency of transport. This vision will be based on a single evidence base for the whole area, ensuring data and analysis relating to economic, planning and transportation matters are consistently defined, collected and applied.

79. A Combined Authority will enable a unified approach to insight, evidence and intelligence which will ensure that the understanding of the complex interdependencies between individuals, businesses, jobs, skills, housing, health and financial dependence is of a higher quality thereby ensuring better use of resources on a local level.

80. A Combined Authority will enable a shared understanding about Greater Lincolnshire as a single economic area across the ten local authorities and would create a strategic framework for a wide range of statutory functions including economic development and transport which would ensure consistency in local decision making. It would also increase the control and influence of the constituent councils across the key drivers of economic growth.

81. A further advantage to the Combined Authority model is that it would provide a framework for a single, coherent response from Greater Lincolnshire to be made to national initiatives relating to planning or infrastructure. As a single entity, it would also enhance Greater Lincolnshire’s ability to liaise with neighbouring areas on issues of mutual interest, particularly as a number of neighbouring areas are in the process of becoming Combined Authorities.

82. Indeed, a number of areas in the country have already established Combined Authorities, or are in the process of doing so. If Greater Lincolnshire choose not to establish a Combined Authority they risk getting left behind other areas and missing
out on crucial government funding, such as devolution deals, due to not having sufficiently robust governance arrangements in place

Option 5: Establishing a Mayoral Combined Authority

Background

83. Building on the powers to establish Combined Authorities under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, the Cities and Local Government and Devolution Act 2016 introduced the concept of Mayoral Combined Authorities enabling central government to fully devolve a wide range of powers.

84. It is important to note that Mayoral Combined Authorities are not a merger of existing Local Authorities. Mayoral Combined Authorities can have devolved a wider range of central government powers than Combined Authorities. A directly elected mayor will chair the Combined Authority.

Analysis

85. The Review finds that a Mayoral Combined Authority is the option which most fully permits for the effective discharge of the functions that Government is prepared to devolve to this area.

86. A Mayoral Combined Authority will provide a clear and effective platform for the more timely, effective and efficient exercise of statutory function through the creation of a single entity for the acceptance of devolved powers from central government and is consistent with H M Governments current devolution agenda.

87. A Mayoral Combined Authority also provides a potential future consolidation of the functions currently discharged by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

A Mayoral Combined Authority affords additional precepting powers through the office of the Mayor and opens up further potential devolution funding opportunities.

88. A Mayoral Combined Authority will ensure a co-ordinated collaborative working with central government, through integration and effective strategic frameworks and delivery of investment plans. It will strengthen existing business partnership working through the Mayor being a member of the LEP.

89. The Mayoral Combined Authority is the only governance arrangement that will permit implementation of the Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Agreement and further devolution deals that maybe agreed in the future
Summary of Preliminary Findings

90. The following table sets out an assessment of the options that have been considered by this review:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintain the Status Quo</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maintaining the status quo would mean difficulties in accessing new funding and powers in line with the ambitions of the area. It would leave Greater Lincolnshire behind other areas and would therefore be likely to have a detrimental impact on the economy of the area in the future. It would not strengthen the governance processes which largely rely on informal arrangements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Committee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The establishment of a Joint Committee would strengthen the current partnership arrangements and place them on a more formal basis. However, there is a lack of stability and certainty which is unlikely to secure long term funding commitments. In addition, the lack of legal status and financial accountability means that the same difficulties in accessing new funding and powers presented by status quo are likely to be encountered.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Prosperity Board</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>An Economic Prosperity Board would provide strategic direction and accountability for economic development and regeneration and would ensure that a single formal decision-making body was in place for this. However, strategic transport would not be included in these arrangements, thus greatly limiting the scope for increased effectiveness and efficiency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined Authority</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A Combined Authority would provide strategic direction and accountability for a wide range of devolved powers and ensure a single formal decision making body was in place. However, this model would not maximise the opportunities, both financial and functional, arising from the Government's devolution agenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayoral Combined Authority</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>In addition to the benefits of a Combined Authority, a Mayoral Combined Authority will provide a single point of accountability through a directly elected Mayor and permit the exercise of devolved powers arising from the Government's devolution agenda. This should deliver tangible benefits to the people of Greater Lincolnshire as defined in the Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Agreement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Establishment of the Authority**

A Mayoral Combined Authority shall be established pursuant to Section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 (LDEDCA).

2. **Name of the Authority**

The name of the Authority shall be The Greater Lincolnshire Combined Authority.

3. **Area of the Authority**

The area comprising the administrative areas of Lincolnshire County Council, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council and incorporating the local government areas of:

- Boston Borough Council
- City of Lincoln Council
- East Lindsey District Council
- Lincolnshire County Council
- North East Lincolnshire Council
- North Kesteven District Council
- North Lincolnshire Council
- South Holland District Council
- South Kesteven District Council
- West Lindsey District Council

4. **Provision for a Directly Elected Mayor**

4.1 There shall be a directly elected mayor for the area of the Combined Authority pursuant to section 107A of LDEDCA ("the Mayor"). The Mayor will be elected in May 2017. The provisions of Schedule 5B of LDEDCA shall apply subject to paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 below.

4.2 The term of office of the Mayor elected in May 2017 shall be three years and the next election for the return of a mayor shall take place in the third year thereafter and on the same day of ordinary election.

4.3 The term of office of a Mayor elected in accordance with paragraph 4.2 and any mayor thereafter shall be four years and each subsequent election shall take place in each fourth year thereafter on the same day of ordinary election.

4.4 The Mayor shall appoint one of the members of the Combined Authority to be the Deputy Mayor in accordance with section 107C of LDEDCA and the Deputy Mayor shall
a) hold office until the end of the term of office of the mayor subject to paragraph b) below;

b) cease to be Deputy Mayor if at any time the Mayor removes him or her from office, the person resigns as Deputy Mayor or the person ceases to be a member of the Combined Authority;

c) act in the place of the Mayor if for any reason the Mayor is unable to act or the office of mayor is vacant.

4.5 If a vacancy arises in the office of Deputy Mayor, the Mayor must appoint another member of the Combined Authority to be the Deputy Mayor.

4.6 If for any reason the Mayor is unable to act or the office of mayor is vacant and the Deputy Mayor is unable to act or the office of the deputy mayor is vacant the other members of the Combined Authority must act together in place of the Mayor, taking decisions by a simple majority.

5 Membership of the Combined Authority

5.1 The Constituent Councils of the Combined Authority shall be the councils listed in paragraph 3 above.

5.2 In addition the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership ("GLLEP") shall be a non-constituent participant in the Combined Authority.

5.3 There shall be 12 (twelve) members of the Combined Authority ("a Member"). Voting Members shall be as set out in paragraph 5.12.

5.4 The Mayor shall be a member of the Combined Authority.

5.5 Each Constituent Council shall appoint one of its elected members to be a Member of the Combined Authority.

5.6 In addition to the Members appointed under paragraph 5.5 each Constituent Council shall appoint one of its elected members to be a substitute member ("Substitute Member").

5.7 The GLLEP shall nominate one of its Directors to be a Member of the Combined Authority, and in addition shall nominate a Director to be a substitute; such substitute to be a business representative. Such nominated Directors shall become a Member or Substitute Member as the case may be from the date on which written notice of nomination by the GLLEP is received by the Combined Authority.

5.8 A Member ceases to be a Member or a Substitute Member ceases to be a Substitute Member if they cease to be a member of the Constituent Council that appointed them or the GLLEP as the case may be.

5.9 A Member or Substitute Member may resign by giving written notice to the Proper Officer of the Constituent Council that appointed them or the GLLEP as
the case may be. The relevant Constituent Council or GLLEP shall notify the
Combined Authority forthwith of any such resignation.

5.10 Where a Constituent Council's Member or Substitute Member's appointment
ceases, the relevant Constituent Council shall give notice of the appointment of
another of its elected members in that persons place as soon as possible.
Where a GLLEP Member or Substitute Member's appointment ceases, the
GLLEP shall nominate another of its Directors in that person's place as soon as
possible. Such nominated Director shall become a Member or Substitute
Member as the case may be from the date on which written notice of
nomination by the GLLEP is received by the Combined Authority.

5.11 The Constituent Councils or the GLLEP may terminate the appointment of a
Member or Substitute Member and replace that Member or Substitute Member
at any time by giving not less than 14 days written notice to the Combined
Authority and the termination and replacement shall take effect on the expiry of
such notice.

5.12 Members and Substitute Members appointed by the Constituent Councils shall
be voting Members of the Combined Authority. Members and Substitute
Members nominated by the GLLEP shall be non-voting Members unless the
voting members of the Combined Authority determine otherwise in which case
the GLLEP Member and Substitute Member shall be a voting Member of the
Combined Authority on all issues falling for decision by the Combined Authority,
subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

5.13 The Combined Authority may permit other bodies to become non-constituent
participants in the Combined Authority and determine whether to confer voting
right on any Member appointed by that body.

6 Chair

6.1 Until the taking up office of the directly elected mayor, the chair of the
Combined Authority shall be appointed by the Combined Authority from among
its Constituent Council Members

6.2 From the point at which he or she takes office, the Mayor will act as Chair to the
Combined Authority.

7 Functions

7.1 The Order constituting the Combined Authority shall not make provision for the
exercise by the Combined Authority or the Mayor of any of the functions of the
Constituent Councils.

8 Functions of the Mayor
8.1 The functions devolved from central government set out in Appendix A to this Scheme shall be functions of the mayoral combined authority that are exercisable only by the Mayor ("the Mayoral Functions").

8.2 In exercising the Mayoral Functions the Mayor shall have the same powers as are conferred on the Combined Authority under section 113A of LDEDCA subject to the same limitations as apply to the Combined Authority under section 113B of LDEDCA.

8.3 Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (which confers a general power of competence on local authorities) shall not be applied to the Mayor.

8.4 The Mayor shall not be given a power to direct under section 88 of the Local Transport Act 2008.

8.5 The Mayor shall exercise the Mayoral Functions concurrently with the Secretary of State (as regards transport functions) and the relevant public authority (as defined in section 105A(9) of LDEDCA as regards other functions).

9 Exercise of the Functions of the Mayor

9.1 The mayor shall arrange for the exercise the Mayoral Functions in accordance with section 107D(3)(a) and (b) of LDEDCA.

9.2 The Mayor shall not be authorised to arrange for the exercise of the Mayoral Functions through a committee as provided for in section 107D(3)(c)(ii).

9.3 The development and approval of the Mayor's budget shall be governed by paragraph 16 of this Scheme.

9.4 Before a decision is taken on the approval of any strategy falling within the remit of the Mayor under the Mayoral Functions whether that approval is to be given by the Mayor directly or otherwise, the Mayor shall consult the Combined Authority and:

   a) The spatial framework and any supplementary planning documents referred to in paragraph 2.1 of Appendix A shall require the unanimous approval of the Constituent Council Members of the Combined Authority;

   b) the transport plan referred to in paragraph 1.6 of Appendix A and any spending plans or plans for the allocation of transport-related funding shall be treated as rejected or modified if two thirds of the Constituent Council members of the Combined Authority vote to modify or reject it as long as the two thirds includes the Combined Authority Members from each of Lincolnshire County Council, North East Lincolnshire Council and North Lincolnshire Council; and

   c) any other strategy or spending plans shall be treated as rejected if two thirds of the Constituent Council Members of the Combined Authority vote to reject it.
10 **Functions of the Combined Authority**

10.1 The Combined Authority shall have the functions set out in Appendix B to this Scheme.

10.2 Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (which confers a general power of competence on local authorities) shall be applied to the Combined Authority.

10.3 The Combined Authority will have the power contained in section 99 of the Local Transport Act 2008 by virtue of section 102A of that Act which can be exercised in conjunction with the general powers granted to it by section 113A and 113B of the LDEDCA.

10.4 The Combined Authority shall not be given a power to direct under section 88 of the Local Transport Act 2008

10.5 The Combined Authority shall exercise the Combined Authority's functions concurrently with the Secretary of State (as regards transport functions) and the relevant public authority (as defined in section 105A(9) of LDEDCA as regards other functions

11 **Proceedings of the Combined Authority**

11.1 Executive arrangements (within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2000) shall not apply to the Combined Authority. However, the discharge of the functions of the Combined Authority will be subject to the scrutiny arrangements set out in this Scheme.

11.2 Sections 101 and 102 of the Local Government Act 1972 apply to the Combined Authority in the exercise of its functions.

11.3 Notwithstanding paragraph 11.2 the following decisions shall only be taken in a meeting of the full Combined Authority

   a) approval of the borrowing limits, treasury management strategy including reserves, investment strategy, borrowing and budget of the Combined Authority including the amount of any expenses to be met by the Constituent Councils under paragraph 15 of this Scheme;

   b) approval of the Combined Authority Standing Orders and any amendments to them;

   c) appointing the Chair of the Combined Authority pending the Mayor taking office

   d) approving the establishment of Committees, their terms of reference and composition and making appointments to them including the Overview and Scrutiny Committee referred to in paragraph 12 of this Scheme and the Audit Committee referred to in paragraph 13 of this Scheme

   e) the making of any decision referred to in paragraph 9.4 of this Scheme
f) the making of proposals to the Secretary of State for the conferring on the Combined Authority of additional functions or powers

g) approval of the making of arrangements for the exercise of the functions of any Constituent Council;

h) admission of any body to non-constituent participation in the Combined Authority or the conferring of voting rights on any member appointed by such bodies;

i) the giving or not giving of consent to the making of any Order by the Secretary of State in relation to the Combined Authority under any legislation including LDEDCA;

j) appointment and dismissal of the Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and the officer with responsibility for the proper administration of the Combined Authority's financial affairs;

11.4 All decisions of the Combined Authority shall be decided by a majority of those voting Members present and voting subject to that majority including the vote of the Mayor, subject to paragraphs 11.5 to 11.7 below.

11.5 Questions on the matters referred to in paragraphs 11.3a), 11.3b) and 11.3f) to 11.3j) inclusive and any other matters determined by the Combined Authority and set out in its Standing Orders require a unanimous vote in favour by all Constituent Council Members or Substitute Members acting in place of those Members, to be carried

11.6 The Combined Authority may in its Standing Orders make provision for special majority voting arrangements on specified reserved decisions or types of decisions in recognition that some decisions made by the CA could have a significant impact on some or all of the Constituent Councils and that the democratic mandate of each Constituent Council should be respected and preserved. Such special majority voting arrangements may include arrangements based on the principle that Constituent Councils directly affected by a decision must be part of the majority in order for that decision to carry.

11.7 Special majority voting arrangements contained in the Combined Authority's Constitution may not vary the voting arrangements set out in paragraph 9.4 of this Scheme.

11.8 The quorum of the Combined Authority is 7 voting Members or Substitute Members. The quorum for a committee or sub-committee of the Combined Authority shall be determined by the Combined Authority when establishing it.

11.9 Each voting Member shall have one vote.

11.10 There shall be no casting vote.

11.11 If a vote is tied it is deemed not to have been carried.
11.12 Proceedings shall not be invalidated by any vacancy amongst the Combined Authority's Members or by any defect in the appointment or qualification of any Member.

12 Scrutiny

12.1 There shall be an Overview & Scrutiny Committee of the Combined Authority pursuant to Schedule 5A of LDEDCA to exercise scrutiny functions over the Combined Authority.

12.2 Each Constituent Council will appoint one elected member to the Overview & Scrutiny Committee.

12.3 Overview & Scrutiny Committee membership shall not include a Combined Authority Member including the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

12.4 The Combined Authority shall appoint as Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee an elected member of one of the Constituent Councils who is not a member of a registered political party of which the Mayor is a member.

12.5 Each member on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee shall have one vote and there is to be no casting vote.

12.6 If a vote is tied it is deemed not to have been carried.

12.7 The Overview & Scrutiny Committee shall have power to:

a) Invite Combined Authority Members and officers, including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, to attend and answer questions

b) Review or scrutinise decisions or other actions taken in connection with the discharge of any functions which are the responsibility of the Combined Authority or the Mayor

c) Make reports or recommendations to the Combined Authority and the Mayor with respect to the discharge of any functions which are the responsibility of the Combined Authority or the Mayor

d) Make reports or recommendations to the Combined Authority and the Mayor on matters that affect the authority's area or the inhabitants of the area

e) In respect of any decision made but not implemented by either the Combined Authority or the Mayor, direct that the decision is not to be implemented while it is under review or scrutiny and to recommend that the decision be reconsidered

f) Invite others to attend meetings of the Committee
12.8 Where the Overview & Scrutiny Committee makes a report they may also publish it and require a response from the Combined Authority or the Mayor as the case may be.

12.9 The notice published must give the Combined Authority or the Mayor 2 months to consider and respond to the report.

13 Audit

13.1 The Combined Authority will establish an Audit Committee pursuant to Schedule 5A of LDEDCA to fulfil the functions set out in paragraph 13.3.

13.2 The membership of the Audit Committee shall be determined by the Combined Authority but one member of the Committee shall be an independent person.

13.3 The Audit Committee will have the power to:

   a) Review and scrutinise the Office of the Mayor and Combined Authority’s financial affairs;

   b) Review and assess the Mayor and Combined Authority’s risk management, internal control and corporate governance arrangements;

   c) Review and assess the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which resources have been used in discharging the Combined Authority’s functions and the Mayoral Functions; and

   d) Make reports and recommendations to the Combined Authority and/or the Mayor in relation to any reviews carried out in relation to the matters stated above.

14 Records, Standing Orders and Remuneration

14.1 Proceedings and the names of members present at meetings must be recorded. Such proceedings will be agreed as an accurate record by members of the CA.

14.2 The Combined Authority may make Standing Orders.

14.3 No Basic or Special Responsibility Allowances will be payable by the Combined Authority.

14.4 The reimbursement of travel and subsistence or other sundry expenses will be the responsibility of the Member’s Constituent Council or other appointing body.

15 Funding of the Exercise of Combined Authority Functions

15.1 The expenses of the Combined Authority that are reasonably attributable to the exercise of its functions (excluding Mayoral Functions) will be met by the Constituent Councils.
15.2 The Combined Authority shall be a levying body under section 74 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and shall have the power to issue a levy to its Constituent Councils in respect of the expenses referred to in paragraph 15.1. Such levy shall be apportioned between the Constituent Councils in equal one tenth shares.

15.3 The Combined Authority will agree an annual budget identifying its expenditure and sources of income including any amount payable by the Constituent Councils under paragraph 15.2.

16 Funding of the Exercise of Mayoral Functions

16.1 In the financial year 2017/18 the costs of the Mayor that are incurred in, or in connection with the exercise of the Mayoral Functions will be met by the Constituent Councils. Such costs shall be apportioned between the Constituent Councils in equal one tenth shares.

16.2 In any financial year following 2017/18 the costs of the Mayor that are incurred in, or in connection with the exercise of the Mayoral Functions may be met from precepts issued by the Combined Authority under section 40 of the Local Government Act 1992.

16.3 The Combined Authority will be a major precepting authority under section 39 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 but only in relation to expenditure incurred by the Mayor in or in connection with the exercise of the Mayoral Functions.

16.3A The function of issuing a precept under Chapter 4 of Part 1 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 shall (subject to the following provisions of this paragraph 16) be a function only exercisable by the Mayor acting on behalf of the Combined Authority.

16.4 The Mayor shall maintain a fund in relation to receipts arising and liabilities incurred in the exercise of the Mayoral Functions.

16.5 Prior to each financial year beginning with the financial year 2018/19 the mayor shall follow a process for the development of his or her budget (including the amount of any precept under paragraph 16.2) for the exercise of Mayoral Functions for the financial year in question that is in accordance with Regulations or, in the absence of Regulations has the following characteristics:

a) preparation of a draft budget to include expenditure plans and income including the proposed precept under paragraph 16.2 above;

b) scrutiny of the draft budget by the other members of the Combined Authority and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee appointed under paragraph 11 of this Scheme;
c) the making of changes to the draft budget as a result of such scrutiny; and

d) the approval of the draft budget in accordance with paragraph 16.6 below

16.6 The Mayor’s draft budget shall be treated as rejected if two thirds of the Constituent Council Members of the Combined Authority vote to reject it and the Mayor shall propose a revised draft budget

16.7 Subject to the making of enabling legislation, the Mayor shall have power to place a supplement of 2p per pound of rateable value on business rates to fund infrastructure with the agreement of the local business community through the GLLEP.

17 **Transfer of Property, Rights and Liabilities**

17.1 There shall be no transfer of property, rights or liabilities between the Combined Authority or the Mayor and the Constituent Councils.

18 **Local Enterprise Partnerships**

18.1 The Combined Authority recognises the importance of the Humber LEP and Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough LEP working closely with the Greater Lincolnshire Combined Authority. The Combined Authority commits to work with partners in the Midlands and the North of England to promote opportunities for pan–Midlands and pan-Northern collaboration.
APPENDIX A

COMBINED AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS EXERCISABLE ONLY BY THE MAYOR

Transport

1.1 To be responsible for a consolidated, multi-year local transport budget for the area of the Combined Authority devolved from HM Government consisting of the Integrated Transport Block or any equivalent or replacement funding for the same or similar functions as those covered by that funding.

1.2 For the financial years 2017/18 to 2020/21 inclusive the amounts and allocations of the local transport budget shall be as set out in respect of the Integrated Transport Block in the Table at Annex 1 to this Appendix A.

1.3 In each financial year referred to in Annex 1 and any other financial year in which the amounts devolved by HM Government are identified as allocated to individual Constituent Councils, the Mayor shall passport that funding to the relevant Constituent Council

1.4 In any financial year in which the amounts devolved by HM Government are not identified as allocated to individual Constituent Councils, the Mayor shall consult with the Combined Authority as to his spending plans in relation to the devolved amounts and approval of such spending plans shall be subject to paragraph 9.4b) of the Scheme.

1.5 The Mayor shall transfer to the relevant Constituent Council any amount identified as allocated to that Constituent Council in the spending plans approved pursuant to paragraph 1.4.

1.6 To exercise, concurrently with the relevant Constituent Councils to the extent that they have equivalent powers, such powers to franchise bus services in the Combined Authority area as shall be contained in future legislation to support delivery of smart and integrated ticketing across the Combined Authority's Constituent Councils

1.7 To produce and publish a local transport plan for the Combined Authority area without prejudice to Constituent Council duties to publish Local Transport Plans under section 9 of the Transport Act 2000.

Housing and Planning

1 Creation of a spatial framework and supplementary planning documents to act as a framework for managing strategic planning across the Combined Authority area with which all Local Development Plans will, where reasonably practicable and without resubmission for approval, generally conform

2 To have functions corresponding to those of the Mayor of London under Part 8 of the Localism Act 2011 to designate any area of land in the Combined Authority area as a mayoral development area leading to the establishment by Order of a Mayoral Development Corporation subject to the consent of any
Constituent Council in which the Development Corporation is intended to be used.

3 To make proposals for the creation of other emerging vehicles to help take forward large development or new settlements subject to the consent of any Constituent Council in which the vehicle is intended to be used.

4 To be consulted on and/or call in planning applications of potential strategic importance to the Combined Authority area.

Finance

1 To exercise the power under paragraph 16.7 of the Scheme

2 The function of issuing a precept under Chapter 4 of Part 1 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 in respect of mayoral functions

ANNEX 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding and Allocation</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
<th>2020/21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td><strong>Integrated transport block</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5.950</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.950</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.950</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Highways Maintenance Incentive formula** |         |         |         |         |
| North East Lincolnshire Council | 0.166   | 0.334   | 0.334   | 0.334   |
| North Lincolnshire Council | 0.383   | 0.771   | 0.771   | 0.771   |
| Lincolnshire County Council | 2.582   | 5.197   | 5.197   | 5.197   |
| **Total** | **3.131** | **6.303** | **6.303** | **6.303** |

| **Highways Maintenance Funding formula** |         |         |         |         |
| North East Lincolnshire Council | 1.774   | 1.606   | 1.606   | 1.606   |
| North Lincolnshire Council | 4.090   | 3.702   | 3.702   | 3.702   |
| Lincolnshire County Council | 27.571  | 24.955  | 24.955  | 24.955  |
| **Total** | **33.435** | **30.263** | **30.263** | **30.263** |
APPENDIX B
FUNCTIONS TO BE EXERCISED BY THE COMBINED AUTHORITY

Skills, Education and Employment

1. To nominate a person, whether or not a member of the Combined Authority to chair an Area Review of post-16 education and training in accordance with HM Government document "Reviewing Post-16 Education and Training Institutions". The review shall relate to institutions within the Combined Authority area taking into account provision in neighbouring areas and will lead to agreed recommendations. The review will include all post-16 education and training provision in the initial analysis phase. Recommendations will be focused on General FE and Sixth Form Colleges, however the Regional Schools Commissioner and the relevant local authorities will consider any specific issues arising from the reviews for school sixth form provision.

2. To take forward the outcomes of the Area Review.

3. Following the Area Review, and in partnership with local colleges, providers and the GLLEP, to publish a Local Skills Plan which:
   a) identifies the skills that local employers require;
   b) reflects the Combined Authority’s ambitions for a more highly skilled workforce through better collaboration between local Colleges and providers; and
   c) identifies appropriately tailored and accessible provision for the local workforce

   and then collaborate with colleges and providers, with appropriate support from HM government agencies with responsibilities for skills to work towards the implementation of the Plan.

4. For the 2017/18 academic year, and, if necessary, following the Area Review, to work with HM Government to vary the block grant allocations made to 16+ education and training providers in the Combined Authority area so as to reflect local commissioning priorities and outcomes within an agreed framework.

5. Subject to the readiness conditions in paragraph 6 below, from the 2018/19 academic year onwards, to receive fully devolved HM Government budgets (calculated on a funding formula taking into account a range of demographic, educational and labour market factors) for 19+ education and training and to exercise within the Combined Authority area the functions of the Secretary of State under the following provisions of the Apprenticeship Skills Children and Learning Act 2009

   a) Section 86 except subsection (1)(b)
   b) Section 87
   c) Section 88 (but not any power to make Regulations)
   d) Section 90 (but not any power to make Regulations)

6. Pursuant to the functions referred to in paragraph 4 above, to be responsible for allocations to providers and the outcomes to be achieved, consistent with statutory entitlements and proportionate requirements set by HM Government
about outcome information to be collected in order to allow students to make informed choices.

7 The readiness conditions for full devolution under paragraph 5 above are that:

a) Parliament has legislated to enable transfer to local authorities of the current statutory duties on the Secretary of State referred to in paragraph 4;

b) Completion of the Area Review process;

c) After the Area Review is complete, agreed arrangements are in place between HM Government and the Combined Authority to ensure that devolved funding decisions take account of the need to maintain a sustainable and financially viable 16+ provider base;

d) Clear principles and arrangements have been agreed between HM government and the Combined Authority for sharing financial risk and managing failure of 16+ providers, reflecting the balance of devolved and national interest and protecting the taxpayer from unnecessary expenditure and liabilities;

e) Learner protection and minimum standards arrangements are agreed between HM Government and the Combined Authority; and

f) Funding and provider management arrangements, including securing financial assurance, are agreed between HM Government and the Combined Authority in a way that minimises costs and maximises consistency and transparency.

8 The Careers and Enterprise Company and the National Careers Service will collaborate with the Combined Authority to ensure that local priorities are fed into careers provision such that it is employer-led, integrated and meets local needs through direct involvement and collaboration in the design of careers and enterprise provision for all ages.

9 To be the point of contact and recipient in the Combined Authority area of HM Government advice to ensure awareness of resources to work to secure more apprenticeship places with employers, particularly among Small and Medium Enterprises and also drive up demand from individuals looking for apprenticeships. A particular focus will be made on increasing apprenticeship places in Greater Lincolnshire’s priority sectors including Agri-food, Manufacturing, Health and Care, low carbon and Visitor Economy.

10 To be responsible for the Apprenticeship Grant for Employers (AGE) and to receive AGE funding for use alongside mainstream apprenticeship participation funding to incentivise employers to offer apprenticeships, with power to vary the criteria associated with the grant (e.g. size and sector of business) to meet local needs. The Skills Funding Agency will work with the Greater Lincolnshire Combined Authority to identify an appropriate share.

11 To help tackle long-term unemployment in Greater Lincolnshire, HM Government will consult with the Combined Authority as part of the design process for future employment support, from April 2017, for harder to help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. This will provide an opportunity for Combined Authority to feed into the national design of the new Work and Health Programme.
12 To develop a business case for an innovative pilot to support those who do not qualify for mainstream DWP programmes. The business case should set out the evidence to support the proposed pilot, cost and benefits and robust evaluation plans, to enable the proposal to be taken forward through the Combined Authority, subject to Ministerial approval.

13 To engage with Job Centre Plus so that the opportunities for greater integration of support and services are identified and the Combined Authority has an opportunity to share experience from previous schemes and influence the design of provision of local and flexible funding, with the main aim of supporting people back to work.

14 To work with Job Centre Plus (supported by HM Government) to overcome barriers to employment, so that local provision can be directed towards solutions that improve access to work through alternative transport opportunities, raising aspirations of young people by increasing to access significant business locations.

**Accelerated Growth (Business Support and Innovation)**

1 To work with HM Government to support the development of the Greater Lincolnshire Growth Hubs so that it joins-up and co-ordinates all public, private, national and local support to ensure businesses get the help they need to boost their productivity and grow across the Combined Authority area.

2 To work in partnership with HM Government to help the growth hub to: become sustainable; connect small businesses with national services that support exports, innovation, access to finance and skills; collaborate on innovative business support evaluation projects which develop robust evidence about what works; and share best practice widely to deliver better outcomes for the country as a whole.

3 To be the point of contact within the Combined Authority area for greater co-operation ensured by HM Government with all relevant national and local resources for business support programmes, including UKTI, to give businesses a joined-up, simplified service that meets their needs and priorities.

4 To agree a joint export plan with a dual-key approach to activities and reporting on outputs and outcomes; and agree, and tailor UKTI export support services to reflect local priorities within the context of a ring-fenced trade services resource within the Combined Authority area, subject to departmental budget changes.

5 To establish with HM Government a six-monthly update meeting with the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub board and the BIS sector specialists including UKTI to align the targeting of existing contracted support to meet the GLLEP growth sectors. HM Government will offer Greater Lincolnshire expert advice and support through the Smart Specialisation Advisory Hub, and associated workshops, to support activities part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

6 To prepare with UKTI a joint inward investment strategy which fully reflects Greater Lincolnshire’s key sectoral strengths and ambitious targets to increase growth sector output and employment in Agri-tech/Food and Drink, Energy/Offshore Wind and Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing. This will include support to ensure the propositions for each sector are clearly articulated and that there is awareness of the offer amongst relevant sector teams and
strengthened partnership between locally delivered services and embassy/consulate contacts overseas (via the Project Matchmaker initiative or other UKTI post-LEP matching arrangement).

7 To explore with UKTI opportunities for further collaboration including:
   a) co-location, where it will not harm the overall working efficiency of the investment model; and
   b) the use of national campaign budgets for overseas inward investment promotional activity within the Midlands Engine programme.

8 To explore with HM Government Visit England and Visit Britain opportunities for further collaboration including to establish the scope for aligning future marketing activity with Visit England, Visit Britain and DCMS' Five Point Plan to support tourism growth in Greater Lincolnshire.

**Transport**

1 In its capacity as the new area-wide transport body responsible for determining, managing and delivering the Mayor's transport plans, to work in partnership with the existing transport bodies currently operating in the region.

2 To enter into, together with HM Government, joint working arrangements with Highways England on operations, maintenance and local investment through a new Memorandum of Understanding to support better integration between local and national networks.

3 To receive and manage the highways maintenance funding provided by HM Government and identified in Annex 1 to Appendix A to this Scheme as "Highways Maintenance Incentive formula" and "Highways Maintenance Funding formula".

4 For the financial years 2017/18 to 2020/21 inclusive the amounts and allocations of the highways maintenance funding shall be as set out in respect of the above mentioned headings in the Table at Annex 1 to Appendix A to this Scheme.

5 In each financial year referred to in Annex 1 to Appendix A and any other financial year in which the amounts devolved by HM Government are identified as allocated to individual Constituent Councils, the Combined Authority shall passport that funding to the relevant Constituent Council.

6 In any financial year in which the amounts devolved by HM Government are not identified as allocated to individual Constituent Councils, the Combined Authority shall determine its spending plans in relation to the devolved amounts and approval of such spending plans shall be subject to unanimous approval under paragraph 11.5 of the Scheme.

7 The Combined Authority shall transfer to the relevant Constituent Council any amount identified as allocated to that Constituent Council in the spending plans approved pursuant to paragraph 6 above.
Housing and Planning

1 To produce a strategic infrastructure delivery plan by September 2017 to identify the infrastructure needed to support the increased funding of new homes, and proposals to fund this through devolved infrastructure funds, through national programmes and through local funding.

2 With HM Government, establish a Joint Investment and Assets Board, chaired by the Mayor of the Combined Authority, to review all land and property (including surplus property and land) held by the public sector, building on its One Public Estate Programme and invest in strategic infrastructure priorities. The Board will include representatives from HM Government. This Board will ensure there is a sufficient, balanced supply of readily available sites for commercial and residential development to meet the demands of a growing Greater Lincolnshire economy. It will create a comprehensive database of available public and private sector land, identify barriers to its disposal/development, and develop solutions to address those barriers to help Greater Lincolnshire Combined Authority meet its housing goals and to unlock more land for employment use.

3 To establish with the assistance of HM Government stronger partnership with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) to ensure that Greater Lincolnshire’s strategic housing objectives are delivered, and that centrally and locally managed investments are strategically aligned including alignment of HCA investment with the local Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

4 To develop detailed proposals meeting value for money and other funding criteria, on the basis of which HM Government will work with the Combined Authority and its Constituent Councils to provide:

   a) Support on large sites: strong partnership to support key large housing sites (1,500 homes +) with brokerage at the local (through Homes and Communities Agency support) and central government level to help resolve barriers, with utility companies, or government agencies, which are holding up the development process. Continued discussions to secure longer term frameworks for funding of key sites, subject to the development of a business case, value for money and other funding criteria.

   b) Support on new settlements: support in line with local areas’ ambitions for any new housing settlements, including any new settlements based on garden town principles, to be taken forward via Mayoral Development Corporations or other emerging vehicles. Subject to Parliament, the HM Government intends to strengthen legislation to make it easier to set up new town style vehicles.

   c) Joint action to deliver early on starter homes: bringing forward sites where housing delivery would not otherwise have happened. The Homes and Communities Agency will work in partnership with the area’s local authorities to identify and invest in suitable land.

   d) Support for streamlining planning delivery: to enable local planning authorities to accelerate housing growth. This could include the development of proposals for ambitious reforms in the way that planning services are delivered, and which could enable greater flexibility in the way that fees are set, with a particular focus on proposals which can streamline the process for applicants and accelerate decision making.
e) **Continued dialogue**: the opportunity for continued dialogue on the longer term potential for greater leadership and autonomy in housing delivery, and a greater role in housing funding decision-making in Greater Lincolnshire.

5 To adopt and promote a strategic approach to spatial planning issues in support of the Combined Authority’s ambitions and objectives.

**Water**

1 To lead on the development of a scrutinised, integrated, evidence-based flood risk and water management investment programme for the Combined Authority area, working with the GLLEP Water Management Board and co-ordinating and aligning the equivalent flood risk and water management strategies and programmes for Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire building on the existing joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy, its Common Works Programme, and the area’s Water Management Plan.

2 To receive relevant specific devolved powers and resources from HM Government and:
   a) To propose evidence-based reprioritisation of capital water management investment in the Combined Authority area, to better utilise current levels of national funding, maximise local benefit and attract increased investment, whilst maintaining and where possible enhancing national and local commitments to protect people, property and land up to 2021.
   b) To identify, propose and develop opportunities to take on more local responsibility for delivering projects in the investment programme, especially where this would generate efficiencies and generate private and commercial contributions.
   c) To ensure that delivery of local and national programmes within the Combined Authority area are effectively integrated and mutually supportive.
   d) To implement local scheme prioritisation to develop appropriate approaches to sustain lower consequence systems and schemes, which currently are liable to reduced funding when competing in a national context against higher consequence systems.
   e) To further develop local prioritised programmes of water management, forming the basis of a long-term future capital investment programme delivering against local priorities and driving growth.

3 To collaborate with the Constituent Councils, Internal Drainage Boards (IDB), HM Government and national and local stakeholders to seek to extend the IDB boundaries to the extent permitted by the Land Drainage Act, to maximise IDB coverage across Greater Lincolnshire and to seek authorisation for IDBs to extend their levy raising powers across the whole of those areas.

4 To explore and lead actions in conjunction with HM Government to attract business investment in water efficiency and water management.

5 To contribute to the outcomes from the Water Resources Study commissioned by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP and the objectives set out in the resulting Greater Lincolnshire LEP’s Water Management Plan, developing and exploring new powers with which to do so.
6 Within the confines of the existing National Planning Policy Framework, to take into account the high standards of water management that exist in Greater Lincolnshire and the potential to promote water management methods that mitigate this risk together with a more consistent and co-ordinated approach to ensuring development that is appropriately and sustainably designed and delivered (both residential and business focussed) to drive growth and prosperity.

Public Sector Transformation

Public Protection

1 To work with HM Government to ensure HM Government understands the needs of local offenders so as to improve commissioning of services for local Lincolnshire offenders in community and in prison informed by Greater Lincolnshire’s aim to create a whole system approach to criminal justice, which includes out of court disposals, restorative justice, community and custodial rehabilitation, with a truly effective re-integration policy to tackle social exclusion by supporting and encouraging people into work and productive lives.

2 To pursue ongoing engagement with relevant agencies (particularly the National Offender Management Service) facilitated by HM Government to better understand Greater Lincolnshire’s position and aims with regard to prison estate and related services and identify opportunities for collaboration, whilst making sure that prison provision for Greater Lincolnshire offenders is in line with current national prison reform plans.

3 To work with HM Government, the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and local prison governors to link adult education and skills training provision in the community with education provision in prisons.

4 To work with HM Government to move towards a co-commissioning arrangement for commissioning services for Greater Lincolnshire offenders with short term sentences (2 years and under), in both prison and in the community.

5 To receive support from HM Government and work with HM Government to develop a Memorandum of Understanding involving relevant local parties to support the process for collaborative working and set out the areas for further detailed work to ensure that the Combined Authority can take on a greater role in the commissioning of offender management services, alongside the National Offender Management Service, including local prison governors, to allow more local flexibility, innovation and better coordination with other local services including healthcare and accommodation.

6 To work with HM Government to explore options for greater local input into the provision of court services in the Combined Authority area to ensure access to justice is maintained across the area.

7 To work with HM Government to explore opportunities the HMCTS Reform Programme will create through greater digitisation of court and tribunal services in the Combined Authority area.

8 To work with HM Government through the Youth Justice Review, to explore options for a more devolved youth justice system.
Finance and Funding

1 To create a Single Investment Fund (SIF) that draws together local and agreed national funding streams to deliver an ambitious investment programme across the Combined Authority area to unlock its economic potential.

2 To prioritise investment based on economic impact.

3 The SIF shall include an additional £15m per annum of funding for 30 years (75% capital and 25% revenue), which will form part of the Greater Lincolnshire single pot. The fund will be subject to a jointly agreed 5-yearly gateway assessment process to confirm the investment has contributed to economic growth.

4 To work with HM Government to agree specific funding flexibilities with a joint ambition to give to the Combined Authority a single pot to invest in its economic growth. This pot will comprise a flexible, multi-year settlement providing the freedom to deliver its growth priorities, including the ability to re-direct funding to reflect changing priorities. This local freedom will be over a range of budgets to be determined by the Combined Authority and HM Government. The Combined Authority will have the flexibility to secure substantial private and public sector leverage. The Combined Authority will also be able to use capital receipts from asset sales as revenue funding for public service transformational initiatives. HM Government expects to disburse this agreed settlement to the Combined Authority annually in advance.

4A To adopt an assurance framework which establishes the responsibilities, processes and principles that will underpin the delivery of the SIF/single pot. The assurance framework shall ensure that schemes that offer maximum benefits and value for money are prioritised for investment. The selected schemes will be assessed to ensure they deliver value for money (where the economic benefits of the scheme exceed the costs of investment and maintenance) contribute to the Greater Lincolnshire Devolution Agreement, Local Plan, Strategic Economic Plan and GLLEP objectives and can be delivered on time and to budget. Investment decisions should be taken with formal GLLEP involvement.

5 To work with HM Government to test whether it will be possible to grant to the Combined Authority Intermediate Body Status for ERDF, ESF and the EU Growth Programme part of EAFRD funding enabling greater influence and decision making in respect of the European Structural Investment Funds 2014-2020 (European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Funds (ESF) and the EU Growth Programme element of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)). This will allow the area to integrate and align investments with other aspects of the devolution deal and local economic priorities, to improve performance and maximise economic impact.

6 If so, to work with HM Government to agree a timescale to put this in place and develop an agreement between each Managing Authority and the Intermediate Body that will contain details of delegated responsibilities and accountabilities, performance management, resources, their funding and payment arrangements and other relevant details.

7 To bid for future allocations of national funding.
8 Working collaborative with the GLLEP in bringing forward a proposal for consideration by HM Government for a single allocation of the Local Growth Fund to support a programme of investment.

9 To work with HM Government to determine how prudential borrowing powers for Combined Authorities could apply within a framework of fiscal responsibility and accountability to the Combined Authority and local authorities.

10 To continue to set out proposals to HM Government for how local resources and funding can be pooled across Greater Lincolnshire.

11 To agree overall borrowing limits and capitalisation limits with HM Government and enter into formal agreements to engage in forecasting.

12 To provide information, explanation and assistance to the Office for Budget Responsibility where such information would assist in meeting their duty to produce economic and fiscal forecasts for the UK economy.

13 To agree a process to manage local financial risk across local public bodies and to jointly develop written agreements with HM Government on every devolved power or fund to agree accountability between local and national bodies.

**Equalities**

1 To adhere to the public sector equality duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 as if it was a public authority for the purposes of that section.