

LEP DIRECTORS BOARD

21st September 2018

Siemens, Teal Park Road, North Hykeham,
Lincoln, LN6 3AD

Paper 0 - Agenda

Time	Item and brief description	Lead	Access/Circulation
10.00	<u>Item 1- Welcome</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apologies and Declarations of Interest Approval of Minutes FOR DECISION Review of Actions Forward Plan 	Chair	Paper 1 attached Paper 1.1 attached Paper 1.2 attached
10.10	<u>Item 2 - Chair and LEP Directors' Report - FOR DISCUSSION</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Update Activity Report 	Chair and LEP Director	Paper 2 attached
10.20	<u>Item 3 - Strengthening of LEP Review and Geographic Proposals - FOR DECISION</u>	Chair	Paper 3 attached
11.00	<u>Item 4 Employment & Skills - FOR DISCUSSION</u> Clare Hughes LEP with three ESB Board Members, Gary Headland (Lincoln College), Cllr Bradwell (LCC) and Angela Borman (Siemens)	Herman Kok, Chair of the Employment and Skills Board	Paper 4 attached
11.45	<u>Item 5 - UKSPF and future funding for Greater Lincolnshire - FOR DECISION</u>	Pat Doody, Chair of ESIF Committee	Paper 5 attached
12.00	<u>Item 6 - Housing & Infrastructure Delivery across Greater Lincolnshire - FOR DISCUSSION</u>	Ian Fytche, Chief Executive NKDC	Paper 6 attached
12.30	Item 7 - Growth Deal Quarterly Dashboard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report and Dashboards for Q4 2017/18 and Q1 2018/19. 	Ruth Carver	Papers 7, 7.1 and 7.2 attached
12.35	Any Other Business and Close		

Attendees: Ursula Lidbetter (Chair & Lincs Co-op), David Dexter (Vice Chair & FSB), Cllr Colin Davie (LCC), Cllr Craig Leyland (ELDC), Cllr Peter Wheatley (NELC), Cllr Ric Metcalfe (CoL), Cllr Rob Waltham (NLC), Chris Baron (Butlins, Skegness) Dean Fathers (Health), Herman Kok (Lindums), Mary Stuart (UoL), Pat Doody (Nat West), Pete Moore (LCC), Richard Wills (LCC), Steve Middlebrough (Siemens)

Apologies: None at present

Observers: Pete Holmes (BEIS), Graham Pendlebury (DfT), Simon Green (NLC), Chris Duffill (NELC)

Officers: Ruth Carver, Clare Hughes, Liz Shut, Lauren King (Note Taker)

For Agenda items: Item 4 -Employment & Skills Board Members -Cllr Bradwell, Angela Borman, Gary Headland, CX at Lincoln College. Item Housing - Ian Fytche CX at NKDC and Phil Roberts, NKDC

Parking Arrangements

Arrangements not required - parking available at Siemens

Additional Papers Pack (just for information and not for printing)

AP1 - GLLEP Quarterly Business Briefing

Key dates for LEP Board Members 2018

LEP Conference - 28th September 2018 - EPIC

Water Management Board

8th November 2018

Manufacturing Board

2nd October 2018

Visitor Economy Board

3rd October 2018

Employment & Skills Board

3rd October 2018 - Skills Board Planning Session,
21st November 2018

Innovation Council

19th September 2018, 11th December 2018

Growth Hub Governance Board

13th November 2018

ESIF Sub-Committee

19th September 2018, 5th December 2018

Date for Away Day still to be confirmed - December 2018



LEP DIRECTORS BOARD

20th July 2018

Bishop Grosseteste University, Longdales
Road, Lincoln

Draft Minutes

Draft Minutes

<p><u>Present:</u></p> <p><u>Board Directors:</u> Ursula Lidbetter (Chair) (Lincs Co-op), David Dexter (FSB) , Cllr Colin Davie (LCC), Cllr Craig Leyland (ELDC), Cllr Peter Wheatley (NELC), Cllr Rob Waltham (NLC), Cllr Ric Metcalfe (CLC), Chris Baron (Butlins), Pat Doody (Nat West); Dean Fathers (Health),</p> <p><u>LEP Executive:</u> Ruth Carver, Liz Shutt (LEP and UoL), Louise Kempton Sue Groves (Note Taker)</p> <p><u>Observers:</u> Pete Holmes (CLOG BEIS), Ange Blake (NELC), Pete Moore (S151 LCC),</p> <p><u>Apologies:</u> Herman Kok (Lindums), Steve Middlebrough (Siemens), Prof Mary Stuart (UoL) Richard Wills (LCC), Graham Pendlebury Observer (DfT)</p> <p><u>Guests:</u> Louise Kempton Newcastle University)</p>	
<p><u>Welcome by the Chair</u></p> <p><u>Apologies and Declarations of Interest</u></p> <p>Formal apologies were received from the following Directors: Herman Kok, Lindums, Steve Middlebrough (Siemens), Prof Mary Stuart (UoL), Richard Wills (LCC), Graham Pendlebury (DfT)</p> <p>Declarations of Interest: Full declarations of interest can be found at: https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/documents/declarations-of-interest-nov-2016/</p> <p>Declarations of Interest: Cllr Rob Waltham - Report on the Northern Junction Roundabout (Paper 2) Simon Green - Report on the northern Junction Roundabout (Paper 2) Cllr Colin Davie - Promotion Investment (Paper 7)</p> <p>The Chair welcomed Pete Moore, LCC S151 to the meeting, and reported on a meeting with Graham Pendlebury, a Director at DfT, who is our new Senior Government Sponsor.</p>	
<p><u>Minutes and Matters Arising</u></p> <p>The minutes of the 25th May 2018 were accepted as a true record and can be published on the website. Any matters arising are included on this Board's agenda.</p> <p><u>Paper 1: Matters Arising</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Claire Perry, MP still to be arranged, early September. • LEP Review is part of the Directors Report • LIS - Three successful LIS roundtables held to date in Spalding, Boston and Lincoln. Louth scheduled for 24th July 2018, and working on northern Lincolnshire MP roundtable during summer recess. • Paper 1.1: Review of Actions - the action list will be updated as and when actions are completed. • Paper 1.2: Forward Plan -September agenda LEP Review, Brexit Monitoring, UKSPF and future funding for Greater Lincolnshire, Housing and Infrastructure, Midlands Engine to be on September Board agenda, 	<p>CLoG</p> <p>Cathy Jones</p> <p>LEP Team</p>

move the Skills, Energy Strategy, BREXIT Action Plan to the November Board agenda.	
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Simon Green NLC left the room

Paper 2: Discharge of Condition - Report on the Northern Junction Roundabout Scheme and the Southern Junction Proposal, M1181 at Scunthorpe

Following consideration of the Officer Report published on 13 July 2018 with Appendices and the letter from Pinder Reaux dated 19 July 2018, the Board made a decision as to whether or not to proceed with the contracting stage with North Lincolnshire Council ("**NLC**") in relation to the Northern Junction scheme now taking into account all information currently known or to await the outcome of the judicial review challenge before deciding whether or not to enter into the contracting stage with NLC.

Action - That the Greater Lincolnshire LEP should proceed with the contracting stage with NLC now.

The decision was made, following review of the Board's decisions to date and taking all information currently available, including the points raised by SUFC in its judicial review challenge and representations for the reasons set out in the Officers Report. These reasons include but are not limited to the importance of the Northern Junction scheme proceeding and in particular that:-

- i) The Northern Junction scheme is capable of being delivered within the required timescales for SLGF funding;
- ii) The Northern Junction is pivotal in providing the infrastructure to access the Lincolnshire Lakes Development;
- iii) The Northern Junction will also provide access to the Strategic Mixed Use Area which has an existing planning permission to host a commercial park;
- iv) The Northern Junction scheme is crucial in order to unlock the Lincolnshire Lakes Development;
- iv) The Northern Junction scheme will also serve to alleviate congestion issues around Berkeley Circle roundabout in Scunthorpe;
- v) That it is unclear as to how the Northern Junction scheme can proceed without funding from the GL LEP.
- vi) There is a clear and overwhelming need to proceed with the Northern Junction scheme given the importance of the Northern Junction and the deliverability of the scheme may be placed at risk if the scheme does not proceed now.

Conditions to be included within the contractual agreement with GL LEP will be as follows:

- That NLC provide written confirmation that they will be responsible for meeting any increased costs and overruns that may arise;
- A revised programme for the delivery of the project and quarterly forecast for the drawdown of the SLGF to be provided;
- NLC shall ensure that outputs are delivered by 2021 and the contract shall contain clawback provisions if a proportion of the outputs are not achieved within that timescale;
- GL LEP is provided with written confirmation of sign off of the scheme by Highways England before any funding can be released to the project.
- The contractual agreement will also include a clause relating to shared risk between NLC and GL LEP should clawback need to be instigated following the court decision, prior to the

scheme having physically begun on site.

Simon Green returned to the meeting and Cllr Rob Waltham from NLC joined the meeting

Paper 3: Director's Report

RC presented this item. The Chair gave an overview of engagements since the last meeting, including nationally the Food and Drink Sector Council, the Retail Council, PM Councils and LEP Chairs and CX sessions. Graham Pendlebury, our new Government Sponsor visited Lincoln on the 12th July and toured the City of Lincoln, including the University and the Transport Hub. In the future, he intends to visit the ports in the North and South Lincolnshire and the executive team will work local partners to develop an itinerary.

LEP Team

Regionally, RC represented the LEP at the Midlands Connect, Routes to Growth report, and through various work streams on the work of the Midlands Engine.

The strengthening LEP Review is expected to be published on 23rd July 2018. It will also clarify Governance (Mary Ney Review), Geography (Overlaps) and composition of Board. Work will be required over the summer months and a response to the Review will be need by September. It was agreed that a working group will be formed, led by the Chair over the summer, with Cllr Metcalfe, Cllr Waltham, Pat Doody and Pete Moore. PH also stated he would be available for supporting this group.

An update on Midlands Engine, Midlands Connect and the East Midlands Strategic Alliance was given.

Changes in LEP Chairs in the East Midlands, Kevin Harris takes over from Nick Pulley as LEP Chair at LLEP, and Elizabeth Fagan, at D2N2. The East Midlands Chairs are setting up regular meetings.

Decision:

- Board approved Scott Fleming is appointed to the ESIF Committee to replace Jayne Mitchell.
- Board approved the recommendation that Nick Sandford (Woodland Trust), Professor Nigel Curry (Community Lincs) and Linda Grant (Generating Opportunity CIC) become members of GL Co Ltd.

LEP Team

LEP Team

Paper 4 - Financial Year End

Board members were informed that the Finance and Audit Committee had scrutinised the LEP finances up to 31st March 2018.

Decision:

- The LEP Board agreed to the renewal of the Cash Balance and Reserve Policy as recommended by the Finance & Audit Committee.
- The LEP Board agreed that, in line with Cash Balances and Interest Policy, the interest generated from the Invest and Grow Fund is retained with the fund and that costs are paid to LCC for the Accountable Body service, with the remainder being placed on the Core Reserve.
- The LEP Board agreed that interest repaid from existing Invest and Grow loans are retained with the Cash Balance 2.
- The LEP Board discussed the recommendations of the LEP Finance & Audit Committee on the utilisation of the uncommitted reserves as indicated and agreed to the proposal, namely £15,000 towards the

LEP Team to
action

<p>Housing and Growth Deal evidence base, and the funding of the Skills and Employment Manager within the LEP Team.</p>	
<p><u>Paper 6 - Brexit Impact</u></p> <p>The impact of BREXIT on Greater Lincolnshire had been presented to the Board at the last Board meeting, where it was suggested that an Action Plan would be developed and agreed at the November Board. The paper under consideration outlined the approach that would be taken with workstream activity over the summer and autumn in place making, skills, business support and innovation. A quarterly intelligence report on the impact and opportunities is being produced with the first quarter in September. Businesses are being monitored in order to see what they believe the impact will be.</p> <p>The challenges stem around and each of the areas should assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work already being undertaken locally, but may need to be tweaked; The challenge is UK wide and one that is not within the gift of LEPs or local partners to resolve; There is a specific local challenge or opportunity distinctive to Lincolnshire and the Action Plan should include resources and impact. <p>The proposed Action Plan will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local businesses to become "Brexit ready". Develop local skills in line with demand within the skills base and potential decline in some areas of workforce. Ensure Greater Lincolnshire is seen to be open for business by strengthening local strategy on place marketing and investment. Strengthen key sectors by encouraging innovation, collaborating with other regions and the continued implementation and development of sector plans. Integrate the findings into Strategy. 	
<p><u>Local Industrial Strategy - Presentation</u></p> <p>A presentation was given by Louise Kempton of Newcastle University, who has been employed to gather together the first phase of the LIS work. The work develops a framework to understand key areas that build on existing competencies and emerging technologies in the context of local challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>The work therefore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing data on Lincolnshire's economy Synthesise findings into framework Consultation with key stakeholders, including academia and public Review, revise and finalise model And will produce report <p>The findings were discussed in detail, and it was agreed that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the LEP Team should review the remits of the existing boards to develop further the areas of focus for the LIS Where there are gaps new groups to be developed, Dean Fathers should chair a Health Economy Board on behalf of Greater Lincolnshire 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Lincolnshire should publish its research phase, and move to the next stage of producing a LIS, and develop the six areas of focus, and identify Government departments and policies to work with 	
<u>Cllr Colin Davie, LCC, declared an interest in Paper 7 and left the room</u>	
<u>Paper 7 - Investment Promotion</u> The Board Directors noted the continued development of Team Lincolnshire and the success of the investment from Foreign Owned Companies during 2017/2018 and were happy to approve a contribution of £15,000 towards LCC attending MIPIM 2019.	
<u>Any Other Business</u> None.	
<u>Meeting closed at 12.30pm</u>	

GLLEP Board Actions

<u>GLLEP Board Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Person Responsible</u>	<u>Carried Out</u>
20 July 2017	Progress relationship with HCA	Pete Holmes/Ian Fytche	ongoing
	Explore options for smart/futuristic homes	Cllr Davie	Report July 2018
29 September 2017	Assurance Framework training for LEP Board and Investment Board members	Linsay HillPritchard	Awaiting new national assurance framework
	PR on Skills Capital Fund, use the grants being given to Lincoln and Stamford as a way you can demonstrate that GLLEP is investing in the digital agenda	Ruth Carver/Clare Hughes/Halina Davies	ongoing
24 November 2017	Update on progress and a report on enhancing scrutiny arrangements	Richard Wills	Jan 2018 – complete – LEP Review
	Decarbonisation Project – Humber LEP & GLLEP to share	Humber LEP & GLLEP - Simon Green	
	Self-Employment Project – figures captured Growth Hub	Samantha Harrison	
	Actions from the Digital Action Plan being implemented.	Angela Driver	
31st January 2018	Visitor Economy website and national profile	Ruth Carver	
	State of the Economy – next update should incorporate a single-page dashboard of key economic indicators, in line with the Business Plan	James Baty	
	Brexit – Action Plan to be formulated	James Baty	
	Business Rates Pilot – Update for the November Board	Angela Andrews	
	LEP Review – Implementation Plan to be discussed at July Board	Ruth Carver	
20th July 2018	GLLEP Executive to work with partners to produce itinerary for Government Sponsor to visit ports in North and South Lincolnshire	GLLEP Team	

Paper 1.2 - LEP Rolling Forward Planner 2018

Agenda Planner

Date and Meeting	Standing Items	Progress Reports/Reports back from Sub Groups	Areas for discussion and decision
20 July 2018 GLLEP Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of last meeting Management Report 	Local Industrial Strategy Approval of Financial Statement and recommendations for utilisation of reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Decision Brexit Action Plan
21 September 2018 GLLEP Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of last meeting Chair and Directors Report LIS QES Results Q2 2018 – September board 	Skills and the Economy – Joint meeting of the Skills Board and the LEP Board Housing – delivery across Greater Lincolnshire – Ian Fytche CX NKDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening LEP's Review – Geography and Implementation Quarter 2 Review
21 September 2018 GLLEP Investment Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of last meeting 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincolnshire Growth Fund – 3 business investments SLGF Prpject Quarter 2 review Feasibility Fund
30 November 2018 GLLEP Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Report Chair and Directors Report LIS QES Results Q3 2018 – November board 	Update on Business Rates Pilot – Angela Andrews, CX CLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brexit Action Plan Industrial Strategy - Liz Impact of the Lincolnshire Growth Hub and bi-annual report Energy Strategy and Hub
30 November 2018 GLLEP Investment Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of last meeting 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project approval
Tbc December Board Development and Strategy Session	Theme: LIS Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board Development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy Review and look forward

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

Board Directors are asked to note the content of this report and to agree the content of the Officers response on the Social Housing Green Paper.

1 Directors Business

Richard Wills, Director of Environment and Economy at Lincolnshire County Council is retiring at the end of September. He has been a director of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP since its formation in 2011. Lincolnshire County Council, have nominated Keith Ireland, the Chief Executive, to replace Richard as a Director. The LEP Board, the Employment and Skills Board, and the Finance and Audit Committee are currently recruiting private sector non-executive directors from across Greater Lincolnshire to join the LEP - The deadline is 30th September.

<https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/greater-lincolnshire-lep-seeks-new-members/>

2 Area One - Policy & Strategy

LEP Review

The LEP Review is covered elsewhere within the agenda.

CIPFA Guidance

Following the Mary Ney review new principles for how Sections 151 officers might work with LEPS have been produced within a guidance note published in August 2018. These principles will help inform our Assurance Framework and working practice going forward and the guidance document can be found at <https://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/reports/principles-for-section-151-officers-working-with-leps/>.

Midlands Connect - MC launched the 5th major report on setting out the case towards statutory Sub-national Transport Body status and the priority projects being championed for investment, to achieve the aim of growing the Midlands Economy. Ruth Carver, represented the East Midlands LEPS at the Launch. Our Routes to Growth, here:-
https://www.midlandsconnect.uk/media/1176/midlands-connect-ar-v18_final_web.pdf

Export Strategy - On 21st August the government launched the new Export Strategy. It ambitiously sets out how the aim to raise exports from 30 to 35% of our GDP, and strengthen the UK's position as one of the 21st century's great trading nations. Moving from 30 to 35 per cent will add over £100 billion pounds worth of exports to the current performance, helping UK businesses to generate higher returns, produce more higher paying jobs and provide more money for the exchequer. You can access the full Strategy via this link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/export-strategy-supporting-and-connecting-businesses-to-grow-on-the-world-stage/>

The 4 key points are:

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

- **Finance** - Ensure no viable export fails for lack of finance or insurance from the private sector
- **Connect** - UK businesses to overseas buyers, markets and each other
- **Inform** - Help businesses access the right information, advice and practical assistance
- **Encourage** - Encourage and inspire businesses that can export but have not started or are just beginning

Housing

The long-awaited Social Housing Green Paper, "A New Deal for Social Housing" was published during August. The main themes are of great significance in the social housing sector, but are not matters in which LEPs have any roles or responsibilities. They are summarised below.

- Ensuring homes are safe and decent
- Complaints resolution
- Empowering residents and strengthening the regulator
- Tackling stigma
- Expanding supply and supporting homeownership

The paper is subject to consultation which ends on 6 November 2018. It is proposed that we should submit an officer response (outlined below) to the consultation on those points which relate to expanding the supply of social housing, since this clearly aligns with our Strategic Economic Plan ambitions to deliver 100,000 homes by 2031. The following points should form the basis of our response.

It is recommended that we should welcome the green paper's recognition of the importance of new supply of social housing. However, in Greater Lincolnshire, we are currently only delivering around one-third of the level of affordable housing required. Government's plans to consult on the rules on how local authorities can use the money they receive from Right to Buy sales, as well as dropping plans to force local authorities to sell their most valuable homes should be welcomed. These policies have acted as barriers that prevent councils playing a full part in building the new affordable homes we so badly need. However, the continued restrictions on the borrowing cap in our area continue to limit the amount those local authorities with retained stock can borrow to support their building ambitions. In our response we should call for the recent increase in the borrowing cap should be extended to all areas and not limited to areas of greatest affordability pressure.

It is further recommended that we should welcome the return of guaranteed debt funding to help the development of affordable homes. Exploration of longer term "strategic partnerships" between government and developing social landlords is a further positive. This is intended to address the 'stop-start' nature of government's current approach to allocating funding for five years at a time, and should be endorsed.

Garden City

On 15th August 2018, the Government published the Garden Communities prospectus. It sets out how they can support local areas who want to create new garden communities, and the key qualities that they expect proposals to demonstrate. Available is tailored government assistance to

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

deliver garden communities of at least 1,500 homes, with priority given to those of over 10,000 homes. The deadline is 9th November.

The prospectus invites bids for ambitious, locally supported, proposals for new garden communities at scale. In return for tailored assistance to help design and deliver the vision for these places, we expect local areas to deliver significant housing and economic growth.

What do Government mean by garden communities? -The prospectus does not prescribe a single template for a garden community. Each garden community they choose to assist will have its own clear and distinct sense of identity.

Equally, it is not about creating dormitory towns, or places which just use 'garden' as a convenient label. This is about setting clear expectations for the quality of the development and how this can be maintained. We want to see vibrant, mixed-use, communities where people can live, work, and play for generations to come - communities which view themselves as the conservation areas of the future. Each will be holistically planned, self sustaining, and characterful. Whilst we do not want to impose a set of development principles on local areas, we expect that the garden communities to which we offer assistance will embrace the key qualities set out in the prospectus. Successful proposals will demonstrate how they are hard-wiring these qualities in from the start, supported by long term legacy and stewardship arrangements.

Assessment criteria - To be considered for government assistance, proposals for a new garden community must meet the following criteria: -

Scale; Strategic fit; Locally-led Garden community qualities; Deliverability and viability; Delivery time scales and accelerated delivery.

Government offer of assistance - Garden communities within the current programme receive a tailored package of Government support that includes resource funding, expert delivery advice from Homes England and cross-government brokerage to resolve barriers to delivery.

LEP Energy Strategy

An update on the production of an energy strategy for Greater Lincolnshire, a final draft of the energy strategy will be discussed at the November meeting of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP.

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report



The Construction Skills Fund

The Construction Skills Fund will make £22m available across England to support at least 20 on-site training hubs, and must be spent by March 2020. The target beneficiaries are new entrants to the construction industry (they don't have to be out of work but cannot be currently employed in the sector; they can't be switching careers within construction either). The fund will cover housing and infrastructure but it is considered likely that housing schemes will fare well in determining priorities. The LEP has worked with CITB to raise awareness of the fund and has offered on any potential bid. At the time of writing there are two potential applications being considered. The LEP is liaising with both parties to co-ordinate local interest. The application deadline is 17 September.

Inward Investment

Eighteen FDI visits took place during July and August, eight of these were to new companies that previously we had no relationship with. Three visits are currently scheduled to take place in September, two of these visits are with companies we have not had a close relationship with in the past. Four FDI inward investment enquiries have been received during July and August 2018 and all but one have had site propositions submitted by the GLLEP to DIT. In addition, the LEP are currently working with five indigenous FDIs on large scale expansion projects which if successful would create over 600 new jobs and significant investment.

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

3 Area Two - Performance

Actions against the SEP 2017-18	Ranking
1 LEP Activity, Business Engagement and Media	Green
2 Growth Deal Performance	Amber
3 Growing Places Fund	Green
4 Feasibility Funding	Green
5 ESIF	Green
6 Skills	Green
7 Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub	Green

1 LEP Activity, Business Engagement and Media

LEP Board Lead - Ursula Lidbetter, LEP Exec Lead - Ruth Carver

The LEP has been primarily focused on the LEP Review and the Local Industrial Strategy over the summer with delivery also continuing on; delivery of the Career Learning and Skill Pilots currently underway; Progression of the new-look annual LEP Conference; work on the Shared Prosperity Fund; Team Lincolnshire activity and events programming; the LEP Food Board members audit and 2nd HoC event planned for October 2018; and the Quarterly Economic Survey.

The following Comms activity has taken place since July.

Training providers in Greater Lincolnshire are urged to bid for new skills programmes <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/additional-funds-available-to-support-training/>

The LEP has secured £4m from the Government's Growth Deal to regenerate Scunthorpe town centre <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/lep-secures-4m-for-scunthorpe-town-centre-regeneration/>

Ursula Lidbetter explains her new role on the UK Food and Drink Sector Council and how it will benefit farmers and food producers <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/leading-the-way-on-food-and-drink-sustainability/>

The LEP is producing a Brexit Action Plan to support businesses following the UK's exit from the EU next year <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/brexit-action-plan/>

The LEP wants to hear the views of the business community and the public sector on future energy and water needs. <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/have-your-say-on-greater-lincolnshires-energy-strategy/>

Team Lincolnshire is set to hold an agrifood sector event in Spalding in September <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/agrifood-focus-for-team-lincolnshire-event-in-spalding/>

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LEP conference to be live-illustrated <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/pictures-to-paint-a-thousand-words-at-lep-conference/>

LEP seeks new members for its Board of Directors, Employment and Skills Board and Finance and Audit Committee <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/greater-lincolnshire-lep-seeks-new-members/>

2 Growth Deal Performance - Amber

LEP Board Lead - Ursula Lidbetter, LEP Exec Lead - Halina Davies

The Growth Deal target spend for 18/19 is £8,733,858 and projected programme spend is expected at this time to be £19,102,416. We currently hold Growth Deal contracts to the total spend value of £258million with an agreed grant contribution of £91.8million single local growth fund therefore leveraging in a further £166.2million of investment. Four GL LEP funding agreement contracts are being negotiated/finalised with applicants and two further contracts for schemes approved on the 24th August are currently being drafted.

3 Growing Places Fund - Green

LEP Board Lead - Ursula Lidbetter, LEP Exec Lead - Cathy Jones

Application pending. No other new enquiries have been received in this quarter.

4 Feasibility Funding - Green

LEP Board Lead - Ursula Lidbetter, LEP Exec Lead - Cathy Jones

In July 2018, the LEP's Finance and Audit Committee received a report on delivery to date and recommended that a review of the Feasibility Challenge Fund be undertaken by Investment Board to enable the remaining funds to be used for a feasibility fund for development of the future project pipeline. A further paper has been duly prepared for September 2018 Investment Board making recommendations about how this can be achieved, set in the context of delivery of Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Feasibility Challenge Fund to date.

5 Skills - activity ongoing

LEP Board Lead - Herman Kok, LEP Exec Lead - Clare Hughes

Covered in Paper 4

Recruitment

We currently have an open advertisement for the LEP Director's Board and are in the process of specifically targeting female executives as part of the requirements of the LEP Review. Additionally there are vacancies for the Employment & Skills Board and the Finance & Audit Committee. The advert has been widely circulated and a copy can be found here: <https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/whats-new/greater-lincolnshire-lep-seeks-new-members/>

6 ESIF - Green

LEP Board Lead - Pat Doody LEP Executive Lead - Susannah Lewis

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

European Regional Development Fund

ESIF Summary

The Government has announced an extension to the guarantee on ESI Funds which will apply in the event of a no deal. While this scenario remains unlikely, it is responsible to plan for all outcomes, and the extended guarantee means that we can continue to deliver with confidence, whatever the EU exit scenario.

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

We are therefore continuing to commit Greater Lincolnshire's ERDF allocation and another round of calls is due to be announced October 2018 for the following priority areas:

- Priority Axis 1 Promoting Research and Innovation
- Priority Axis 3 Enhancing the Competitiveness of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
- Priority Axis 4 Supporting the Shift towards a Low Carbon Economy
- Priority Axis 5 Promoting Climate Change Adaptation, risk prevention and management
- Priority Axis 6 Preserving and Protecting the Environment & Promoting Resource Efficiency

Call details will be published on the Greater Lincolnshire LEP and Business Lincolnshire websites once they have been approved by our ESIF Committee and national team.

To date we had committed 90% of our total ERDF allocation. However, following national exchange rate calculations we now have a notional allocation of just under £74 million (compared to £63 million originally) so we are still encouraging good, strategic projects to come forward.

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

The 3 calls for Food Processing, Business Development and Tourism Infrastructure closed on 31st May 2018. There was a good response to the local workshops that were held earlier this year to encourage projects to come forward and 20 further full applications are currently being assessed by the Rural Payments Agency totalling £3.7m.

LEADER

The Lincolnshire LEADER funds are now closed to new applicants with the deadline 1st September 2018 to allow current applications to be processed and contracted by March 2019. 50 expressions of interest were submitted by the deadline and the LEADER teams are processing the applications to commit final allocations.

7 Greater Lincolnshire Delivery Programme Growth Hub and Team Lincolnshire - Green

LEP Board Lead Prof Mary Stuart LEP Executive Lead Samantha Harrison

The Growth Hub Activity has been awarded £246,000 BEIS funding for 2018/19 and 2019/20. The current ERDF funded business support programme is in place until mid 2019. A new European bid £5.28m has been submitted to extend the activity for a further 3 years, this includes advisory support, specialist advice, mentoring support, events activity and business growth grant funding.

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

The www.BusinessLincolnshire.com website has been refreshed and feedback to date is very positive. It contains a Supplier Directory for businesses to input their services and to find new suppliers and we are encouraging all businesses to sign up to the newsletter so that they can be kept up-to-date on all the support available - please see www.businesslincolnsire.com and help us to promote this where possible.

A business support package has been developed for our high growth Scale Up Businesses (£500k T/O 10 + employee businesses). Noreen Read will move to be our new Scale-Up Account Manager and Trudi Roberts has been recruited as a new Growth Hub Adviser. Noreen will be proactively working with scale-up and future scale-up businesses and referring clients into a range of both local and national support depending on the needs of the business.

Cumulative figures from April 2017 to 31 st August 2018	Number
Growth Hub Adviser Engagements	2317
Business Diagnostics	915
Client satisfaction with Growth Hub Service	91%
Intermediary interactions	177
Businesslincolnshire.com unique users	133,124
National Helpline call centre referrals	81
Start up enquiries to Growth Hub	302
Business Workshops event attendees	873
Sponsored event attendees	4440
Jobs Created	168
Twitter followers	5063

Growth Lincolnshire continues to provide support for businesses in Greater Lincolnshire through the advisory network, the workshop and events programme and the grant funding. With regard to workshops, there have been a number of funding fairs that have been held over the quarter providing a forum for businesses to enquire with the funding and support offers available to them in Greater Lincolnshire. Interest in the business growth grant fund remains very strong. The following table summarises the position with the 3 grant pots as at the end of August 2018:

Paper 2 - LEP Directors Report

	Capital Grants	Revenue Grants	Digital Grants
Budget	£275,000.00	£175,000.00	£100,000.00
Number of pipeline applications received	16	10	17
Value of pipeline applications received	£55,313.13	£28,935.00	£17,000.00
Number of applications approved	61	54	83
Value of applications approved	£207,662.97	£141,592.04	£83,000.00
- of which pending awaiting beneficiary claim	£67,428.59	£43,157.29	£37,000.00
Number of grant claims received and approved for payment	44	38	46
Value of grant payment received and approved for payment	£140,234.38	£98,434.75	£46,000.00
Value of private sector contributions received based on grants paid	£267,661.39	£167,439.51	£85,157.24
Balance grant funding remaining against budget available	£12,023.90	£4,472.96	£0.00
Value of applications received on reserve list	£0	£17,959.00	£1,000.00
Balance available	£12,023.90	(£13,486.04)	(£1,000.00)

Paper 3

Strengthening of LEP's

Recommendations:

That the Greater Lincolnshire LEP discusses proposals for its geography and considers the following recommendations

- That the Board of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP agrees that the overlap with the Humber LEP has worked locally, and our preference would be to retain the overlap with enhanced governance arrangements.
- That the Board of Greater Lincolnshire LEP will submit two ranked proposals into government for consideration, namely Greater Lincolnshire, and Humber and Lincolnshire by the 28th September
- That the board give delegated authority to the Task and Finish Group to sign off an implementation plan and a funding application by 31st October.

1 Summary

This paper proposes the Greater Lincolnshire LEP's response to Government on future geography, following the Strengthened Local Enterprise Partnerships Policy Review published in July 2018. The purpose of the report is for the LEP Board to reach an agreement on the proposed geographical footprint.

2 Background

A review of the LEP's was announced in the Industrial Strategy White Paper in November 2017. The review was led by a cross department ministerial group. Engagement with local authorities, business groups and others has been carried out. The LEP Review resulted in Government publishing a paper on "Strengthened Local Enterprise Partnerships" on 24th July, a summary of the review is attached at **Appendix One**. The Full LEP Review can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government->

The LEP Network and the Greater Lincolnshire LEP welcomed the overall direction of the Review and Governments backing of LEPS, including the Prime Minister's Councils of LEP Chairs. The review makes clear the opportunity for those LEPs that are able to move forward in line with the recommendations in conjunction with strong local political leadership. As well as additional capacity funding to implement improvements, the further roll out of local industrial strategies and full access to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. Ministers also published a written statement on the local industrial strategies, a second wave of six places, and the intention that there should be local industrial strategies in the remaining LEPS by 2020.

3. LEP Geography

The most pressing aspect of the Review for the Greater Lincolnshire LEP is to formulate a response on the geographic footprint of the LEP. There are three submissions required of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP in response to the Policy review, a geographic proposal by **28th September 2018**, and a funding proposal and an implementation plan by **31st October 2018**.

The geographic proposal will be discussed at the 21st September LEP Board. This paper is seeking delegation from the LEP Board to sign off the proposal for implementation and capacity funding to the task and finish group by 31st October deadline (Recommendation 2)

Paper 3

Strengthening of LEP's

The review is very clear that LEP geographies should reflect functional economic areas, but to ensure clarity of service deliverability and accountability, there should be no overlapping areas. This means that the Greater Lincolnshire LEP must change its geography if it is to comply with the letter and spirit of the review. That said, the Lincolnshire economy naturally looks northwards towards the Humber, and southwards towards Peterborough and east towards Norfolk. Greater Lincolnshire is a large area the 7th largest LEP in terms of land, and it therefore has a geography that pulls out into the surrounding areas, in our proposals back to government we should develop more effective ways to co-ordinate across these boundaries. This collaboration should also extend to non-neighbouring LEPs where there are specialised industrial assets or clusters such as power engineering and manufacturing and value added food production. As well as regional partnerships such as the East Midlands, Midlands Engine and the Northern Powerhouse.

A Greater Lincolnshire LEP Review task and finish group has met over the summer, and considered a number of proposals to recommend to the LEP board. Additionally in Greater Lincolnshire, views on our options for geography have been sought from our local partners, including:

- Discussions with Neighbouring LEP's particularly Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough Combined Authority, Humber LEP, and the York and North Yorkshire LEP
- Discussions with Local Authority Leaders and Chief Executives, both within and alongside our existing geography
- Business Leaders

First Test of Functional Geography

From the five options considered and functional economic geography considered. Three proposals, namely, Greater Lincolnshire, Humber and Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire passed the test of a functional economic geography. The data behind the three options can be found in **Appendix Two**

Second test of removal of Overlaps

The Greater Lincolnshire LEP and the Humber LEP have significant overlapping geography, and in turn the Humber LEP has significant overlap with the York and North Yorkshire LEP's. The review document asks LEPs to come forward with proposals to remove overlaps. This does not in any way infer that government want neighbouring LEPs to not have porous boundaries and for these to be further strengthened through collaboration.

Recently, there are two further informal overlaps in the form of associate membership with the Greater Cambridgeshire and Greater Peterborough LEP, in respect of South Kesteven District Council and South Holland District Council. Both of these authorities have confirmed they are supporting the Greater Lincolnshire geography. The LEP Team have also talked to neighbouring local authorities to gain their views on economic geography. A verbal update will be given to the meeting.

From discussions at the LEP Board, in the working group and speaking to a number of stakeholders, the overlap between the north of Lincolnshire and the Humber is a natural economic overlap. The LEPs and local authorities involved have made the overlaps work

Paper 3

Strengthening of LEP's

effectively, and have not duplicated policy or delivery. Most partners agree that there is a case for keeping the overlaps and strengthening the governance arrangements between the LEPs - A status quo option. However, from an administrative and accountability perspective partners also agree that to meet the policy review objectives and removing overlaps would make LEPs more accountable locally and nationally.

The perceived issue of overlap does not sit on its own, there are further considerations to be made on the overall economic size and scale of the LEP geography to take into account as well as mechanisms for collaboration that recognise and reflect the economic geography. LEP geography should be of an economic scale and culture to be well positioned for the future, and best placed to take forward the opportunities of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and Local Industrial Strategies.

The Task and Finish group recommend to the Board, the following three ranked options:

- 1) **Greater Lincolnshire** - This is the strongest case of functional economic geography, and to date the preferred geography for the majority of local partners. There is a strong and historical cultural identity with Lincolnshire across the entire area. There is a history of ten local authorities within Greater Lincolnshire working together both recently, and in the future. Within this option, the entire LEP geography can be considered, or a smaller number of authorities and remove the overlaps
- 2) **Humber and Lincolnshire** - There is a strong case for functional economic geography, operating an ambitious and at scale LEP on behalf of the area. To date partner support for this option is less than option one, however the merger could deliver an ambitious business led proposal for the area, which would need more time to develop and agree locally with partners.

Author
Ruth Carver, LEP
September 2018

Appendix One - Summary of the LEP Review
Appendix Two - A Case for Greater Lincolnshire

STRENGTHENED LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIPS - SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Role and responsibilities:

Government will:

- Publish a **statement on the role and responsibilities** of LEPs. LEPs will focus on enhancing productivity. This will be achieved through the development and delivery of their Local Industrial Strategy.
- Publish a **further statement on Local Industrial Strategies** to guide locally-led work. This statement will be published over the summer. Government will aim to agree Local Industrial Strategies with all areas of England by early 2020.
- Commission an **annual economic outlook** to independently measure economic performance across all LEPs and the areas they cover.

Government will support all LEPs to:

- Develop an evidence-based **Local Industrial Strategy** that sets out a long-term economic vision for their area based on local consultation.
- Publish an **annual delivery plan and end of year report**. This will include key performance indicators to assess the impact of their Local Industrial Strategy, funding and interventions. It will inform objective assessment on LEP performance.

Leadership and organisational capacity:

Government will:

- Increase **regular dialogue** with LEPs. This includes the **Prime Minister chaired Council** announced in the Industrial Strategy, as well as a **senior official sponsor** for every LEP from across government departments.
- **Actively work with LEPs to advertise opportunities** for private sector leaders to become a LEP Chair when vacancies emerge. While these are not public appointments, we will offer to list vacancies on the Centre for Public Appointments website.
- Offer an **induction and training** programme for LEP board members and officers on working with Government. We will work with the LEP Network, Local Government Association and other professional development bodies to develop this programme.
- Provide **up to £20 million between 2018-19 and 2019-20 in additional capacity funding to support LEPs** to implement the review and to provide the strategic and analytical capability needed to develop ambitious Local Industrial Strategies.

Government will support LEPs to:

- **Consult widely and transparently** with the business community before appointing a new Chair; and introduce **defined term limits** for Chairs and Deputy Chair.
- Establish more **representative boards of a maximum of 20 persons** with the option to co-opt up to five additional board members. Our aspiration is that two-thirds of board members should be from the private sector;

- **Improve the gender balance and representation of those with protected characteristics on boards** with an aim that women make up at least one third of LEP boards by 2020 with an expectation for equal representation by 2023, and ensuring all LEP boards are representative of the businesses and communities they serve.
- **Provide a secretariat independent of local government** to support LEPs' decision making.
- **Develop a strong local evidence base of economic strengths, weaknesses and comparative advantages** within a national and international context. This will be supported by **robust evaluation of individual projects and interventions**.

Accountability and performance:

Government will:

- Continue to maintain **overall accountability for the system** of LEPs and local growth funding, and implement in full the recommendations of the Ney Review and any future recommendations that may be made as the performance of LEPs is scrutinised and reviewed.
- Assess and publish annual performance against **quantitative and qualitative measures** set out within LEP delivery plans.
- Set out within a revised National Assurance Framework a clear statement on an **escalating approach to intervention** in any instances where LEPs demonstrate that they are found to be underperforming.
- Develop with the LEP Network and LEPs a **sector-led approach to assessing and improving performance** through regular peer review.

Government will support all LEPs to:

- Have a **legal personality**, such as incorporation as companies, or mayoral combined authorities or combined authorities where they exist.
- Set out clearly and transparently the **responsibilities of the Chair, Board, Director, and Accountable Body**, including over spending decisions, appointments, and governance.
- Actively participate in relevant **local authority scrutiny panel** enquiries to ensure effective and appropriate democratic scrutiny of their investment decisions.
- Hold **annual general meetings** open to the public to attend to ensure the communities that they represent can understand and influence the economic plans for the area.

Geography:

Government will:

- Ask LEP Chairs and other local stakeholders to come forward with **considered proposals by the end of September on geographies which best reflect real functional economic areas, remove overlaps and, where appropriate, propose wider changes such as mergers**. Government will respond to these proposals in the autumn and future capacity funding will be contingent on successfully achieving this.

Government will support all LEPs to:

- **Collaborate across boundaries** where interests are aligned when developing strategies and interventions to maximise their impact across their different objectives.

Mayoral combined authorities:

Government will:

- **Consolidate its engagement with mayoral combined authorities and their LEPs** with a collaborative approach to agreeing a Local Industrial Strategy.

In mayoral combined authority areas, we will work with each LEP and mayoral combined authority to:

- **Ensure LEPs have a distinctive role in setting strategy and commissioning interventions** to drive growth, jobs and private sector investment
- **Require LEPs and mayoral combined authorities to develop local agreements** which clearly set out roles and responsibilities and accountability.
- **Encourage LEPs and mayoral combined authorities to move towards coterminous geographies** where appropriate in line with the wider discussions on LEP geographies.

Implementation

We will work with LEPs to develop revised proposals for geography by 28 September 2018 and a detailed plan for implementing the above changes before 31 October 2018. We will then work with LEPs, as above, to ensure these plans are implemented effectively across the country.

To support this, Government will publish a revised National Assurance Framework. This will clearly define what is required of each LEP to be compliant and to receive future core and growth funding.

We will also work with the LEP Network to identify and develop case studies of good practice and commission an additional training offer that will be available to LEP Chairs and board members.

LEP Review

The Case for a Strengthened Greater Lincolnshire LEP

Section One LEP Geography Considerations

Background - The *Strengthened LEPs* publication says ...As Local Enterprise Partnerships are central to future economic growth, Government will ask Local Enterprise Partnership Chairs and local stakeholders to come forward with considered **proposals by the end of September on geographies which best reflect real functional economic areas, remove overlaps and, where appropriate, propose wider changes such as mergers. We will encourage Local Enterprise Partnerships and mayoral combined authorities to move towards coterminous boundaries where appropriate in line with the wider discussions on Local Enterprise Partnership geographies. These proposals should be submitted by 28 September 2018. Government will respond to these proposals in the autumn and future capacity funding will be contingent on successfully achieving this.**

Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Approach to the Policy Review - The LEP Board asked a task and finish group to work with the Secretariat to consider proposals for LEP geography. The group were keen to undertake a full options analysis and to examine the geographical implications, economic evidence, gain the views of the business community, and local authority stakeholders, understand the strategic opportunity and explore areas of collaboration. The task and finish group examined five geographic options, and narrowed these down to two options, namely a Greater Lincolnshire geography and a Humber and Lincolnshire geography.

The preferred option is proposal one - a greater Lincolnshire geography, but recognising that the preferred geography for the Humber LEP is the Humber, this solution would not remove overlaps. The second option is therefore a solution to remove overlaps.

Functional Economic Areas

As Greater Lincolnshire LEPs consider its overlaps consideration should also be given by the LEP as to whether the LEP's area is of the right size and scale, relative to other LEPs. Functional economic geography is not an exact science. There are a range of metrics that LEPs can draw upon to reflect on their current geography as a functional economic area. LEPs should consider the relative significance of these factors as they prepare their geography propositions.

The following is a guide of some of the data sets that the LEP has considered:

- Size - the number of resident population in the area;
- Scale - the land mass of the area;
- Self-containment rate - the travel to work area;
- Productivity - the business GVA in that area;
- Partnership - the number of local authorities in the partnership;
- Interaction and Corridors with larger cross regional boundaries such as Northern Powerhouse and Midlands Engine

Stakeholder and Business View

LEP are business led organisations, and as such the views of the business within the geography must be taken into consideration. A number of conversations have taken place over the summer months with the business community, and with representation organisation such as the CBI, IOD, FSB, EEF and the Chambers of Commerce. Most of the business community a Greater

Lincolnshire Model, and could see the benefits of an wider and ambitious geography for the eastern corridor of the country. Letters of support are being sought to support the proposals.

The Greater Lincolnshire Local Authority Leaders Group has been asked to consider its collective views ahead of the LEP board on 21st September 2018, a number of individual authorities views

Geography Proposals		Greater Lincolnshire LEP	Humber and Lincolnshire
Scale	Population	1,082,300	1,681,025
	Area	6,958	9,441 Wetlands and Wolds
Ambition	Sectoral	Very strong alignment with present SEP, Food, Manufacturing, Visitor Economy, Ports and Logistics	Strong alignment between SEP and LIS, Food, Manufacturing, Visitor Economy, Ports and Logistics, and Petro Chemicals
	Socio-Economic geography	Scunthorpe Lincoln similar, with the remainder of Lincolnshire	Lincoln, Hull, Scunthorpe and Grimsby similar, with East Ridings and Lincolnshire similar
	Corridors	Yorkshire and Humber, North Lincolnshire to Doncaster, South Lincolnshire to Peterborough, Lincoln to Newark	Hull to East Riding to York, East Coast, Northern Lincolnshire to Yorkshire and Humber, Northern Lincolnshire to Doncaster, Lincoln to Newark, Southern Lincolnshire into Peterborough and Cambridgeshire
Workability	Distances	117km North to South; 85km East to West	169km North to South; 85km East to West
	Governance Model	As present with reinforced informal arrangements with north bank of the Humber and southern Lincolnshire	Smaller directors board, increased federated localised boards
	Government appeal	Status Quo	Shows ambition at scale

have been sought. South Holland and South Kestven District Council having confirmed support to the Lincolnshire LEP.

Proposal One - Greater Lincolnshire



- Historic county of Lincolnshire, with social, cultural, heritage and historic connections
- People and businesses identify with Lincolnshire
- Physical barrier of the Humber estuary
- Strong commonality of a functional economy
- History of working together to achieve economic growth
- Regional partnerships Midlands Engine and Northern Powerhouse
- Governance model established
- Size to deliver programmes

Indicator	Value	Relative positioning
Population	1,082,300	22nd
Area	6,958sq km	7th
Structure	2 UA, 1 Upper, 7 Lower	9=
Resident Containment	87%	17
Travel to Work	8 areas	-
Strongest Sectors LQ	Agri-food	Manufacturing
	Visitor Economy	Ports/Logistics
	Renewables	
Educational Institutions	2 HE, 6 FE	-
Economic Output (GVA)	20.55bn;	26
	£19,300 per head	31

Geography

This option maintains the current area of Greater Lincolnshire in its current state with North and North East Lincolnshire aligning to the Lincolnshire LEP, or one aligning to the Humber and one to the Lincolnshire LEP. The area would consist of 2 Unitary: North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, 1 Upper Tier County: Lincolnshire, 7 Lower Tier County: Boston, East Lindsey, North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven, West Lindsey. The two neighbouring LEP's

would need to agree a formal collaboration around the Humber Estuary in a delivery model or governance model yet to be agreed, such as co-opted board members, or a development corporation/Humber Delivery vehicle. This proposal would be a conflict with the Humber LEP's current preferred model of the Humber wide LEP being proposed to government but is supported by business and local politicians.

Scale: The scale of Greater Lincolnshire LEP would be on the lower size of most leps currently, but in terms of land mass would be significant. The economic focus would be infrastructure, Food and fishing, Energy, Manufacturing, ports and logistics, renewables and the visitor economy. The geography is similar GVA and productivity challenges, and appetite for economic and housing growth, and common areas of sector specialisms.

Workability - In terms of governance, the company limited by guarantee model already established by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP, and governance could continue relatively unchanged. The LEP Team however would need to work very closely with the Humber LEP to deliver the ambitions of the Humber estuary, and in particular the renewable, ports and logistics and chemical sectors. As with all options, stakeholders views are still being tested.

Functioning Economic Geography

Containment - In terms of containment around 90 per cent of those who live within the area also work within the area. The only area where the geography has some significant leakage is to the south, where Peterborough draws residents from South Kesteven and South Holland to work. Flows from North and North East Lincolnshire typically look south or west towards East Lindsey and Doncaster, with fewer looking North. Double the number of commuters pass to/from North East Lincolnshire to East Lindsey than to Hull/East Riding.

Travel to work areas - Greater Lincolnshire has 8 travel to work areas, of which 5 are entirely contiguous with the areas boundary. The areas which cross the boundary are Lincoln and Grantham (both with populations outside of Greater Lincolnshire coming in to work) and Peterborough (with populations within the area who look out to these locations for work).



Sectoral And Labour Market Mix - In terms of sectoral strengths and focus for Greater Lincolnshire would continue to be Agri-food, Manufacturing, Visitor Economy, Ports and Logistics. Geographically agrifood has a strong presence particularly the North and South of the area, particularly with South Holland and North Lincolnshire. East Lindsey and Lincoln has a prominent visitor economy sector whilst manufacturing is particularly concentrated around Grantham, Lincoln, Scunthorpe and Grimsby. Based on sectoral breakdowns and structure of the labour market, North and North East Lincolnshire have very similar traits to one another. Manufacturing features heavily in the list of most specialised industries within the area, in particular manufacture of food, petroleum, metals and paper. Accommodation (visitor economy) also features heavily within the area.

Industry	Option 2 - Greater Lincolnshire	
	LQ (where England average =1)	
19 : Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1450	13.4
10 : Manufacture of food products	23500	4.4
24 : Manufacture of basic metals	3670	3.9
03 : Fishing and aquaculture	160	3.2
17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products	1660	2.3
36 : Water collection, treatment and supply	1050	2.1
31 : Manufacture of furniture	2465	2.1
22 : Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	4275	2.0
01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	9068	1.9
16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1970	1.8
42 : Civil engineering	5600	1.8
55 : Accommodation	11050	1.8
20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2125	1.6
37 : Sewerage	500	1.6
38 : Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	3025	1.6
08 : Other mining and quarrying	350	1.6
43 : Specialised construction activities	14625	1.5
49 : Land transport and transport via pipelines	12500	1.4
45 : Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10875	1.4
33 : Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2475	1.4

Character Area

In terms of character area, the North and South of the Humber are defined by areas which predominantly run North-South rather than East-West based on the Natural England Character area profiles.



Sectoral Structure Matrix	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire		70%	73%
North Lincolnshire	70%		76%
North East Lincolnshire	73%	76%	

Occupational Structure Matrix	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire		90%	86%
North Lincolnshire	90%		90%
North East Lincolnshire	86%	90%	

Labour Market and Skills Indicator Matrix	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire		96%	94%
North Lincolnshire	96%		98%
North East Lincolnshire	94%	98%	

Overall	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire		85%	84%
North Lincolnshire	86%		88%
North East Lincolnshire	85%	88%	

Relative sectoral makeup
likeness (based on Broad
Industry Groups)

LOW
MEDIUM
HIGH

Proposal Two Humber and Lincolnshire LEP Geography



- Ambitious and at scale LEP geography for the Eastern Gateway
- Larger LEP - One single LEP
- Embraces the Humber and the opportunities across the areas, and the scale of the area, for bigger issues infrastructure, energy and skills.
- Strong focus on productivity and inclusive growth
- Strong commonality of a functional economy, food, manufacturing, renewables
- Regional partnerships midlands engine and northern powerhouse. - a gateway between the midlands and the north.
- Size to develop programmes at scale for ukspf

Geography: The proposal would be for a LEP for a Humber and Lincolnshire geography . Humber and Lincolnshire share a similar topography of the Wolds and the wetlands. Economically the similarities are a longstanding underperformance of productivity, predominance of small business, significant shrinkage of working age population, loss of services in rural areas, significant investment needed in road and rail infrastructure, and the cost and resilience of energy supply. A proposed merger between the two overlapping leps (Humber and Greater Lincolnshire) from East Riding to the south of Lincolnshire and Rutland). A population 1.8 million, and significant land mass.

In terms of containment is 88%, this is still high, just 2% less than the Greater Lincolnshire Model. Geographically, there is a concentration of the Ports and Logistics, Chemicals and Energy around the Humber bank, whilst agri-food, manufacturing and visitor economy is prominent in southern Lincolnshire and in East Riding. All of the sectors interconnect. Based on sectoral breakdowns and structure of the labour market, the majority of Lincolnshire bears very strong similarities to North Lincolnshire and East Riding, whilst Hull, Lincoln, Scunthorpe and Grimsby in particular have strong structural similarities. There is a good case for a functional economic geography with this proposal.

Scale and Ambition - This proposal achieves scale for a larger lep, with more impact nationally. It would be larger geographical area that will focus on productivity, local industrial strategy and the ambitions of the area in terms of infrastructure, energy, inclusive growth and coastal and rural issues. Nationally this could be where the Midlands Engine works with the Northern Powerhouse. Really strong correlation in terms of strategy and existing businesses between food, energy, visitor economy, manufacturing and ports and logistics.

In terms of governance this would need to be developed, discussed and agreed with all partners. Over a period of time, it could be one chair, one lep board, one accountable body, one chief executive, with two vice chairs drawn from the business community, one for each of the local areas; Humber and Lincolnshire and Rutland. As with all options there would need to be strong and formal collaboration between the LEP and neighbouring LEP's such as GCGP LEP, D2N2, and North Yorkshire LEP. The governance options would need to be tested with government. If this is considered an option, an governance options paper would need to be developed by the LEP's.

Workability - The area although strong in terms of functional economic geography, the area has not worked across the Lincolnshire/humber/yorkshire boundary previously, and would cover two regional partnerships in the northern Powerhouse and the Midlands Engine. This would mean producing an industrial strategy for the area. Some areas may have the potential to feel slightly less local in a merger model, although a delivery model or corridors that take this into consideration could overcome this. This proposal is at a very early stage and therefore not all of the partners are able to consider this option even at a strategic level within the timescales. The proposal would keep the integrity of the Humber, and be of a scale that would right to develop an industrial strategy and take responsibility for the shared prosperity fund. Government have indicated also that future core funding is contingent on submission of considered proposals and that they are looking to reward rather than penalise those leps with considered proposals. This proposal could also take some time to implement, however there are precedents in the SEMLEP/Northamptonshire merger, and those LEPs that are considering mergers during the review.

Indicator	Value	Relative positioning
Population	1,681,025	13
Area	9,441sq km	3
Structure	4 UA, 1 Upper, 7 Lower	11=
Containment	88%	16
Travel to Work	11 areas	-
Sectors	Agri-food	Manufacturing
	Visitor Economy	Ports/Logistics
	Chemicals	Energy
Educational Institutions	3 HE, 9 FE	-
Economic Output (GVA)	33.26bn;	17
	£19,900 per head	28

Geography

This option merges the areas of the Humber and Greater Lincolnshire LEAs, covering an area of nearly 9,500 square kilometres, and a distance of around 180km from top to bottom. The area covers a large amount of coastline, significant areas of sparsely populated rural, two cities, and urban areas pivoted on the Humber estuary. In terms of local authorities, the area consists of:

4 Unitary: East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, 1 Upper Tier County: Lincolnshire, 7 Lower Tier County: Boston, East Lindsey, North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven, West Lindsey.

Containment of the work force

In terms of containment around 87.5 per cent of those who live within the area also work within the area. The only area where the geography has some significant leakage is to the south, where Peterborough draws residents from South Kesteven and South Holland to work. There is also an influence of York on East Riding, but to a much lesser extent with 85 per cent of East Riding residents working within the Humber/Lincolnshire area. Around 146,000 people commute to and from local authorities within the Humber/Lincolnshire area, with 405,000 working within the same local authority they live in and 76,000 commute to/from areas outside of the Humber/Lincolnshire area.

Travel to work areas

The area contains 11 travel to work areas, of which 7 are entirely contiguous with the area boundary (figure 1). The four areas which cross the boundary are Lincoln and Grantham (both with populations outside of the Humber/Lincolnshire area who look into the area for work) and Peterborough and York (with populations within the area who look out to these locations for work).

Figure 1 - Travel to work areas in relation to Humber and Lincolnshire



Sectoral And Labour Market Mix

In terms of sectoral strengths and focus the following sectors would be the most prominent for the area:

Agri-food , Manufacturing, Visitor Economy, Ports and Logistics, Chemicals, Energy

Geographically, there is a concentration of the Ports and Logistics, Chemicals and Energy around the Humber bank, whilst agri-food, manufacturing and visitor economy is prominent in southern Lincolnshire and this is strongly reflected in East Riding. Based on sectoral breakdowns and structure of the labour market the majority of Lincolnshire bears very strong similarities to North Lincolnshire and East Riding, whilst Hull, Lincoln, Scunthorpe and Grimsby in particular have strong structural similarities (see Figure 4).

Figure 2 shows the top 20 specialisms in terms of sectoral specialism within the area. As can be seen, agri-food and manufacture dominate as well as accommodation (visitor economy).

Sectoral Structure Matrix	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull, City of
Lincolnshire		70%	73%	81%	74%
North Lincolnshire	70%		76%	71%	69%
North East Lincolnshire	73%	76%		72%	81%
East Riding of Yorkshire	81%	71%	72%		70%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	74%	69%	81%	70%	

Occupational Structure Matrix	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull, City of
Lincolnshire		90%	86%	87%	83%
North Lincolnshire	90%		90%	81%	87%
North East Lincolnshire	86%	90%		74%	88%
East Riding of Yorkshire	87%	81%	74%		71%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	83%	87%	88%	71%	

Labour Market and Skills Indicator Matrix	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull, City of
Lincolnshire		96%	94%	97%	95%
North Lincolnshire	96%		98%	96%	96%
North East Lincolnshire	94%	98%		94%	97%
East Riding of Yorkshire	97%	96%	94%		93%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	95%	96%	97%	93%	

Overall	Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull, City of
Lincolnshire		85%	84%	88%	84%
North Lincolnshire	86%		88%	83%	84%
North East Lincolnshire	85%	88%		80%	89%
East Riding of Yorkshire	88%	83%	80%		78%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	84%	84%	89%	78%	

Relative sectoral makeup
likeness (based on Broad
Industry Groups)

LOW

MEDIUM

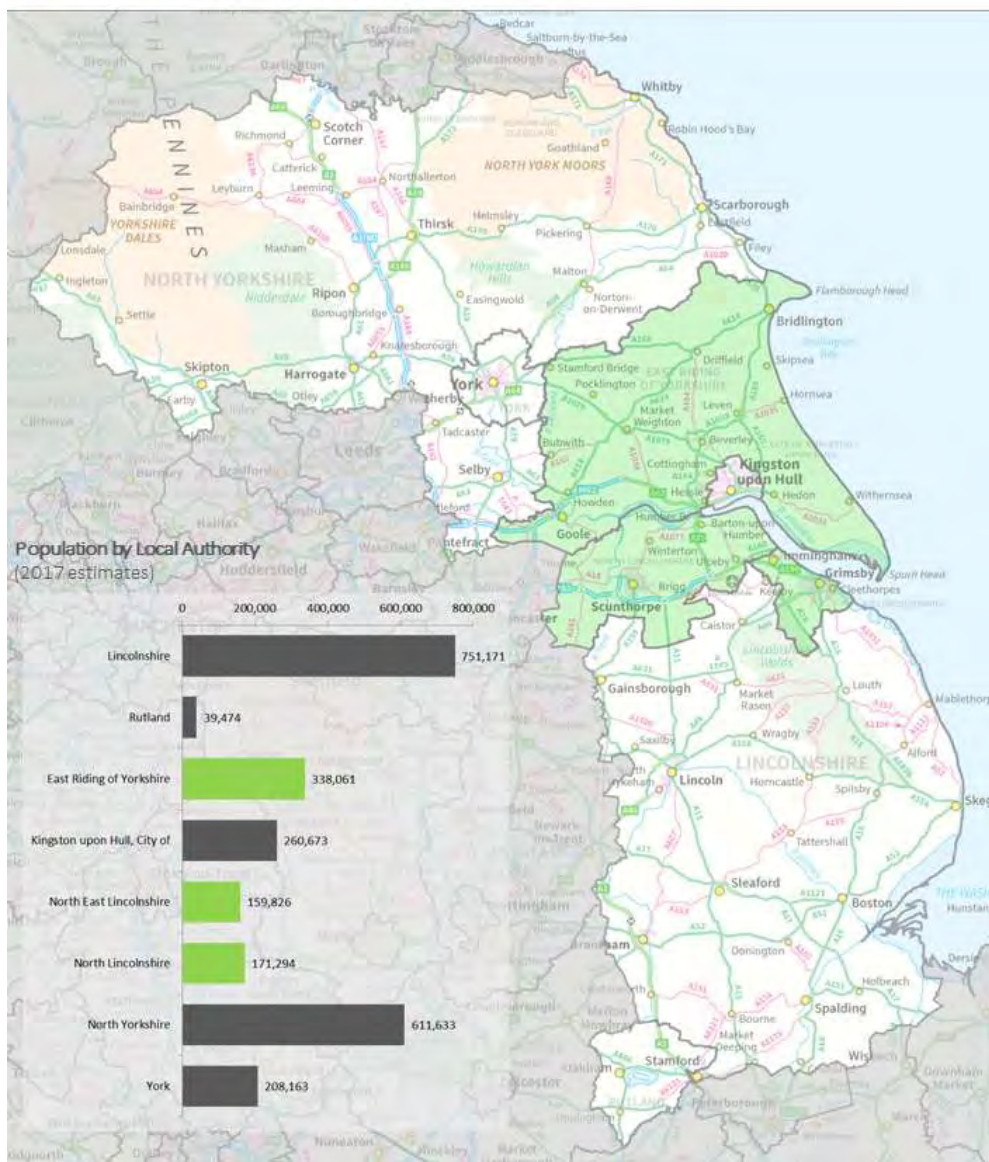
HIGH

Stakeholder and Business View

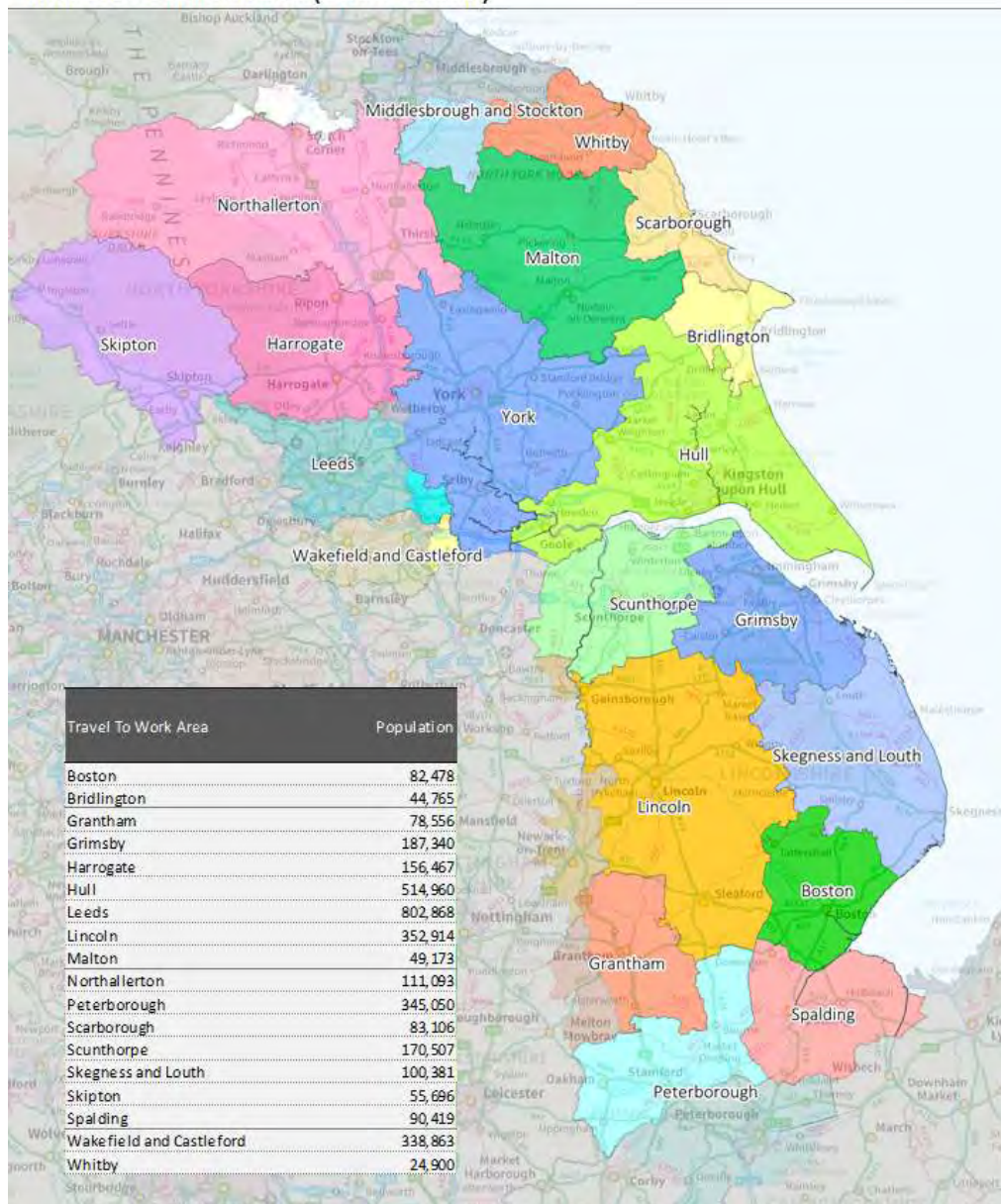
LEP are business led organisations, and as such the views of the business within the geography must be taken into consideration. A number of conversations have taken place over the summer months with the business community, and with representation organisation such as the CBI, IOD, FSB, EEF and the Chambers of Commerce. Most of the business community a Greater Lincolnshire Model, and could see the benefits of an wider and ambitious geography for the eastern corridor of the country. Letters of support are being sought to support the proposals.

The Greater Lincolnshire Local Authority Leaders Group has been asked to consider its collective views ahead of the LEP board on 21st September 2018, a number of individual authorities views have been sought. South Holland and South Kestven District Council having confirmed support to the Lincolnshire LEP.

Population Estimates (2017)



Travel to Work Areas (2011 based)



Commuting flows (2011 Census), to LADs in Greater Lincolnshire

To >	Boston	East Lindsey	Lincoln	North Kesteven	South Holland	South Kesteven	West Lindsey	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	In Commute to GL
From V										
North East Lincolnshire	29	1,257	253	98	10	22	864	49,985	4,692	57,210
North Lincolnshire	37	138	463	164	13	35	1,421	3,803	50,420	56,494
East Lindsey	3,278	30,498	1,527	1,051	310	169	846	3,336	356	41,371
North Kesteven	1,121	1,396	11,050	19,805	509	2,247	1,291	57	112	37,588
South Kesteven	321	207	647	1,501	1,339	30,494	216	34	25	34,784
Lincoln	187	774	23,423	6,795	117	426	2,230	154	241	34,347
West Lindsey	94	919	7,888	1,978	81	262	13,435	1,760	2,944	29,361
South Holland	1,677	141	198	375	21,813	1,303	50	4	4	25,565
Boston	18,205	1,432	280	807	2,920	312	48	28	7	24,039
Peterborough	139	32	72	82	1,141	2,682	8	3	1	4,160
Newark and Sherwood	26	86	959	917	14	1,079	229	12	32	3,354
Doncaster	10	48	85	88	10	42	209	215	1,995	2,702
Bassetlaw	9	27	410	217	3	110	840	15	440	2,071
East Riding of Yorkshire	6	37	68	39	12	14	63	548	1,119	1,906
Kingston upon Hull, City of	2	33	54	21	9	1	31	704	601	1,456
Rutland	1	26	14	39	54	1,244	9	4	2	1,393
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	69	31	11	41	901	43	12	5	4	1,117
Fenland	79	17	22	16	727	202	4	1	7	1,075
Melton	8	24	32	66	11	801	4	0	3	949
Sheffield	12	40	211	50	7	29	141	88	212	790
Rushcliffe	10	149	128	111	6	352	14	7	7	784
Nottingham	42	161	114	76	10	214	18	12	14	661
Huntingdonshire	10	14	7	73	77	294	5	1	1	482
Rotherham	4	18	55	44	2	17	57	34	248	479
East Northamptonshire	4	4	2	14	28	340	3	1	0	396
Leeds	4	25	25	19	5	42	13	44	156	333
Barnsley	1	15	19	18	3	12	21	34	158	281
Mansfield	13	25	52	55	7	69	36	7	15	279
Gedling	7	64	56	39	2	84	15	5	6	278

Commuting flows (2011 Census), from LADs in Greater Lincolnshire

From >	Boston	East Lindsey	Lincoln	North Kesteven	South Holland	South Kesteven	West Lindsey	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	LEP total
To V										
North East Lincolnshire	28	3,336	134	57	4	34	1,760	48,985	3,803	59,161
North Lincolnshire	7	356	241	112	4	23	2,944	4,692	50,420	58,801
Lincoln	280	1,527	23,423	11,050	198	647	7,888	233	463	45,729
East Lindsey	1,432	30,498	774	1,396	141	207	919	1,257	138	36,762
South Kesteven	312	169	426	2,247	1,303	30,494	262	22	35	33,270
North Kesteven	807	1,051	6,795	19,805	375	1,301	1,978	98	164	32,574
South Holland	2,920	310	117	309	21,813	1,339	81	10	13	27,112
Boston	18,205	3,278	187	1,121	1,677	321	94	29	37	24,949
West Lindsey	48	846	2,230	1,291	30	216	13,435	864	1,421	20,401
Peterborough	269	79	104	238	3,266	7,791	68	17	19	11,831
Newark and Sherwood	29	73	1,426	1,338	32	1,114	412	12	48	4,484
Doncaster	3	41	63	44	7	60	286	188	2,605	3,301
Rutland	20	16	31	116	87	2,301	27	12	7	2,617
Bassetlaw	33	43	383	264	12	136	1,054	43	435	2,405
Kingston upon Hull, City of	11	63	43	26	3	8	133	685	1,391	2,367
Fenland	88	34	19	27	1,294	246	6	4	3	1,723
East Riding of Yorkshire	2	30	29	16	6	13	120	330	1,107	1,675
Nottingham	61	48	206	232	38	601	117	28	37	1,429
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	91	37	23	72	1,059	78	13	23	28	1,426
Huntingdonshire	23	20	40	52	269	397	15	15	12	1,043
Melton	13	6	26	52	8	894	7	4	4	1,014
Leeds	8	39	31	36	13	33	86	194	401	843
Sheffield	9	33	72	63	3	23	126	71	370	776
Rushcliffe	3	10	44	92	21	433	43	7	18	673
East Northamptonshire	3	8	6	10	72	399	3	3	1	309
Rotherham	4	12	32	19	8	10	105	38	230	478
Wakefield	2	14	16	13	2	12	36	80	218	393
Leicester	6	21	39	34	19	197	18	13	14	361
Corby	2	3	2	6	27	213	3	-	3	239

Travel to work area	Region/Country	Population	Employment rate	Self employment rate	Economically inactive	% of economically inactive who want a job	Claimant Count, % aged 16-64, April 2015 to March 2016	NVQ Level 4 qualifications	NVQ no qualifications	All in employment who are 1: directors and senior officials (SOC2010)	All in employment who are 2: professional occupations or 3: associate prof & tech occupations (SOC2010)	All in employment who are 5: skilled trades occupations (SOC2010)	All in employment who are 6: caring, leisure and other service occupations (SOC2010)	All in employment who are 8: process, plant and machine operatives (SOC2010)	All in employment who are 9: elementary occupations (SOC2010)
Boston	East Midlands	82,478	69.0	8.1	29.4	22.4	1.48	24.6	3.9	11.0	16.2	12.1	9.4	10.3	18.0
Grantham	East Midlands	78,556	74.7	8.7	17.8	27.2	1.44	36.5	2.8	10.3	30.8	10.4	13.2	8.7	7.0
Lincoln	East Midlands	352,914	72.3	7.6	24.4	25.3	1.83	29.0	7.6	12.7	27.2	8.0	7.0	9.7	13.5
Stegness and Louth	East Midlands	100,881	65.9	15.9	27.1	31.5	2.17	22.6	10.3	11.3	17.8	12.9	10.6	14.3	8.5
Spalding	East Midlands	90,419	75.0	9.0	22.2	17.0	1.20	24.8	6.5	11.5	16.1	13.6	9.6	8.5	13.9
Grimsby	East Midlands	187,340	70.9	9.5	22.8	28.2	3.27	24.1	10.8	9.8	22.9	13.3	10.7	12.4	11.6
Scunthorpe	Yorkshire and The Humber	170,507	71.5	7.2	24.3	25.8	2.32	27.7	8.1	9.7	23.9	13.3	11.6	13.3	11.2
Hull	Yorkshire and The Humber	514,960	72.4	6.1	22.8	29.6	2.84	28.8	9.9	6.3	30.1	12.4	10.1	8.4	13.0
Peterborough	East Midlands	345,050	77.0	9.6	19.0	24.1	1.27	32.3	7.6	10.2	31.3	8.7	8.6	8.4	13.8
Bridlington	Yorkshire and The Humber	44,765	68.1	15.5	30.5	19.2	3.04	19.8	16.7	11.1	17	19	7	9.9	19.6
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	156,467	80.7	14.2	17.1	17.4	0.64	39.3	5.5	15.7	32.6	10.7	11.0	2.0	10.1
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	802,868	74.8	8.1	20.7	34.8	2.40	34.3	8.9	10.0	36.0	8.1	8.8	6.5	9.8
Malton	Yorkshire and The Humber	49,173	81.9	23.6	15.9	36	0.85	27.5	12.6	8.4	16.5	24.3	11.2	10.9	15.1
Northallerton	Yorkshire and The Humber	111,093	83.6	11.8	14.6	!	0.66	25.6	5.3	7.7	25.4	18.6	14.5	5.8	13.4
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	83,106	75.0	16.9	23.1	36.0	1.96	40.4	2.7	8.3	29.1	17.6	12.3	4.6	8.8
Skipton	Yorkshire and The Humber	55,696	78.4	17.1	21.6	!	0.77	43.7	!	19	38.8	7.6	5.9	3.9	9.5
Wakefield and Castleford	Yorkshire and The Humber	338,863	71.2	8.7	23.6	26.7	2.02	23.5	11.1	8.7	25.2	12.5	10.8	11.0	15.1
Whitby	Yorkshire and The Humber	24,900	77.8	19.5	22.2	56.8	1.12	36	34.1	25.6	20.3	19.9	12.9	!	!

Paper 4

Employment & Skills

1 Summary

- 1.1 This paper explains the substantial amount of employment and skills provision that the LEP has commissioned. Some of this is coming to a natural end, and so it is useful to explore the benefits of what has been achieved and to identify next steps.

The Employment and Skills Board will shape its action plan in the context of the way that these initiatives will change. Advice on how the initiatives should change, as well as confirmations of support would be welcomed.

2 Discussion

- 2.1. Employment and Skills are a high priority for the LEP. It is right that we help people to access the best opportunities that are available to them, and it is important that we help employers to fill vacancies with skilled and motivated staff.
- 2.2 The LEP is only one part of the employment and skills picture. The government commissions a substantial amount of training centrally -estimated as £50m per year in Lincolnshire alone. Employers and individuals also have to take responsibility for their own employment and training.
- 2.3 The LEP's job could be described as to be passionate about our place, to understand the statistics about it, to nurture the organisations who can help us to address the issues arising from those statistics, and to encourage everyone to make an investment in the area. In terms of employment and skills that means commissioning activity that is focused on gaps in provision and that is focused on the issues that are most challenging to the local economy.
- 2.4 The LEP has invested over 18m in the training infrastructure in greater Lincolnshire, with 9.300m in college and training facilities throughout the LEP area most recently. It has jointly commissioned £13.000m of activity, with a further 14m of activity out to tender at the moment, with the Education and Skills Funding Agency. It is one of a small number of LEPs working with central government on pilot schemes to plan training at the local level and to help employees upskill so that they can gain higher level and supervisory jobs.
- 2.5 A number of short reports have been commissioned as part of the EU funded work, to further our understanding at a fairly granular level of some of the persistent skills agenda challenges.
- 2.6 Because of the changes that the government is making to local regeneration and economic development, now is a good time to review existing provision and to consider next steps. A strong statement on skills and employment should be made in the Local Industrial Strategy. This should identify flexibilities/new approaches to the government's employment and skills provision so that it better meets local needs, and it should identify what should be delivered outside of normal government provision. It must recognise, though, that employers and individuals have as much of, if not a greater level of, a responsibility for employment and skills as the state.

Paper 4

Employment & Skills

3 Current LEP commissioned employment and skills activity

- 3.1 The attached chart shows some of the highlights of employment and skills provision that has been commissioned by the LEP. It shows that a broad range of employment and training provision is taking place, tackling the issues that are particularly relevant to greater Lincolnshire and that have been raised through statistical analysis and through working with stakeholders.

The issues that are being addressed are:

1. Lower than the UK average level of skills within greater Lincolnshire's existing workforce. We have established training programmes which will support 8,000 employees, and this has been widely supported by businesses. The number of training places available is huge. We should seek to continue this programme into the future.
2. Applicants for jobs often not having the right skills and competencies for the job. We have established programmes which will provide training to 4,000 unemployed people. This is a significant programme with an enviably high number of beneficiaries, but it could be argued that it would be better to amend existing government provision so that it addresses this issue better, rather than us commissioning additional provision locally.
3. Young people not recognising the career opportunities that they have within greater Lincolnshire. We have created a website www.theworldofwork.co.uk which has examples of local careers and we are launching some new resources on the site in the next month. We have recently recruited an Enterprise Coordinator who will help schools to work with businesses on producing a careers plan. Regeneration funding rules tend to constrain our ability to work with schools, yet this is absolutely critical to the whole issue of employment and skills and therefore to the area's future economic prosperity. We should lobby for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund to allow careers work to be delivered in schools.
4. Employers struggling to recruit from outside the area because of a low awareness of the area. The www.marketinglincolnshire.com website has been created and it holds a wealth of information, photos, videos, quotes, etc about the benefits of working in Greater Lincolnshire. Our initial evaluation shows that the businesses that have used www.marketinglincolnshire.com have found it to be a valuable tool, but more can be done to encourage employers to use the platform. A strong push by the LEP, all local authorities, and business organisations is necessary.
5. Colleges needing to invest in new training facilities so that they can deliver contemporary and future skills. Demand for skills is changing all of the time, and increasingly the skills that employers need is based on specific knowledge and niches of activity. Changes to digital technology are also having an impact on the way that trainees receive training. However, the amount of capital available to colleges and training providers is limited therefore the LEP introduced a skills capital grant scheme which has provided £9.300m to address this challenge. It is

Paper 4

Employment & Skills

recommended that further capital for investment in colleges and training providers is sought.

- 3.2 As can be seen from the previous section, the range and breadth of provision that has been commissioned by the LEP is substantial. But the issue of employment and skills remains important -not least because regular surveys of the business community show that despite the economic slowdown they still have plans to recruit, and because economic forecasting models indicate that greater Lincolnshire's businesses will create 200,000 vacancies over the coming decade.
- 3.3 We have commissioned a series of short reports as part of the EU funded work, to further our understanding at a fairly granular level of some of the persistent skills agenda challenges. These will be published over the next 2 months and will help to steer next steps.

4 Local Industrial Strategy

- 4.1 The Local Industrial Strategy will be used to set the economic development dialogue between government and local areas. It is imperative that the LIS contains a strong statement about the importance of employment and skills, as well as identifying some of the strategic schemes that we would wish to pursue.
- 4.2 Running in parallel with the preparation of the Local Industrial Strategy is work to design the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, which is expected to amalgamate the post-Brexit successor to EU funding with the various strands of growth funding. Officers are working with government officials on the co-design of the Shared Prosperity Fund and are seeking a strong focus on employment and skills in the Shared Prosperity Fund.

5 Skills Advisory Panel

- 5.1 It must not be forgotten that the vast majority of employment and skills provision, whether it is Job Centres being located in district council offices or multi-million pound training programmes being procured by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, are commissioned and managed centrally by government. Over the years government have been unsure whether employment and training should be commissioned nationally or locally -at the moment they are starting to move towards a localised model and are piloting Skills Advisory Panels in a small number of LEP areas including greater Lincolnshire.
- 5.2 The ambitions of the Skills Advisory Panels are to: (i) create a single version of the truth for skills analysis and policy development, (ii) join up more employment and skills discussions, and (iii) feed into the development of strategy and delivery for local area skills provision. The piloting of a Skills Advisory Panel, coupled with a recruitment process for new private sector members, will refresh the Greater Lincolnshire Employment and Skills Board and it is important that the LEP supports the Employment and Skills Board as it goes through this change, thereby providing us with a stronger voice to shape local skills and employment policy.

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Employment & Skills

6 Employer

- 6.1 Research tells us that local employers have challenges filling job vacancies, although they tend to report fewer problems than elsewhere in the country.
- 6.2 The challenge is usually a result of a combination of factors: a lack of experienced people, skilled people, and managers within the local labour market, lack of accessible training to upskill existing workforce; and other factors such as lack of recruitment expertise, level of wages and local infrastructure that make recruiting from further afield more problematic. The government has introduced the apprenticeship levy for larger employers, but there remains a requirement for employers to invest in their potential workforce as well as their recent recruits -this may include increased salaries as well as training and support to staff.
- 6.3 In previous years, initiatives like "Investors in People" have provided a framework for employers to champion the way that they support their workforce. But as these initiatives have reduced in scale, local initiatives have started to be implemented across the country. These have galvanised employers, and demonstrated to residents that there are career opportunities within their local area. It would be useful for the LEP to work together to establish a similar local initiative.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 Skills and employment initiatives remain vital to the local economy. The LEP has taken significant steps to address skills issues and persistent challenges, and it is now a useful time to consider next steps.

Employment and Skills



Paper 5

Helping to Shape Future Funds in Greater Lincolnshire

1 A New Fund

- 1.1 Local discussions have started on how we want to help shape future funds in Greater Lincolnshire. We want to look afresh at the new opportunities post Brexit could have for our area.

The government intends to introduce a new UK Shared Prosperity Fund to replace monies we have received in the past from the EU. There are many unknowns - how much will be in the pot; what can we spend the money on; who will manage the moneybut locally there are many knowns and we want to raise these important points to UK government officials now while they are shaping the new fund.

2 A New Approach

- 2.1 Local knowledge keeps highlighting specific themes that need addressing in order to make some step changes in our area by reducing inequalities & allowing for rural economic growth:

The Physical Regeneration of Place

- 2.2 We are unique. We are a predominantly rural area - a City within a rural setting, with vast stretches of coastline, knitted together with a collection of market towns
- We know how important our market towns are, not just individually but collectively
 - We know that communities, especially in remote rural areas can be very isolated
 - We know that solutions that suit city conurbations will not work for our rural area with its more dispersed population
 - We know we are a good place to live, work and invest in
 - We need to work together to make these areas stronger by investing in infrastructure improvements - the network is simply not there in comparison to more urban areas
 - We need improvements to rail/road/power/water (including flood mediation/mitigation), to enable major planned housing delivery
 - We need to be able to invest in physical regeneration to reverse the decline in some of our struggling places
 - We need capacity building funding in support of third sector work to offer solutions to pockets of rural isolation

Making Sense of State Aids

- 2.3 We need to re-visit state aids as it is currently seen as a constraint and major barrier from getting projects off the ground
- We know we have more micro, small and medium sized businesses in our area, but we also have large businesses we want to support
 - We know we offer more affordable housing than many other areas, but our low land values can mean that the development of new housing is not viable

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Helping to Shape Future Funds in Greater Lincolnshire

- We know we can encourage better collaborative working with our businesses and training providers
- We know that strong, accountable governance is important but we also need flexibilities to promote local growth
- We need to also invest in our larger businesses who can support our smaller supply chain businesses, provide in house training and offer apprenticeship schemes
- We need to allow developers to group together to bid in for funds to improve infrastructure and housing schemes which would allow for bigger bids that can be split more effectively between them, and encourage a wider range of delivery partners into the market
- We need to look at opportunities & flexibilities around providing increased support & investment to our businesses as well as supporting more local activities which will have a marginal effect on trade as not being state aid

100% Funding

2.3 We know that 100% funding could be transformative where it can genuinely be identified

- We know we can reduce inequalities in our local area when genuine need and impact on a local area is identified
- We know that entrepreneurs need funding to get their businesses off the ground - some risks are worth taking
- We know investment in making the place somewhere people want to live, work and invest will encourage economic growth
- We need 100% funding for areas that tackle inequalities/rural isolation particularly where increased capacity building actions are needed
- We need to stop the delay and brokering issues we have faced during application processes to make quicker investments in support of our businesses, especially where there are no other sources of finance available
- We need to make our 'place' more attractive and joined up. Better signage, public realm, improvements to our heritage offer will attract visitors, investors and invoke a sense of pride in the area

Increasing Costs of Utilities

2.4 We know that development and investment opportunities are being lost due to poor provision of utilities

- We know utilities and power infrastructure is not sufficient for the area
- We know the cost of providing greenfield sites with utilities is so expensive it becomes prohibitive
- We know that investments in large scale capital investment projects, in support of our priority and emerging sectors are being stalled by prohibitive utilities costs

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Helping to Shape Future Funds in Greater Lincolnshire

- We need support to access to utilities -water, gas and electricity
- We need to unlock our current commitments and future investment projects by providing the basic infrastructure requirements
- We need our housing and infrastructure needs to be linked in with education to create pathways within Lincolnshire. Utilities constraints are stopping these opportunities

Upfront Funding as a Catalyst for Change

2.5 We know that upfront funding if used wisely can help drive business growth in the local area

- We know if we enable businesses to invest in their capital assets and wider business model, it will attract more people to work and live here
- We know that for some projects we need an injection of finance to support long-term and sustainable projects
- We know that investment in heritage delivers on a much wider platform - as a catalyst to other development and to reinforce that sense of place and local pride. In a large county with a sparse population, the visitor market can make the crucial difference to business survival.
- We know that we have invested in good schemes which we want to sustain into the future
- We need upfront funding to support our businesses to make initial investments that are costly but will then see the return on these investments
- We need support for initiatives including start-up businesses/hubs, arts/festivals/heritage which drive business growth and investment in the place but require funding to get them off the ground
- We need to make sure that successful projects we are currently delivering can continue, especially if there is a period of 'gap funding' ahead

Recognising the Diversity of Our Place

2.6 We know that we need to embrace our local distinctiveness and emphasise the importance of place

- We know that our area is diverse with several strong sectors which can be very localised geographically
- We know that we need to encourage collaborative working to make our 'place' stronger but still showcasing local distinct features
- We know that survival of our rural areas and ability to live & work in a rural area is of great importance
- We need to recognise the seasonality of some industries and support businesses to diversify and encourage businesses to be less dependent on their seasonal incomes
- We need to help unlock our 'hidden gems' & better showcase our destination.
- We need to build on our place marketing & demonstrate meaningful impacts and outcomes relevant to growth in the locality

Paper 5

Helping to Shape Future Funds in Greater Lincolnshire

3 A New Way to Shape our Place

- 3.1 We leave the EU on 29th March 2019 so we need to prepare for a 'transition' period and ensure that locally what we are delivering well, we continue to deliver well.
- 3.2 We also need to prepare for an uncertain post-Brexit world. This is where we need to draw on our local knowledge and expertise to tell central government what support we need to transform our local rural economy.
- 3.3 We have the innovative **ideas** - we want help to further support automation, robotics, AI
We want to invest more in **people** -to up-skill our workforce/ attract more people to the area
We want to up-grade our **infrastructure** -to provide the foundations for economic growth
We want to further grow our **business environment**-to support & invest in our businesses
We want to have a **place** we are proud to live, work and invest in

4 Case Study Examples

Investing in Regenerating Our Places

- 4.1 Gainsborough is the primary settlement and market town for West Lindsey in rural Lincolnshire. It contains one of the most deprived wards in the country and has suffered from poor market perception, discouraging potential residents, businesses and investors. To combat this and to move Gainsborough forward as a self-sustainable community, West Lindsey District Council has embarked on an ambitious growth programme of physical regeneration and direct intervention to deliver housing.

A marketing campaign called 'Invest Gainsborough' was launched to highlight the connectivity, lifestyle offering and opportunities Gainsborough presents - targeting the property sector. From this, a national developer 'Muse' was procured as a development partner to deliver a cinema and restaurant complex to increase the town's leisure and entertainment offer. Work is currently being done on a Stage 2 Heritage Lottery Fund bid to restore the town's historic fabric to its former glory. A strong focus has also been placed on capitalising on the town's natural environment to create a green corridor connecting the town's green spaces and the River Trent. The aim is to increase its attractiveness to visitors and residents.

Like many northern market towns, Gainsborough suffers from market failure, leading to sluggish housing delivery. The physical regeneration of Gainsborough will create a brand new housing market, attracting new residents, businesses and developers from outside the area. Gainsborough was designated as a Housing Zone and is now ready to deliver the ambitious growth envisaged by the Local Plan.

Recognising the strength, ambition and long term sustainability of the Gainsborough Growth Programme, this has enabled the programme to successfully attract a mix of

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funding to turn the strategy into a deliverable programme. Investment from the Growth

Programme (awarded by Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership), Gainsborough Southern Urban Extension (awarded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in the Housing Infrastructure Fund) will help kick start the vision and Gainsborough's largest housing site.

Investing in the Basics to Create a Land of Opportunity

- 4.2 Land and property values in South Lincolnshire are relatively low compared with the rest of the UK and this can inhibit development, especially when exceptional or abnormal development costs are incurred. The cost of providing utility infrastructure and the highway improvements required to serve our Food Enterprise Zone site will have an adverse impact on the viability of developing the land. This makes the scheme unattractive to developers for the foreseeable future. Public sector investment is needed to "pump prime" the scheme by providing 'enabling' infrastructure which will allow the land to come forward for immediate development.

Bringing forward prompt delivery of the Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone is an important component of improving both economic and job growth in the south east of Lincolnshire. The funding will enable the early development of land for an important employment sector with links to a nationally recognised academic institution which will have wider benefits to the food manufacturing sector.

The A17 is a key economic corridor and a critical route for manufacturing and tourism businesses in Lincolnshire, however there is evidence of a lack of commercial business space provision in Holbeach and the surrounding area. The development of land would allow new start up business units and grow on space to be provided in order to meet demand, especially in the agri-food sector, a priority sector for our area.

The current demand for new space cannot be realised as the high 'up front' costs and long lead in times involved in bringing forward the infrastructure is a deterrent and creates uncertainty for private sector developers.

Future funding, invested in providing utility infrastructure to key strategic sites across the area, would help us unlock land that would bring long term, sustainable growth opportunities & have knock on regeneration opportunities for the place & business environment.

Businesses Preparing for a Brave New World

- 4.3 Responsive Business Support Provision

Previously we have been limited by the restrictions to provide 12 hours of support to businesses, which has predominately been focused at one business improvement area. Businesses have a range of growth requirements and any new business support programmes need to be flexible so that the business support offers can be responsive to business needs and provide a comprehensive package of support for example:

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strategic business planning; access to new markets; product development; innovation opportunities; supply chain mapping; recruitment and selection; managing your media profile; staff development & training etc. This will need to be connected with business property options for example serviced Industrial sites, management workspaces, freehold opportunities to ensure that there are no barriers to growth.

4.4 Digitisation for All

Retailers have suffered because retail businesses have been exempt from accessing some strands of structural funds support. The local high street businesses need extensive support to digitalise their offers. Independent retailers need to be given the support that large multinationals have eg online presence, social media campaigns, accounts software, stock control, POS and Industry 4.0 principles to ensure they can be responsive, survive and thrive. Linked to this large scale digital Industry Hubs need to be created on high streets which can house technology businesses, and can also offer digital support provision for non-digital businesses, support peer to peer collaborations and inspire innovation. This could be linked to engaging with young people in terms of using the premises for coding workshops, hackathons, Lego build projects at the weekends.

4.5 Agri Business Support

Previous support schemes have focused on grants for feasibility studies, diversification and capital grants. However we need to support our agricultural businesses to become more business focused with universal strategic business plan and business support to help them address their challenges eg reducing labour market, support automation pilots, supply chain development, field trials, aligned diversification, succession planning, research and development and digitisation.

4.6 Inward Investment

Our area is keen to attract new businesses, particularly aligned to our priority sector supply chains. We need to offer a robust package of soft landing opportunities through funded managed workspaces which will come with a package of support to include reduced rental periods, supply chain introductions, after care support, facilitated introductions to membership bodies like the FSB, Chamber, IoD, innovation grants, R&D support, University connections etc.

4.7 Primary Skills Development

We need to influence the primary school educators to focus on local industry opportunities / careers and get our indigenous businesses to help to shape their future workforce in terms of requirements, opportunities, placements, skills training and sponsorship. Local industry ambassadors need to be identified, via the Business Lincolnshire Growth Hub and assigned to their local schools. Enterprise skills need to be honed by school children at an early age. If we can capture their imagination and focus on innovation, technology and problem solving we will help our future workforce to be aware and access local employment or become self-employed.

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4.7 Connected Rural Villages

We need to take the learning that has been made through the Smart City roll out and apply that to a rural setting. Lincolnshire is a rural area with a growing population. 95% of our businesses have under 5 employees and are predominately run from home. In order to retain our rural charm we need villages to thrive and become the hub of their community. We need to find new ways to manage complexity, increase efficiency, reduce expenses, and improve quality of life. We will need to get smarter and the use of digital solutions will enable this. Smart cities have revolutionised areas but we need to focus on Connected Rural Villages, whereby we will provide live status updates on traffic patterns, employment opportunities, health care services, pollution, parking spaces, water, power and light. Emerging technologies are poised to reshape our urban environments. Using ultra-low power sensors, wireless networks, and web and mobile-based applications, Smart Cities are becoming a reality and rural locations have an opportunity to capitalise on some of this activity.

We must ensure we can access the smart city solutions including, for example:

- Energy efficiency - such as smart metering, smart monitoring of energy created through wind / solar
- Care - such as tele-health, loneliness monitoring;
- Transport - such as information points about buses, car sharing, traffic up-dates
- Wi-Fi in villages -such as shared Wi-Fi in care homes or sheltered accommodation
- Interactive Village websites -such as the Cambridgeshire 'shapeyourplace' standard platform that can talk to other village websites, and places for people to up- load information (village journalists, activities and events, local takeaway menus, community funding for local causes, share your stuff). Sensors on bins, waterways, roads, lights, and anything else that can be measured to provide useful information on usage and improved efficiencies.

4.8 Forging local supply chains

We need to directly stimulate the local economy by developing and supporting our businesses to procure and trade locally and to strengthen their own supply chain not just locally but regionally and nationally too. This will improve business performance by helping them to develop their knowledge and skills in tendering, procurement and local supply chains, as well as creating the environment for business to business transactions.

Businesses need to be supported to develop cost effective procurement practices, as well as putting mechanisms in place so that they are ready to win contracts with large private sector businesses within the areas key sectors.

Support should include:-

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- Workshops on responding to both private and public sector procurement needs including: policies, systems and processes that will need to be in place to 'pre-qualify'
- One to one support to improve SME procurement practices, policies and processes
- Development of a local purchasing portal, which will act as an opportunity board, as well as a place for suppliers to register their business.
- Development of procurement clusters
- Development of supply chain clusters, through supply chain mapping analysis
- Highlighting tendering opportunities within the areas key sectors

We recognise the issue of too little water and we want to be recognised for leading the way in wider water management

- 4.9 Investment in water resources for people, business and wildlife is essential if Greater Lincolnshire wants to grow and adapt to climate change. Future funding needs to take account of water resource infrastructure.

It's not just about too much or too little water, it's about the quality of the water - business requires certain qualities, drinking water is necessary (and costs to produce it), bathing waters are important for our tourist economy and wildlife/shellfish economy relies on water quality.

Natural capital is a way of recognising the multiple services that the natural environment provides and attempts to place an economic value on them. These services are vital to the economy of Greater Lincolnshire including pollinators, soil and water to the agri-food sector. Protection and enhancement of the natural environment in a strategic way can increase natural capital to support our economy and improve our place.

The government's 25 year environmental plan expects net environmental gain through development and growth. This could place additional burdens on businesses/challenges to viability where there are already issues. Innovative ways to provide infrastructure that deliver multiple benefits are needed where revenue funding for project development would help with this. Flood defence Grant in Aid can plan for and potentially deliver the flood risk infrastructure, with partnership contributions, to protect coastal communities however; the solutions are not always the preferred way forward for economic growth. Funding could help identify options to make our coast and businesses/communities more resilient to climate change/sea level rises and improve the sustainability of flood defences.

Showcasing our Natural Coast and County for Cyclists

4.10 Our Natural Coast

As well as the lively resorts of Skegness and Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire has long stretches of a beautifully unspoilt natural coastline featuring clean wide sandy beaches and nature reserves. This is a perfect product for bird watching, walking,

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cycling as well as just being on the beach. It is as good as anything in North Norfolk, but is seriously 'under visited' and awareness of what it has to offer is poor.

The quality of what is there is good, but it rather suffers from an absence of facilities to support the natural offer. The investment in Gibraltar Point, North Sea Observatory and in the cycling and walking product has shown what could be achieved, but in many ways they have highlighted that more needs to be done so that the area could meet its potential.

We want to showcase a natural coastal offer that majors on its unspoilt beaches; good cycling and walking opportunities; excellent bird watching and wildlife access; with a hinterland of villages and small market towns offering heritage, retail and accommodation.

Further investment is needed in hub points, for example at Frampton and Huttoft, giving a trail of connecting focal points that other businesses could cluster around. The walking and cycling offer needs to be further developed to join up these hubs and to connect with the hinterland, and further facilities to allow access to the nature reserves. We need to raise the awareness of what we have to support those businesses who are investing in this part of the coast. RSPB describes Lincolnshire as "the most under-watched county in England" - not that we don't have great bird life; just nobody knows we do and the lack of facilities when they do come exacerbates this.

4.11 County for Cyclists

Our area is already popular with cyclists. Investments have been made into off-road paths like the Water Rail Way and Spa Trail, the intention being that they would provide the beginning of a connected county-wide system. The routes put in place were very well received, but it highlighted the need for connectivity and people reported back that they appreciated what had been done but 'they wanted more'.

Since then there has been considerable investment in hire bikes (Boris bike model) and other cycling facilities but distribution is patchy and not county wide. Private investment from Giant Bikes and Doddington Hall has increased the profile and the number of cyclists, but again highlighted that more connectivity is needed to achieve an excellent cycling product for Lincolnshire.

We need to take the next big steps to make this the County for Cyclists. A coherent strategy to draw all of the elements together, recognising the need for both commuter/school routes as well as leisure routes. It is a common mistake to see country lanes as safe for cyclists - they can be more dangerous than the rest of the road network. So there is a need for more off-road routes but also bridges, crossing rivers rather than roads, to achieve safe connected routes. There is also a need for more racks and cycling facilities as well as training and encouraging a network of businesses that are 'cycling friendly'.

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Our area has the opportunity to build on existing investment creating the USP of becoming a county for cyclists.

Inroads to Inclusive Growth

- 4.12 Development funding is critical to providing the right solutions to inclusive growth, particularly in isolated rural areas. The MOVE project - 'Moving on, Volunteering and Employability' - is a 3 year project providing a range of support and interventions to help economically inactive and unemployed people to start on the road to employment.

The project brings together a network of 24 delivery partners to build on existing employability provision and help reach those furthest from the labour market. MOVE offers financial help and the ongoing support of an advisor who works directly with participants to hear first-hand the challenges of moving into work and maintaining a sustainable job.

Stakeholder engagement activities to extend awareness and reach of delivery partners and referral networks strengthen partnership working. Understanding provision of existing services, minimising duplication and establishing cross-referral mechanisms ensure that participants receive the right support for their needs - it doesn't have to be the delivery partner they first approached.

The scheme also worked with smaller partner organisations to develop their capacity to deliver and worked collaboratively with other areas to share resources, develop a common approach to delivery to achieve value for money & increase efficiencies.

The development period enable MOVE to start recruiting participants as soon as the project went live so it could hit the ground running straight away. The funding was wholly invested in building the infrastructure on which the project is based - developing policies & procedures, designing marketing materials & training delivery staff. A crucial element and important project resource was a website that was built in for use by delivery staff as a 'resource bank.'

Lincolnshire's plan for post-EU funding



COMMON-SENSE ON STATE AID

We need greater flexibility in the way we support our businesses.



AN END TO THE 'ONE-SIZE FITS ALL' APPROACH

Our future prosperity relies on a willingness to recognise and make the most of our unique circumstances.



A BOLDER APPROACH TO FUNDING

There are times when projects deserve to be 100 percent funded, and there will be times when that funding will be needed upfront.



INVESTING DIRECTLY IN BUSINESSES

Millions of pounds of agricultural and LEP funding is invested directly in businesses. Does this give us a model for the future?



BETTER ACCESS TO UTILITIES

All too often major projects are stalled due to the extreme costs of providing the necessary utilities – that needs to change.



INVESTMENT IN OUR RURAL COMMUNITIES

We need Government backing for improvements to our rail, road, power and water infrastructure.

Several members of our voluntary sector, private businesses, environmental groups and local authorities are keen to work with the Cities and Local Growth Unit to co-design a programme that works to best effect in Greater Lincolnshire.

We invite you to visit us and discuss these points in fuller detail.

Paper 6

Housing & Infrastructure Delivery across Greater Lincolnshire

Greater Lincolnshire Housing Delivery Update Report

1.0 Introduction

This report updates the GLLEP on progress with housing delivery in Greater Lincolnshire and includes: -

- Housing delivery numbers.
- Recent changes to the planning/housing policy environment.
- Greater Lincolnshire's strategic housing and related activities to address the housing delivery challenge.

2.0 Housing Delivery Numbers

Housing delivery across Greater Lincolnshire against objectively assessed need targets is set out in the table below.

Housing /Affordable Housing Delivery						
	Evidenced Need for Housing		2016/17		2017/18	
	Annual assessed need for housing	of which annual affordable housing need pa	All housing completions	of which Affordable housing completions	All housing completions	of which Affordable housing completions
City of Lincoln	1540	725	188	11	194	35
North Kesteven			495	101	503	105
West Lindsey			300	50	234	31
Boston	310	263	352	187	402	157
East Lindsey	558	193	356	132	461	191
North East Lincolnshire	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
North Lincolnshire	930	328	276	59	370	71
South Holland	445	267	266	10	287	39
South Kesteven	625	279	478	28	412	139
TOTAL	4408	2055	2711	578	2863	768
Average	551	257	339	72	358	96

Whilst delivery has increased over the last two years, it is still below target.

In 2017/18-

- 2863 homes (which is 65% of the combined Greater Lincolnshire assessed housing need of 4408 homes) were delivered
- 768 affordable homes (which is 37% of the combined Greater Lincolnshire affordable housing evidenced need target of 2055) were delivered.

Paper 6

Housing & Infrastructure Delivery across Greater Lincolnshire

3.0 Actions to address the Housing Challenge

There are significant challenges for housing delivery across Greater Lincolnshire as highlighted by the table above.

To address this challenge a number of actions are taking place to maximise housing delivery.

3.1 The District Housing Network

With representation from all Greater Lincolnshire housing authorities, Lincolnshire County Council, the GLLEP and Homes England the District Housing Network has made significant progress in establishing a Greater Lincolnshire strategic housing delivery framework. This includes;

3.1.1 District Housing Network (DHN) Delivery Action Plan

An action plan has been developed which sets out priorities and actions around agreed housing challenges, to: -

- Enable and deliver more housing
- Enable and deliver more affordable housing
- Innovation, quality and a sense of place
- Enable and deliver more homes that meet a range of needs
- Maintain a robust evidence base
- Increase housing sector capacity and construction related skills

The action plan is attached at Appendix One.

Following consideration by the Housing Infrastructure Group on 11 September, the action plan timetables will be finalised. DHN have already agreed action leads and commenced work on actions in the plan.

3.1.2 Registered Provider Partnership and Forum

The DHN has had ongoing dialogue with partner representatives from the Registered Provider sector and a joint forum is being set up to maximise opportunities for collaboration and delivery of affordable housing as we go forward.

3.1.3 Defining the Housing Pipeline

There are effectively two strands to this work: -

- i) Project Information Capture –a specific piece of research on each authority's largest/strategic sites, to capture the extent of; what is being delivered, the risks and barriers to delivery and opportunities for acceleration with a view to informing the Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Planning for Growth Work and targeting action.

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Housing & Infrastructure Delivery across Greater Lincolnshire

- ii) Housing Pipeline / Trajectory Analysis -development of a housing pipeline will set out a housing delivery trajectory which will have a number of benefits including;
 - presenting a coordinated Greater Lincolnshire housing programme for Government and Homes England
 - supporting the development of Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan and planning for growth work
 - providing clarity for infrastructure providers in their medium to longer term strategic planning.

3.2 Progression of Funding Opportunities

3.2.1 HIF funding

There are ongoing discussions with Homes England at varying stages across the Lincolnshire Authorities about their Housing Infrastructure Fund bids: -

- South Kesteven, Lincolnshire County Council, Homes England and Government representatives had an inception meeting in August to scope progression of the business case for the Grantham 2050 Forward Funding bid for infrastructure and the Southern Relief Road.
- Boston Borough Council are close to formal confirmation of their £3.5million bid following a due diligence process
- West Lindsey, Lincoln City and South Holland are working through the due diligence phase of discussion with Homes England and the auditors.
- North Kesteven's bid is in the third wave of assessment following the initial audit process and this is expected to commence shortly.

4.0 Changes to the National Policy Context

The revised national planning policy framework was published on 24 July, which contains a number of changes that have implications for planning and housing. Most significantly for housing delivery;

- The presumption in favour of sustainable development is maintained
- A housing delivery test alongside the 5 year land supply reporting requirement is confirmed which requires authorities to deliver a % of housing need rising to 75% and a requirement to produce an action plan if delivery falls below 95%.
- The standardised methodology for establishing Local Housing Need taking into account ONS household growth projections set out in earlier consultations is now confirmed.

Authorities are still assessing the implications of this methodology and Government is considering amendments to the process.

Paper 6

Housing & Infrastructure Delivery across Greater Lincolnshire

5.0 Planning for Growth –Opportunities for Additional Growth

Local Partnerships have presented a seven stage plan for Greater Lincolnshire which has been agreed by the Greater Lincolnshire Chief Executives' Group in July. The Planning for Growth work is exploring the opportunities for delivering sustainable growth and securing any future Government funding opportunities or growth deal.

The first stage of the work will be presented to Chief Executives in November 2018 setting out an analysis of the level of growth considered achievable within existing resourcing and what could be achieved or accelerated with Central Government support.

Subject to consideration by Chief Executives in November, the work programme will further develop with stakeholder engagement, scoping delivery governance, and developing a business case for Government including a cost /benefit analysis framework. This work will draw on an analysis of the Greater Lincolnshire strategic environment including infrastructure planning and the GLLEP Strategic Economic Plan and GLLEP Industrial Strategy.

This will inform the production of a growth strategy for Greater Lincolnshire, for future bidding or any further Growth Deal discussions with Central Government.

6.0 Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan (SIDP) Update

The review of the September 2016, SIDP is underway. The existing document includes 36 major infrastructure projects that have been assessed against a range of criteria including the GLLEP economic criteria and likely impact on housing delivery.

Information on existing and new strategic infrastructure projects, (defined as having a value of over £5million, or of lesser value but likely to have a major impact on housing or economic growth) is currently being collated and will be prioritised against this criteria.

Local Partnerships have been contracted to provide technical expertise in the area of economic analysis. This will provide headline quantifiable outputs regarding housing unlocked directly by infrastructure, economic benefits, and impact on GVA, productivity and skills.

The revised document will be completed in March 2019 and will form the basis of funding bids for highest priority schemes and to inform prioritisation of funding at the local level.

Appendix One: Greater Lincolnshire Housing Delivery Draft Action Plan August 2018

Aim: Sustainable Housing Growth : 100,000 more homes in Greater Lincolnshire by 2040				
Key Challenge	Key Objectives	Key actions	Who /Lead	When
1. Enable and deliver more housing	1.1 Increase developer activity in Greater Lincolnshire	1.1.1 Investigate and monitor developer appetite for delivery in Greater Lincolnshire 1.1.2 Identify ways to support SME/ local /regional developers	Task and Finish inc. KE, AS, DI , CJ	
	1.2 Promote the 'Greater Lincolnshire offer' to improve the market	1.2.1 Produce Greater Lincolnshire 'marketing' information 1.2.2 Agree and Deliver Communication plan for marketing.	Task and Finish inc. KE, AS, DI , CJ	
	1.3 Unblock and accelerate existing development sites	1.3.1 Develop a programme of intervention on key issues/barriers identified in housing pipeline data /SUEs and project information capture. 1.3.2 Review and contact unstarted / extant sites in 5 year land supply reporting	SP AS	
	1.4 Investigate Direct delivery of housing by councils (market)	1.4.1 Review current local authority 'market' housing delivery programmes 1.4.2 Identify issues, barriers and risks for Local Authority market housing development 1.4.3 Share best practice on market housing delivery	PR	

2. Enable and deliver more affordable housing	2.1 Work with registered provider partners to increase delivery in Greater Lincolnshire	2.1.1 Investigate new providers/ delivery models e.g. Halo	Affordable Housing Group	
		2.1.2 Set up a programme of RP liaison forums to promote joint working on affordable housing development and identify potential sites.	Affordable Housing Group	
		2.1.3 Increase the Registered Provider partners working in Greater Lincolnshire	Affordable Housing Group	
	2.2 Work with Homes England to maximise programme funding opportunities	2.2.1 Regular strategic liaison with Homes England to identify strategic opportunities	Affordable Housing Group and HE (Helen Wilkes)	
	2.3 Make best use of Local authority assets	2.3.1 Engage with One Public Estate land use programme to identify new build opportunities	KE KK	
		2.3.2 Review public land assets to identify opportunities for new build		
	2.4 Investigate Direct delivery of housing by councils (affordable)	2.4.1 Local authority delivery of Council housing programmes	PR	
		2.4.2 Identify opportunities for best practice/information sharing		
		2.4.3 Specific needs groups /statutory duty		
	2.5 Investigate and promote other options for affordable housing delivery	2.5.1 Self-Build Housing	Affordable housing group	
		2.5.2 Community Led Housing – work		
		2.5.3 Rural Housing through Neighbourhood planning		
		2.5.4 Purchase of Existing Satisfactories		
3. Innovation, quality and a sense of place	3.1 Ensure delivery of infrastructure to support growth	3.1.1 Provide housing information for Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan	SP AS	
		3.1.2 Develop housing pipeline and circulate to infrastructure providers to enable strategic		

		planning	SP	
		3.1.3 Engage with the range infrastructure providers on capacity to deliver housing growth plans.	HIG	
		3.1.4 Ensure up to date infrastructure delivery plans to support Local Plans	HIG	
	3.2 Promote innovative and quality homes	3.2.1 Investigate opportunities to improve housing design and quality and share best practice	KE ME CJ KK	
		3.2.2 Promote Modern Methods of Construction		
		3.2.3 Local authority promote and share exemplar housing projects		
	3.3 Promote and encourage high quality places	3.3.1 Require master planning of larger developments	SN , planning rep, viability – Helen Forman, Nick Chambers	
		3.3.2 Employ urban design specialists to review applications		
		3.3.3 Undertake a review of best practice and understand barriers to delivery		
	3.4 Bring empty homes back into use	3.4.1 Review level of provision in Greater Lincolnshire and scope of empty homes projects	Private Sector Housing Group	
		3.4.2 Assess potential to increase empty homes officer provision		
		3.4.3 Consider a Greater Lincolnshire Empty Homes Officer network/forum for information		

		sharing		
4. Enable and deliver more homes that meet a range of needs	4.1 Investigate supported housing need	4.1.1 Collaborate with Health and Social Care to develop a programme of supported housing needs evidence base and potential solutions 4.1.2 Develop a supported housing Strategy 4.1.3 Review of JSNA and identify key issues for planning supported housing delivery purposes	SN, DK, Homelessness Group	
	4.2 Develop potential housing solutions	4.2.1 Promote life time homes 4.2.2 Ensure appropriate policies in Local Plans to improve accessibility of housing 4.2.3 Support older persons housing solutions (annexes, stay at home , extra care etc)	Linked to 4.1 KK	
	4.3 Increase Extra Care Provision	4.3.1 Work with LCC and Homes England to develop schemes	KK	
5 Maintain a robust evidence base	5.1 Review existing evidence and explore opportunities for joint commissioning	5.1.1 Housing LIN Older persons work 5.1.2 Research current and future housing needs / demography and how it translates into housing products	DI Lisa Loy and Katy Thomas SP/Planning for Growth	

	5.2 Coordinated/shared information/ data collection	5.2.1 Produce a Greater Lincolnshire pipeline of housing delivery and agree mechanism for annual review	SP/Planning for Growth	
6 Increase housing sector capacity and construction related skills	6. 1 Maintain the Greater Lincolnshire Housing Network	6.1.1 Develop a programme of ongoing support for the District Housing Network	PR	
	6.2 Produce a Greater Lincolnshire Housing Delivery Strategy	6.2.1 Scope a housing delivery strategy for Greater Lincolnshire as a clear statement of purpose and to support investment for and coordination of delivery.	KE	
	6.3 Develop a programme of Officer and County/District Member Training	6.3.1 Investigate identified training needs and opportunities for shared events 6.3.2 Shared Housing and Planning workshop events		Longer term
	6.4 Promote apprenticeships in construction related employment	6.4.1 Consider and develop Local authority apprentice programmes		Longer term

Paper 7

Growth Deal Quarterly Dashboard

1 Summary

- 1.1 This paper provides background and a summary of the Growth Deal Quarterly Dashboard. This report covers the last quarter of 2017/2018 and the first quarter of 2018/2019.

2 Background

- 2.1. Since the beginning of the Growth Deal programme, the LEP has reported its outputs to Government via an online system called 'Logasnet'. This has now been replaced with a comprehensive Workbook. The Workbook includes 23 spreadsheets and requires the input of both forecast and actuals data from the start of the programme in April 2015 to the end of the programme in March 2021. It includes a 'dashboard' spreadsheet which draws from the various spreadsheets to provide a summary of progress on Growth Deal spend and outputs. The 'dashboard' for Quarter 4 (January - March 2018) and Quarter 1 (April - June 2018) requires sign off by the LEP Board and the Section 151 Officer from our Accountable Body, Lincolnshire County Council.

The LEP has target outputs for Growth Deal agreed with Government.

These are: • 12,851 jobs • 7,615 new homes • £247,395,714 public and private sector investment •

These numbers include indirect outputs i.e. outputs that are not directly achieved by the project, but which should come about as a wider consequence of the project. For example the construction of the Grantham Relief Road will lead to the unlocking of land for jobs and housing.

Summary of the Dashboard An update on progress towards the Growth Deal outputs, taken from the Dashboard, is summarised below.

Output	Actual	Progress to 2021
New Homes	367	2592
New Jobs	218	4882
New Investment	£86,404,859	£247,395,714

- 2.2 As anticipated, the outputs have increased as we have reached the end of the annual reporting period. It is however worth noting that some large projects have experienced unavoidable delays through judicial reviews, public enquiries and statutory agency requirements and as a result, the outputs achieved to date are lower than we would normally have expected at this point in time. Significant progress is being made in bringing forward the remaining Growth Deal 2 and Growth Deal 3 related schemes to contracting stage and once contracts are in place, it will of course increase the output forecasts up to 2021.

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Growth Deal Quarterly Dashboard

Key Considerations

When considering the Dashboard it is important to note the following: The Dashboard is 3 months behind the current reporting period. This is a government set reporting period. The Dashboard does not collect any 'indirect' outputs i.e. for jobs, jobs safeguarded, homes, leverage. It therefore does not show progress against our targets set by government. A different Red/ Amber/ Green (RAG) rating has been used which measures projects against three points: delivery, finances and reputation. This is a government set definition.

Link to the Economic Strategy

The Growth Deal programme is critical to help deliver the Economic Strategy. The outputs outlined above all contribute to the ambitions set out in the SEP.

Next steps September 2018: next Government Dashboard will be presented to the Board. This will cover Quarter 1 (April - June) of the financial year 2018-19.

3 Recommendation

3.1 The Board is invited to endorse the dashboard as required by Government.

Appendix Growth Deal Government Data Submission

Growth Deal Dashboard

LEP NameGreater Lincolnshire LEP

This Quarter:Q4_1718



Deliverables Progress										
Housing	This Quarter		15-17	Financial Year						Total
				17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-25		
Houses Completed	86		0	384	0	0	0	-	-	384
Forecast for year	455		-	455	566	896	675	5,023		7,615
Progress towards forecast	19%		-	84%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	5%
Jobs										
Jobs Created	212		0	218	0	0	0	-	-	218
Apprenticeships Created*	0		0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Jobs including Apprenticeships	212		0	218	0	0	0			218
Forecast for year	302		-	302	526	1,427	2,627	7,969		12,851
Progress towards forecast	70%		-	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	2%
* Apprenticeships included within jobs totals prior to 2017										
Skills										
Area of new or improved floorspace (m2)	0		0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Forecast for year	0		-	0	0	0	0	6,025		6,025
Progress towards forecast	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Number of New Learners Assisted	0		0	378	0	0	0	-	-	378
Forecast for year	700		-	700	350	350	437	3,550		5,387
Progress towards forecast	0%		-	54%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	7%
Transport										
Length of Road Resurfaced	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Length of Newly Built Road	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Length New Cycle Ways	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0

Project RAG Ratings					
Project Name	Previous Quarter Q3_1718	This Quarter Q4_1718	Project Name	Previous Quarter Q3_1718	This Quarter Q4_1718
Grantham Southern Relief Road	R	AR	-	-	-
Boston Quadrant Infrastruture Programme	A	A	-	-	-
Boole Technology Centre	G	G	-	-	-
Unlocking Rural Housing	AG	AG	-	-	-
Bishop Burton College Lincolnshire Showground	G	AG	-	-	-
Tentercroft Street Growth Corridor Phases 1 and 2	G	G	-	-	-
Lincoln Transport Hub	G	G	-	-	-
Skegness Countryside Business Park	R	R	-	-	-
Go Skegness Sustainable Transport	G	G	-	-	-
Access to Employment Zones	G	G	-	-	-
Normanby Enterprise Park	AG	AR	-	-	-
Northern Roundabout Junction	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
South Humber Infrastructure Investment Programme	A	A	-	-	-
Lincolnshire Lakes Lake 1	R	AR	-	-	-
Agri-Food Centre of Excellence	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Holbeach Peppermint Junction	G	A	-	-	-
Scunthorpe Town Centre	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
A46-A15	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Sleaford Growth Project	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Sutterton Roundabout	G	G	-	-	-
Grantham Technology and innovation Centre	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Gainsborough Growth	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Skills Capital Investment Fund	N/A	G	-	-	-
GL Centre of Medical Science	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Advanced Engineering R and D Centre	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Food Enterprise Zones	N/A	G	-	-	-
SLGF Balance	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Growth Deal Performance	Area lead comments
AG	

Financial Progress							
LGF Award	2015-16	2016-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	Total
	£26,400,000	£39,863,787	£12,687,335	£8,733,858	£6,809,606	£18,153,052	£112,647,638
LGF Outturn	This Quarter	15-17		Financial Year			Total
Actual	£ 11,755,834	£ 46,524,178	£ 14,181,938	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 60,706,116
Forecast for year	£ 8,252,961	£ 46,524,178	£ 8,252,961	£ 18,914,836	£ 18,756,360	£ 20,199,303	£ 112,647,638
Progress towards forecast	142%		172%	0%	0%	0%	54%
LGF Expenditure							
Actual	£ 1,795,452	£ 36,605,631	£ 8,304,579	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 44,910,210
Forecast for year	£ 15,315,589	£ 34,980,339	£ 15,315,589	£ 23,796,048	£ 18,356,359	£ 20,199,303	£ 112,647,638
Progress towards forecast	12%		54%	0%	0%	0%	40%
Non-LGF Expenditure							
Actual	£ 5,091,730	£ 45,471,567	£ 36,474,796	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 81,946,363
Forecast for year	£ 48,623,854	£ 45,471,567	£ 48,623,854	£ 65,891,508	£ 39,885,489	£ 47,523,296	£ 247,395,714
Progress towards forecast	10%		75%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Total LGF + non-LGF Expenditure							
Actual	£ 6,887,182	£ 82,077,198	£ 44,779,375	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 126,856,573
Forecast for year	£ 63,939,443	£ 82,077,198	£ 63,939,443	£ 89,687,556	£ 58,241,848	£ 67,722,599	£ 361,668,644
Progress towards forecast	11%		+70%	+0%	+0%	+0%	35%

Contractual Commitments (manual entry)							
Forecast		15-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	Total
Actual		£ 34,980,339	£ 15,315,589	£ 23,796,048	£ 18,356,359	£ 20,199,303	£ 112,647,638
Variance		+5%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-68%

Commentary
We have recently updated our government contacts (meeting 17/05/2018) on the current spend position on the programme. A number of projects did not meet their outturn forecast however through freedom and flexibility we have hit out overall Growth deal spend target. The higher % outturn reflects this position with two larger advance payments being made to the Skills programme and South Lincolnshire FEZ that were not forecast within the dashboard.
Conversely, utilising freedom and flexibilities impact on the LGF Expenditure result by less reduction on previously advanced funds. We are also currently taking advice as to how to remove the Skegness Countryside Business park project and add in any newer forecasted projects. This is impacting on the overall reported figures. In output terms , projects are beginning to claim outputs however we have taken a cautious approach and only evidenced within the dashboard those outputs that have fully robust evidence. Output delivery will become an increased focus as we move into the 18/19 period.
Following the claim 4 submissions higher risk RED projects have reduced, however 4 projects have seem an increase in their risk rating. This has be due to a variety of factors including late or poorly evidenced claims, lack of output evidence for financially complete projects and failure to meet previously agreed milestones. Urgent meetings have been scheduled with those projects to support and identify any problems for which we will make the LEP board and Government aware.

Section 151 Officer Approved	
Name	PETE MOORE
Signature	
Date	28/06/2018

Growth Deal Dashboard

LEP Name Greater Lincolnshire LEP

This Quarter: Q1_1819



Deliverables Progress									
Housing	This Quarter		15-17	Financial Year					Total
				17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-25	
Houses Completed	0		0	384	0	0	0	-	384
Forecast for year	566		-	455	566	896	675	5,023	7,615
Progress towards forecast	0%		-	84%	0%	0%	0%	-	5%
Jobs	This Quarter			15-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-25
Jobs Created	1		0	218	1	0	0	-	-
Apprenticeships Created*	0		0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Jobs including Apprenticeships	1		0	218	1	0	0	-	-
Forecast for year	526		-	302	526	1,427	2,627	7,969	12,851
Progress towards forecast	0%		-	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
* Apprenticeships included within jobs totals prior to 2017									
Skills	This Quarter			15-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-25
Area of new or improved floorspace (m2)	0		0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Forecast for year	0		-	0	0	0	0	6,025	6,025
Progress towards forecast	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Number of New Learners Assisted	This Quarter			15-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-25
Forecast for year	350		-	378	0	0	0	-	-
Progress towards forecast	0%		-	54%	0%	0%	0%	-	7%
Transport	This Quarter			15-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-25
Length of Road Resurfaced	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Length of Newly Built Road	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Length New Cycle Ways	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-

Project Name	Project RAG Ratings		Project Name	Previous Quarter Q4_1718	This Quarter Q1_1819
	Previous Quarter Q4_1718	This Quarter Q1_1819			
Grantham Southern Relief Road	AR	AR	-	-	-
Boston Quadrant Infrastructure Programme	A	A	-	-	-
Bole Technology Centre	G	G	-	-	-
Unlocking Rural Housing	AG	G	-	-	-
Bishop Burton College Lincolnshire Showground	AG	A	-	-	-
Tentercroft Street Growth Corridor Phases 1 and 2	G	G	-	-	-
Lincoln Transport Hub	G	G	-	-	-
Skegness Countryside Business Park	R	N/A	-	-	-
Go Skegness Sustainable Transport	G	G	-	-	-
Access to Employment Zones	G	G	-	-	-
Normanby Enterprise Park	AR	AR	-	-	-
Northern Roundabout Junction	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
South Humber Infrastructure Investment Programme	A	AR	-	-	-
Lincolnshire Lakes Lake 1	AR	AR	-	-	-
Agri-Food Centre of Excellence	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Holbeach Peppermint Junction	A	AG	-	-	-
Scunthorpe Town Centre	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
A46-A15	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Sleaford Growth Project	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Sutton Roundabout	G	G	-	-	-
Grantham Technology and innovation Centre	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Gainsborough Growth	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Skills Capital Investment Fund	G	G	-	-	-
GL Centre of Medical Science	N/A	N/A	-	-	-

Growth Deal Performance	Area lead comments
AG	

Financial Progress								
LGF Award		2015-16 £26,400,000	2016-17 £39,863,787	17-18 £12,687,335	18-19 £8,733,858	19-20 £6,809,606	20-21 £18,153,052	Total £112,647,638
LGF Outturn	This Quarter	15-17		Financial Year			20-21	Total
Actual	£ 210,949	£ 46,524,178	£ 14,181,938	£ 210,949	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 60,917,065
Forecast for year	£ 18,914,836	£ 46,524,178	£ 8,252,961	£ 18,914,836	£ 18,756,360	£ 20,199,303	£ -	£ 112,647,638
Progress towards forecast	1%		172%	1%	0%	0%		54%
LGF Expenditure								
Actual	£ 1,060,091	£ 36,605,631	£ 8,304,579	£ 1,060,091	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 45,970,301
Forecast for year	£ 23,796,048	£ 34,980,339	£ 15,315,589	£ 23,796,048	£ 18,356,359	£ 20,199,303	£ -	£ 112,647,638
Progress towards forecast	4%		54%	4%	0%	0%		41%
Non-LGF Expenditure								
Actual	£ 4,458,496	£ 45,471,567	£ 36,474,796	£ 4,458,496	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 86,404,859
Forecast for year	£ 65,891,508	£ 45,471,567	£ 83,939,443	£ 65,891,508	£ 39,885,489	£ 47,523,296	£ -	£ 247,395,714
Progress towards forecast	7%		75%	7%	0%	0%		35%
Total LGF + non-LGF Expenditure								
Actual	£ 5,518,587	£ 82,077,198	£ 44,779,375	£ 5,518,587	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 132,375,160
Forecast for year	£ 89,687,556	£ 82,077,198	£ 63,939,443	£ 89,687,556	£ 58,241,848	£ 67,722,599	£ -	£ 361,668,644
Progress towards forecast	6%		+70%	+6%	+0%	+0%		37%

Contractual Commitments (manual entry)							
		15-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	Total
Forecast		£ 34,980,339	£ 15,315,589	£ 23,796,048	£ 18,356,359	£ 20,199,303	£ 112,647,638
Actual		£ 36,605,631					£ 36,605,631
Variance		+5%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-68%

Commentary
As with previous years, Q1 submissions focus on financials. LGF Outturn appears low but when compared with 17/18 you can see the implementation of freedom and flexibilities. An exercise is underway by the AB team to look at cumulative variances on both outputs and spend to fully understand the wider programme profiling and this will be reported to the Investment Board in November 2018. We have identified project slippage and this has impacted on the delivery of outputs. In particular job and housing reporting. Although no project has been deemed high risk in this reporting period it is clear that 5 of the projects remain a higher risk. Overall the GL programme risk status is Amber / Green and we feel this is a fair reflection at this time.

Section 151 Officer Approved
Name PETE MOORE

Growth Deal Dashboard

Advanced Engineering R and D Centre
Food Enterprise Zones
SLGF Balance
-
-
-

N/A
G
N/A
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N/A
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Signature



Date 13th September 2018