

PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Thursday, 3 October 2019

6.00 pm

Committee Room 1, City Hall

- Membership: Councillors Gary Hewson (Chair), Helena Mair (Vice-Chair), Thomas Dyer, Ronald Hills, Rebecca Longbottom, Laura McWilliams, Lucinda Preston, Pat Vaughan and Loraine Woolley
- Substitute member(s): Councillors Jackie Kirk and Adrianna McNulty
- Officers attending: Steve Bird, Simon Colburn, Kate Ellis, Democratic Services, Jaclyn Gibson, Pat Jukes, Nathan Walker, Simon Walters and Gill Wilson

AGENDA

SECTION A	Page(s)
1. Confirmation of Minutes - 22 August 2019	3 - 14
2. Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes - 12 August 2019	15 - 18
3. Declarations of Interest	
Please note that, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, when declaring interests members must disclose the existence and nature of the interest, and whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest (DPI) or personal and/or pecuniary.	
4. Portfolio Holder under Scrutiny - Economic Growth	19 - 22
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Present: Councillor Gary Hewson (*in the Chair*),
Councillor Helena Mair, Councillor Thomas Dyer,
Councillor Ronald Hills, Councillor Rebecca Longbottom,
Councillor Laura McWilliams, Councillor Lucinda Preston,
Councillor Pat Vaughan and Councillor Loraine Woolley

Apologies for Absence: None.

20. Declarations of Interest

No declarations of interest were received.

21. Confirmation of Minutes - 11 July 2019

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 11 July 2019 be confirmed.

22. Q1 2019-2020 Operational Performance Report

Pat Jukes, Business Manager – Corporate Policy:

- a) Presented Performance Scrutiny Committee with a summary of the operational performance position for quarter one of the financial year 2019/20 (from April 2019 to June 2019).
- b) highlighted that some of the key advantages of the Performance Information Management System brought were as follows:
 - an easy to navigate and user friendly user interface
 - a modern and fresh design
 - instant access to the data you want, when you want, through the use of interactive filtering (such as Portfolio Holder, service area, Assistant Director and by status outturn)
- c) referred to the detailed report of the Councils Strategic Performance, broken down by authority, directorate and service area at Appendix A to her report and the strategic quarterly measure table across all directorates at Appendix B.
- d) Invited members' comments and questions.

Question: Members asked why the number of apprentices was decreasing?

Response: There were less apprentices which might be down to some contracts ending in May and the new intake taking place in September. The contract with Lincolnshire County Council had ended.

Question: Members commented that the format of the new report was good and asked if this could be sold to other authorities to help bring in an income?

Response: Lincolnshire County Council were interested in a demo of the PIMS system and also a couple of other local authorities were interested.

RESOLVED that the content of the report and members comments be noted.

23. Financial Performance - Quarterly Monitoring

Colleen Warren, Financial Services Manager:

- Presented the first quarter's performance up to 30 June 2019 on the Councils General Fund, Housing Revenue Account, Housing Repairs Service, Capital Programmes and provided a review of budget risk assessments.
- Highlighted that the General Fund Summary was currently projecting a forecast over spend of £235,912. This forecast variance was the result of a number of forecast year-end variations in income and expenditure against the approved budget. The key variances were:
 - Housing Benefit Overpayment reduction - £368,000
 - HIMO reduced income - £93,260
 - Christmas market reduced income and additional expenditure - £77,470
 - Car Parking additional income net of additional expenditure – (£175,000)
 - Crematorium additional income – (£106,000)
- Explained the additional contributions to earmarked reserves that had been identified as being required, subject to outturn. These being:
 - Western Growth Corridor – Local Planning Authority: Contribution of £150,000 – it was proposed that the planning application fee received for the Western Growth Corridor submission was transferred to a reserve and used for additional resourcing requirements in determining the application.
 - Active Nation – As part of the Active Nation agreement it was proposed that any underspends on maintenance and utilities would be put into an Earmarked Reserve to help fund any future major maintenance requirements.
- Highlighted that the Housing Revenue Account was currently projecting an in-year underspend of £98,923, which would increase the General Balances to £1,133,102, at the end of 2019/20. The assessed prudent minimum balance for the HRA was currently £1,000,000. The level of forecast HRA balances would be monitored closely during the coming quarter and would be subject to a fundamental review as part of the MTFS 2018-23 process which was currently underway.
- Highlighted the components of this underspend as detailed at paragraph 4.3 of her report.
- Reported that at Quarter 1, the Housing Repairs Service (HRS) was forecasting a surplus of £287,268 in 2019/20.
- Highlighted changes that required Executive approval for the first quarter in respect of the General Investment Programme as detailed at paragraph 7.4 of her report.

- Detailed expenditure against the Housing Investment Programme (HIP) during the first quarter at £1.558m and a further £626.6k had been spent at the end of July at paragraph 7.13 of her report.
- Invited members' comments and questions.

Question: Members were unsure as to why there was a reduced income for HIMO's and asked whether this was due to overestimating the amount of landlords that would register?

Response: When the HIMO regulations came in for two storey accommodation it was predicted that there were 900 properties which in reality all have not come forward by the deadline in Oct 18. All the income had been profiled for the first two years but each actual licence lasts for 5 years. There was a backlog of properties that had applied. The income would catch up in the next few years. There was a lot of work to do and any landlords that had not come forward would be looked for.

Question: Members asked what the Market Share for Building Control was?

Response: Independent Building Inspectors could operate but City of Lincoln Council still held 72% of the market which was quite high.

Question: Members asked for the total amount that had been put into the WGC budget and what the extra £150k would be used for?

Response: The additional £150k would be used to bring in specialist advice for the planning authority to help evaluate the application.

Question: Members asked if there was still cash available for the Flood Alleviation Scheme at Hartsholme Lake as they believed this had been completed previously?

Response: There was money in the Capital Fund that was left over from the grant. This money wasn't sufficient to cover the costs of the works. Other grants would be pursued to help bring in funding to continue with the works. The grant was ring-fenced and could only be spent on flood alleviation works.

Question: Members asked why the play area works were unplanned as the surface had been changed 3 or 4 times already?

Response: The play area works were unplanned as the work that needed to be done was under the insurance claim limit, therefore the cost had to be funded by ourselves. The surface had been tested and determined that it needed replacement to improve its shock absorbency.

Question: Members asked why Universal Credit was seen as a negative as this was working well?

Response: This was due to claimants moving to Universal Credit and coming off housing benefit. This meant that less government subsidy was being collected for housing benefit overpayments. This also meant that there would be housing benefit legacy overpayments which was hard to link to Universal Credit.

Question: Members asked how HIMO properties that were not registered or had not made a planning application would be found and if there was a contact number that could be given to the public if they suspected a property was in multiple occupation?

Response: Records would be checked against council tax and we would encourage the students of the universities to report non registered properties they were living in. Once a property was licensed this must be displayed.

Question: Members asked whether an additional tier of licensing could be used?

Response: Officers were to look into this as it could potentially bring in more income.

Question: Members asked whether customers that asked us for advice with Universal Credit would be referred to The Citizens Advice Bureau?

Response: Our team were still in situ and would help customers where they could as this service was not provided by The Citizens Advice Bureau. Our team would help as much as they could as this could potentially affect such things as our housing tenants and income from this. Martin Walmsley was carrying out a review which was due to be completed hopefully by the end of November.

Question: Members asked why the roof was being repaired at Birchwood Leisure Centre after millions had already been spent on the building?

Response: When the work had previously been scoped the roof was watertight but was now leaking. The cost of this repair was higher than anticipated. The roof leaking was not affecting the operational side of the leisure centre.

Question: Members asked for more information regarding the extra funding for Park and Ride.

Response: This was an annual payment to Lincoln BIG which was originally for 2 years and had been extended for another year.

Question: Members asked what was included in the £50k overspend on equipment for car parks?

Response: When the Central Car Park was built the cleaning of the building was not factored in along with new style of payment machines

Question: Members asked what the best outturn of income received had been since providing car parking?

Response: This had been looked at. Figures only went as far back as 2005 but it was really hard to get a figure as car parks had always been moved or been closed for repairs etc. Income was growing year on year.

Question: Members asked why there were two rows for paralegals, what the extra funding related to and why this had to be bought in?

Response: There were two rows of funding as this came from two different reserves. Colleen Warren was to look into why these paralegals were brought in.

RESOLVED that:

- The progress on the financial performance for the period 1st April to 30th June 2019 and the projected outturns for 2019/20 be noted
- The underlying impact of the pressures and underspends identified in paragraphs 3.2, 4.3 and 5.2 be noted.
- The changes to the General Investment Programme and Housing Investment Programme as detailed in paragraphs 7.4 and 7.13 be noted.
- The proposed contributions to and from reserves be noted.

24. Revenues and Benefits Shared Service Update

Martin Walmsley, Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits:

- Provided members with an update on performance in the Revenues and Benefits Shared Service.
- Highlighted that as at the end of Quarter 1 2019/20, in-year collection for City of Lincoln Council Tax was 0.38% lower than as at the same point in the previous financial year.
- Explained that compared to the same point in 2018/19, as at the end of Quarter 1 2019/20 in-year Business rates collection was down by 1.37%.
- Detailed the number of outstanding revenues customers at the end of quarter 1 2019/20 at paragraphs 4.8 – 4.10 of his report and outstanding benefit customer work at paragraphs 5.1-5.2 of his report.
- Referred to the in period collection rates for Housing Benefit Overpayments as detailed at paragraphs 4.11-4.13 of his report
- Highlighted information on average processing times and financial accuracy at paragraphs 5.3-5.8 of his report.
- Concluded that despite the ongoing challenges in terms of frequently-changing legislation and ongoing welfare reforms, the Revenues and Benefits Shared Service performance on the whole continued to be positive, at the same time delivering significant savings to the partner local authorities.
- Recommended that Members note the information as set out in the report.
- Invited members' comments and questions.

Comment: Members commented that they would be interested in knowing the make-up of other local authorities with high performing Business Rates in-year collection 2018/19, as we had a lot of students.

Response: Martin Walmsley was to provide this information.

Comment: Members commented that there had been national publicity regarding business rates decreasing and that they had not seen anywhere that Local Authorities were dependant on Business Rates.

Response: Most business rates reliefs were fully reimbursed by Government.

Question: Members asked whether our income was affected if customers wanted their business rates reviewed?

Response: A lot of businesses did appeal but we collected business rates according to what the situation was at the time. If businesses were struggling then ways to help them would be looked at.

Question: Members asked whether Business Rates were being collected for the old Boots store?

Response: Rates would be collected after the first 3 months and would be higher. A listed building would be exempt.

Question: Members asked whether we did anything with regards to pension credits and whether this could be brought into the City?

Response: The Welfare Team were undertaking a pension credit take-up scheme.

RESOLVED that the information in the report be noted.

25. Income and Arrears Monitoring

Martin Walmsley, Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits:

- Provided an update to members on the position with regard to amounts of monies owed to the City of Lincoln Council as at 1st April 2019 and Business Improvement District levy to the end of June 2019.
- Highlighted the following:
 - The Council Tax net collectable debit for 2018/19 after Council Tax Support, discounts and exemptions had been granted was £41,767,829. This was an increase of £2,568,610 from 2017/18.
 - Total payments received in respect of 2018/19 were £40,383,019. This was an increase of £2,292,168 from 2017/18.
 - Council Tax arrears brought forward from all previous years at 1st April 2018 totalled £6,305,831. By 31st March 2019 these arrears decreased to £3,026,804.
- Explained that the amount of Council Tax written-out during the financial year 2018/19 was £152,609. This compared to £241,629 written-out during 2017/18 and £109,080 in 2016/17. During 2018/19, £4,560 was written back on.
- Advised that the Business Rates not collectable debt for 2018/19 after empty voids charity entitlements and other reliefs had been granted was £44,459,008, an increase of £645,989 from the previous year.
- Reported that the net collectable debt raised in respect of the Business Improvement District (BID) Levy was £398,176.

- Highlighted details of Housing Rents Collection, Sundry Debtors Collection and Housing Benefit Overpayments Collection at paragraphs 7-9 of his report.
- Recommended that members note the contents of the report.
- Invited members' comments and questions.

RESOLVED that the contents of the report be noted.

26. Final Christmas Market Outturn Report 2018

Simon Walters, Director of Communities and Environment:

- Provided Performance Scrutiny Committee with a report on the final financial performance of the 2018 Lincoln Christmas Market.
- Highlighted that the Christmas Market was expected to generate a surplus, based on budget, of (£13,210). The final out-turn position was a deficit of £82,380, giving an overall over spend of £95,590.
- Explained that the market had 3 main streams of income:
 - stallholder fees (including the fairground)
 - park and ride ticket sales and
 - coach bookings
- Highlighted the following:
 - The park and ride operation generated an income of (£103,880) against a budget target of (£126,710) a shortfall of £22,830.
 - The 2018 market had 180 stalls which achieved an income of (£431,250) against a budget of (£467,010). Income from stallholder fees was therefore £35,760 below budget.
 - Coach bookings continued to reduce and had done year on year.
 - Venue Hire was £47,130 which was slightly over the budget of £45,000.
 - Staff costs were £5,100 under budget
 - Contractor costs were £68,270 over the budget of £414,790
 - The refuse and stewarding costs combined exceeded budgeted costs by around £13,000
 - Additional security costs due to Policing and traffic mitigation measures introduced in 2017 were around £45,000 currently over budgeted but funded within the next Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)
 - Details of Central Support Charges costs at £128,750.
- Recommended that members note and comment on the contents of the report.
- Invited members' comments and questions.

Question: Members commented that the Christmas Market was amazing and believed that the £95k overspend was sending out the wrong message as the overall income was high. Members believed that as a Council this needed to be looked at and turned around as the Market brought millions into the economy and it was a successful event. Members asked whether the £95k could be written off

so that the following year could make a profit and asked where the targets originated?

Response: The budget had been set a few years ago. Security of the market had a big impact on costs even though the Police gave us a discounted rate due the market being a non-profit event. If the event made a profit then the price cost of Police would increase. Social media always picked up on the loss that the market made which gave negative attention. Budgets were to be aligned for future years.

Question: Members commented on looking forward to seeing the 10 year Christmas Market Plan and asked whether the security of the market was going to have a financial impact?

Response: For the last two years the level of policing had been consistent. Nothing had been said about the resource needing to be increased. There was a lot of security at the market but this was not seen by visitors. The budget for security was to be similar for this year.

Question: Members asked whether more could be done from a communications point of view to make the market more positive and if it was worth gaining sponsorship if it would increase the policing costs?

Response: Officers had previously tried to engage Corporate Sponsorship but it became clear that this would be hard to do. Two or three years of a successful market would potentially entice sponsorship but the choice of sponsors would need to be ethical.

Comment: A reboot of the market would bring more positivity from the residents of Lincoln. The focus needed to be on what we were doing and do it well. The income the market brought into the City needed to be focused on more.

Comment: Members commented that the profit was fictitious as it was our budgets that were making the figures look negative. This was not the first year that the figure in the MTFs was causing the market a problem as it had been for the past 5 or 6 years. Officers needed to be realistic on how the figures were displayed.

Response: Officers reassured members that the two tables that were in the report were two ways of looking at the figures. There was a lot of work to be done on re-aligning the budget which would be reflected in future tables.

Question: Members asked whether extra car park income was factored into the budget?

Response: Extra car parking income was not factored into the budget. The increase in car parking could be used as a positive story.

RESOLVED that the contents of the report be noted.

27. Car Parking Strategy - Update

Simon Walters, Director of Communities and Environment:

- Provided Performance Scrutiny Committee with an update on progress with the strategy to improve the City Council's public car parking offer in the city.
- Highlighted the following actions proposed in the strategy included:
 - Recruit to vacant posts within the car parking team to provide a visible reassuring staffed presence. These staff were to be ambassadors for the service and city.
 - Explore the introduction of CCTV into Broadgate and Lucy Tower Street Car Parks
 - Enhance the ticket machines to provide contactless payments across the stock and rectify the connection issues for paying by card
 - Improve the physical security at our two older Multi Storey car parks and Explore the introduction of access control.
 - Trial the token validation system where shops could give discounts to shoppers parking in Central car Park.
- Described progress with permit parking as it had increased by 12% so far in 2019/20
- Explained that there was clear evidence that a number of commuters were parking in the Sincil Bank area of the city. The Residents Parking strand of the strategy looked to introduce residents parking across a range of areas including 22 streets closest to the city centre in the lower high street area. This was to hopefully encourage commuter to ideally modal shift (to commuting by public transport, cycling or walking) or if they required a car, move into car parks nearer the city centre.
- Recommended that members:
 - Note the contents of the report and progress made in delivering the strategy.
 - Offer any further comments and observations as appropriate.
- Invited members' comments and questions.

Question: Members asked what the token validation system was?

Response: This was a service available to businesses to entice customers. If customers park in the Central Car Park then each participating business could offer free parking on the parking token. This was paid for by each business and did not affect our income.

Question: Members asked whether contactless payment was a cost for the council to bear?

Response: Simon Walters would investigate and let members of Performance Scrutiny Committee know.

Question: Members asked what the lifespan of Lucy Tower and Broadgate car parks were?

Response: Decades. Simon Walters was to find out the actual amount of time and let Performance Scrutiny Committee know. Car Parks were currently running at 70-75% full on certain days.

RESOLVED that:

- The contents of the report and progress made in delivering the strategy, together with members comments be noted.

28. Work Programme 2019/20

Members had a general discussion regarding the work programme.

Now that members had got a full understanding of the Christmas Market, Performance Scrutiny did not need to be provided with as many reports. It was agreed to have a Pre-Christmas Market Verbal Report in October and The Christmas Market Outturn report in March.

RESOLVED that the Work Programme 2019/20 be noted, subject to future amendments as listed above.

29. Strategic Risk Register - Quarterly Review

Pat Jukes on behalf of Jaclyn Gibson, Chief Finance Officer:

- Provided Performance Scrutiny Committee with a status report of the revised Strategic Risk Register as at the end of the first quarter 2019/20.
- Explained that since reporting to members in June 2019, the Strategic Risk Register had been reviewed and updated by the relevant Directors and Assistant Directors as part of an annual review of all strategic risks and horizon scanning. This review had identified that there had been some positive movement in the Risk Register.
- Gave details of a number of control actions now progressed as detailed at paragraph 3 of her report.
- Recommended that Performance Scrutiny Committee:
 - Agree that all current risk challenges had been identified; and,
 - Ensure that any gaps in respect of controls and ownership were addressed.
- Invited members' comments and questions.

RESOLVED that the following points be noted prior to referral of the Strategic Risk Register to Executive:

- All current risk challenges had been agreed
- Any gaps in respect of controls and ownership had been addressed.

Section B

30. Exclusion of Press and Public

RESOLVED that the press and public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the following item because it was likely that if members of the press and public were present, there would be disclosure of 'exempt information'.

31. Strategic Risk Register - Quarterly Review

Pat Jukes on behalf of Jaclyn Gibson, Chief Finance Officer:

- a) Presented the second section of the status report on the revised Strategic Risk Register at the end of the first quarter 2019/20
- b) Referred to the detailed Register attached at Appendix A to her report
- c) Requested that members note and comment on the Strategic Risk Register as at the end of the first quarter 2019/20

Members considered, discussed and commented upon the content of the report.

RESOLVED that the revised Strategic Risk Register at Appendix A to the report be noted.

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Present: Councillor Gary Hewson (*in the Chair*),
Liz Bushell, Donald Nannestad, Christopher Reid,
Edmund Strengiel, Pat Vaughan and Loraine Woolley

Apologies for Absence: Yvonne Fox and Chris Morton

Also in Attendance: Mick Barber (Chair of LTP), Debbie Rousseau (Member of LTP), Sheila Watkinson (Member of LTP), Steven Bearder (Member of LTP) and Daren Turner

44. Confirmation of Minutes - 17 June 2019

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 17 June 2019 be confirmed.

45. Matters Arising

The committee discussed the planned works for the oncoming year and explained that the paperwork was usually circulated. Andrew McNeil added that it could be provided on an area basis. Daren Turner agreed to speak to Matt Hillman about how it could be done.

46. Declarations of Interest

No declarations of interest were received.

47. LTP Matters

Mick Barber Chair of Lincoln Tenants Panel gave the following update:

- The Housing Minister visited and met with the LTP members regarding building safety and the outcomes were very positive.
- 2 new members had been taken on, 1 for the Birchwood ward and 1 on Newport.
- The 2 proposals on estate inspections and improvements that were raised previously were being looked into.

Members expressed some confusion around who was covering what patch and the lack of response from Officers.

Daren Turner explained that over the last few years staffing had been an ongoing issue and it was difficult to manage how staff operated with the resources that were available to them. It was the responsibility of the Team Leaders to contact LTP members.

Question: Who was the new member for Birchwood ward?

Response: Mick Barber agreed to circulate the information to members.

Question: Members had received complaints about the pollution on ermine area from the A46 bypass, how could it be tackled?

Response: Daren Turner agreed to pick the issue up with Environmental Services.

Members expressed concerns following feedback from residents that the contractors were burning the grass whilst working on the development on Westwick.

Officers informed that the contract with the contractors was up for renewal in 2020.

48. Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 1 2019-20

Andrew McNeill, Assistant Director of Housing Investment and Strategy:

- a. presented the Housing Scrutiny Sub Committee with an end of quarter report on performance for the first quarter of the year 2019/20 (April 2019 – June 2019).
- b. advised that of the 21 measures, 15 were on or exceeding targets for the year, 5 had not met the targets set and 1 did not have a required target.
- c. referred to paragraph 4 of the report and highlighted areas of good performance:
 - Percentage of rent collected as a percentage of rent due.
 - Percentage of all repairs carried out within time limits.
 - Repairs completed right first time.
- d. further highlighted areas that had not achieved their target and explained the reasons for this:
 - Average re-let period – All dwellings (including major works) days.
 - Percentage of calls answered within 60 seconds.
- e. invited committees questions and comments.

Question: In relation to the average re-let period – all dwellings, should there be a significant difference in the next quarter?

Response: Yes there should be an increase. The reason for the increase in days was due to people leaving and council housing being left empty.

Question: Were Housing Officers aware of someone being allocated a property without it being advertised on the website?

Response: Officers agreed to look into the matter further and asked members to circulate some examples of when this had occurred as some properties were manually allocated.

Question: Could electrical safety testing be added onto the Gas Safety Certificate as a performance indicator?

Response: Officer agreed to add it on.

Question: With regards to customer contact, the % of calls answered within 60 seconds was below target. What was the reason for this?

Response: It was due to vacancies which were in the process of being filled and additional training and staff needed.

Question: The statistics were similar throughout the last year, had there been vacancies all year?

Response: Officers agreed to source this information from Jo Crookes.

Officers also suggested whether it would be useful to invite Jo Crookes to the next Housing Scrutiny meeting. Members were in agreement.

RESOLVED that:

- a) Jo Crookes, Customer Services Manager be invited to the next Housing Scrutiny Sub Committee.
- b) Electrical Safety Testing be added onto the Gas Safety Certificate as a Performance Indicator.
- c) The content of the report be noted.

49. Resident Involvement Update

Andrew McNeil, Assistant Director for Housing and Investment gave an update on the progress made with achieving resident involvement activities for 2019.

- a. highlighted the following objectives and summarised the progress that had been made to deliver them:
 - To update Tenant Involvement Strategy to take into account Housing Green Paper and get agreement from stakeholders.
 - To improve Lincoln Tenants Panel's (LTP) ability to provide meaningful feedback.
 - To carry out tenant-led scrutiny of services.
 - To get more tenants involved and publicise RI achievements.
 - Social media engagement. There was a need to improve our social media and ensure it could be used to effectively involve residents.
 - To get community investment applications in and publicise success.
 - To help residents have tidy estates and improve them.
 - To involve residents with fire safety.
- b. explained that it was important for the Council to have effective engagement with residents for a number of reasons and these included:
 - Feedback could lead to better service design and the most important issues being tackled.
 - Tenants who felt empowered and had a choice about the service they received were less likely to complain.
 - To meet the regulatory framework published by Homes England.
- c. invited committees questions and comments.

RESOLVED that the progress on delivering the objectives be noted.

50. Work Programme Update

The Chair:

- a. presented the work programme for the Housing Scrutiny Sub Committee for 2019/20 as detailed at Appendix A of the report.
- b. advised that this was an opportunity for the committee to suggest other items to be included on the work programme.

RESOLVED that the work programme be noted.

PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

3 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT UNDER RULE 2(vi) OF THE COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULES

Report by Councillor Neil Murray, Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth

Our local economy continues to be buoyant despite the chaotic political atmosphere and the uncertainties created by the Brexit standoff. This is mainly due to the activities around the expansion of Lincoln University and the Co-op's regeneration of the Sincil Street/St Mary Street area. City of Lincoln Council continue to play a significant role in the local economy especially in our housing role building new houses as a social landlord and enabling other new build properties providing decent homes for hundreds of families in the Lincoln area. This reflects our view as a council that everyone deserves to live in a decent home.

But we can always do more. We have very high levels of employment but we still have many people in the city who are in poorly paid, part time and insecure employment.

Many workers are also in "self-employed" jobs but in reality they are employed by one business. We have a lot to do in the most disadvantaged areas of the city such as the Sincil Bank area where we need to step up our regeneration agenda.

The Economic Growth portfolio is broad and this is my brief political overview of the last twelve months.

WESTERN GROWTH CORRIDOR

Our long held aspiration to build decent houses and a leisure facilities on Swanpool/Western Growth Corridor is progressing through the necessarily complex process of design, consultation and negotiation. The Planning Application has been submitted with details of the access points into the site and we hope to have permission by early 2020.

We have been strongly supported by Central Government's housing arm Homes England and because of that support we will be able to commence the first phase of housing development. Officers have met with a number of local housing developers to discuss the high standards of design, quality, environmental, Place making and energy efficient principles for the project.

The project is being viewed by Homes England as an exemplar in terms of our desire to make the homes built on site of a high quality enjoying high speed, affordable broadband and energy availability. The development will be flood resilient and will provide greater protection for the broader area given the very large area to be left undeveloped. This undeveloped area will provide open space for people and a habitat for wildlife.

PARKING AND TRANSPORT

Our parking services team do an excellent job looking after our car parks and administering the Residents' Parking Scheme (RPS). The Central Car Park is becoming increasingly popular and we are working well with city centre businesses and increasingly using new technology for payment.

We are liaising with the County Council as the Highway Authority on extending the Resident Parking Scheme (RPS) in response to local residents' requests in the uphill area around the Bail and I am hoping that residents in part of the Sincil Bank area will express their support for an extension of the scheme in the area. Their streets are often choked up with commuter and shoppers traffic and parking. RPS will free up the streets and put local residents first.

The Transport Hub is functioning well and is now taken for granted by the travelling public. The integration of rail, bus and car transport very close to the city centre in well designed and pleasant surroundings is so much better than the sad old bus station and car park we used to have. The extra rail services to London are very welcome to business travellers and people travelling for pleasure. We await with great interest the County Council's Lincoln Transport Plan especially with reference to changing the way many of us travel to work and hopefully encouraging the use of public transport, cycling and less use of the private car.

HERITAGE AND TOURISM

Our city remains very popular with visitors and our main event, the Christmas Market remains hugely popular. We tend to take the Market for granted but there is a great amount of work undertaken throughout the year by council officers and a concentrated effort by many officers just before and during the event itself. I am looking forward to this year's event.

The area between St Mary Street and Monson Street is blighted by some very garish shop-fronts and some buildings are in a poor state. Officers have been successful in bidding for a "Historic Action Zone" under which we will be able to encourage and assist property owners to improve the look and fabric of frontages and buildings in the zone. In addition the council has been successful in bidding for funds from government aimed at revitalising High Streets. This will enable us to make a positive difference to our High Street area starting next year.

PLANNING POLICY

I reported last year on the council's consultation regarding the problem of "To Let" signs in the central area of the city. I am pleased to say that we were successful in obtaining a Regulation 7 order which prohibits the signs in the areas stipulated by the council. The regulation has made a big difference in areas like the West End, Sincil Bank and Monks Road. Streets in those areas are no longer blighted by the signs and look much better for it.

Officers and members are involved in the Local Plan Review and we are looking to devise special planning policy in relation to the problem we have with the chronic lack of on street parking in the central areas of the city. This issue is difficult for planning officers and Planning Committee members to deal with and we are looking at ways to deal with the issue.

PARK WARD REGENERATION

Good work by our Neighbourhood Management Team continues in the Sincil Bank area of Park Ward. The problems in the area are deep seated and officers are working on proposals which could deliver physical regeneration of part of the area in addition to the good community cohesion work being done by the community themselves and by city council officers.

CITY CENTRE

We are planning to revamp the Central Market and open up the Cornhill to complement the Sincil Street regeneration by the Co-op. We are seeking the support of the Greater Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership.

PARTNERSHIPS

We have an excellent record in working in partnership with different organisations. Investors in Lincoln (IIL) is one of those organisations and we have been particularly successful working with them in providing well established and popular Managed Workspace premises. I am hoping to be able to talk about new initiatives by IIL at committee in October.

**COUNCILLOR NEIL MURRAY
EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH**

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SUBJECT: LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2018/19

DIRECTORATE: CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK

REPORT AUTHOR: PAT JUKES – BUSINESS MANAGER, CORPORATE POLICY
NATHAN WALKER – SENIOR CORPORATE PERFORMANCE AND ENGAGEMENT OFFICER (ACTING)

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present the updated Lincoln City Profile for 2018/19 to Performance Scrutiny Committee.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2018/19 (**Appendix A**) is the updated version of the previous years' profile. It focuses on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. It provides an evidence base to inform the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025.

It will help the council to target resources where they will have greatest impact as well as providing information to support funding bids by both ourselves and partners.

- 2.2 The introduction to the profile provides contextual information about the city and comprises eight chapters, together with the Lincoln Poverty Profile at Appendix 1.

The chapter titles are:

- Population
- Economy
- Welfare
- Health
- Education
- Housing
- Crime
- Environment

Each chapter has an introduction summarising the key facts, with further data and detail provided in subsequent pages.

- 2.3 Key Opportunities:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers increase to £24,976
- Over 90% of new businesses surviving their first year of trading
- Less council tax support claimants - down to 8,598 as of April 2019

- Number of affordable homes delivered in 2018/19 – 231, increasing from just 21 the previous year
- The average price paid for a property increase for the 6th consecutive year, now at £164,372
- The number of people on the housing waiting list drop to its lowest figure since 2013/14, at 1,172
- Lincoln perform at the expected level against our Police Audit Family.
- Gas and electricity consumption decrease for the 6th consecutive year
- Commercial and domestic CO2 contribution decrease for the 4th consecutive year
- Household waste per person in tonnes decrease to 0.36pp – lower than both England and East Midlands

2.4 Key Challenges:

- More people (both male and female) claiming benefits such as universal credit
- Both female and male life expectancy drop by 0.9 and 0.4 years respectively whilst the English averages were static or improved
- Lincoln rate of under 75 cardiovascular and cancer related deaths continue to be the highest and second highest (respectively) in comparison to our nearest neighbours
- The prevalence of obesity and excess weight in children increase
- The average Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores have both reduced
- The total reported offences increase (more than that of the East Midlands and England)

3. Background

3.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2018/19 is the updated version of the previous years' profile, which encompasses a breadth of information, and focuses on key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. In doing this, it acts as the evidence base behind the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 strategic priorities.

The information provided will also help the council to target resources where they are needed most, including where we could benefit from working with or influencing partners to take further action on areas that are not directly within our remit. This information can also be used to support funding bids by both ourselves and partners.

The profile includes a significant level of trended data to allow visibility of progress over time. In addition, the inclusion of the CIPFA nearest neighbour and the Police Audit Family comparisons are included where data is available and appropriate.

3.2 Changes in the 2018/19 Edition

Please note that we have introduced new information on Climate Change this year at CMT's request. As there are huge similarities with the Environment chapter – this has been merged to a single chapter for this version of the profile.

3.3 Lincoln City Profile Data Sources

The data collated and summarised in this report is taken from a number of public sources such as the Office of national statistics (ONS), Gov.uk, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), University of Lincoln, NOMIS, Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO), LG Inform, Public Health England Profile (PHE), Department of Education (DfE), Police, Lincolnshire County Council, Historic England and City of Lincoln Council.

It is important to note that this data is compiled and published to different aggregated timescales (e.g. Health chapter) and therefore not all data is directly comparable in timelines. All data included is the latest available at the time the report was compiled, however, this does mean that some still seems to be quite old – hence the importance of trend.

3.4 Key Facts Emerging from the Profile

3.5 Population and Migration

This year's Population figures show a number of increases and static measures. As Population measures are contextual (i.e. difficult for the city to change), there are no “negatives” as you would find with other qualitative data (such as in Health/Education chapter).

- Lincoln's population has risen to 99,039
- The number of people per square kilometre has increased to 2,775
- Park ward is still the most populous ward in Lincoln with 10,980 people
- The number of NiNo registrations decreased for the second consecutive year, now at 1,141
- We have a total of 17,225 students study in the city
- North Kesteven is the most popular place people are migrating to and from Lincoln

3.6 Economy

Lincoln's economy has experienced some welcome improvements, alongside some areas of deterioration. From this year's figures we have seen:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers increase to £24,976
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increase by £7.40 to £457.20
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers decrease by £5 to £161.30
- Over 90% of new businesses surviving their first year
- Job density drop slightly to 0.94 per person, but still above England and East Midlands.
- GVA in Lincoln at £2,374 – rising one place compared to our nearest neighbours

3.7 Welfare

The welfare of a city's residents has a direct effect on their use of crucial services offered by private sector companies and local government. The welfare system is designed for those who need support from central and local government the most

From the latest figures we have seen;

- The percentage of people in fuel poverty drop to 10.6% from 13.3%
- The number of children living in out of work households drop slightly, but the % living in low income household rise very slightly by 0.5%
- The number of people claiming housing benefit decrease to 6,818 from 8,235 in November 2018 – this is as a result of many residents moving across to Universal Credit
- More people (both male and female) claiming universal credit.
- Less council tax support claimants - down to 8,598 as of April 2019.

3.8 Health

The goal of having a healthy city is more than just about the physical health of its population, and is a much broader scope of health related activities. However, we need to acknowledge that physical health in Lincoln is in most areas worse than the national averages.

From this year's figures, we have seen;

- Both female and male life expectancy drop by 0.9 and 0.4 years respectively whilst the English averages were static or improved
- Alcohol related conditions decrease from 702 in 2016/17 to 677 in 2017/18.
- Lincoln rate of under 75 cardiovascular related deaths continue to be the highest in comparison to our nearest neighbours.
- The Lincoln under 75 cancer mortality rate at the second highest rate amongst nearest neighbours
- The prevalence of obesity and excess weight in children increase
- The percentage of adults carrying excess weight decrease whilst at the same time the percentage of physically active adults increase considerably
- The prevalence of smokers decrease from 21% to 17.62%

The Local Authority Health Profiles are currently under review and are expected to be published in autumn.

3.9 Education

In education there were changes in government methodology for collating the results for the new Attainment 8 and Progress 8 data – full details are in Appendix 3 of the profile.

From this year's figures, we have seen;

- The percentage of foundation students who are achieving a good level of development maintain at 66%, as it did in 2016/17 (however England has risen 2%).
- The average Attainment 8 score drop to 43.4, from 45 in 2016/17 (whilst England and East Midlands increased)
- The average Progress 8 score more than double, from -0.15 in 2016/17 to -0.33 in 2017/18 (whilst England and East Midlands increased – nearer a figure of 0 is good)

3.10 Housing

Housing is always an emotive subject – whether our residents own or rent, it is usually the most expensive item on any outgoings list.

From this year's figures we have seen;

- Number of affordable homes delivered in 2018/19 – 231, increasing from just 21 the previous year
- The average price paid for a property increase for the 6th consecutive year, now at £164,372
- The number of properties sold under RTB increase to 93, from 67 in 2017/18
- Average private rental costs in all properties have all increased, in line with the East Midlands and England rate
- The number of people on the housing waiting list drop to its lowest figure since 2013/14, at 1,172
- The affordability ratio drop further, to 5.41, from 5.51 in 2017 (note that low is good for this measure)
- The number of possessions claims issued by landlords decrease from 120 in Q2 2018/19 to 71 as of Q1 2019/20

3.11 Crime

Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in recording practices, policing activity and willingness of victims to report. A rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the actual level of crime in society has changed.

- The total reported offences increase (more than that of the East Midlands and England)
- Lincoln perform at the expected level against our Police Audit Family.
- All but 4 types of crime worsen by a minimum of at least 8%
- ASB incidents increase in 3 central LSOA codes
- The burglary, weapons possession, vehicle related crimes and theft from the person rate have all decreased.
- The number of hate crimes in all but "Disability" increase
- Lincoln has the highest levels of drug offences and shoplifting offences in our Police Family

3.12 Environment

Lincoln's environment is continuing to see some very pleasing improvements, such as decreases in energy consumption, more electric vehicles and another year of decreases in c02 contribution.

- Gas and electricity consumption decrease for the 6th consecutive year
- Household waste per person in tonnes decrease to 0.36pp – lower than both England and East Midlands.
- The number of vehicles registered in Lincoln increase to 49,000
- The number of ultra-low emission vehicles registered in Lincoln rise by 27% since last year
- Commercial and domestic C02 contribution decrease for the 4th consecutive year
- Lincoln drop to just 3rd lowest total C02 levels out of our 15 nearest neighbours
- Both the average minimum and maximum temperatures have increased.
- Rainfall is showing an increasing trend
- Air frost days is showing a decreasing trend

4. **Strategic Priorities**

4.1 This report provides data which could be used by all four Strategic Priorities.

5. **Organisational Impacts**

5.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable) – There are no financial implications.

5.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules –There are no legal implications.

5.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

A full EA is not required. The Lincoln City Profile brings together data which will help City of Lincoln Council better understand the make-up of the city in terms of equality and diversity as well as other demographic details.

6. **Risk Implications**

6.1 Options Explored – n/a

6.2 Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach – n/a

7. Recommendation

7.1 PSC is asked to:

- 1) Review the findings of the 'Lincoln City Profile – 2018/19' (included as Appendix 1) and recommend for approval to Executive.

Is this a key decision?

No

Do the exempt information categories apply?

No

Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply?

No

How many appendices does the report contain?

One

Appendix A – The Lincoln City Profile 2018/19

List of Background Papers:

None

Lead Officer:

Nathan Walker, Senior Corporate Performance and Engagement Officer (Acting) - Ext. 3315

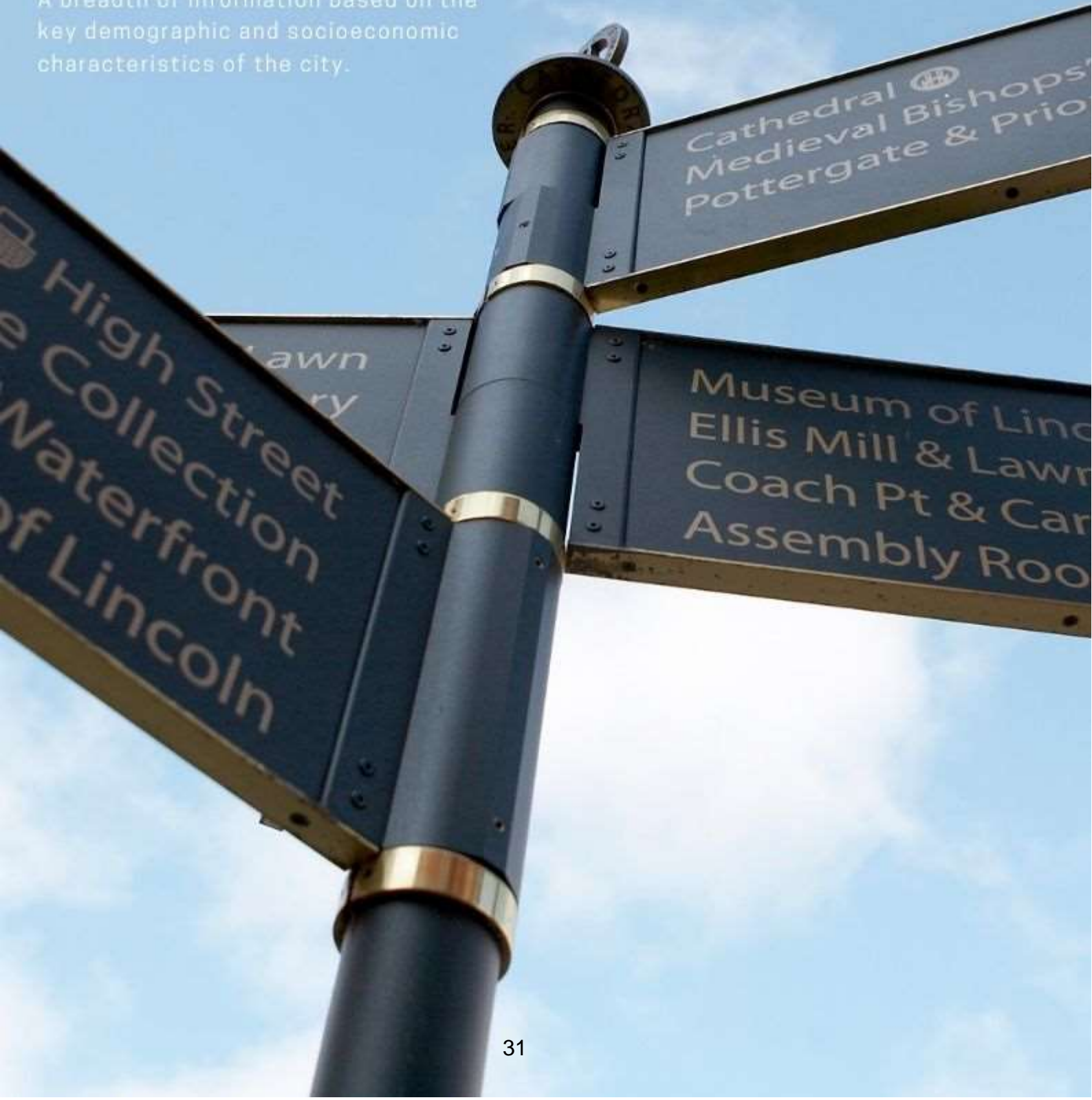
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LINCOLN CITY PROFILE

2018/2019

A breadth of information based on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the city.



OUR CITY
OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

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APPENDIX 3 EDUCATIONAL DEFINITIONS
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INTRODUCTION

The Lincoln City Profile's purpose is to provide a breadth of information based on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the city. It is a valuable source of summary information (Including the Lincoln Poverty Profile measures as highlighted in Appendix 1), all contained in one document. It draws and collates information from across a full range of measures and sources focusing on recently released data. It focusses on Population, Economy, Welfare, Health, Education, Housing, Crime and Environment.

Population is the key ingredient in how all other characteristics of the city are measured. With an increased population, comes increased pressure on health services, the environment, crime rates, the education system, housing allocation and the welfare system - but also has equal opportunity to drive economic growth, increase skill sets and boost tourism. Population isn't just local, it's international - so it's important to remember that migration is also a key indicator in the above characteristics. How attractive is Lincoln to international learners, workers and visitors? Do people want to make Lincoln their home? Population sets the foundation for all other measures, and should be used contextually alongside other measures.



Our local economy is made up of the production and consumption of goods and services as well as the supply of money. There are two sides to Lincoln's economy - consumer economy and labour economy. Consumers contribute to the economy by buying goods and services. Our Labour economy contributes by allowing businesses to make and sell those goods and services. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Prosperity" and "Dynamism and Opportunity" at 218 and 140 respectively out of 324 local authorities. Grant Thornton defines a prosperous and dynamic city as a city where its "economy is producing wealth, entrepreneurialism and innovation, with a skilled population that can drive future growth".

The welfare of a city's residents has a direct effect on their use of crucial services offered by private sector companies and local government. The welfare system is designed for those who need support from central and local government the most. It is designed to protect and promote the economic and social well-being of its residents, based on the principles of equal opportunity, distribution of wealth and above all public responsibility for residents who are unable to provide themselves with a basic quality of life. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Inclusion and Equality" at 284 out of 324 local authorities. Grant Thornton defines an inclusive and equal city as a city where "Everyone benefits from economic growth. The gap between richest and poorest narrows, regional disparities reduce and there are equal opportunities for all".





A 'healthy' city is not an outcome but is instead a process of continuous development to offer residents improved physical and social environments that allows them to support not only their own personal goals, but also community goals of belonging, trust and physical social safety. The goal of having a healthy city is more than just about the physical health of its population, and is a much broader scope of health related activities. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's health, wellbeing and happiness at 256 out of 324 local

authorities. Grant Thornton defines a healthy as a city where its "people are healthy, active and positive. They lead fulfilling lives and are able to take up opportunities".

A strong and effective education at a young age helps to develop a child/teenagers own thoughts and perspectives about the world. It also prepares them for work, which in a city such as Lincoln, is a big contribution to the economy and our skilled population. Educational development isn't just about academic performance, and is just as much related to skilled professions, especially considering Lincoln's rich industrial history and exciting future.



High quality housing that is affordable and flexible can help people of all situations to grow and achieve their true potential. By having a place to call home, people not only feel that they belong in their community, but they are more likely to look after their surroundings, which raises and maintains the appearance of the city.

Crime is rarely a positive subject, but can be a clear indicator of a city's growth and prosperity. The geography of crimes is interesting, especially in a smaller city such as Lincoln. City centre and urban housing areas may experience higher crime rates, due to their perceived lack of owner/occupiers (such as high streets and dense urban areas with high rental property levels). Communities that experience a higher level of crime can also be those that are most adversely effected in other ways, with residents engaging less in their community and more in the defence of either their personal property or themselves, which in turn can create more run down areas and less sense of belonging. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Community, Trust and Belonging" at 98 out of 324 local authorities (our strongest score in the index). Grant Thornton defines a trusting community city as a city where "Vibrant communities have a lively and creative cultural life, and a clear identity that inspires pride. People feel safe, engage in community activities and trust the integrity of businesses and institutions".





Our environment is suffering at the hands of climate change. The air we breathe, the outside spaces we enjoy and the places we call home are being threatened by over consumption of energy, single use materials as well as rising CO2 levels and global temperatures. Whilst this chapter explores predominantly



quantitative data (such as CO2 levels) it's important to remember that there is a social element to environment, such as being able to invest time in cultural and heritage based activities and assets. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Resilience and Sustainability" at 251 out of 324 local authorities. Grant Thornton defines a resilient and sustainable city as a city where the "economy has a neutral impact on the natural environment and our built environments are resilient places we want to live in".

The Lincoln City Profile paints a unique picture of what it is like to live and work in Lincoln.

Further Information:

If you have any questions or comments concerning this profile, or require further information, please email us on - policy@lincoln.gov.uk

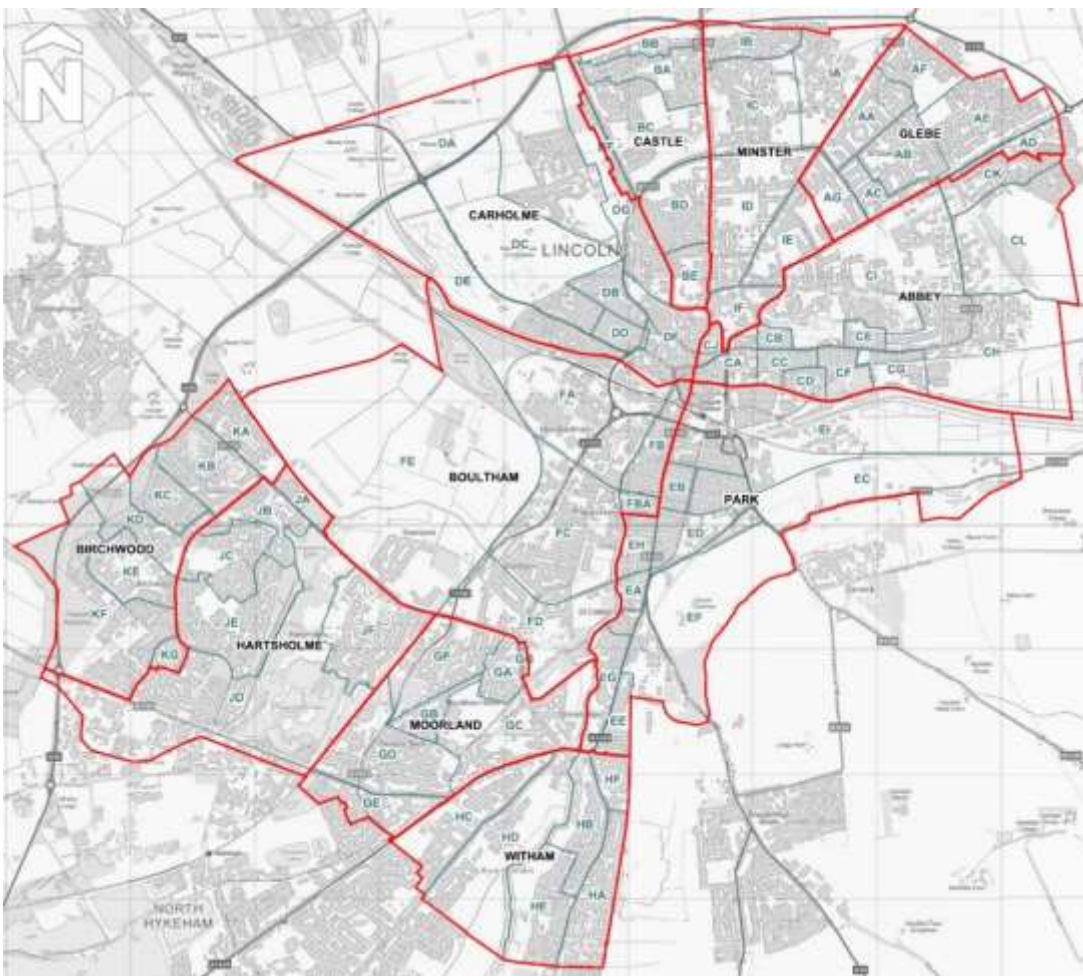
OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

CIPFA nearest Neighbours

Many of the measures in this profile use our nearest neighbours as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) where Lincoln is compared with 15 other councils with the most similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic features. When used, this profile will refer to them as “our nearest neighbours”.

- Tamworth (76,678)
- Redditch (85,989)
- Harlow (86,594)
- Burnley (87,527)
- Stevenage (87,754)
- Rushmoor (95,142)
- Cannock Chase (100,109)
- Worcester (101,891)
- Chesterfield (104,628)
- Mansfield (108,841)
- Exeter (130,428)
- Gloucester (129,285)
- Ipswich (137,552)
- Norwich (141,137)
- Preston (141,818)

Ward Boundaries – October 2016 - The data presented in this report is based on the most up to date ward boundaries for Lincoln. The map below shows wards and lower super output areas for information.



Police Audit Family

In the same way CIPFA produces our ‘nearest neighbours’, the Police Audit family is a group of geographies which the police have identified as similar to each other.

- Hastings (92,855)
- Ipswich (137,532)
- Norwich (141,137)
- Preston (141,818)
- Gateshead (202,508)
- Salford (254,408)
- Stoke on Trent (255,833)
- Derby (257,174)
- Plymouth (263,100)
- Bolton (285,372)
- Newcastle Upon Tyne (300,176)
- Cardiff (364,268)
- Sheffield (582,506)
- Leeds (789,194)

POPULATION

Summary

This year's Population figures show a number of increases and static measures. As Population measures are contextual (i.e. difficult for the city to change), there are no "negatives" as you would find with other qualitative data (such as in Health/Education chapter).

This year we have seen:

- Lincoln's population rise to 99,039
- The number of people per square kilometre increase to 2,775
- Park ward maintain its status as most populous ward in Lincoln with 10,980 people
- The number of NiNo registrations decrease for the second consecutive year, now at 1,141.
- North Kesteven as the most popular place people are migrating to and from Lincoln.
- A total of 17,225 students study in the city.



ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN MID 2018 ESTIMATES

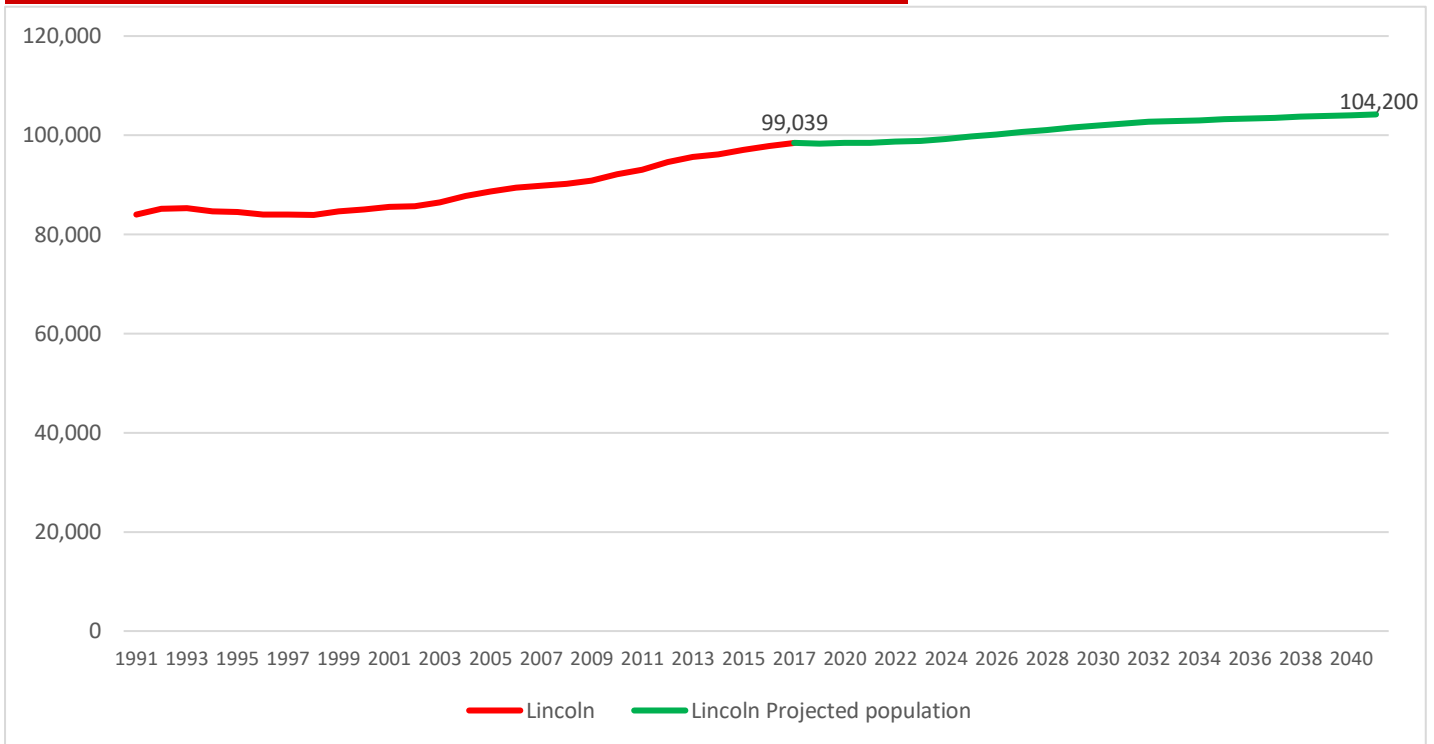


Figure 1 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> Lincoln Projected Population <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

Lincoln’s population has risen by 601 people, rising from 98,439 in 2017 to 99,039 in 2018 (mid-year estimates).

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER MID 2018 ESTIMATES

There were an estimated 49,217 males in Lincoln in 2018.



This was an increase of 358 when compared to 2017.



There were an estimated 49,822 females in Lincoln in 2018.

This was an increase of just 243 when compared to 2017.

Figure 2 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY AGE BREAKDOWN MID 2018

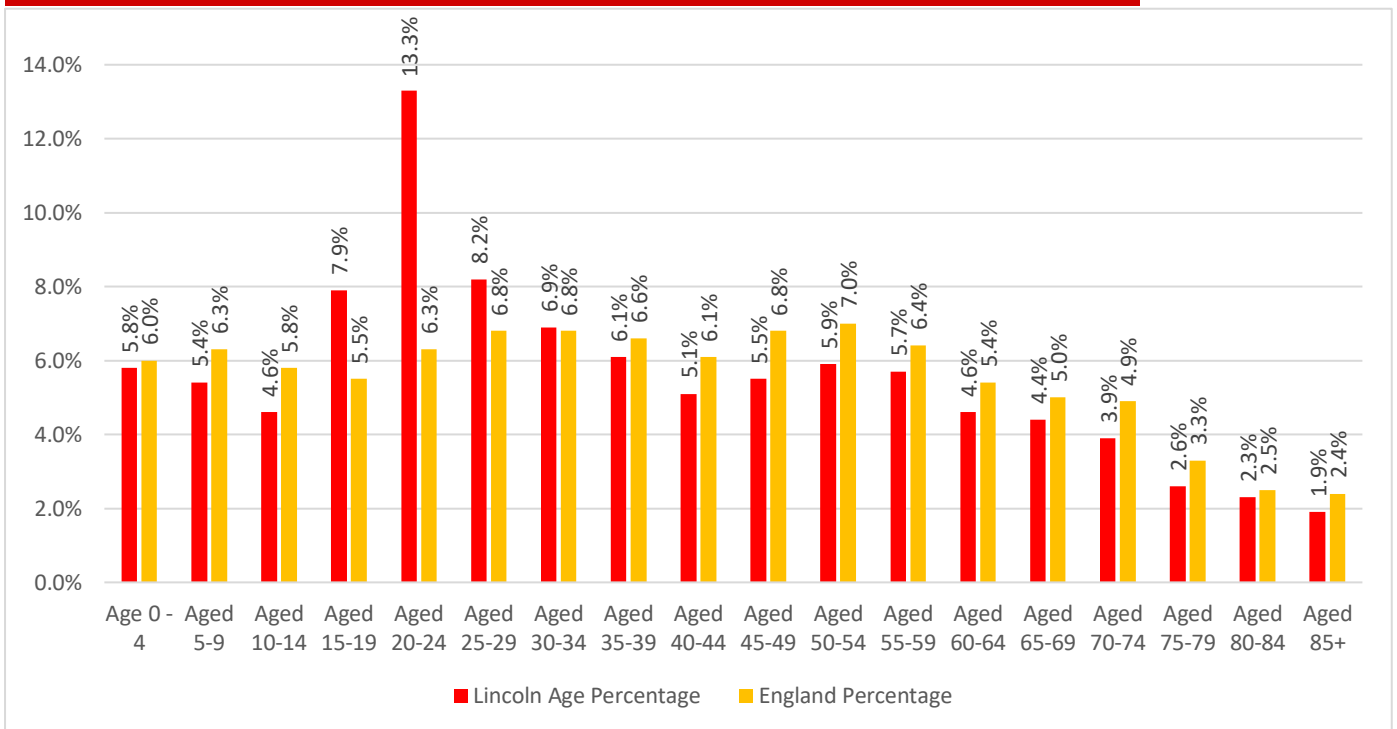


Figure 3 - ONS (2017) Mid 2017 Population Estimates - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandnorthernireland>

Understandably (with two universities), Lincoln’s most common age group is 20-24, with a percentage of 13.3 (a 0.1% decrease on 17/18). Age bands 15-34 are all above the England rate (at 36.3% of the population compared to 25.4% for England), whilst every other age band is below the England rate. Thus, Lincoln can be considered a “young” city.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD (FROM MID-2018 POPULATION ESTIMATES)

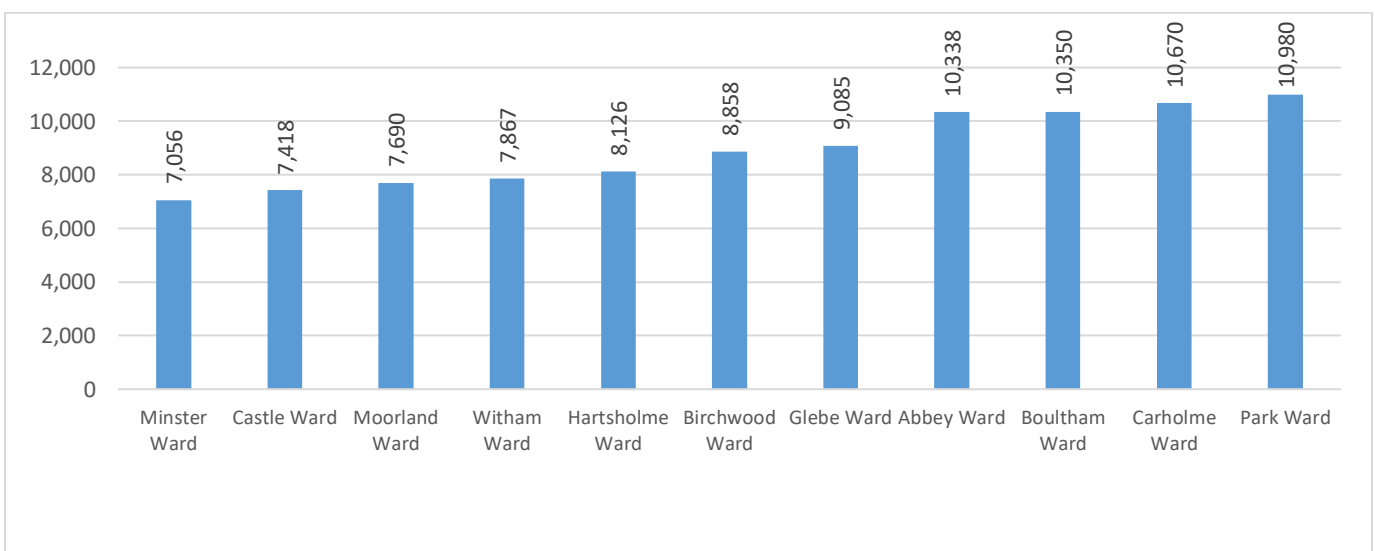


Figure 4 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS MID 2018

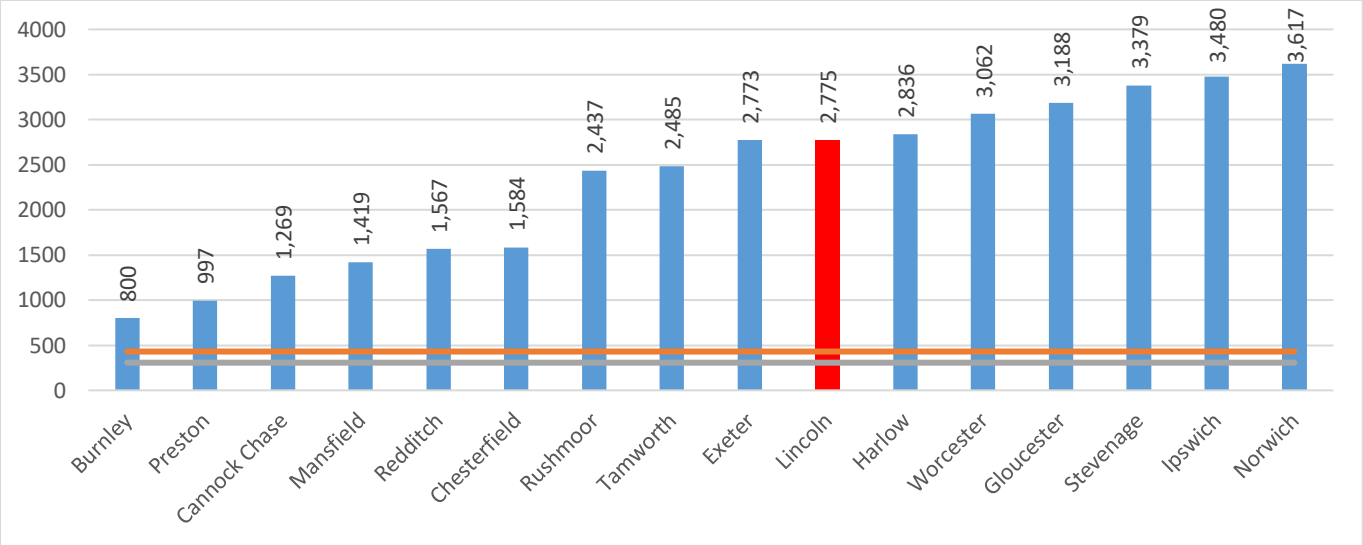


Figure 5 - ONS (2017) Mid 2017 Population Estimates - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

Lincoln has the 7th highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,775. To put this in perspective, Burnley has a population of 87,705 but has only 800 people per square kilometre and Norwich has the highest figure with 3,617 people per square kilometre and a population of 140,353.

NINO REGISTRATIONS TO ADULT OVERSEAS NATIONALS ENTERING LINCOLN BETWEEN 2002/03 AND 2018/19 VS ENGLAND AND THE EAST MIDLANDS

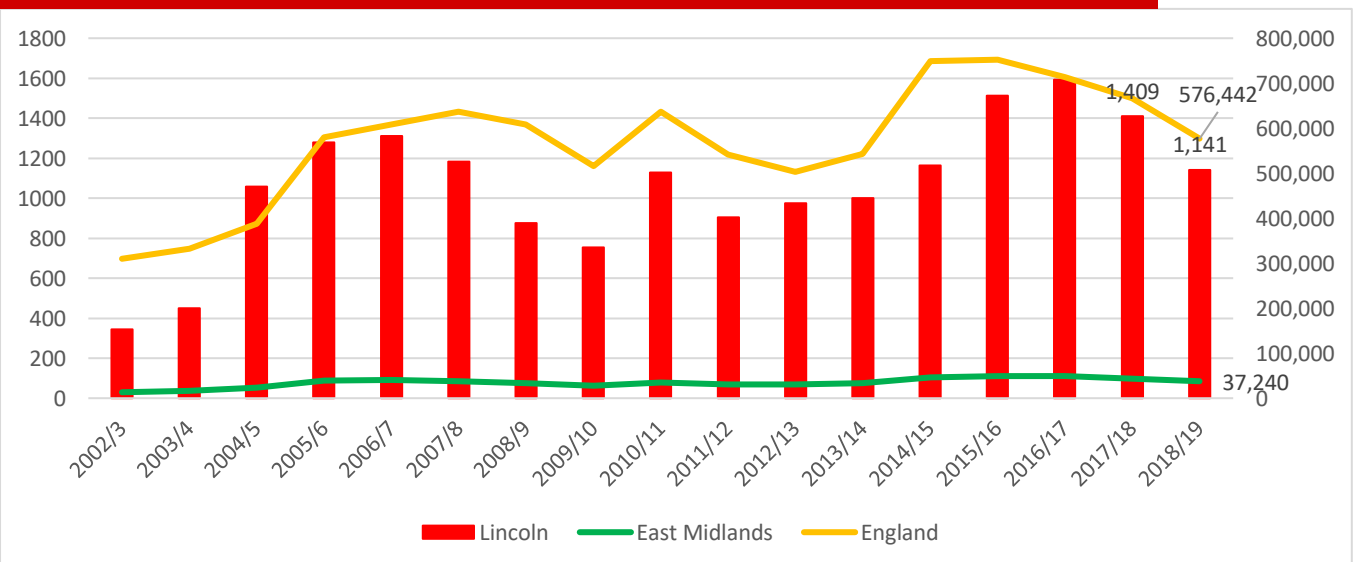


Figure 6 – GOV.UK 2018 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-to-march-2018>

Lincoln has seen a further decrease in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has reduced from 1,409 in 2017/2018 to 1,141 in 2018/19 – a decrease of 268. It also precisely follows the England trend.

TOP 15 PLACES PEOPLE ARE MIGRATING FROM - TO LINCOLN AS OF 2018/19

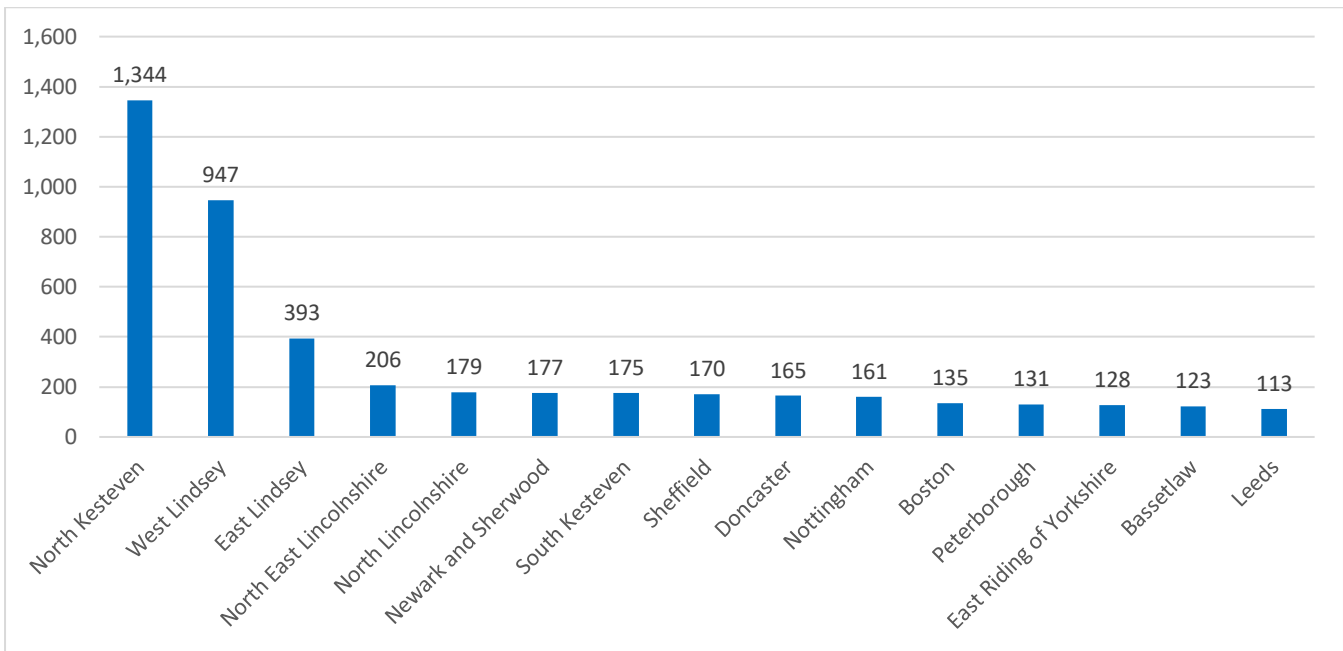


Figure 7 ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/dataset/matricesofinternalmigrationmovesbetweenlocalauthoritiesandregionsincludingthecountriesofwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

As expected, the highest relocation is within the Greater Lincoln area; between Lincoln, NKDC and WLDC.

TOP 15 PLACES PEOPLE ARE MIGRATING TO - FROM LINCOLN AS OF 2018/19

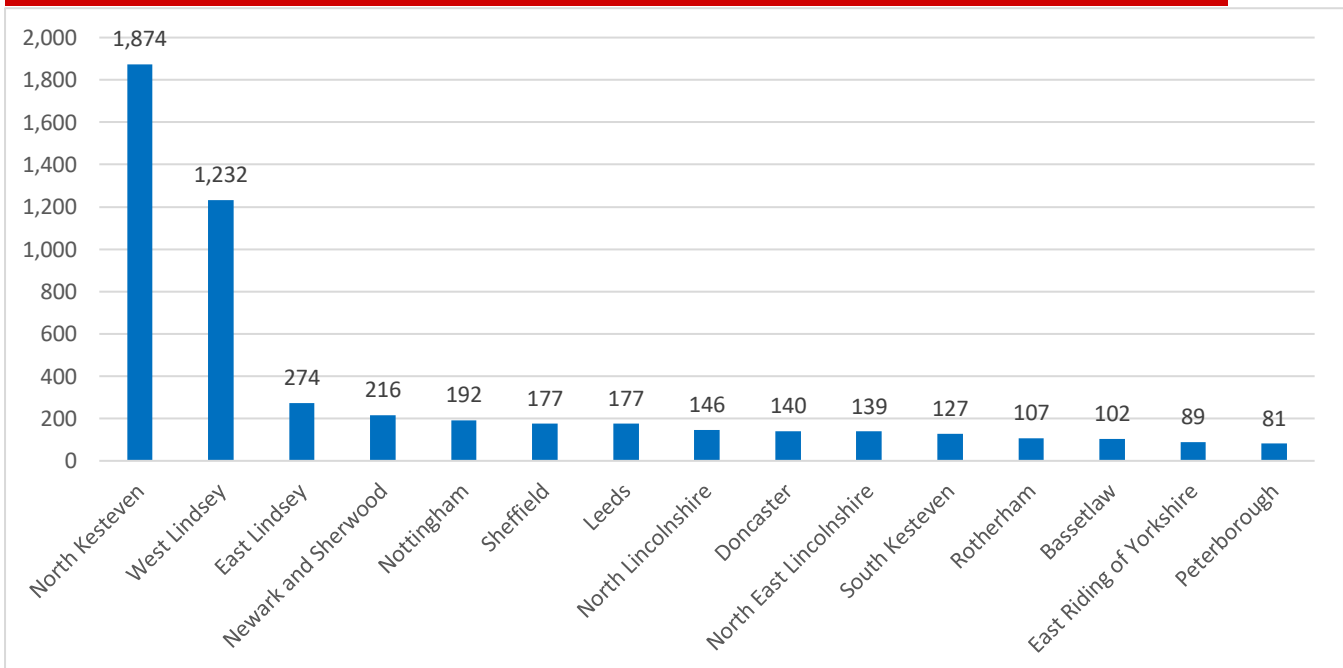


Figure 8 ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/dataset/matricesofinternalmigrationmovesbetweenlocalauthoritiesandregionsincludingthecountriesofwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

jhj

WORLD AREA OF ORIGIN FOR LINCOLN NINO REGISTRATIONS 2018/19

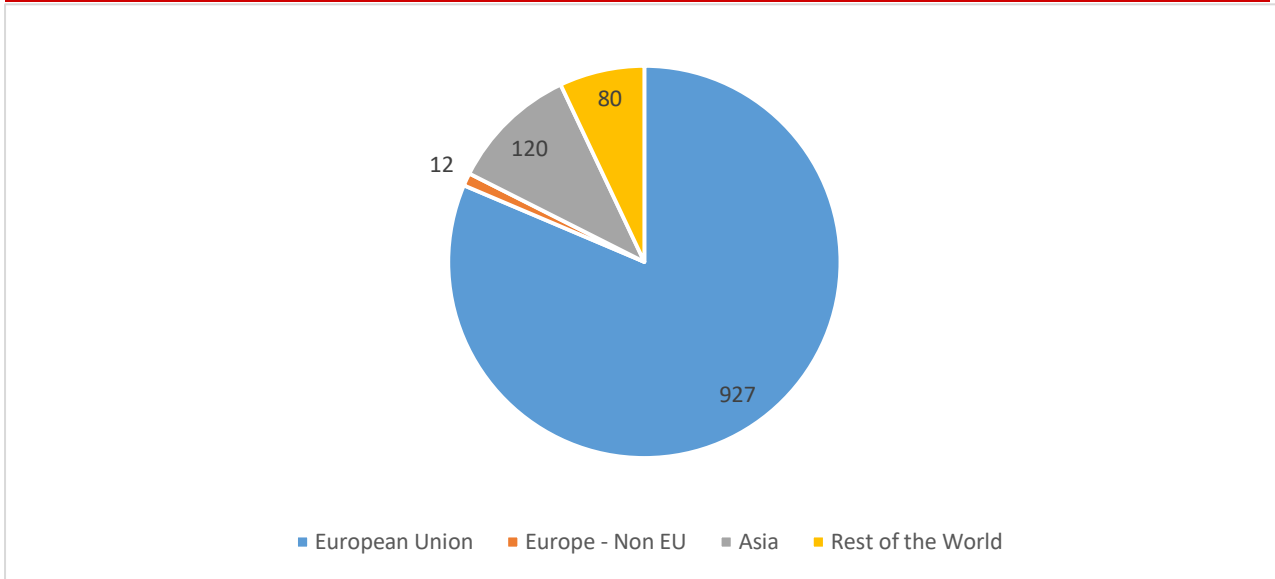


Figure 9 – GOV.UK 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-entering-the-uk>

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE TWO UNIVERSITIES IN LINCOLN 2017/18

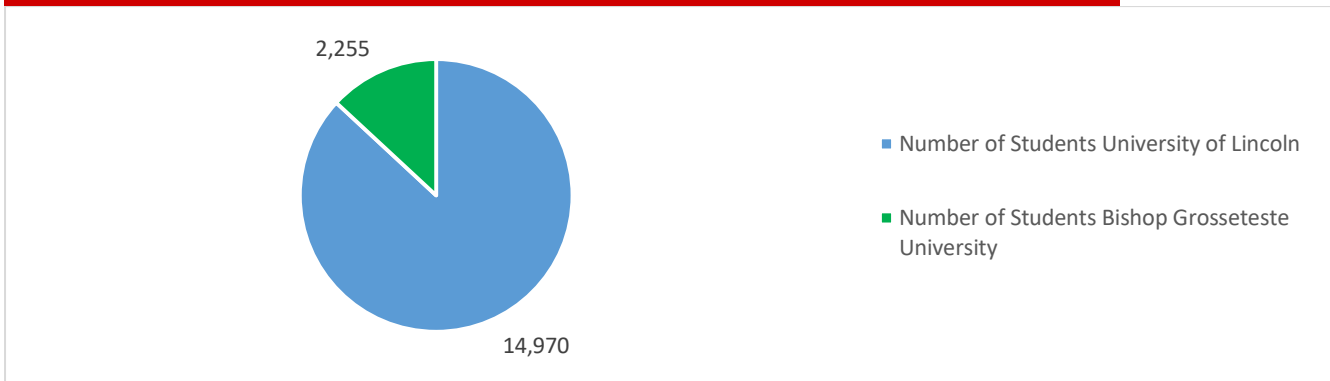


Figure 10 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

Total students in Lincoln is now 17,225

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY AGE 2017/18

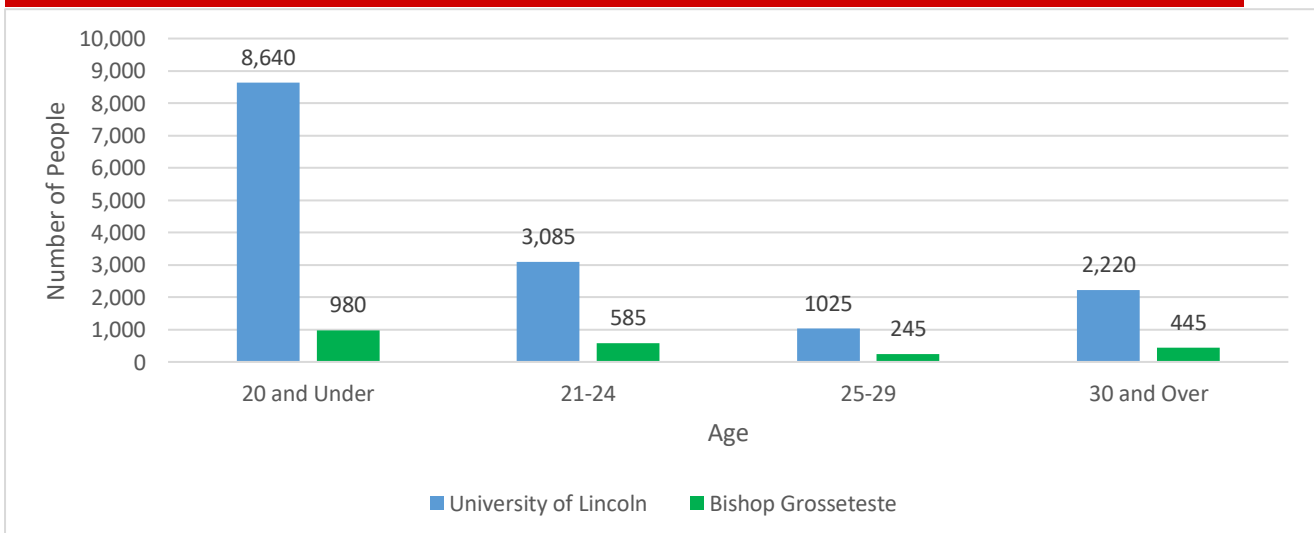


Figure 11 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY SEX 2017/18

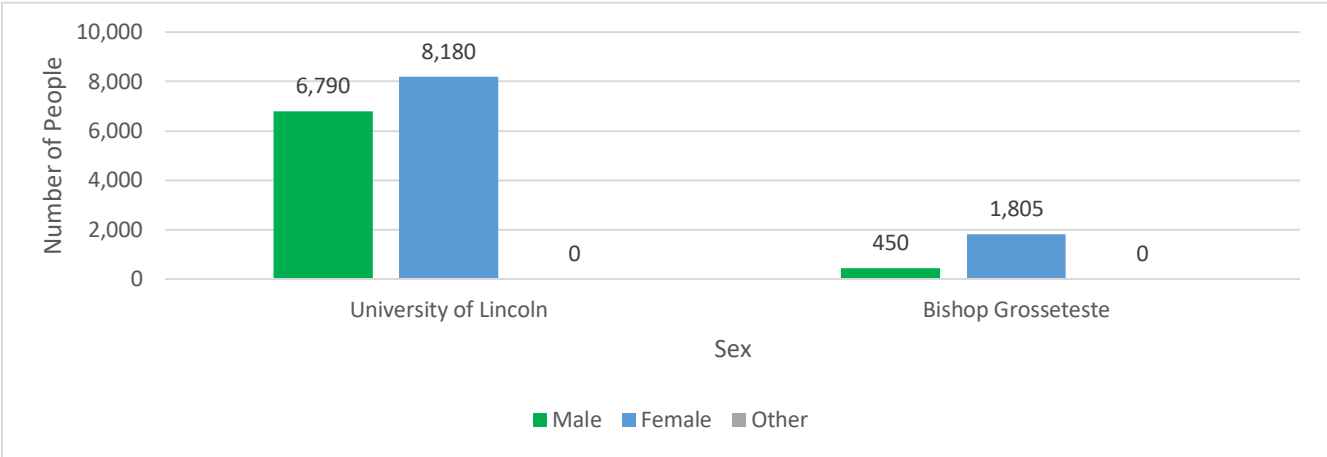


Figure 12 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY DISABILITY 2017/18

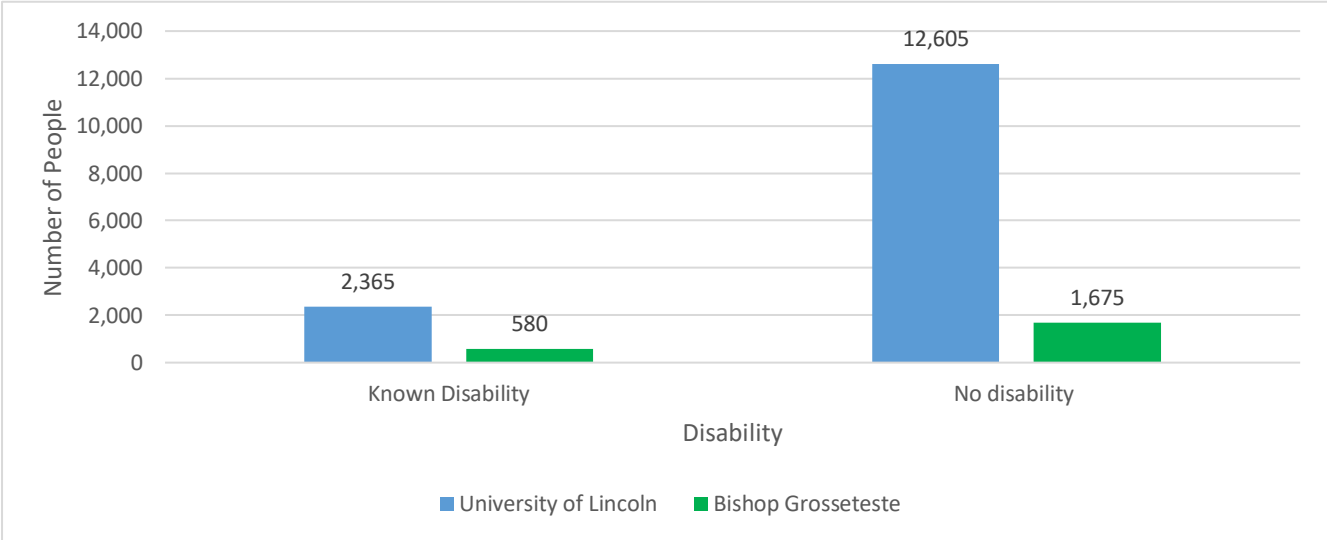


Figure 13 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2017/18

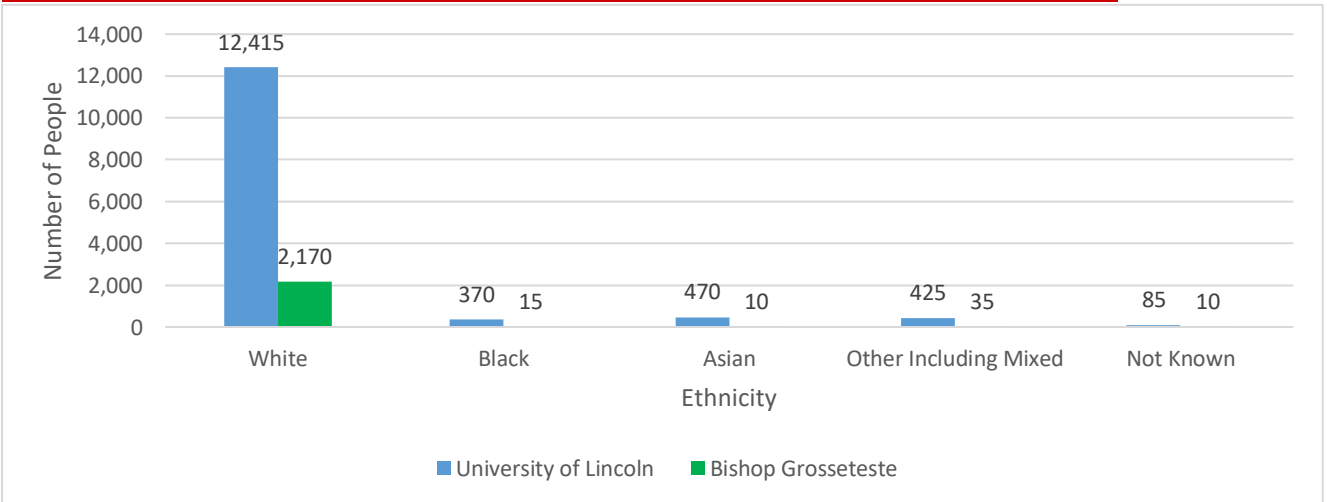


Figure 14 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMING FROM THE UK VS OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD 2017/18

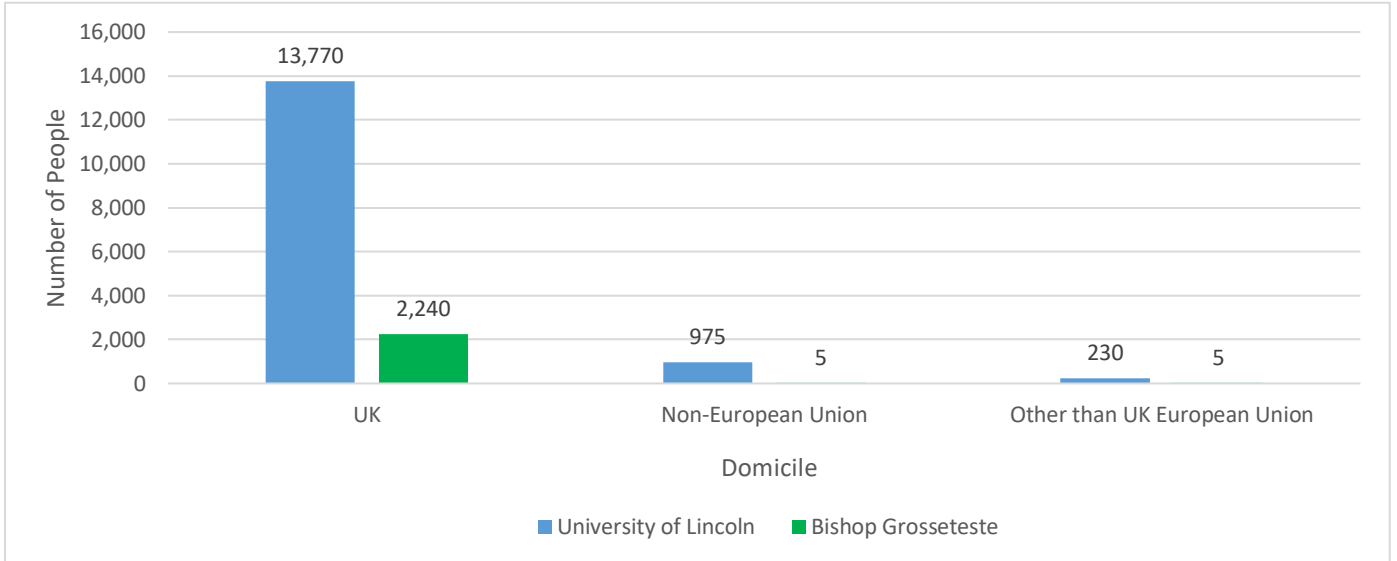


Figure 15 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES WITH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN 2017/18

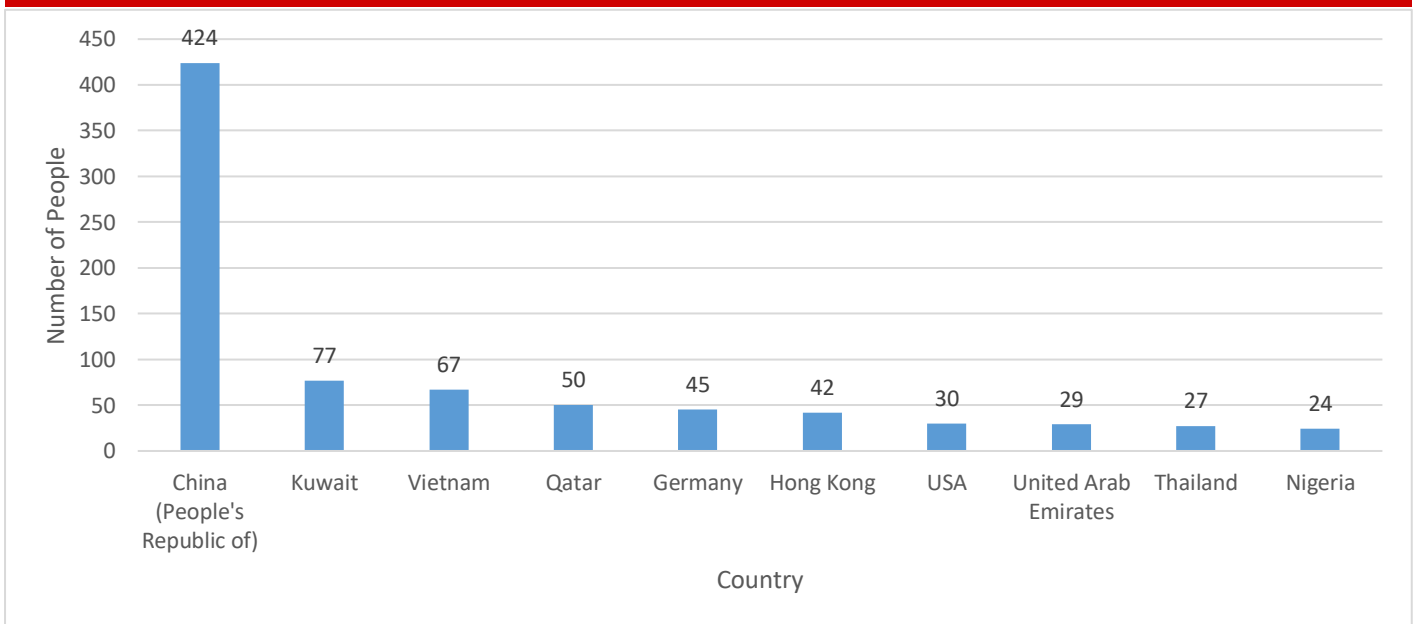


Figure 16 – University of Lincoln 2018

China has the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 424 students, with Kuwait coming in second with 77 students and Vietnam third with 67 students.

ECONOMY

Summary

Earnings data is collected via the ASHE survey (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings). This is perfectly usable for larger areas, but due to the small size of Lincoln's population, it does mean that the data can sometimes be unreliable. This means that care should be taken when using the information in this chapter, and additional sourced data may be required for decision making. It does however show long term trends. Whilst it would be preferable to show all types of earnings data (full time, part time, weekly, hourly etc.), on occasion data is not available from NOMIS as key data can be suppressed due to low responses.

It is not possible to compare annual and weekly median gross employee pay as they refer to different time periods.

- The annual data relates to the previous tax year unlike the weekly data which refers to a period in April of the current tax year, which varies each year
- Annual data applies to people who have worked in the same job for at least a full year
- Weekly data applies to people who have worked in a job for any period of time

The indicators included within this chapter are high-level performance measures with some being reported several months/years after they are measured.

Lincoln's economy has experienced some welcome improvements that in theory benefit both residents and businesses, alongside some areas of deterioration. From this year's figures and updates, we have seen:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers increase by £1,975
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increase by £7.40
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers decrease by £5
- Over 90% of new businesses surviving their first year
- Job density drop to 0.94 per person, but still above England and East Midlands
- GVA in Lincoln at £2,374 – rising one place compared to nearest neighbours
- The number of jobs drop to 63,000, from 64,000 in 2016



MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FULL TIME WORKERS IN 2012-2018

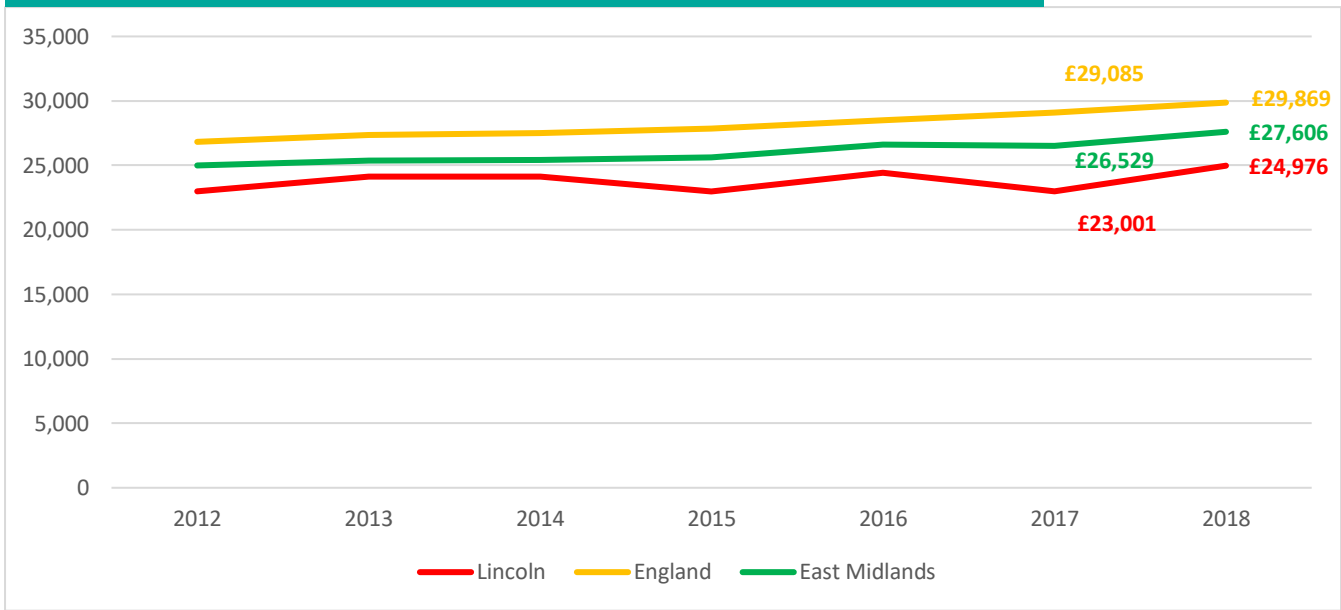


Figure 17 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln’s median annual earnings for full time workers has seen a fairly sharp increase, with a figure of £24,976 in 2018. This is an increase of £1,975. England has seen an increase of £1,077 and the East Midlands has seen an increase of £784.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2013-2018

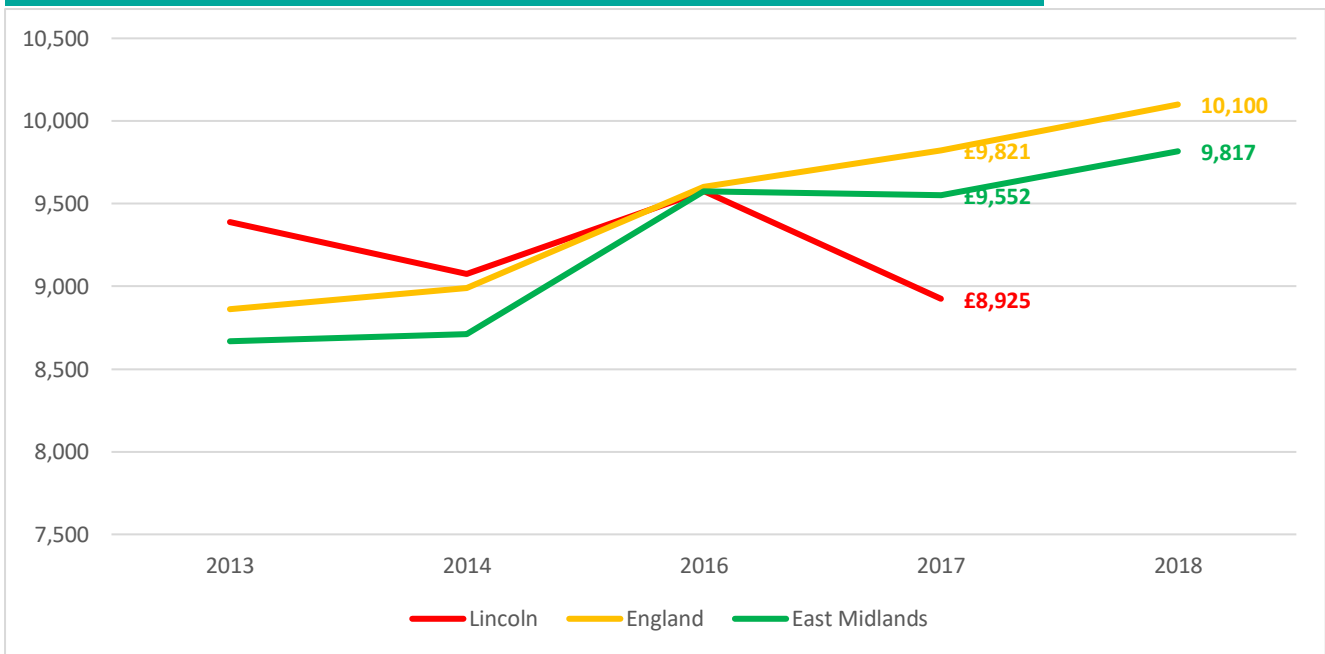


Figure 18 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

The Median Annual Earning for Part Time Workers has also seen a sharp decrease compared the previous year. With a figure of £8,925, the rate has decreased by £652. The East Midlands and England rate have both increased again, by £24 and £221 respectively.

(Note that the data for 2015 and 2018 has been suppressed as the figures have been marked as statistically unreliable by NOMIS)

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR MALES 2010-2018

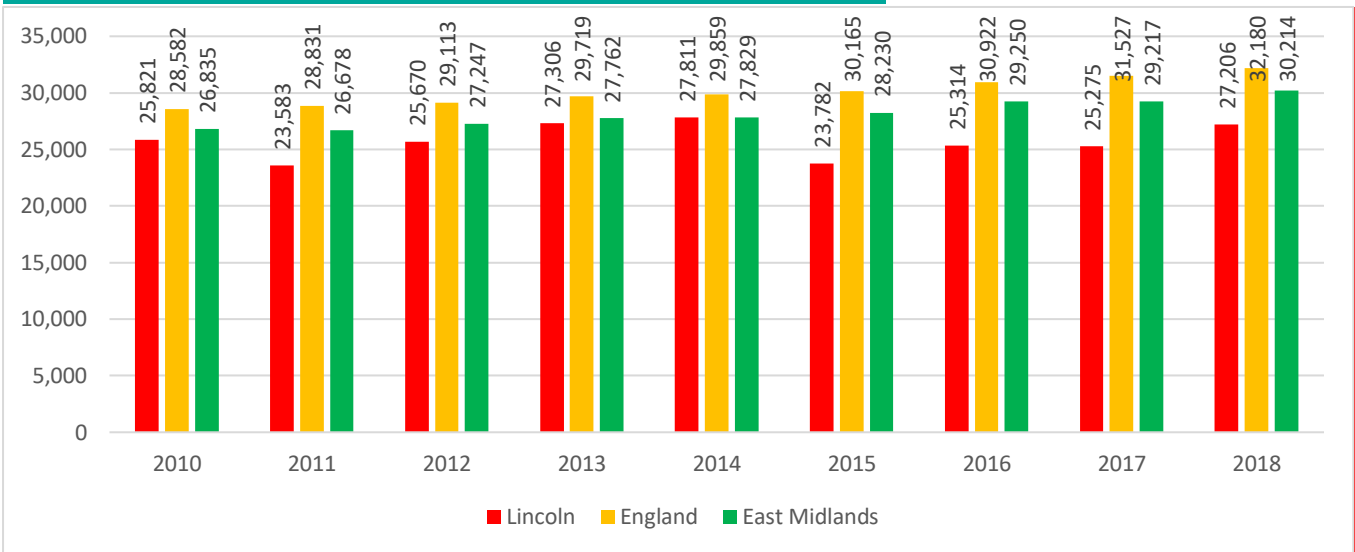


Figure 19 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln’s median annual earning for males has seen a significant increase of £1,931, increasing from £25,275 in 2017 to £27,206 in 2018. The East Midlands rate has also increased from £29,217 in 2017 to £30,214 in 2018. England’s rate has increased every year since 2010, improving from £31,527 in 2017 to £32,180 in 2018.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FEMALES 2010-2018

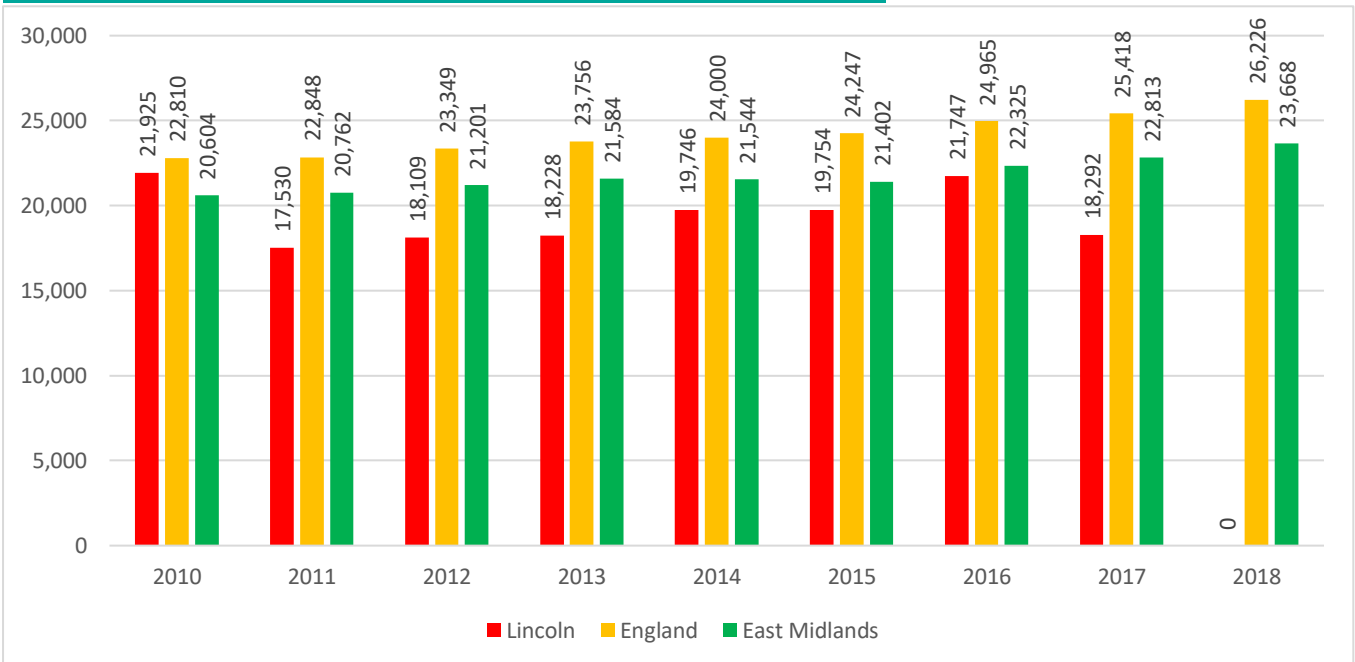


Figure 20 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln’s annual earnings for females has been suppressed in 2018 as the figures have been marked as statistically unreliable by NOMIS.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR FULL TIME WORKERS 2010- 2018

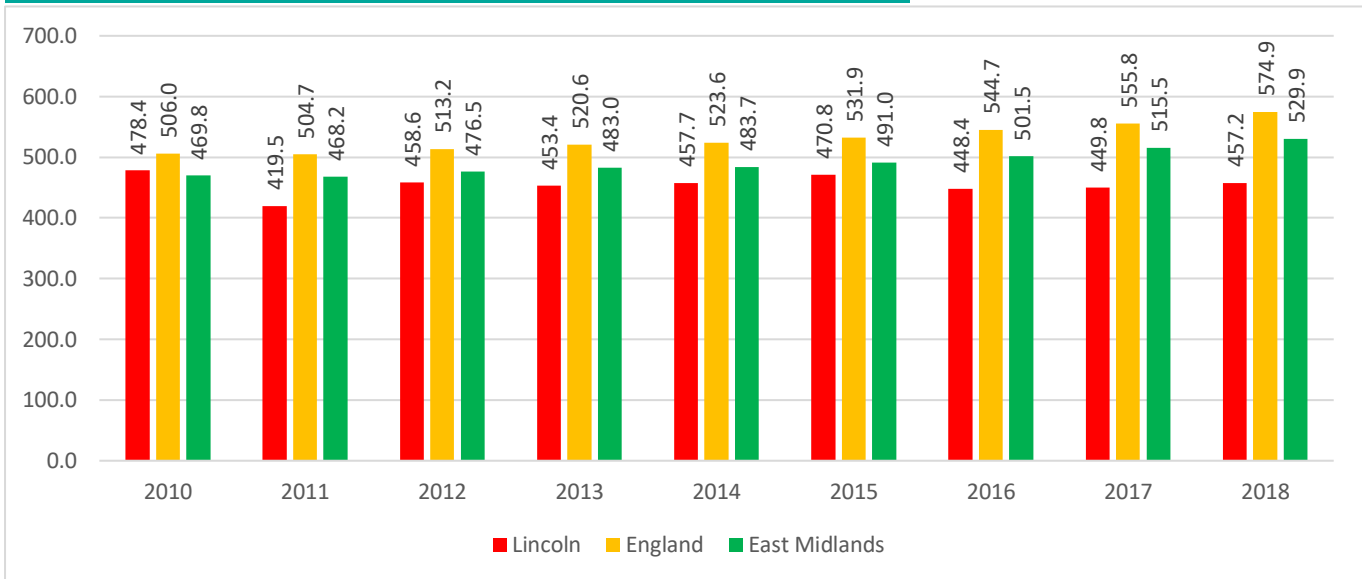


Figure 21 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln’s Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers has increased slightly, from £449.80 in 2017 to £457.20 in 2018, an increase of £7.40. Both England and the East Midlands have seen more sizeable increases; £19.10 and £14.40 respectively. The Gross Weekly pay rate in England and the East Midlands has increased every year since 2010, with Lincoln’s rate remaining mostly stagnant since 2012.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2018

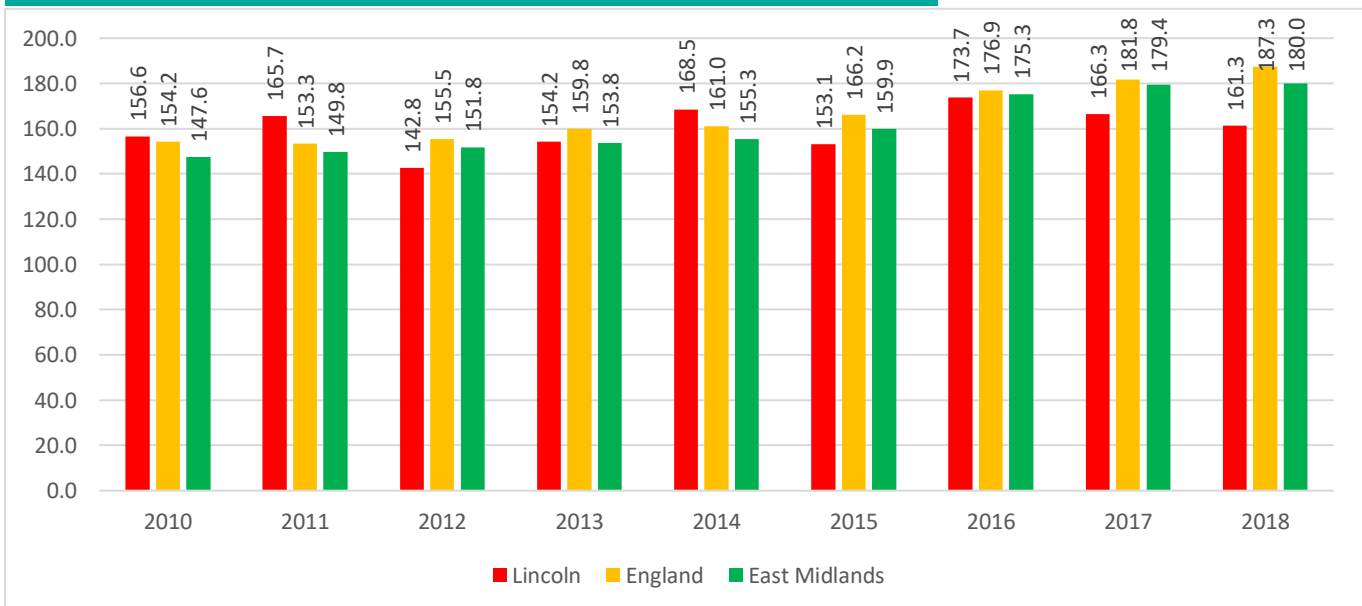


Figure 22 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln has seen another small decrease in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, reducing from £166.30 in 2017 to £161.30. However, England and the East Midlands have both increased again from 2017 by £4.90 and £0.60 respectively. This is also the sixth consecutive year that England and the East Midlands’ rate has increased, whereas the Lincoln rate has fluctuated year on year since 2010

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2012 TO 2016

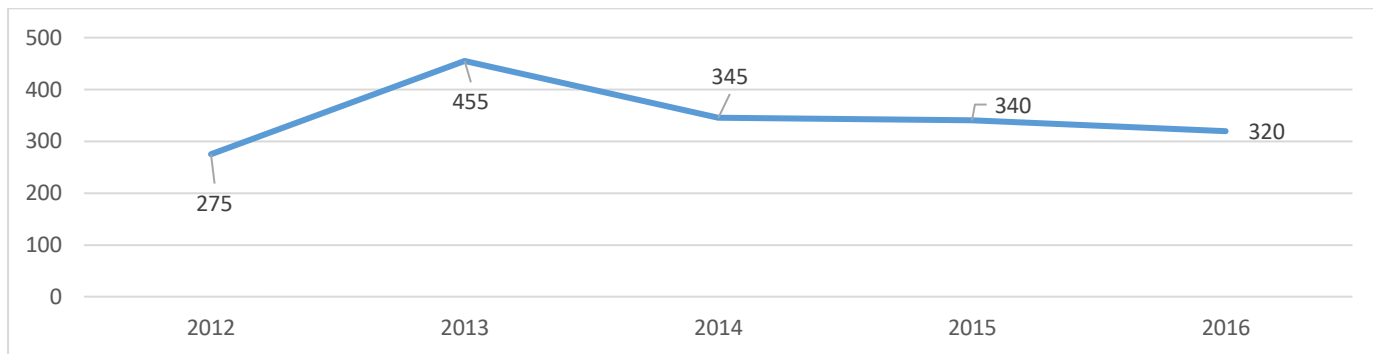


Figure 23 – ONS 2019 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Lincoln has seen small steady decreases since 2013 in the number of businesses that have survived their first year of trading. Decreasing from the unusually high 455 in 2013 to 320 in 2016. (Percentages are shown below)

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2012 TO 2016

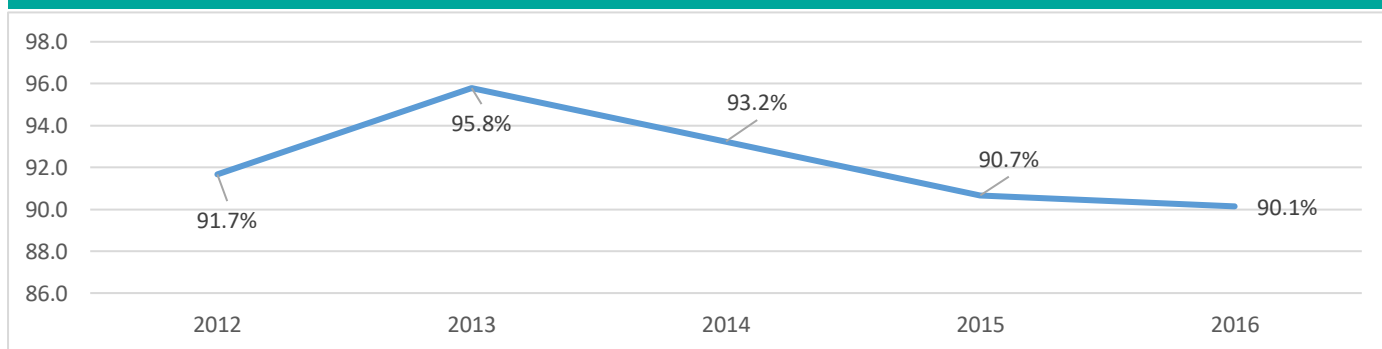


Figure 24 – ONS 2019 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING AS OF 2016 COMPARED TO OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

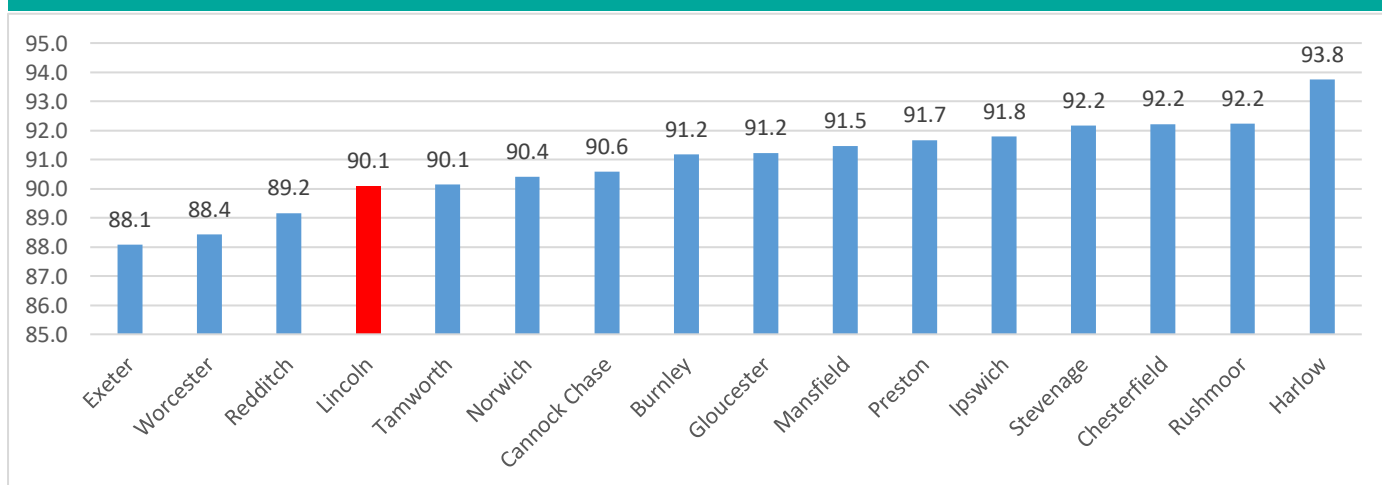


Figure 25 - ONS 2019 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Lincoln has the 4th lowest survival rate of businesses in their first year of trading compared to our nearest neighbours.

BUSINESS COUNTS IN LINCOLN 2017 VS 2018

Employment Size	2018		
	Lincoln Numbers	Lincoln %	East Midlands %
Micro (0-9)	2,150	84.8	88.9
Small (10 to 49)	305	12.0	9.1
Medium (50 to 249)	55	2.2	1.6
Large (250+)	25	1	0.4
Total	2,535		

Figure 26 - NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

BUSINESS ENQUIRIES AT CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL MANAGED WORKSPACES AS OF 2019

Nature of new enquiries	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Start Up	3 (27%)	3 (22%)	5 (25%)	8 (36%)	0	2 (14%)
Expansion	7 (64%)	7 (50%)	12 (60%)	11 (48%)	3 (60%)	8 (57%)
Relocation within district	1 (9%)	1 (7%)	0	1 (4%)	0	0
Relocation district to district	0	1 (7%)	0	0	0	0
Inward Investment	0	0	0	1 (4%)	0	0
Business Advice	0	1 (7%)	2 (10%)	1 (4%)	1 (20%)	4 (29%)
Unknown	0	1 (7%)	1 (5%)	1 (4%)	1 (20%)	0
New Enquiries (% of total contact activities)	11 (10%)	14 (17%)	20 (21%)	23 (17%)	5 (6%)	14 (15%)
Total Business Contact Activities	111	84	97	135	82	95

Figure 27 – CoLC 2019

The Business Services Team continues to work with businesses who are investing in the City and the surrounding areas. There were 95 business contact activities recorded in July 2019, of which 14 (15%) were new business enquiries. Enquiries regarding business expansions continues to be the most common.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE/INACTIVE

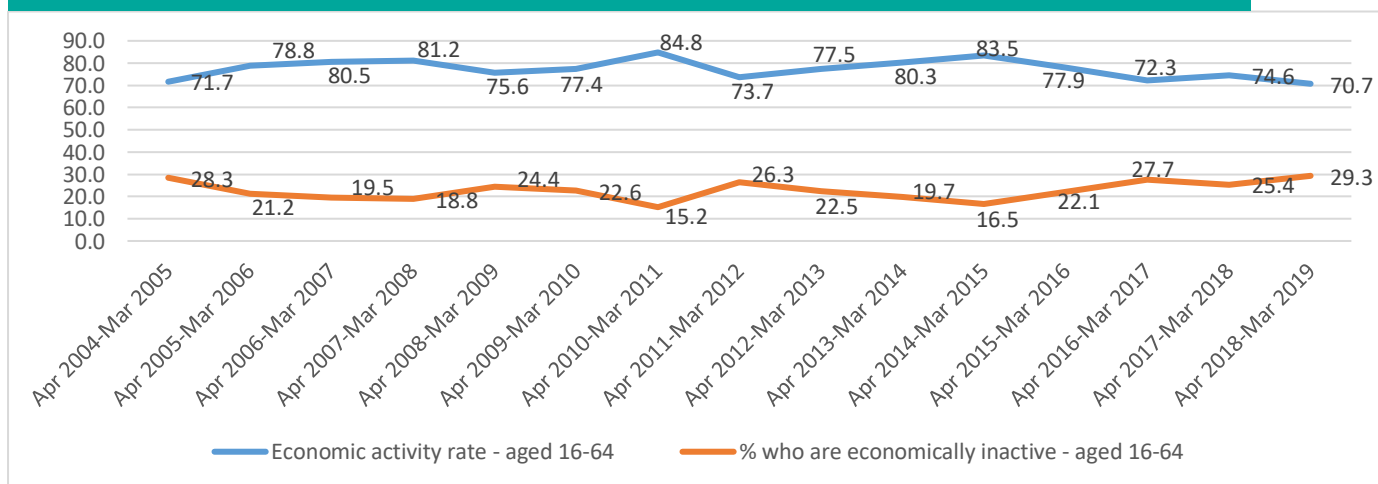


Figure 28 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=LINCOLN>

JOB DENSITY IN LINCOLN 2000-2017

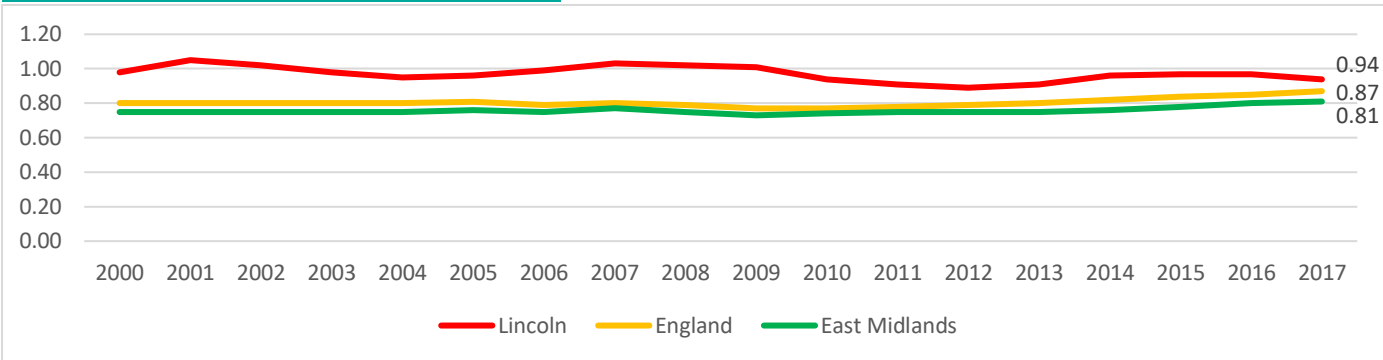


Figure 29 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Job Density is the level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. Lincoln’s job density has decreased by 0.03, whereas England and East Midlands have both increased. Lincoln still has a higher job density than both England and East Midlands.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (MODEL BASED) APRIL 2018-MARCH 2019

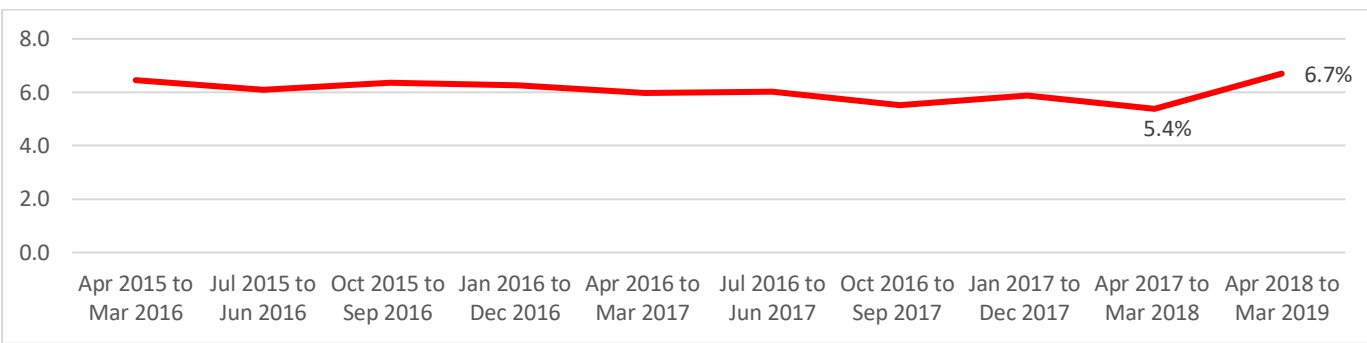


Figure 30 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Lincoln has seen a sharp increase in model based unemployment rates, rising from 5.4% in 2017/18 to 6.7% in 2018/19

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION TYPE IN LINCOLN APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019

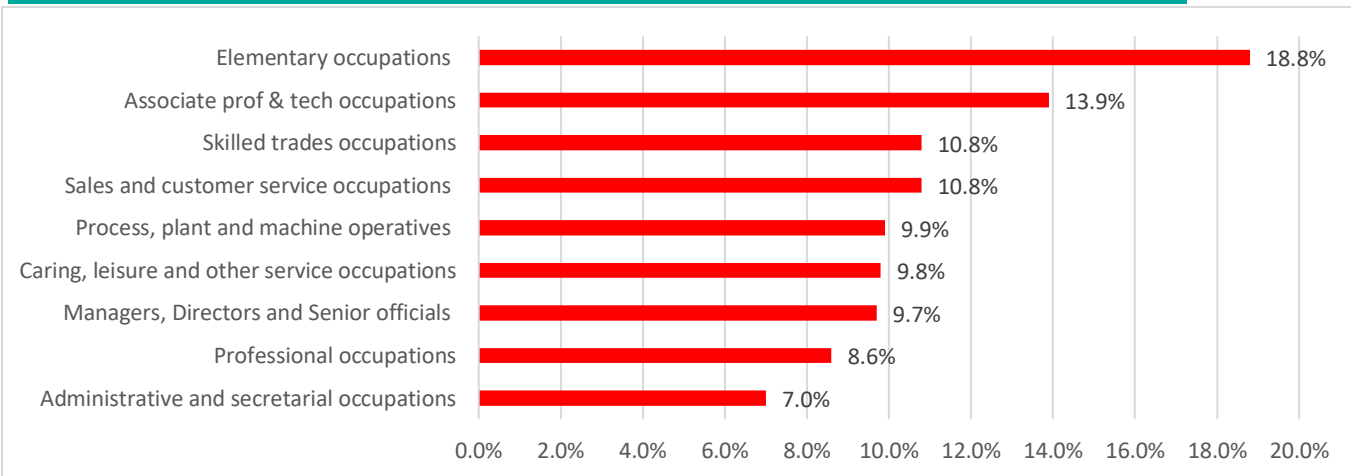


Figure 31 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Elementary occupations (lower skilled/less specialist knowledge) are the most prevalent type of occupation in the city with a share of 18.8%.

NUMBER OF JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN 2000-2017

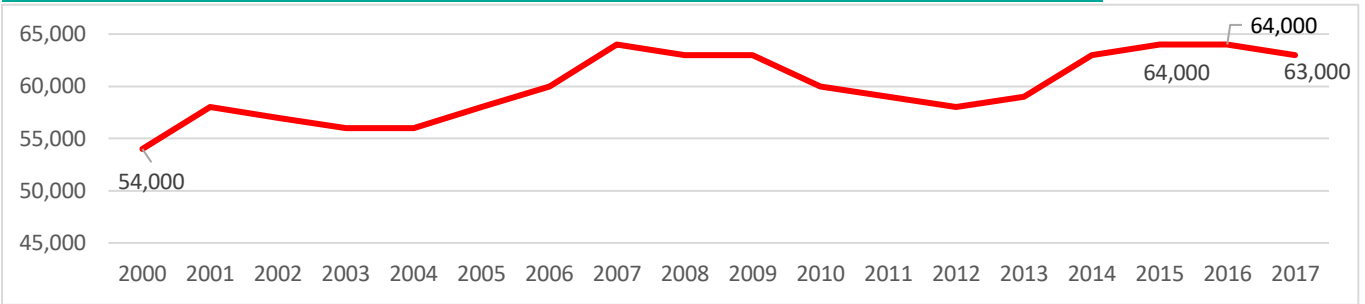


Figure 32 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

The number of jobs available in Lincoln has regained its pre-austerity high and remains relatively static, despite decreasing slightly since 2016 figure of 64,000.

REGIONAL GROSS VALUE ADDED (BALANCED) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017 (£ MILLION)

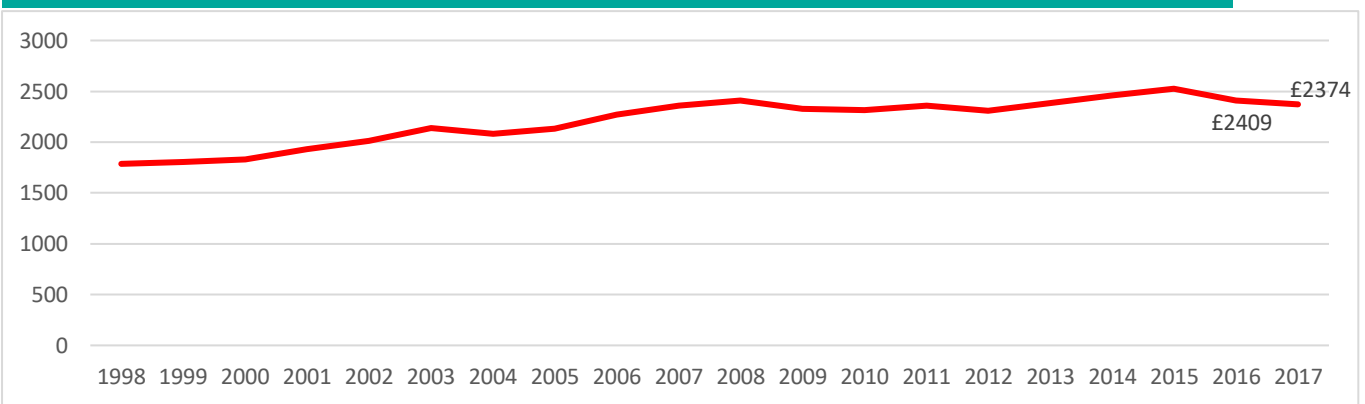


Figure 33 – ONS - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedlocalauthoritiesbynuts1region>

These data are classified as experimental statistics, according to the Code of Practice for official statistics. GVA in Lincoln as of 2017 reported at £2,374, a small drop of just £35 compared to 2016.

GVA IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017

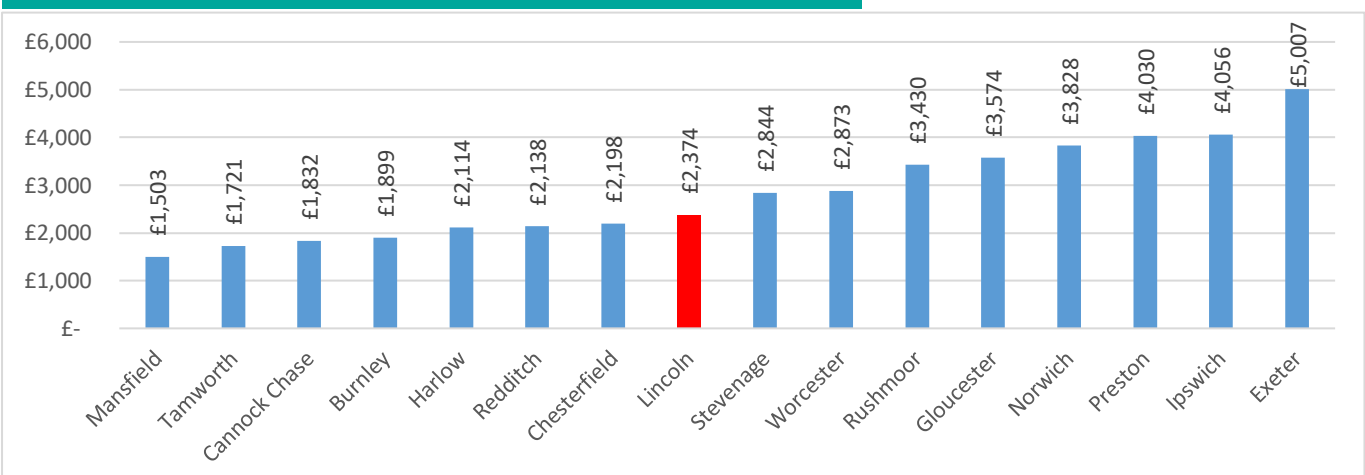


Figure 34 – ONS - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedlocalauthoritiesbynuts1region>

These data are classified as experimental statistics, according to the Code of Practice for official statistics.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF BROWNFIELD SITES IN LINCOLN AS OF JULY 2019

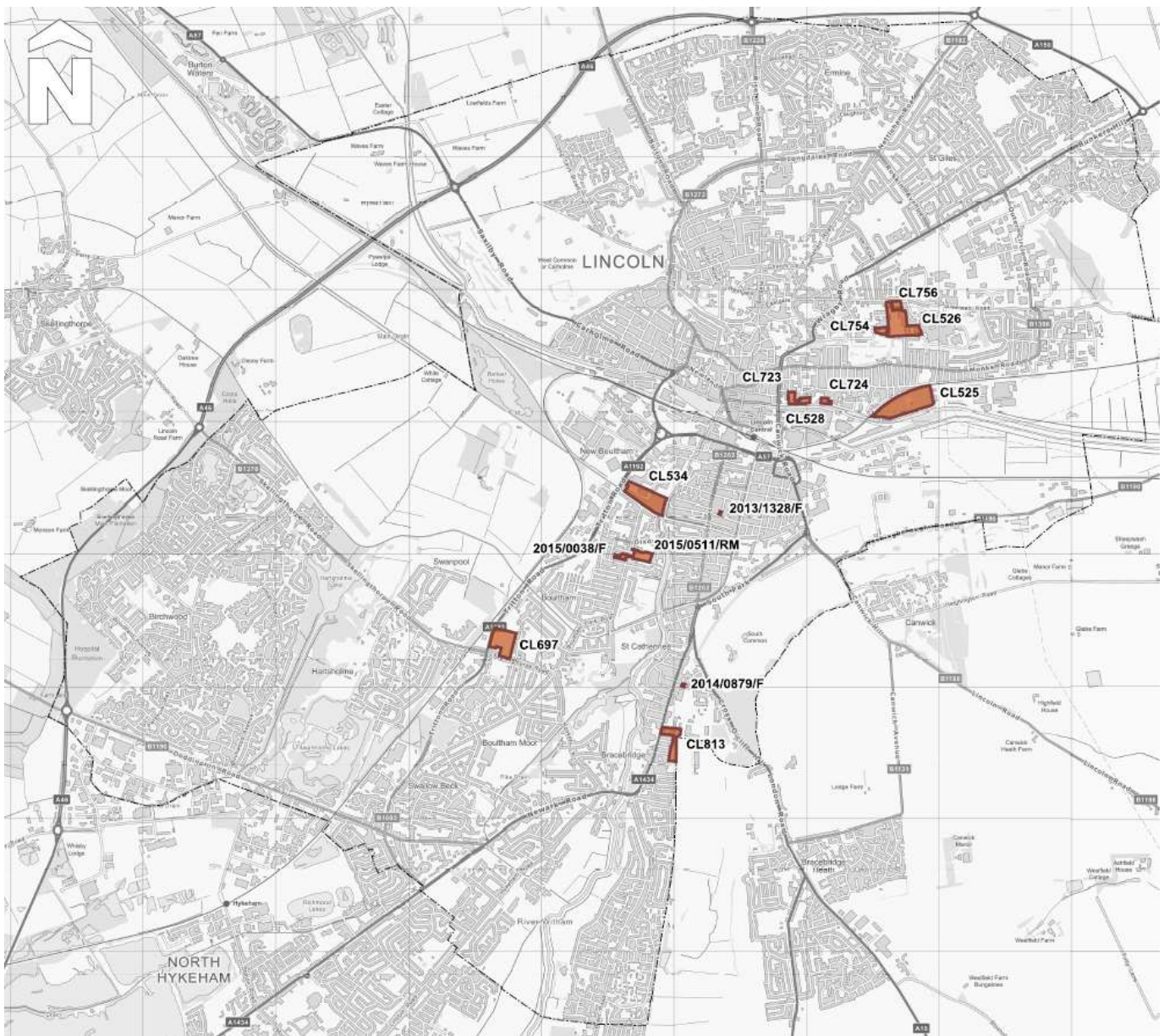


Figure 35 – CoLC 2019 - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/planning/brownfield-land-register/>

Site Reference	Site Name Address
2013/1328/F	168 Scorer Street
2014/0879/F	Old Bargate Works, Clumber St
2015/0038/F	The Victory PH, Boultham Park Rd
CL724	Land adjacent to Environment Agency, Waterside North
CL754	Car park to west of St. Anne's Rd
CL528	Land south of YMCA, Waterside North
CL756	Nurses home, Greetwell Rd
CL723	Surface car park, Waterside North
2015/0511/RM	Former Boultham Dairy Site
CL813	Land East of Urban Street
CL697	Land at Usher school, Skellingthorpe Rd
CL534	Land at firth Rd
CL526	Former main hospital complex, St Anne's Rd
CL525	Former Cegb power station, Spa Rd

WELFARE

Summary

The claimant count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit (UC) principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

Lincoln's welfare state has continued to see some very pleasing results, including a drop in fuel poverty and children living in low income households. We have also seen;

- The percentage of people in fuel poverty drop to 10.6% in 2017 from 13.3% in 2016
- The number of children living in out of work households drop slightly, but the % living in low income household rise very slightly by 0.5%
- The number of people claiming housing benefit decrease to 6,818 from 8,235 in November 2018 – this is as a result of many residents moving across to Universal Credit
- More people (both male and female) claiming universal credit
- Less council tax support claimants - down to 8,598 as of April 2019



PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS JAN 2011-JAN 2017

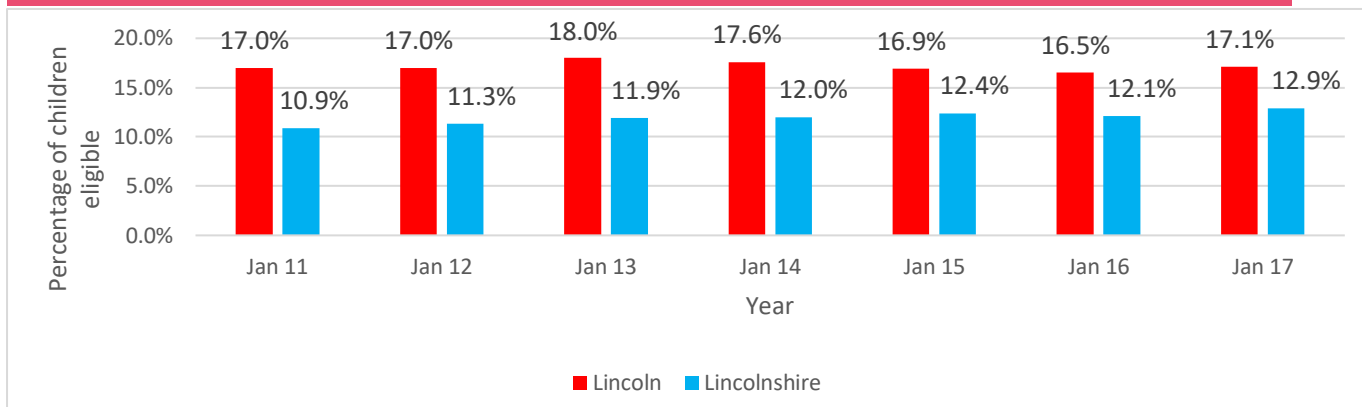


Figure 36 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

Lincoln's percentage of children eligible for Free School Meals is higher than the Lincolnshire rate at 17.1%, and has increased 0.6% since 2016. Lincoln has remained above the Lincolnshire rate since records began in 2011. 2018 data has not yet been released, however when the data is published the Lincoln City Profile will be updated accordingly.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN FUEL POVERTY IN LINCOLN 2011-2017

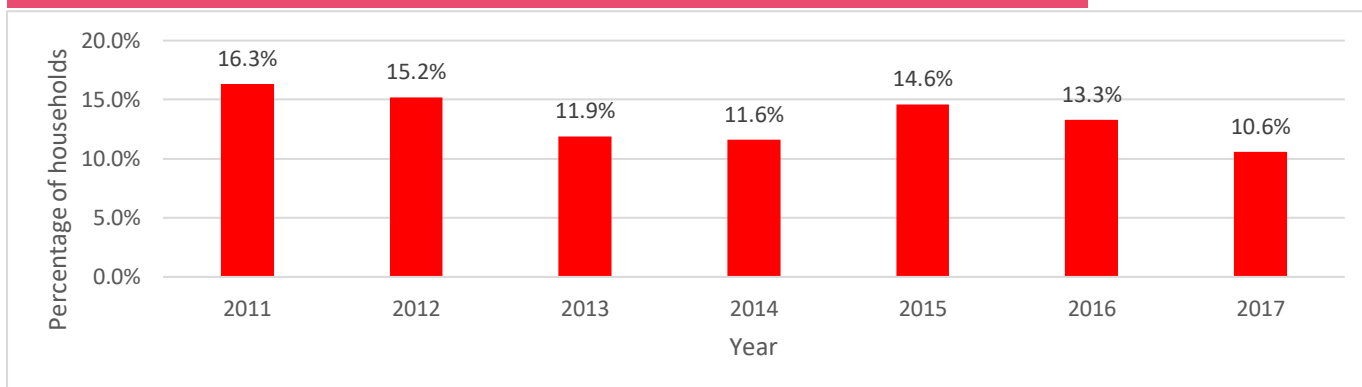


Figure 37– GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics#2010-statistics>

The sub-regional fuel poverty modelling provides estimates of the level of fuel poverty at small geographical areas (LA's) and is based on national data drawn from the English Housing Survey (EHS). There has been a significant 5.7% drop over the 7 years measured.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN OUT OF WORK BENEFIT HOUSEHOLDS IN LINCOLN MAY 2010-MAY 2017

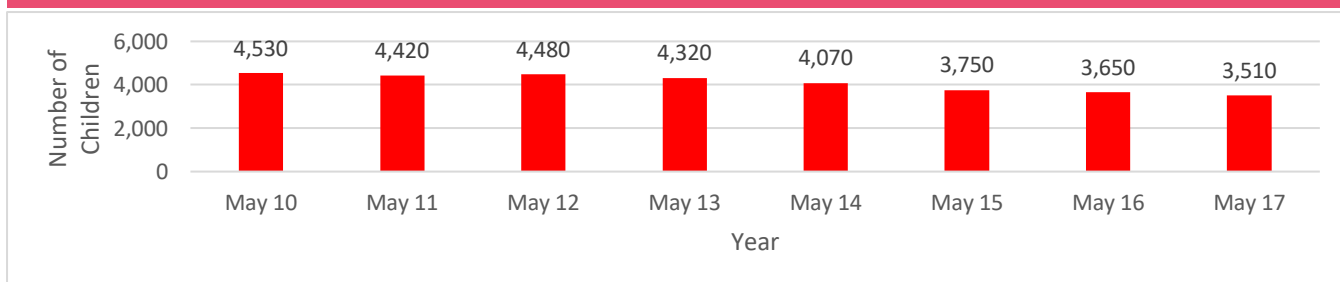


Figure 38 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-out-of-work-benefit-households--2#history>

These are annual statistics on the numbers of children living in households where a parent or guardian claimed out-of-work benefits in May each year.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT CHILDREN IN CHILD POVERTY LIVING IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN LINCOLN 2007-2016

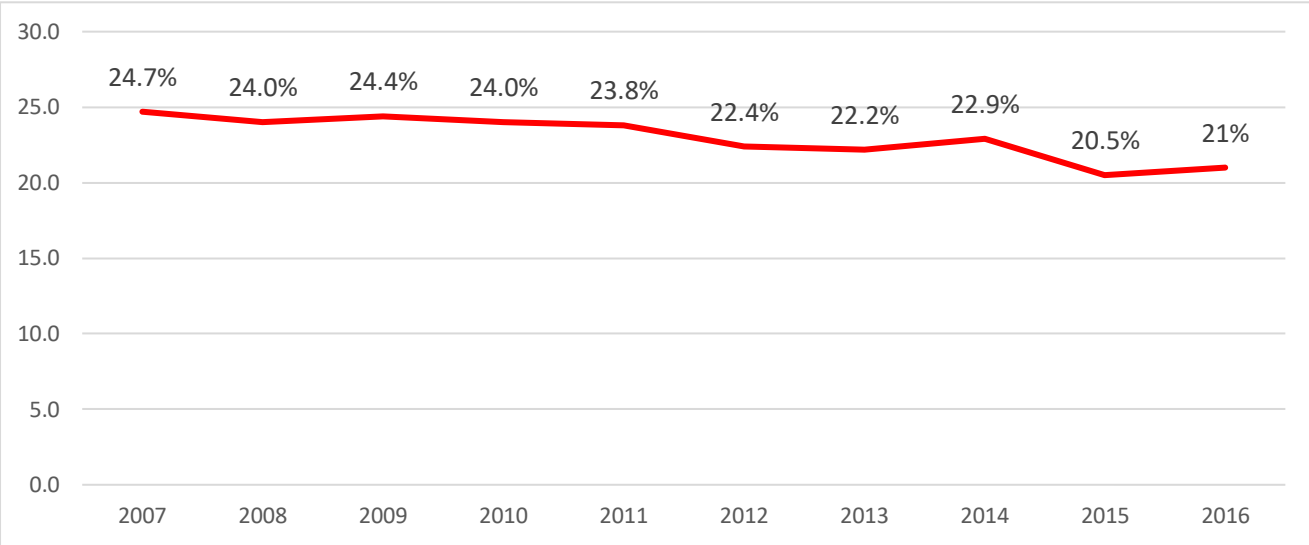


Figure 39 – GOV.UK - <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/a5c15861-013b-42b6-8a2b-1ad04cadf115/children-in-low-income-families>

The measure is the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60 per cent of national median income. There has been an increase of 0.5% compared to the 2015 figure of 20.5%, now reporting at 21% in 2016.

NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT CLAIMS IN LINCOLN NOV 2011- NOV 2018

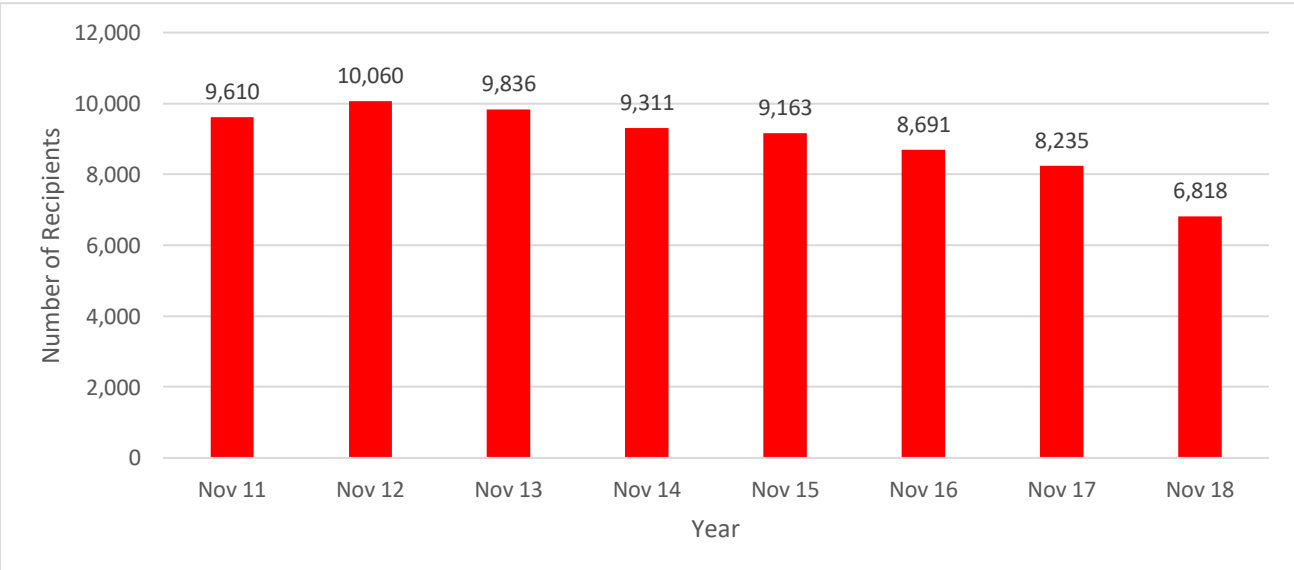


Figure 40 – LG Inform 2018 - http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lqastandard?mod-metric=430&mod-period=109&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllRegions_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup

There has been a further decrease of 1,417 as of November 2018 compared to November 2017. This is largely due to the fact that Universal Credit continues to migrate claimants from Housing Benefits to Universal Credit, however it is interesting to note that despite Universal Credit introduction in 2018, the decreasing trend actually began in 2013.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

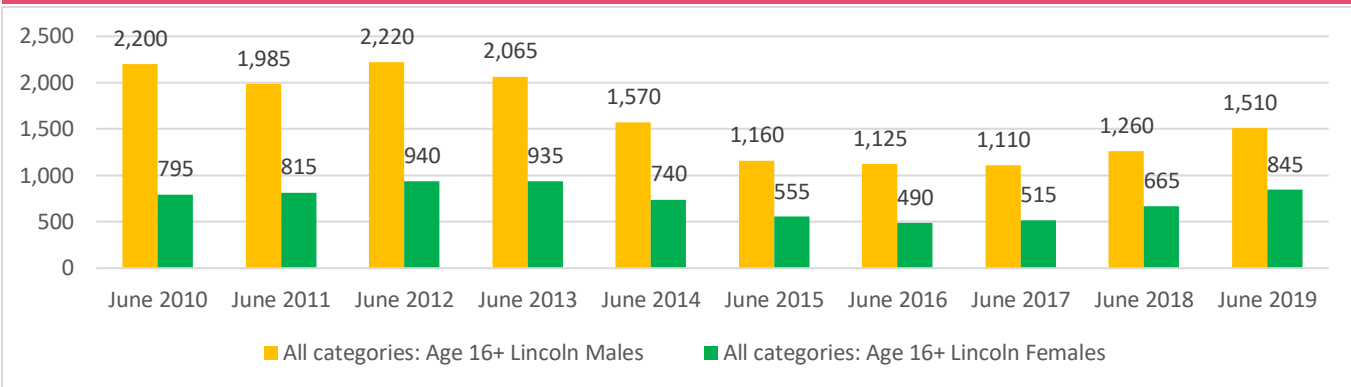


Figure 41 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit is 78% higher than the female count of 845 with a figure of 1,510. This has increased slightly for both females and males since June 2018. The male figure has increase by 250, while the female figure has increased by 180.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT TO JUNE 2019 COMPARED TO COLC NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

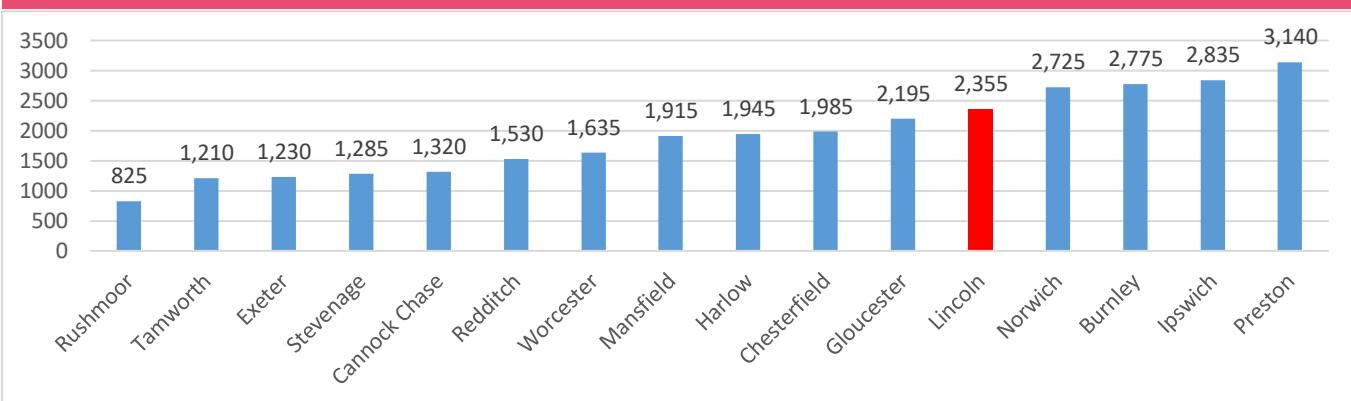


Figure 42 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

Lincoln continues to have the 5th highest number of people claiming Universal Credit compared to our nearest neighbour set with a figure of 2,355.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16-17 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

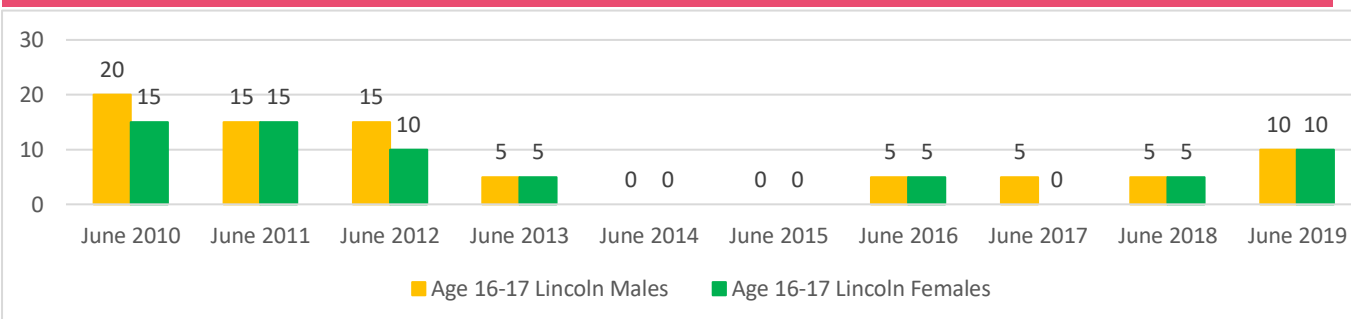


Figure 43 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming universal credit remains at just 10. Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently the counts for this age group are typically very low.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18-24 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

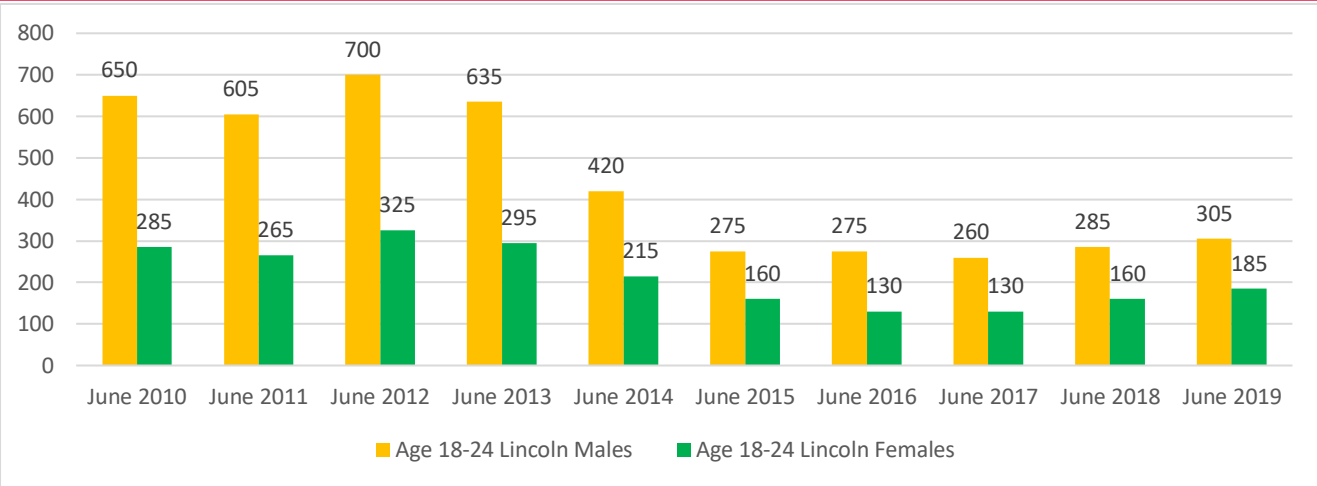


Figure 44 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The total number of people aged 18 – 24 claiming Universal Credit is 490

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 25-49 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

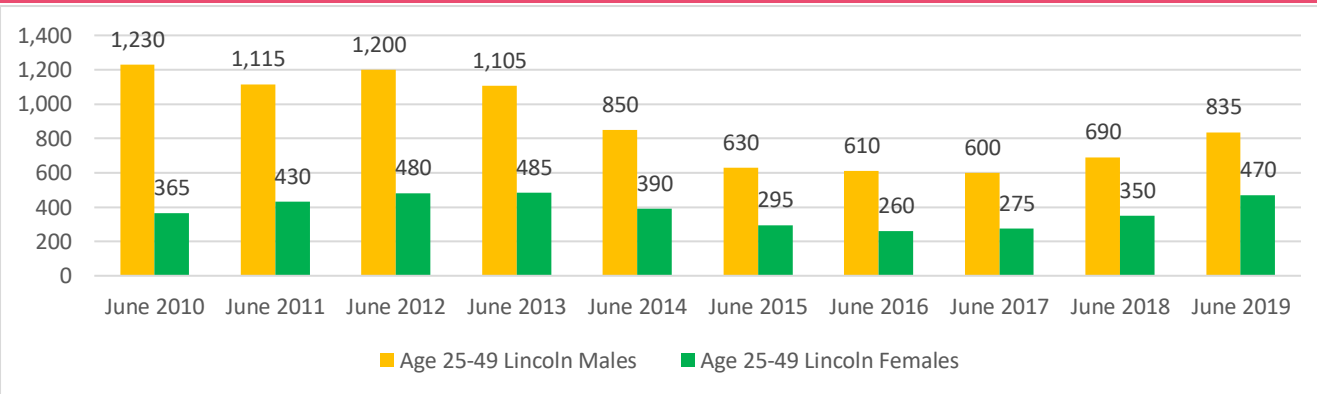


Figure 45 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The total number of people aged 25 – 49 claiming Universal Credit is 1,305

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

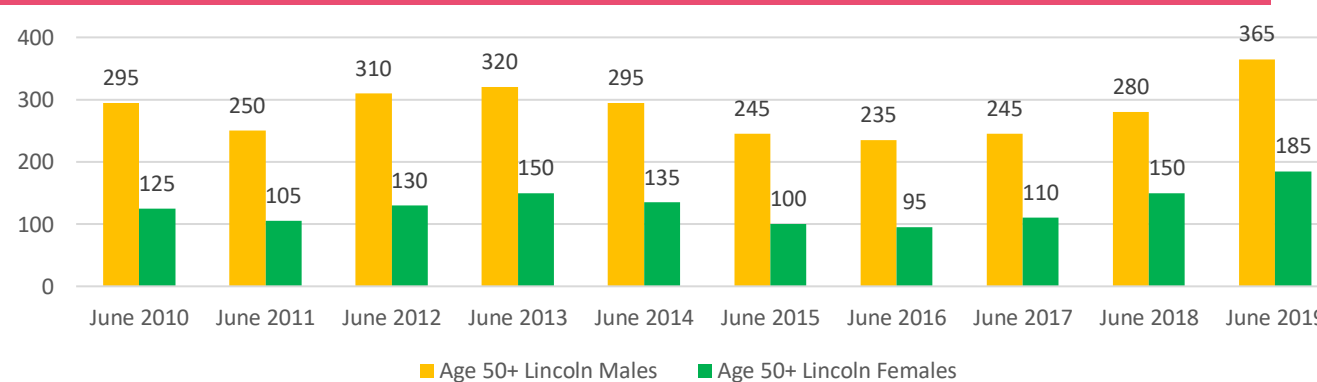


Figure 46 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The total number of people aged 50+ claiming Universal Credit is 550

NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT BY AGE GROUP JUNE 2019

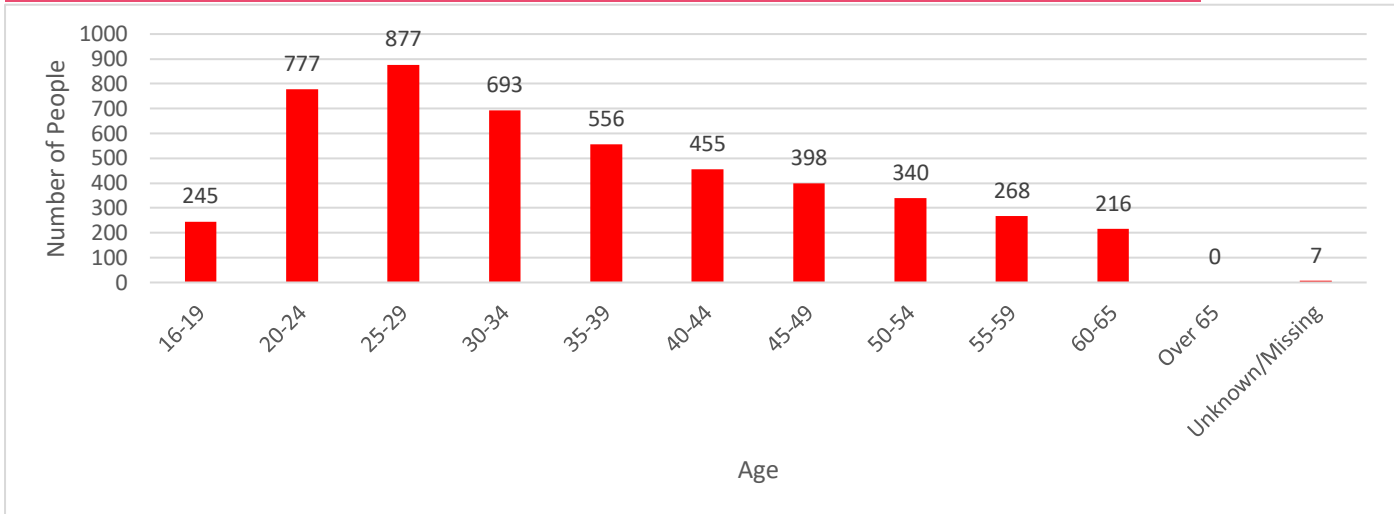


Figure 47 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The most common age range to claim universal credit in Lincoln is 25-49 at 877.

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT CLAIMANTS APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2019

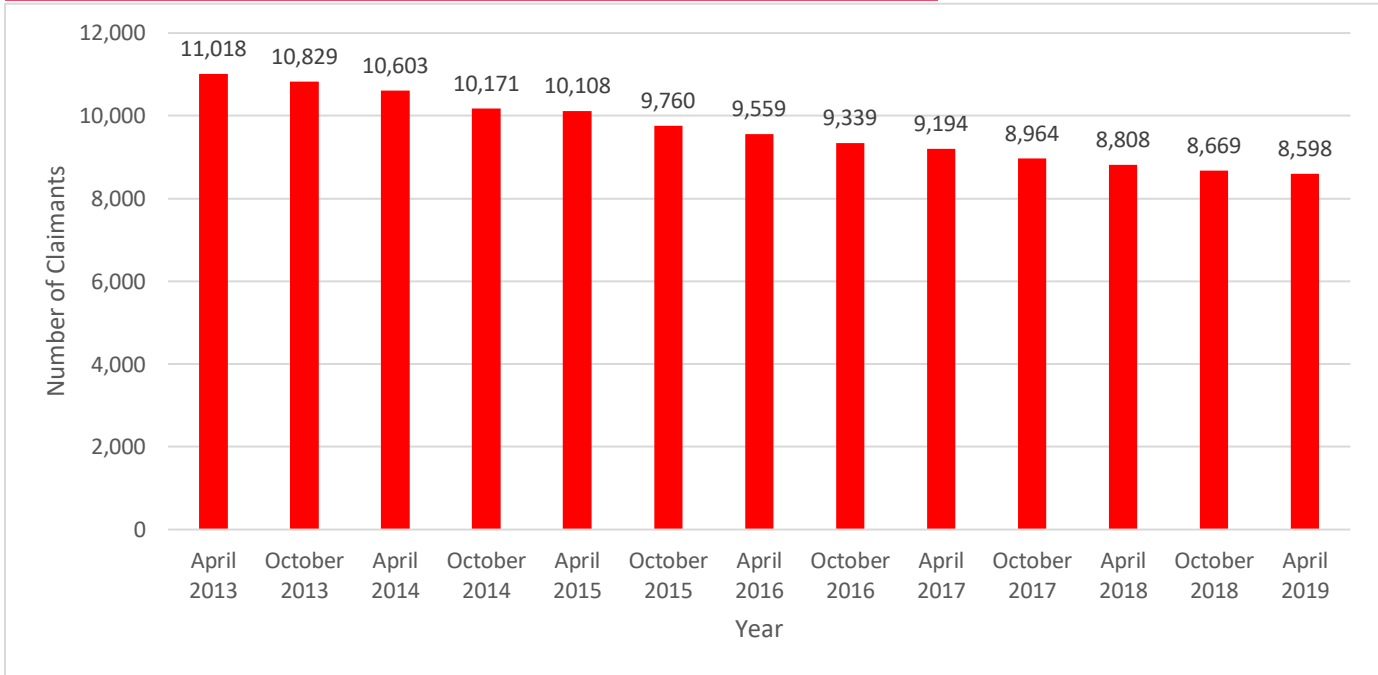


Figure 48 – City of Lincoln Council 2019

The number of Council Tax support claimants has reduced year on year since April 2013, reducing from 11,018 in April 2013 to 8,598 in April 2019 (a reduction of 2,420).

Data from the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (note that this Index was due to be updated in 2019, but as yet there has been no indication when this might happen)

INCOME DEPRIVATION BY WARD – IMD 2015

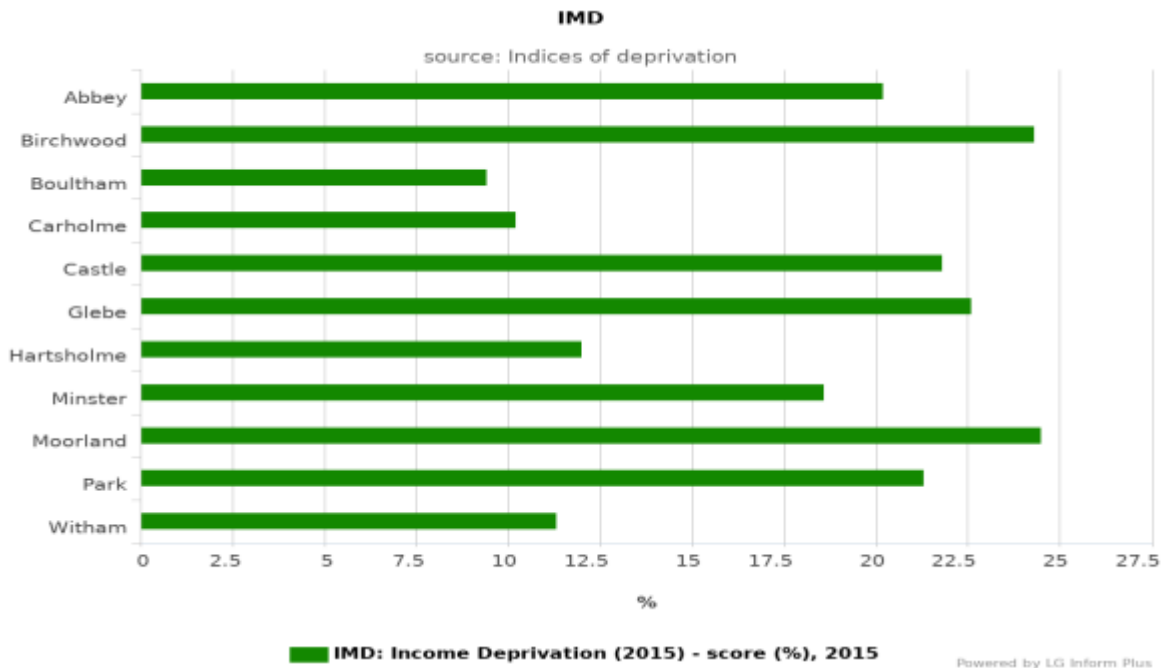


Figure 49 – LGInform – IMD data 2015

The chart above represents the overall income deprivation levels within each Lincoln ward. Moorland has the highest with 24.5%, Birchwood second highest with 24.3% and Glebe is third highest with 22.6%. IMD is due to be updated at the end of 2019, and when it is the Lincoln City Profile will be updated accordingly.

CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY WARD – IMD 2015

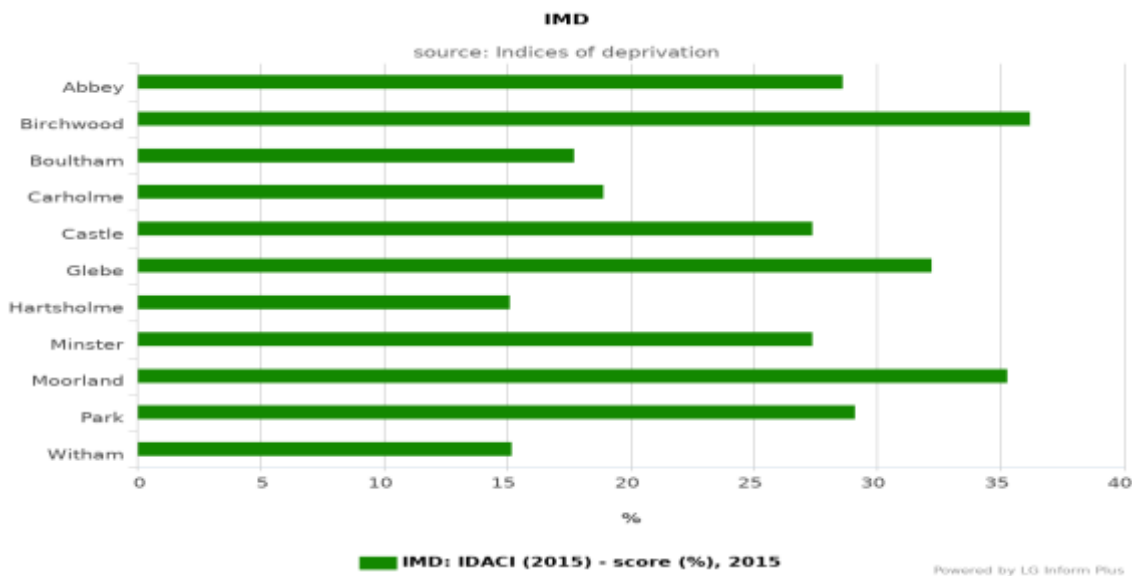


Figure 50 – LGInform – IMD data 2015

The chart above represents the percentage of children in poverty in each Lincoln ward. Birchwood has the highest percentage at 36.2, with Moorland second with 35.3 and Glebe coming third with 32.2%. IMD is due to be updated at the end of 2019, and when it is the Lincoln City Profile will be updated accordingly.

OLDER PEOPLE IN DEPRIVATION BY WARD – IMD 2015

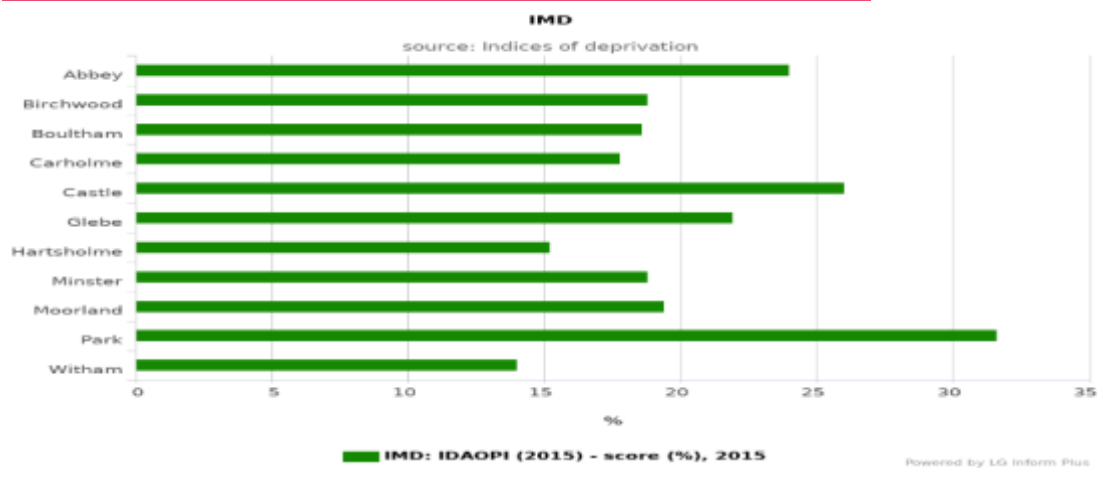


Figure 51 – LGInform – IMD data 2015

The chart above shows the percentage of older people in deprivation in Lincoln wards. Park has the highest percentage at 31.6, with Castle second at 26% and Abbey third at 24%. IMD is due to be updated at the end of 2019, and when it is the Lincoln City Profile will be updated accordingly.

DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CASES IN PAYMENT (NOVEMBER 18)

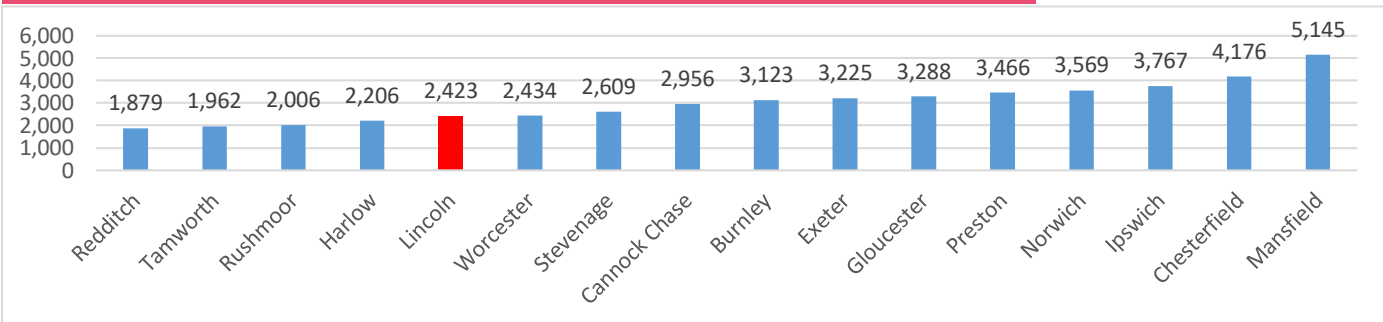


Figure 52 – DWP <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>

There were 2,423 people receiving DLA in Lincoln as of November 2018. This ranks us the 5th lowest compared to our nearest neighbours. PIP data will be added later this year, and the LCP will be republished accordingly.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING STATE PENSIONS IN LINCOLN

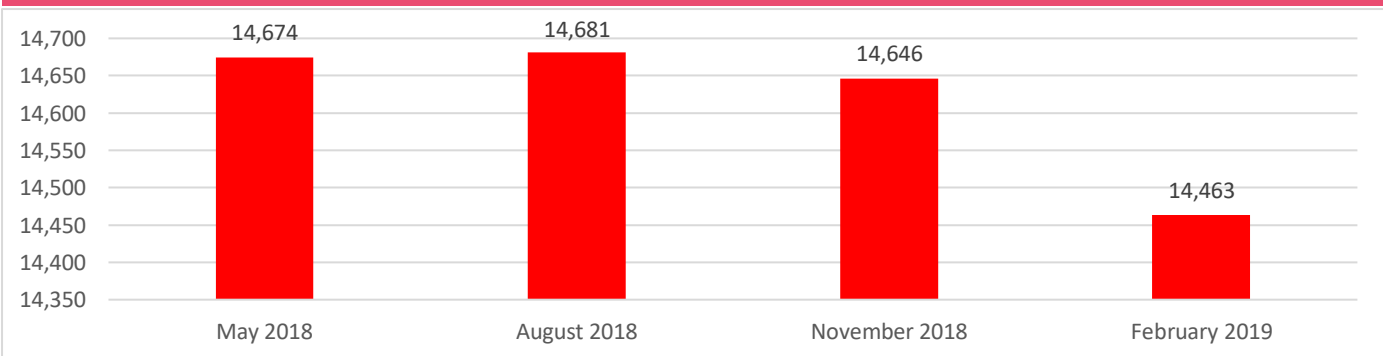


Figure 53 DWP <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>

HEALTH

Summary

Some of the most worrying health changes in the most recent data include the reduction in life expectancy for Lincoln residents and the continuing high mortality rates for cardiovascular and cancer sufferers.

Note that the stats in this chapter are taken from the latest published PHE profile data – this is 2018 as the 2019 data is due in autumn 2019. This will be updated as soon as possible

From this year's figures, we have also seen:

- Both female and male life expectancy drop by 0.9 and 0.4 years respectively whilst the English averages were static or improved
- Lincoln having the second lowest life expectancy for both males and females compared to nearest neighbours
- The rate of self-harm per 100,000 people decrease further below the England average of 185.5 with a figure of 176.6 and 5th lowest in our nearest neighbours
- Alcohol related conditions decrease from 702 in 2016/17 to 677 in 2017/18
- Lincoln rate of under 75 cardiovascular related deaths continue to be the highest in comparison to our nearest neighbours
- The Lincoln under 75 cancer mortality rate at the second highest rate amongst nearest neighbours
- The prevalence of obesity and excess weight in children increase
- The percentage of adults carrying excess weight decrease whilst at the same time the percentage of physically active adults increase considerably
- The prevalence of smokers decrease from 21% to 17.62%
- Park Ward continues to have by far the biggest number of fast food outlets at 35



MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2001 - 2017

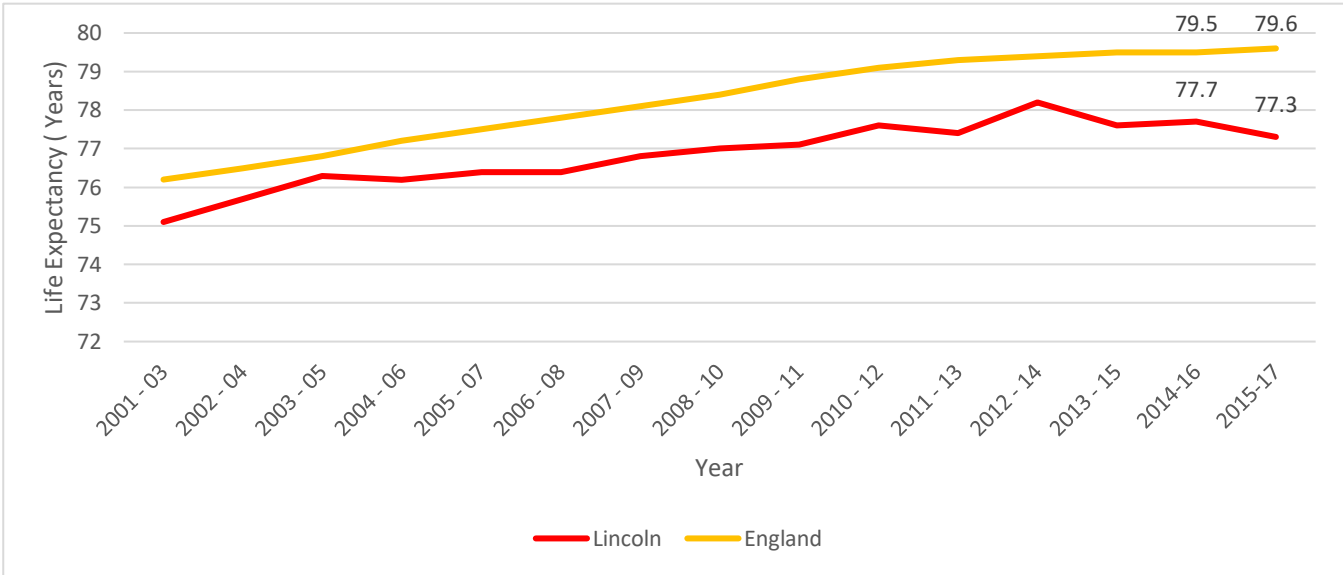


Figure 54 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

England’s average male life expectancy has increased by 0.1 years, whilst Lincoln’s male life expectancy has decreased by 0.4 years to 77.3 years. Lincoln is now 2.3 years below the England average.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2015 - 17

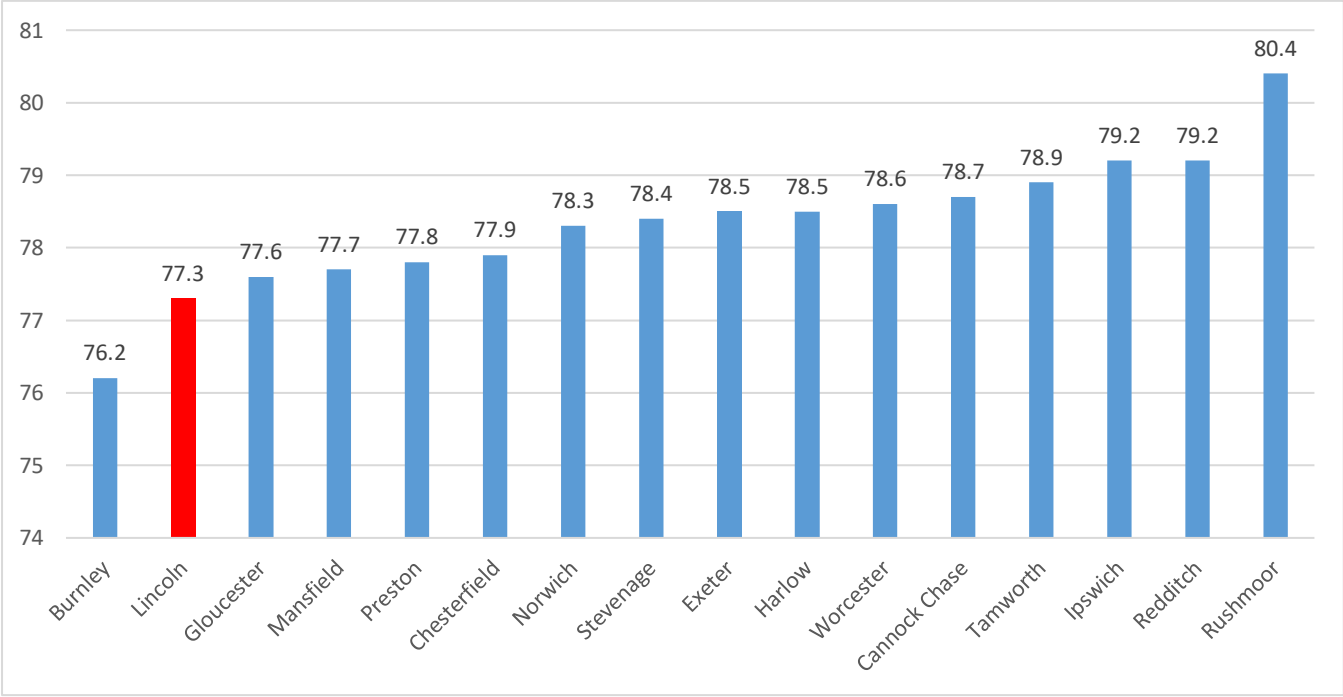


Figure 55 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Lincoln has the second lowest average male life expectancy compared to its nearest neighbours. Rushmoor had the highest average male life expectancy of 80.4 years.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2001-2017

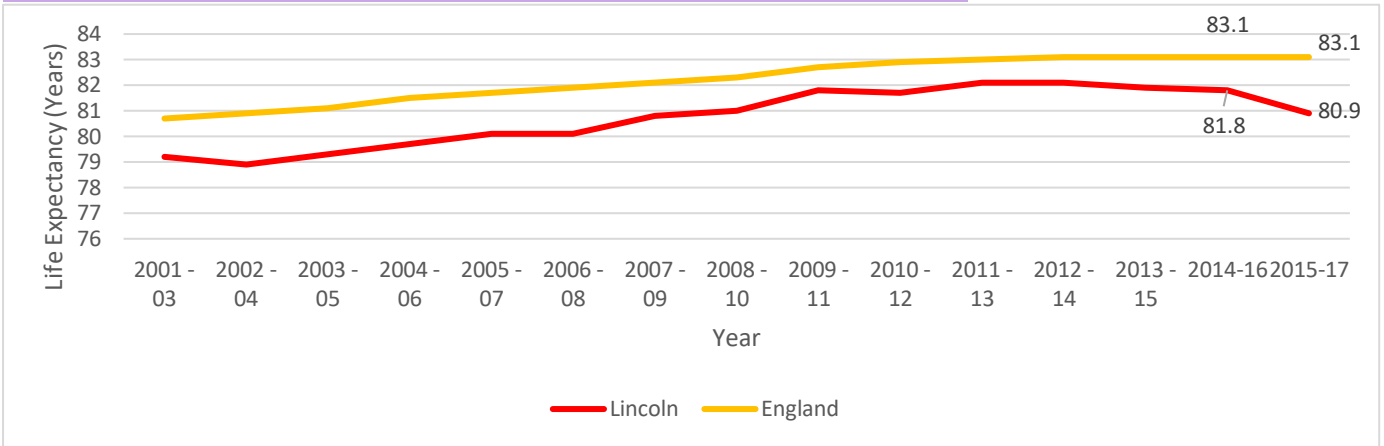


Figure 56– PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Although male life expectancy in Lincoln rose by 0.1 years, the average female life expectancy decreased by 0.9 years, reducing from 81.8 in 2014-2016 to 80.9 in 2015-2017. Lincoln is now 2.2 years below the England average of 83.1.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2015-2017

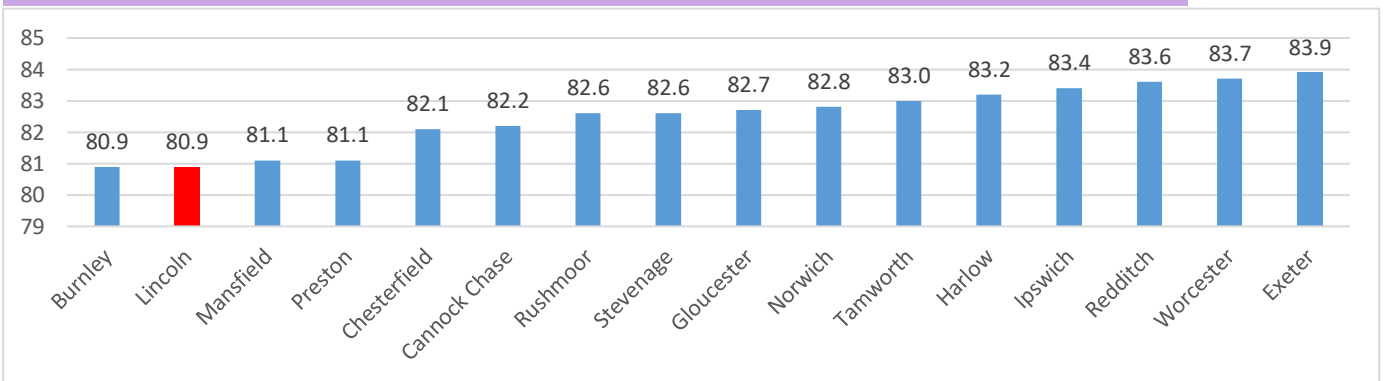


Figure 57 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln’s average female life expectancy has worsened to the 2nd lowest, which is a further two places lower than last year.

MALE VS FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LINCOLN 2015-2017

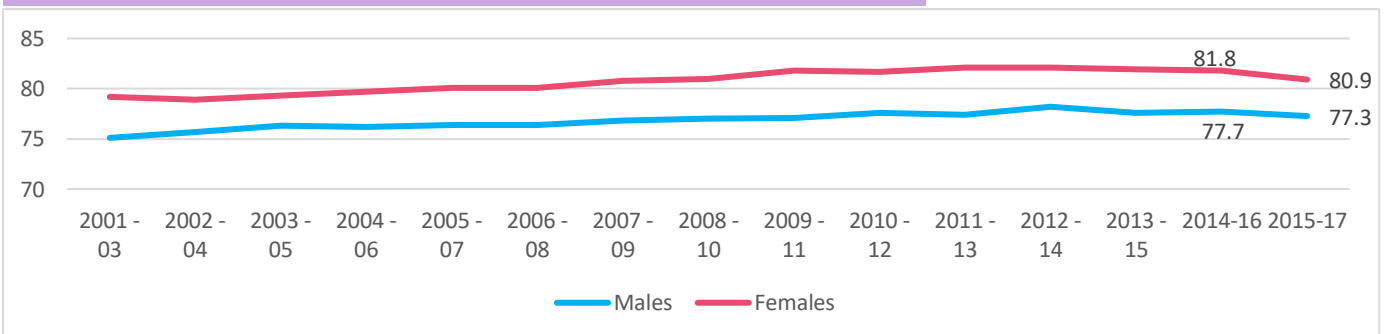


Figure 58 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

As of 2015-2017, male life expectancy sits 3.6 years below the female life expectancy of 80.9, with a figure of 77.3.

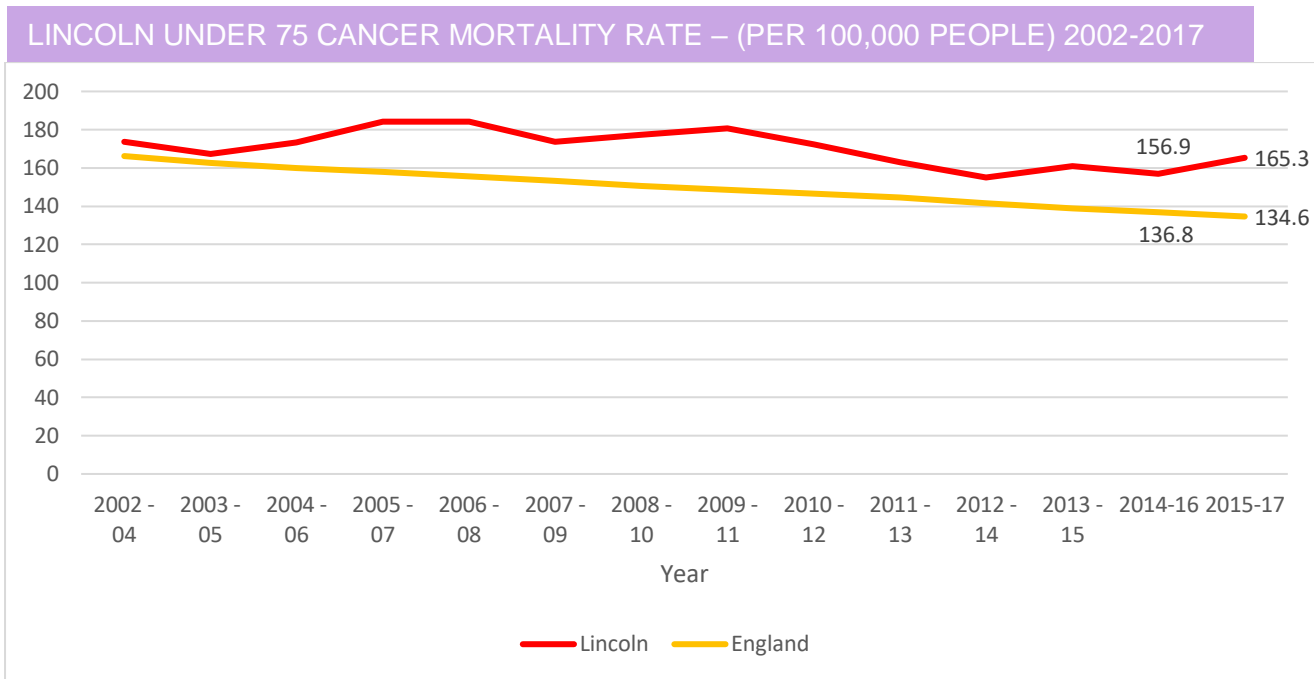


Figure 59 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Lincoln's mortality rate for under 75 cancer has increased from 156.9 in 2014/16 to 165.3 in 2015/17.

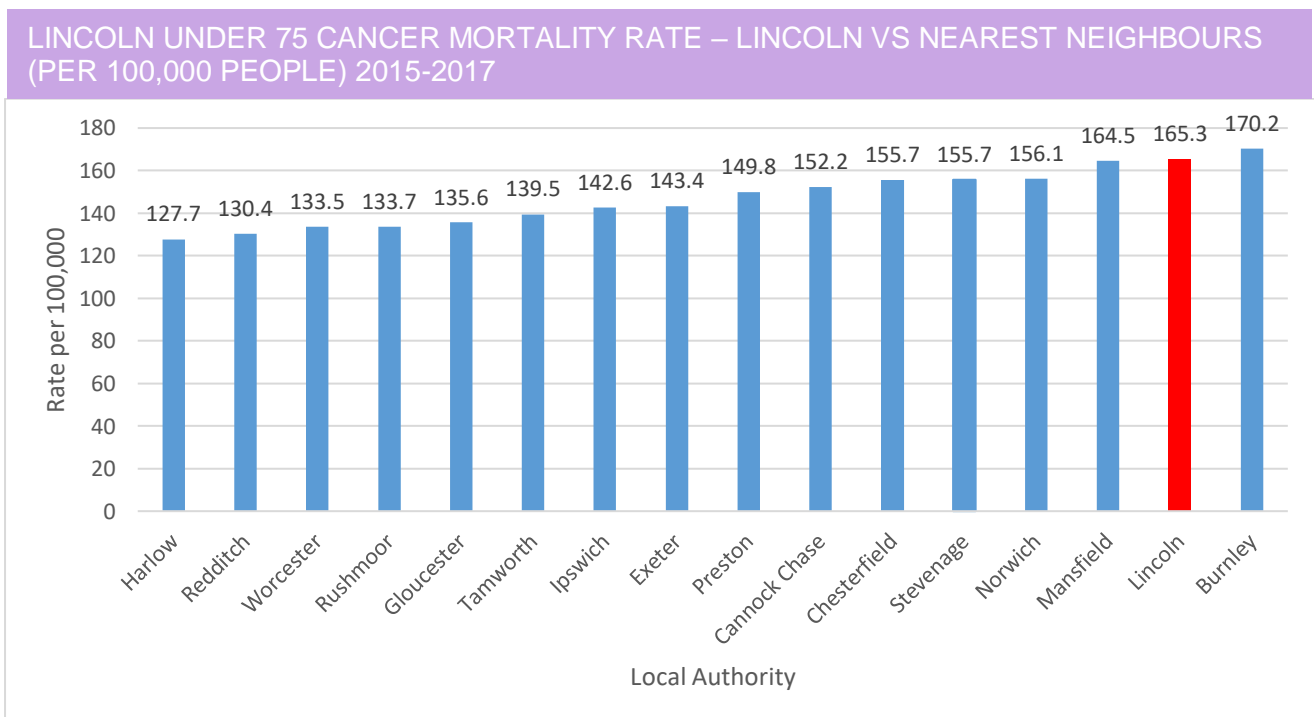


Figure 60 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

With Lincoln's mortality rate increasing compared to last year, we now have the 2nd highest rate of 165.3.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2015-2017

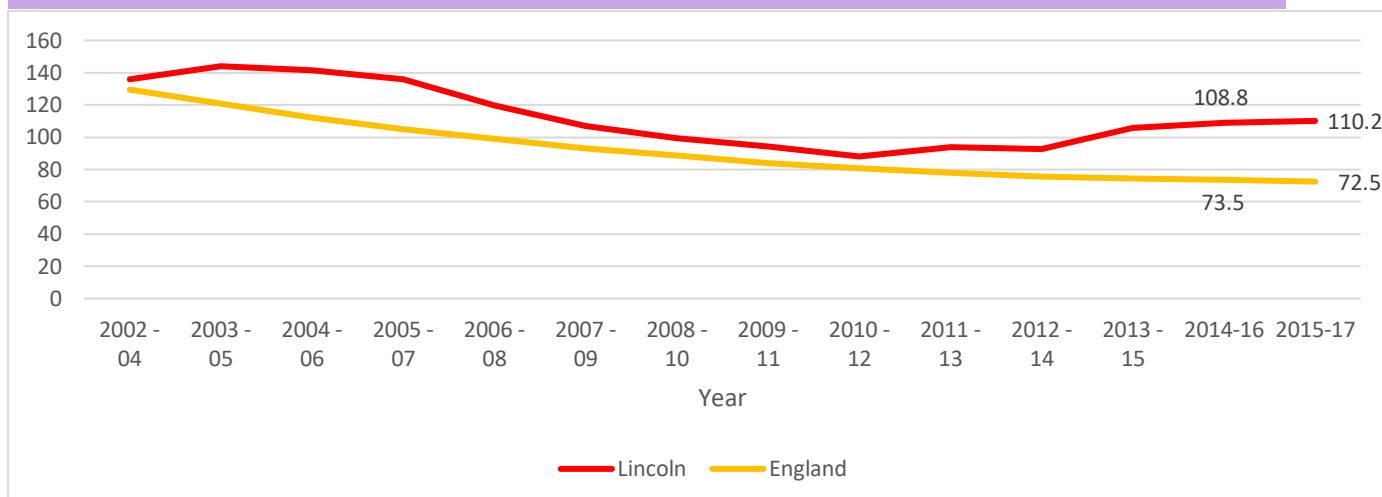


Figure 61 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Lincoln's mortality rate for cardiovascular related diseases has increased again, from 108.8 in 2014-2016 to 110.2 in 2015-2017. This is above the England rate of 72.5, which has decreased compared to the previous year's figure of 73.5.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2015-2017

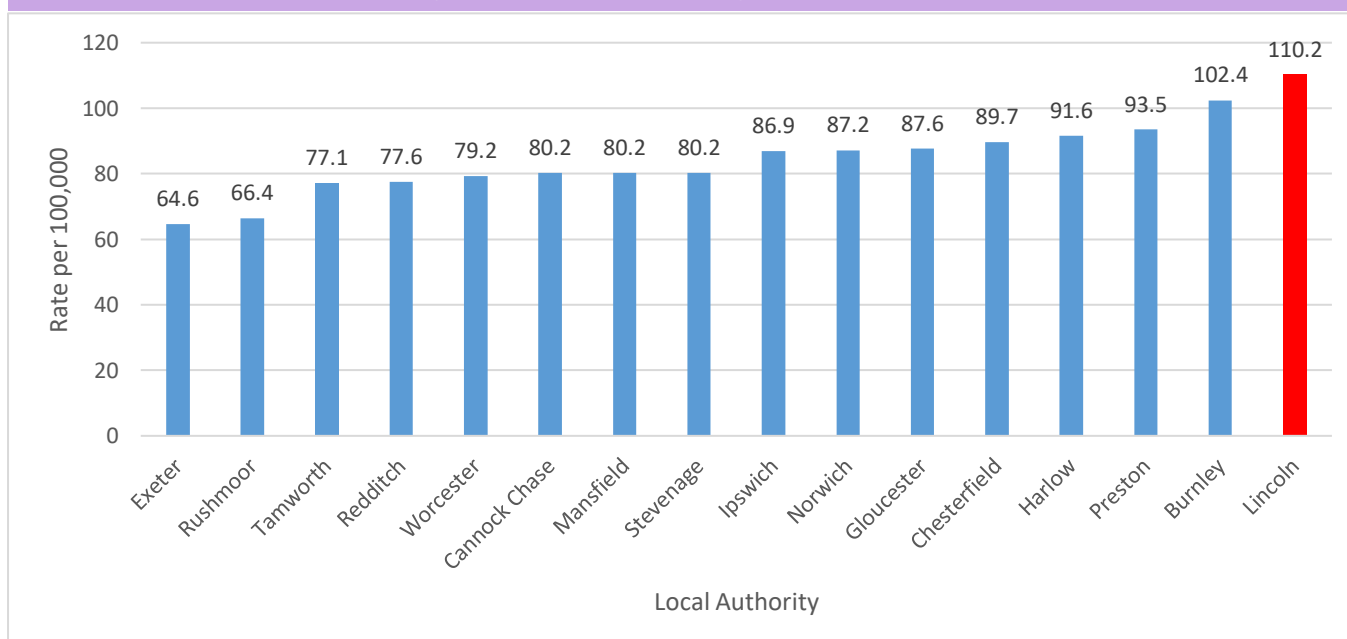


Figure 62 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the highest rate at 110.2 for under 75 cardio vascular related diseases

SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2010/11-2017/18

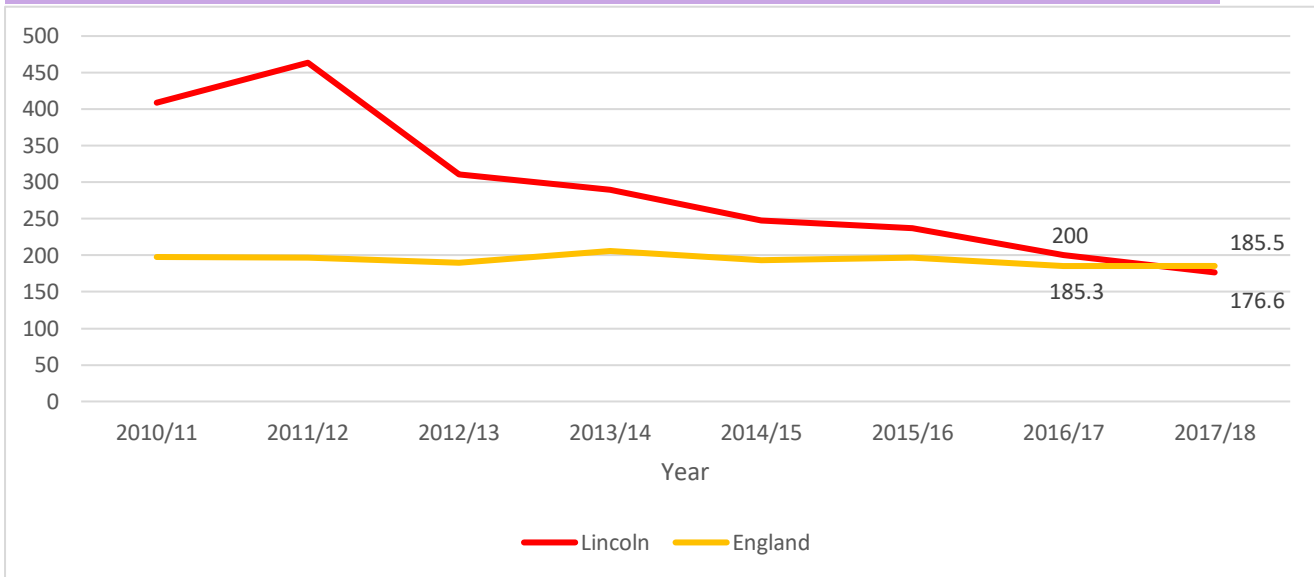


Figure 63 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/self%20harm#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

Lincoln's self-harm rate has seen another sizeable decrease of 23.4, reducing from 200 in 2016/2017 to 176.6 in 2017/2018. Lincoln is now for the first time lower than the England rate of 185.5.

SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017/18

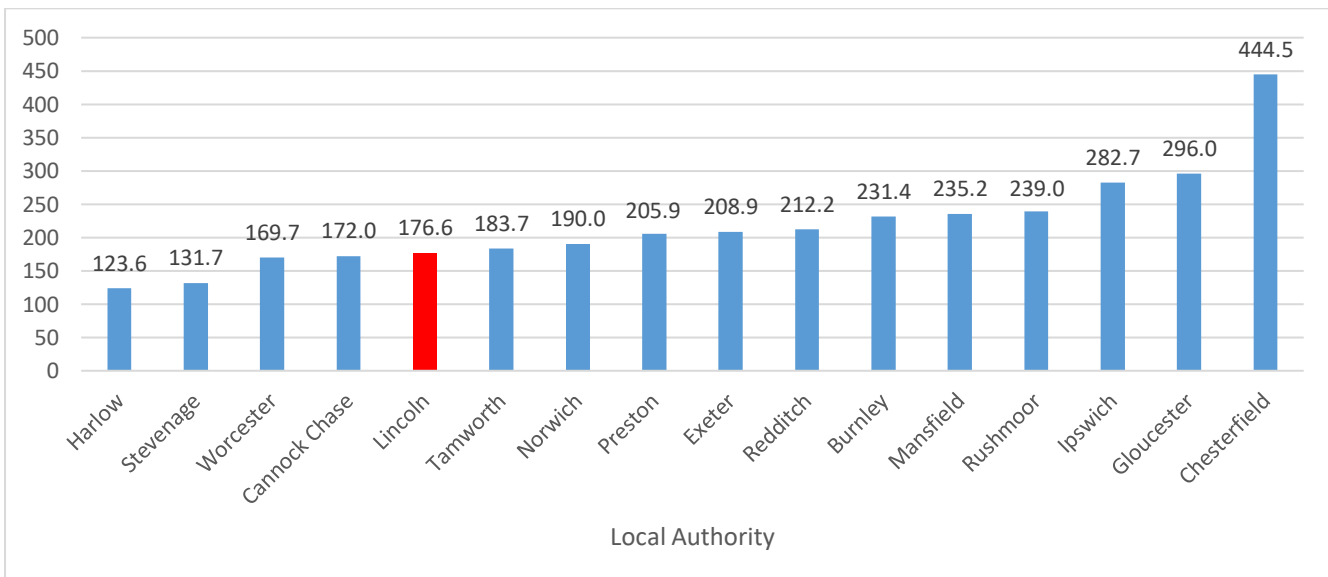


Figure 64 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/self%20harm#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has further decreased to the 5th lowest self-harm rate with a figure of 176.6 per 100,000 people.

ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2017/18

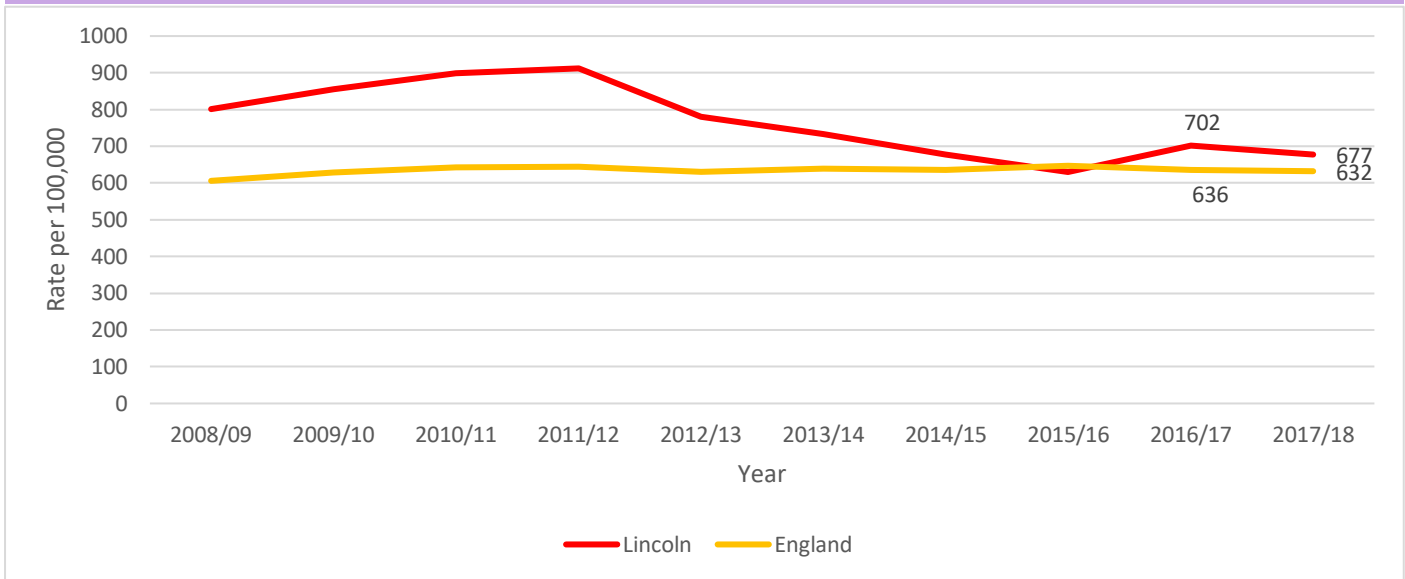


Figure 65 – PHE Profile 2018 -

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Admission%20episodes%20for%20alcohol%20related%20conditions#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/91414/age/1/sex/4>

Lincoln's rate for people with alcohol related conditions has seen a decrease of 25, compared to England's decrease of 4.

ALCOHOL RELATED HARM HOSPITAL STAYS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017/2018

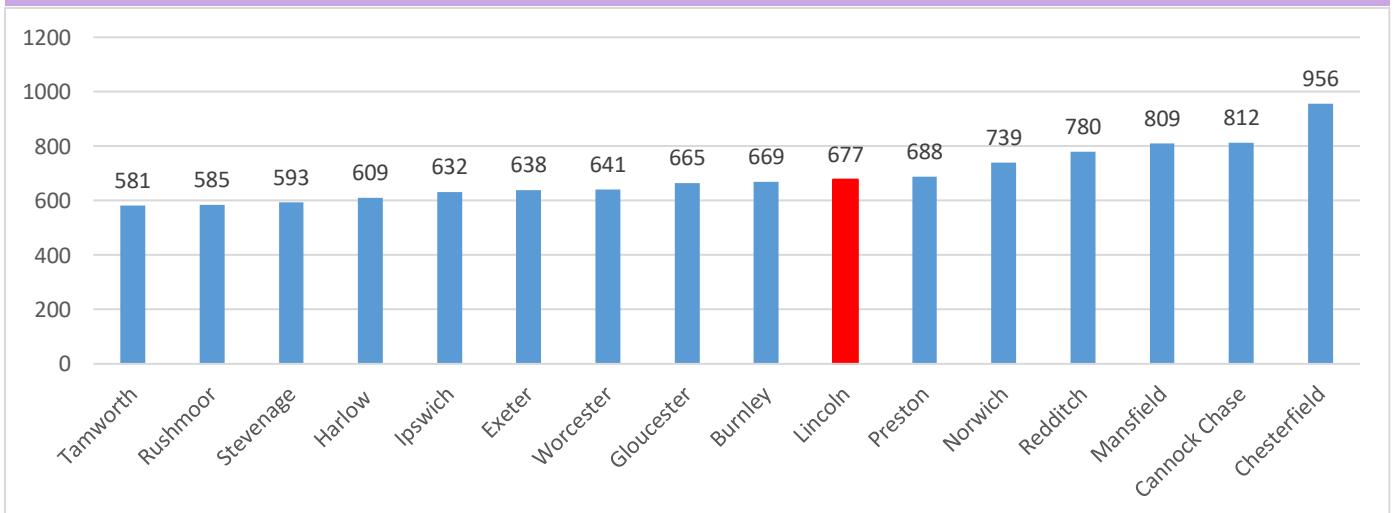


Figure 66 – PHE Profile 2018 -

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Admission%20episodes%20for%20alcohol%20related%20conditions#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/91414/age/1/sex/4>

Compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 7th highest rate for people with alcohol related harm hospital stays at 677 (25 less than in 2016/17) per 100,000 people

UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2017

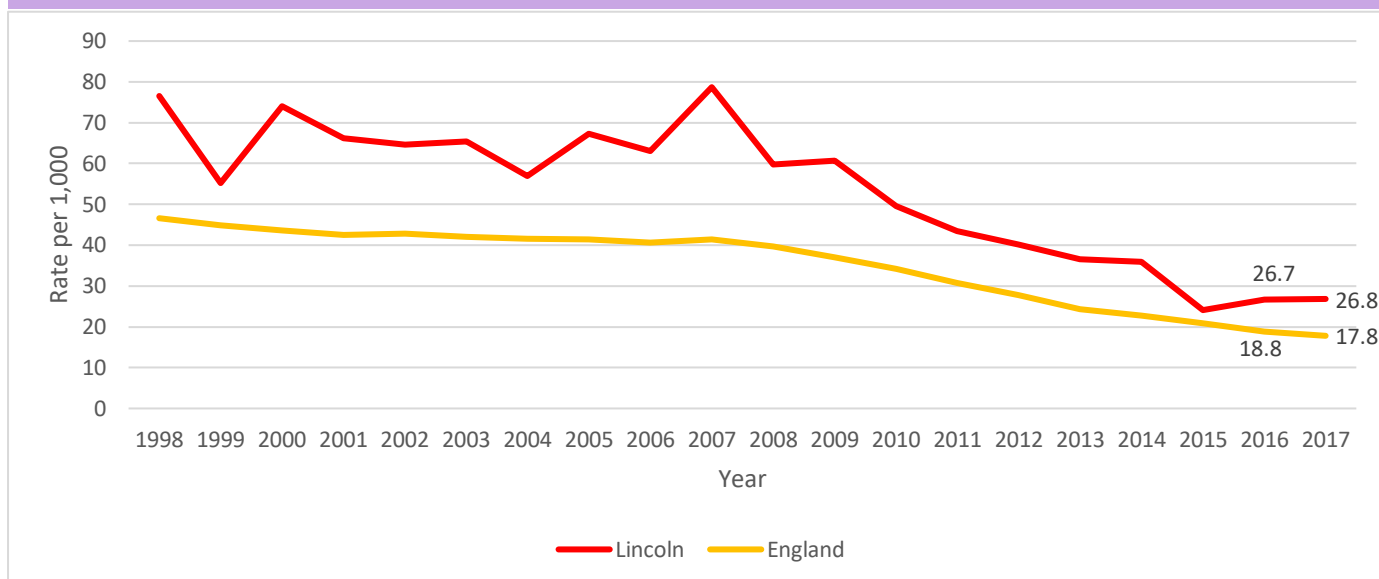


Figure 67 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/conception#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138>

Lincoln's under 18 (15-17) conception rate has seen erratic movement since 1998, however since 2009 the rate has seen a steady decrease in line with England's rate. Whilst only a small increase, 2017 saw the rate rise from 26.7 in 2016 to 26.8 in 2017.

UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017

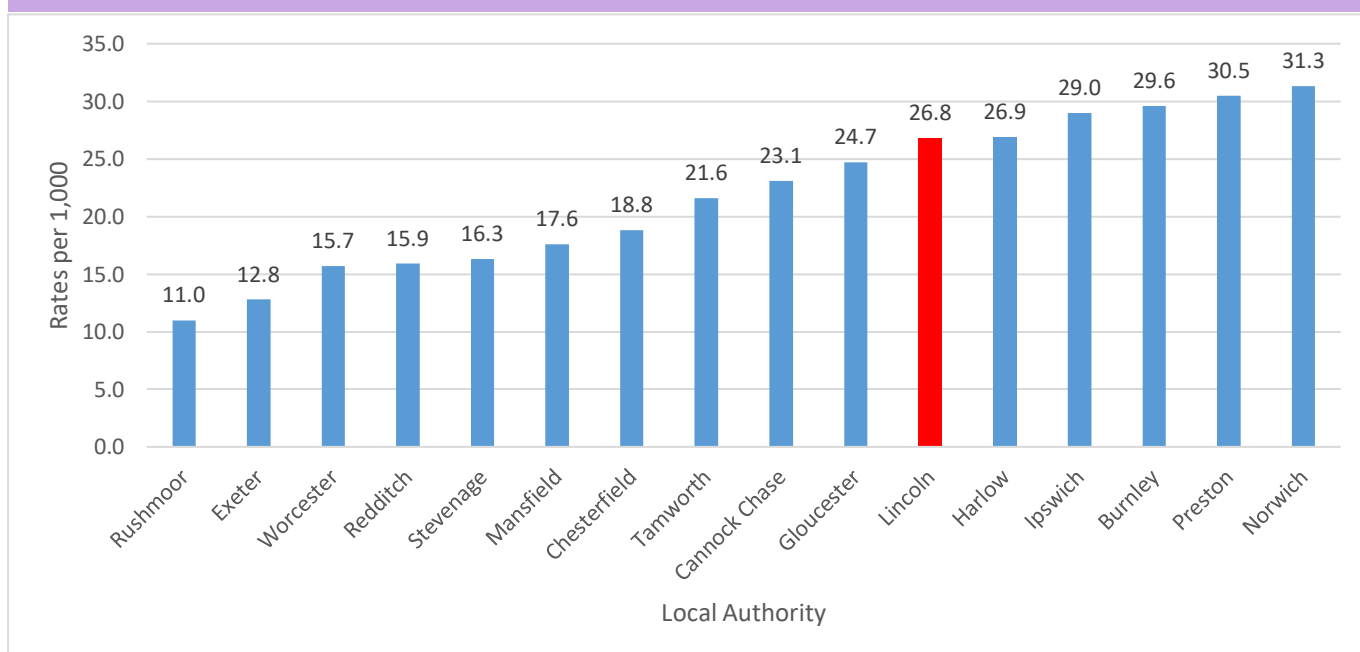


Figure 68 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/conception#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has remained the 6th highest with a rate of 26.8.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2001-2017

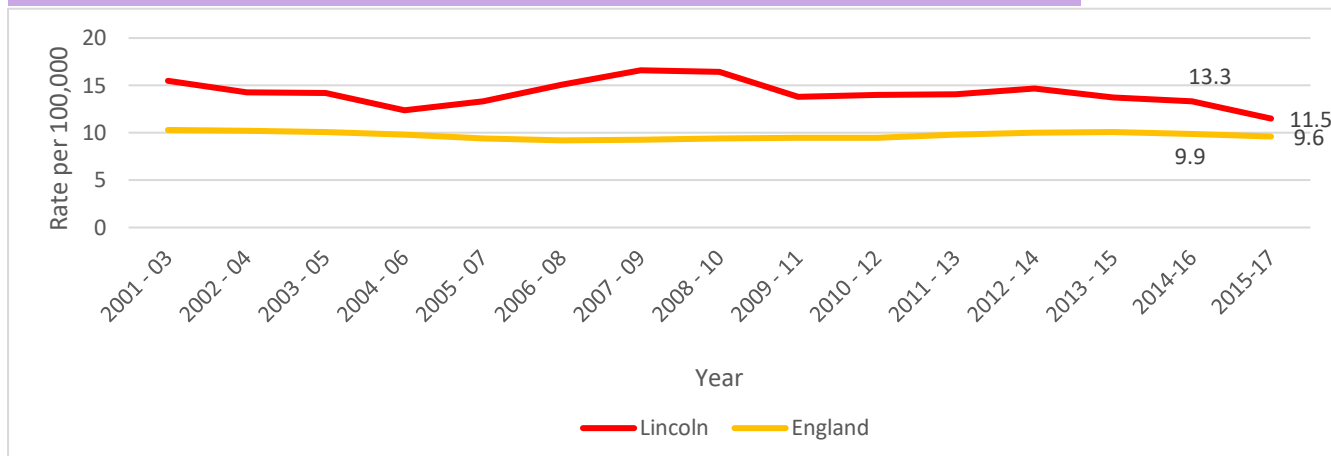


Figure 69 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

The suicide rate per 100,000 people has decreased by 1.8, from 13.3 in 2014-2016 to 11.5 in 2015-2017. This is still above the average rate in England of 9.6 and this is now the third consecutive decrease in the suicide rate. It is noted that new data is currently being released – this measure will be updated when received

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2015-17

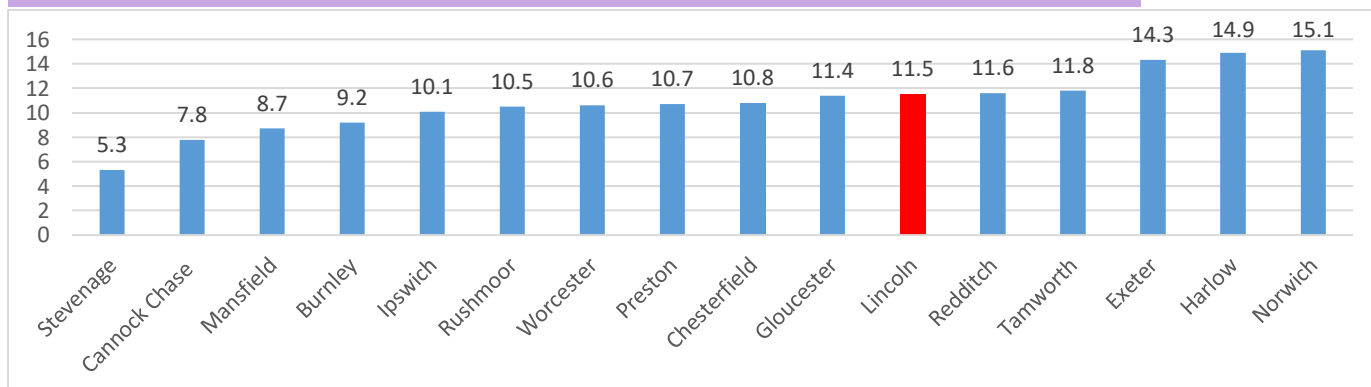


Figure 70 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 6th highest rate for suicide per 100,000 people at 11.5

NUMBER OF NEW GP REGISTRATIONS 2004/5-2017/18

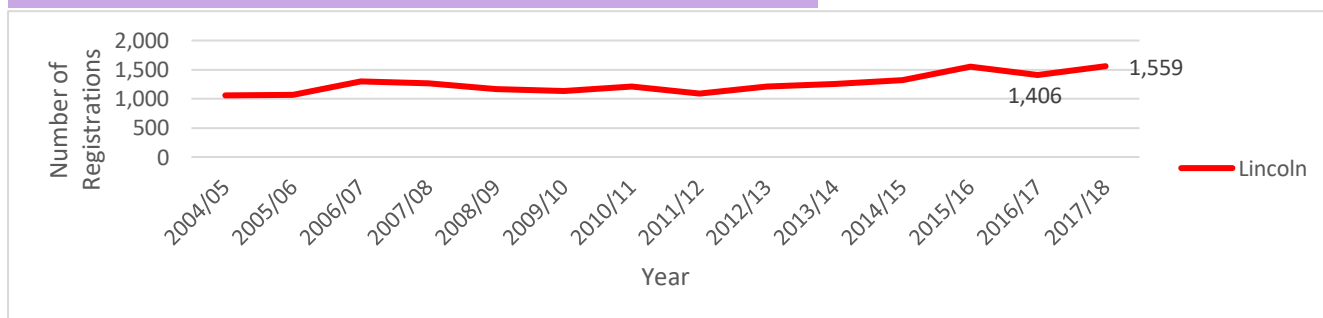


Figure 71 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datalist?filter=datasets>

The number of new GP registrations has increased from 1,406 in 2016/2017 to 1,559 in 2017/18, an increase of 153 registrations.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FAST FOOD OUTLETS IN LINCOLN BY WARD AS OF DECEMBER 2017

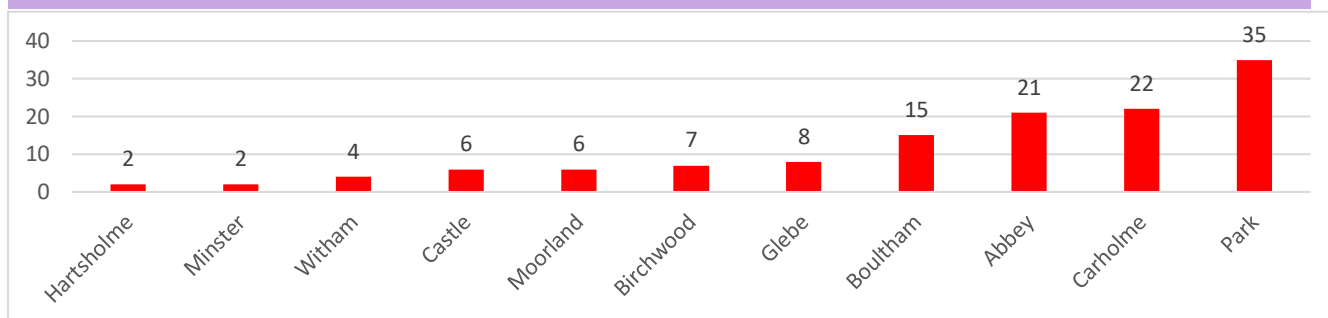


Figure 72 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fast-food-outlets-density-by-local-authority-in-england>

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER IN LINCOLN

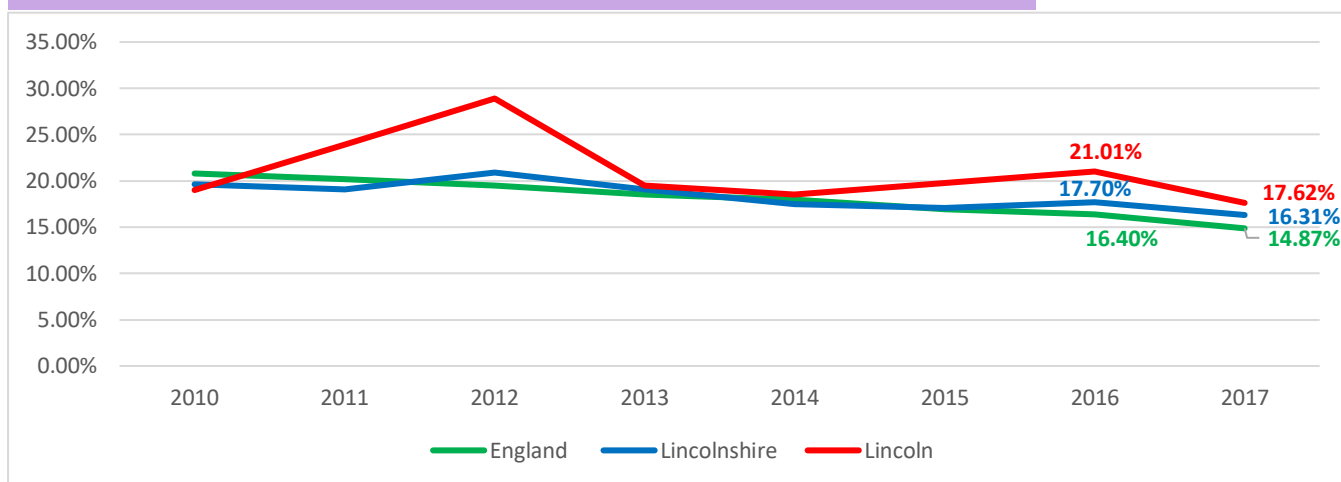


Figure 73 – LRO - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx?dataInstanceID=7341>

In comparison to England and Lincolnshire, Lincoln's smoking prevalence has decreased by the largest amount (3.39%). However, Lincoln's rate is still above the England rate of 14.87% and the Lincolnshire rate of 16.31%.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS PER 100,000 – 2015-17

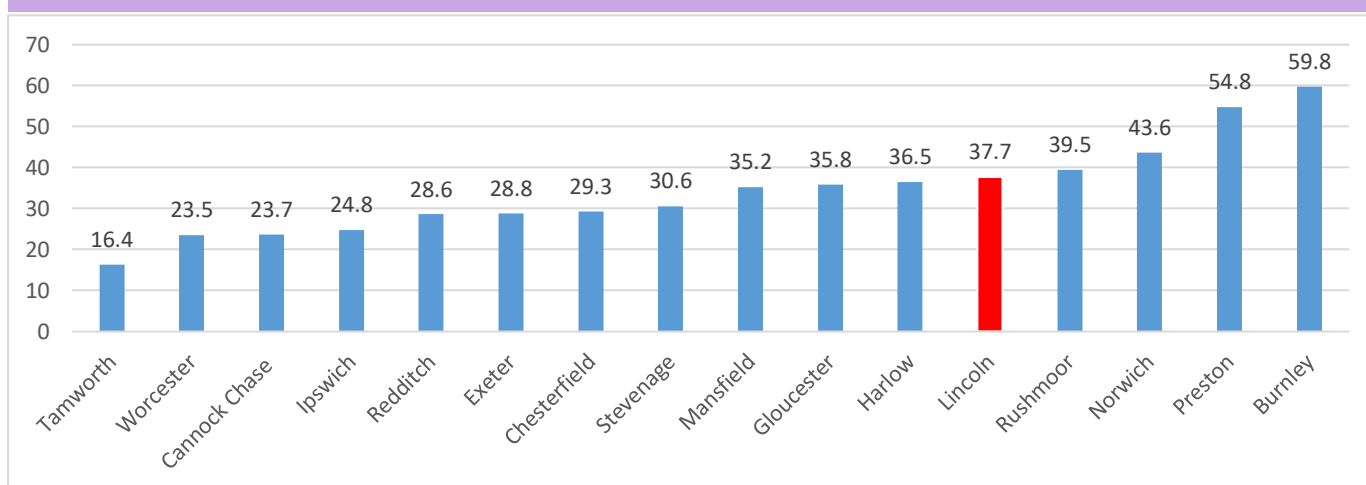


Figure 74 - Department for Transport - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health/profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938132695/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/11001/age/1/sex/4>

Lincoln has seen an increase in the number of people per 100,000 killed or seriously injured on the roads, with a figure of 37.7 (a rise of 4). This is 3.1 lower than the England rate of 40.8 and 3.3 lower than the East Midlands rate of 41.

PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (AGED 19+) AS OF 2017/2018

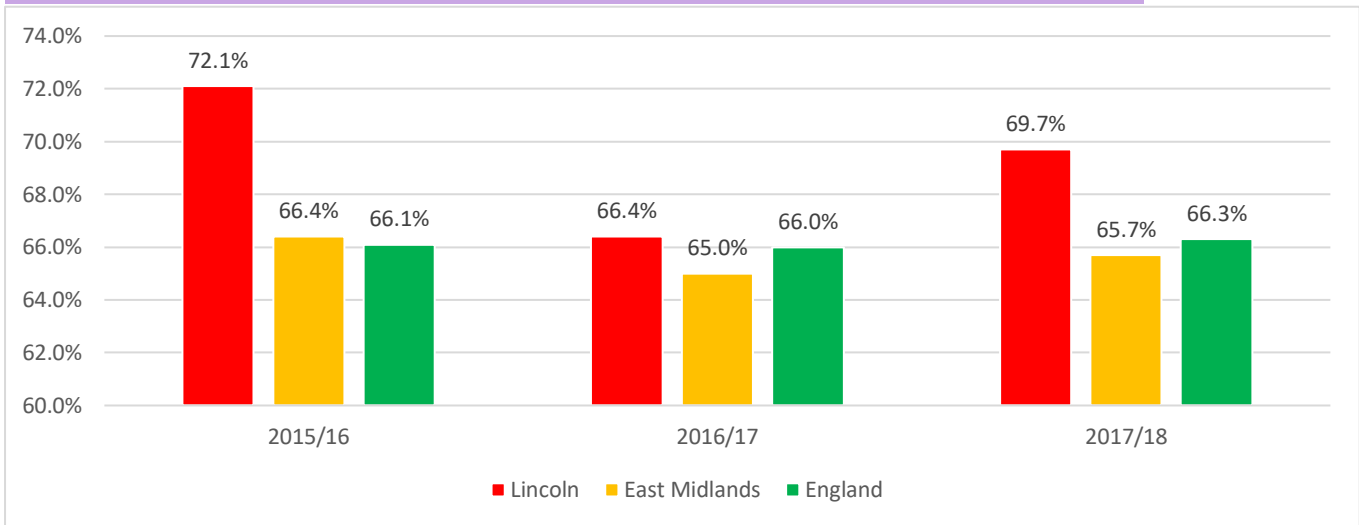


Figure 75 - Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England) - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938132694/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/93014/age/298/sex/4>

Lincoln has seen the largest overall increase in physically active adults (now at 69.7%) and still remains above the figures of England (66.3%) and East Midlands (65.7%).

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH EXCESS WEIGHT (AGED 19+) AS OF 2017/2018

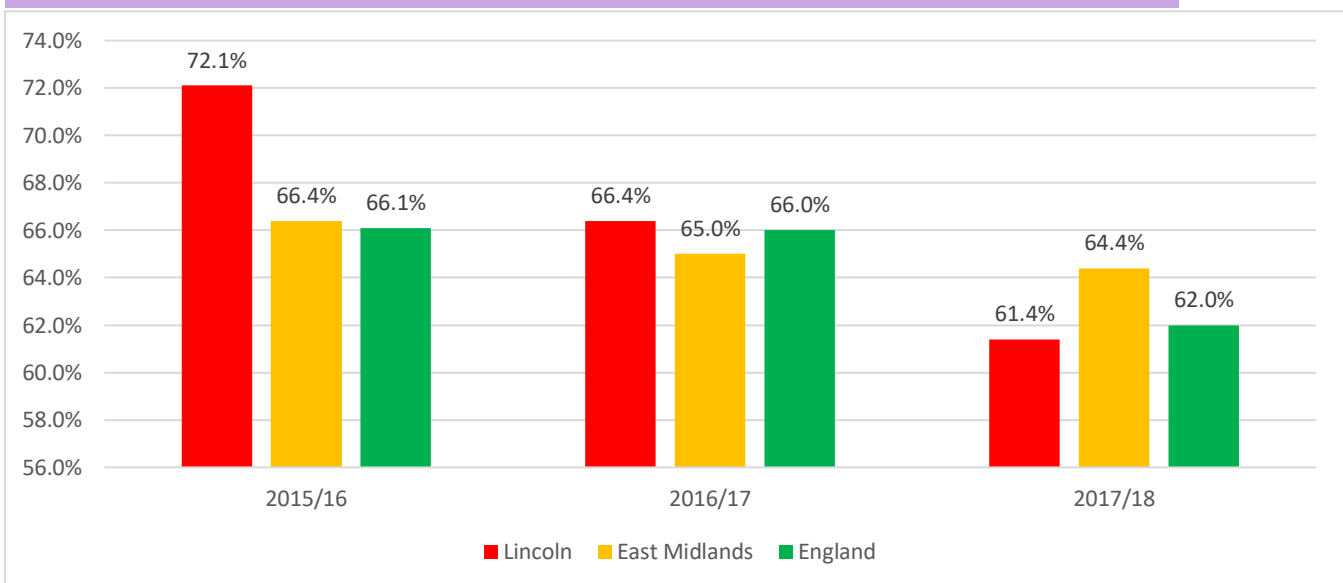


Figure 76 - Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England) - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938132694/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/93088/age/168/sex/4>

Lincoln has again seen the biggest decrease in the percentage of adults aged 19 or over who have excess weight, reducing by 5% to 61.4%.

PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

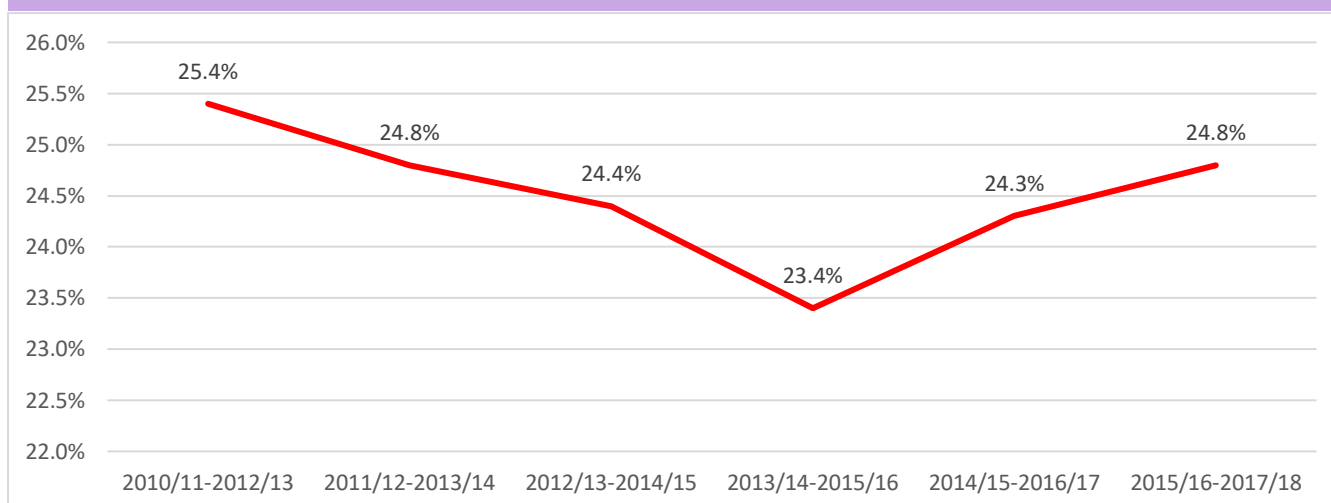


Figure 77 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2014/15-2016/17, Lincoln's prevalence of excess weight among children in reception has increased by a further 0.50% with a figure of 24.80%. This is the second consecutive time the figure has increased since 2010/11-2012/13.

PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017/2018

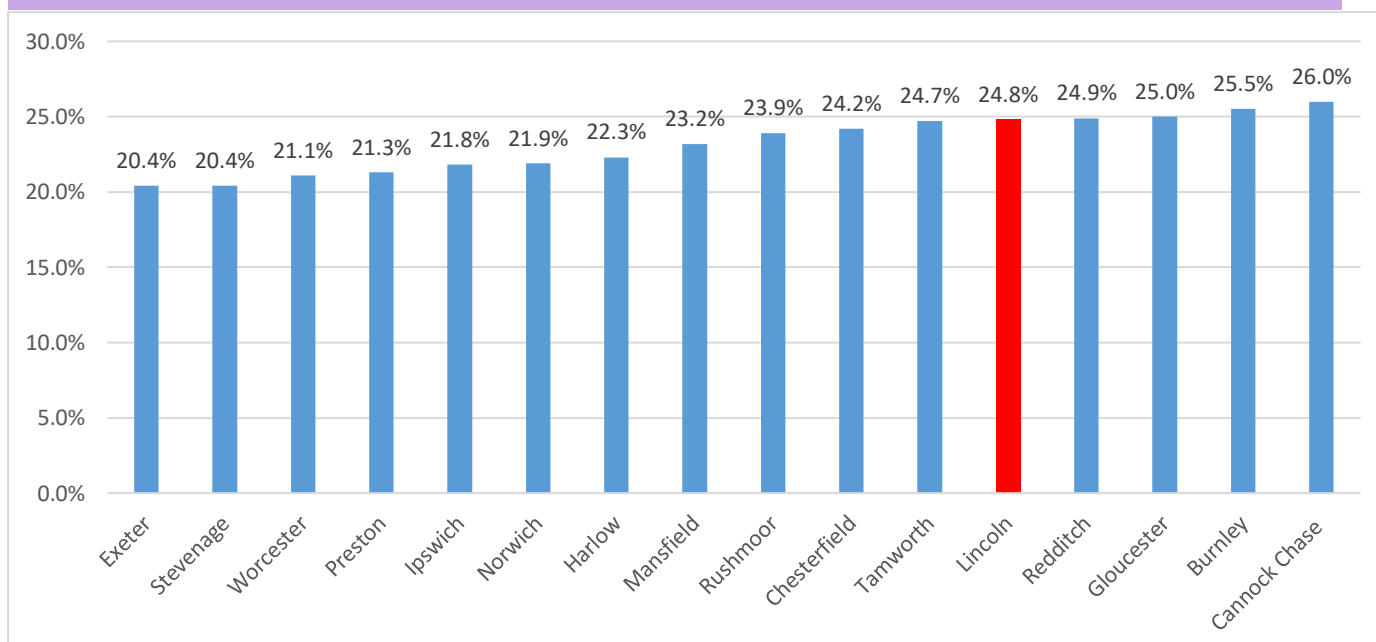


Figure 78 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has dropped to the fifth highest rate of excess weight among children in reception with a figure of 24.20%. This means whilst our rates of excess weight have increased, our nearest neighbours have had more severe increases, because our place in the nearest neighbour tables has actually dropped.

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

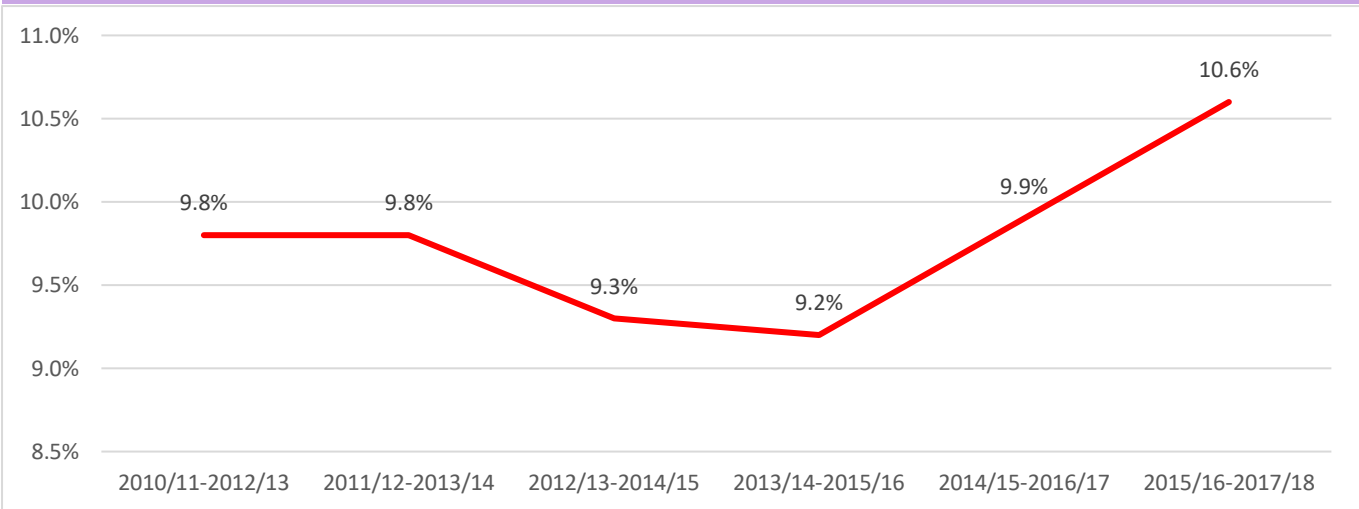


Figure 79 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2014/15-2016/17, Lincoln's prevalence of obesity among children in reception has increased again, this time by 0.70% and is now reporting at 10.6%.

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

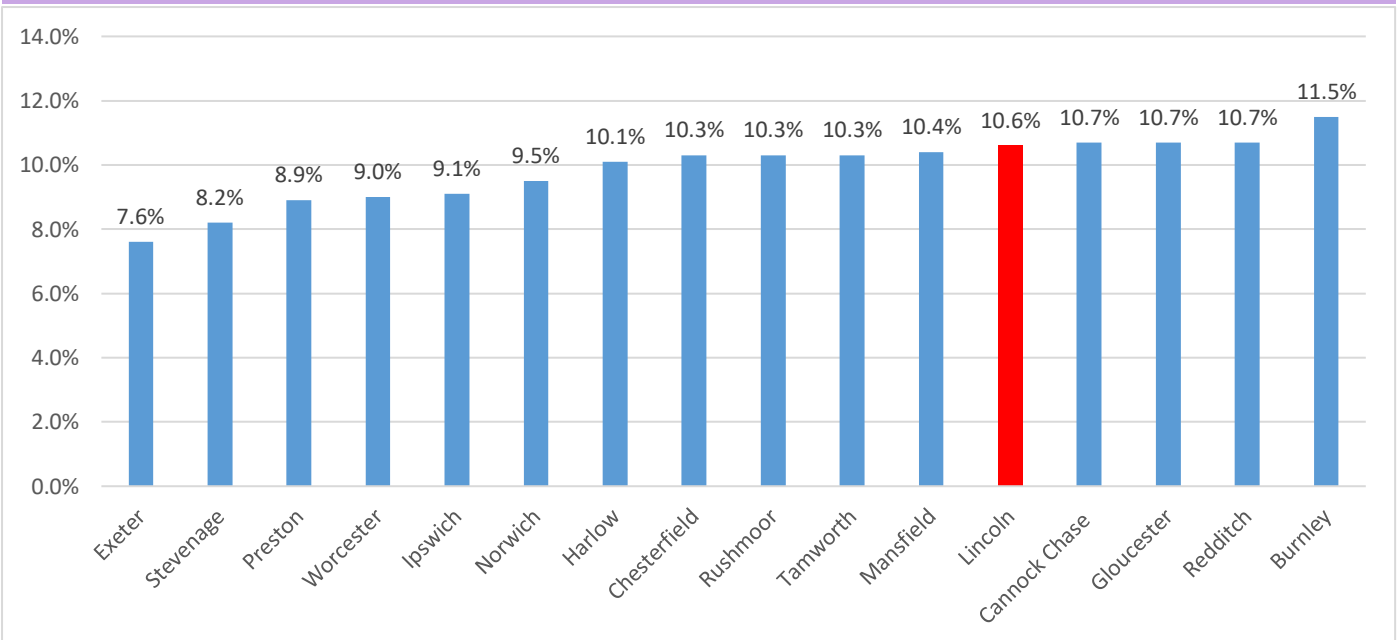


Figure 80 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has risen to the fifth highest rate of obesity among children in reception with a figure of 10.6%.

PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

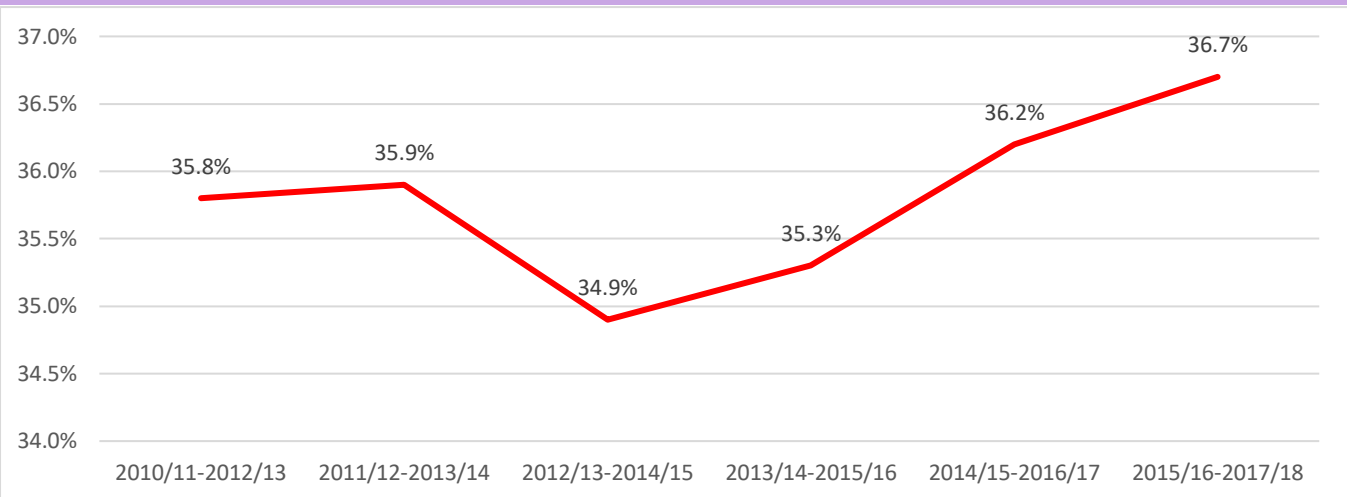


Figure 81 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2014/15-2016/17, Lincoln's prevalence of excess weight among children in year 6 has increased by 0.50% and is now reporting at 36.7%.

PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017/2018

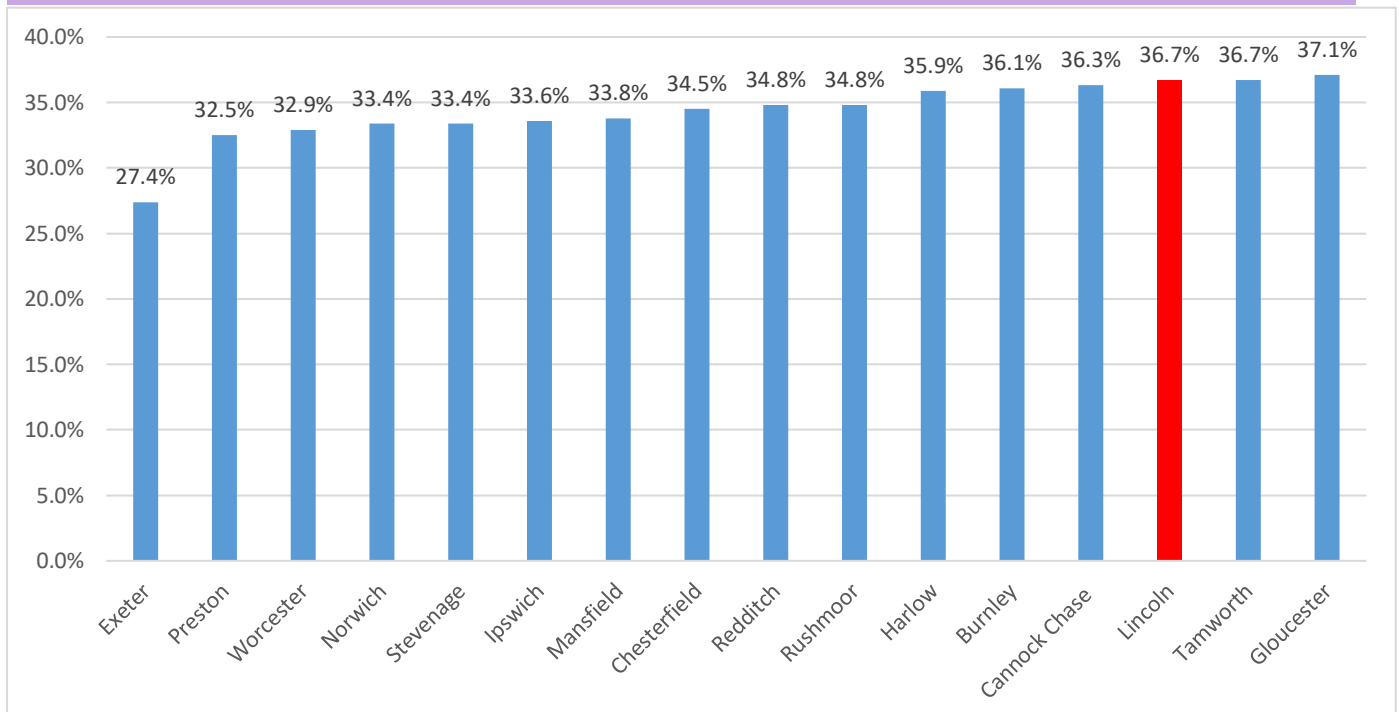


Figure 82 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the joint second highest rate of excess weight among children in year 6 with a figure of 36.7%.

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

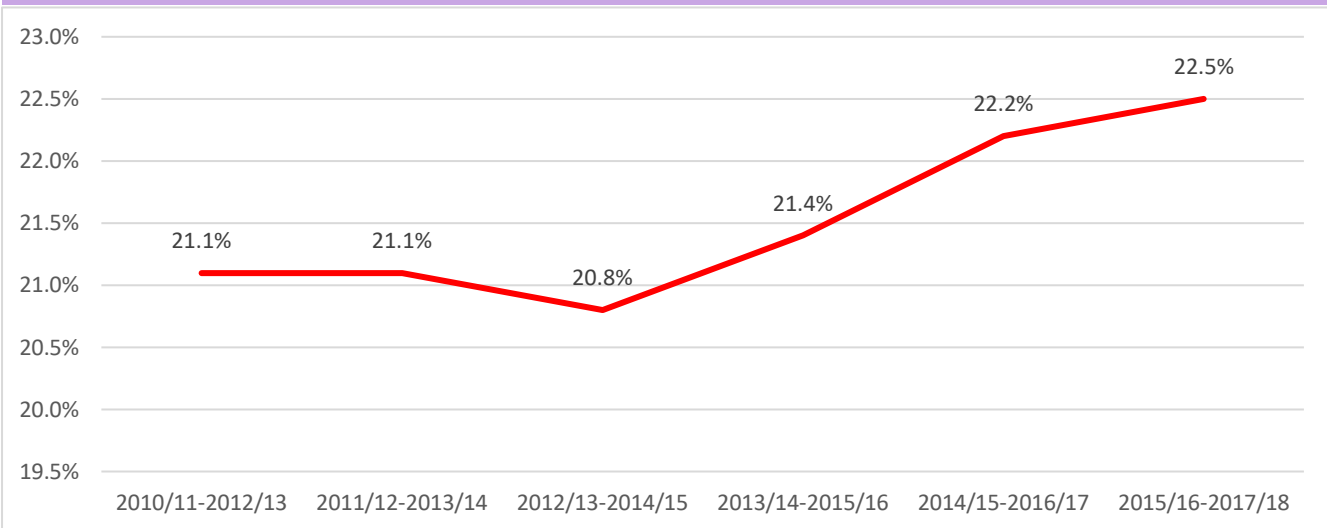


Figure 83 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2015/16-2017/8, Lincoln's prevalence of obesity among children in year 6 has increased by 0.3% and is now reporting at 22.5%.

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017/2018

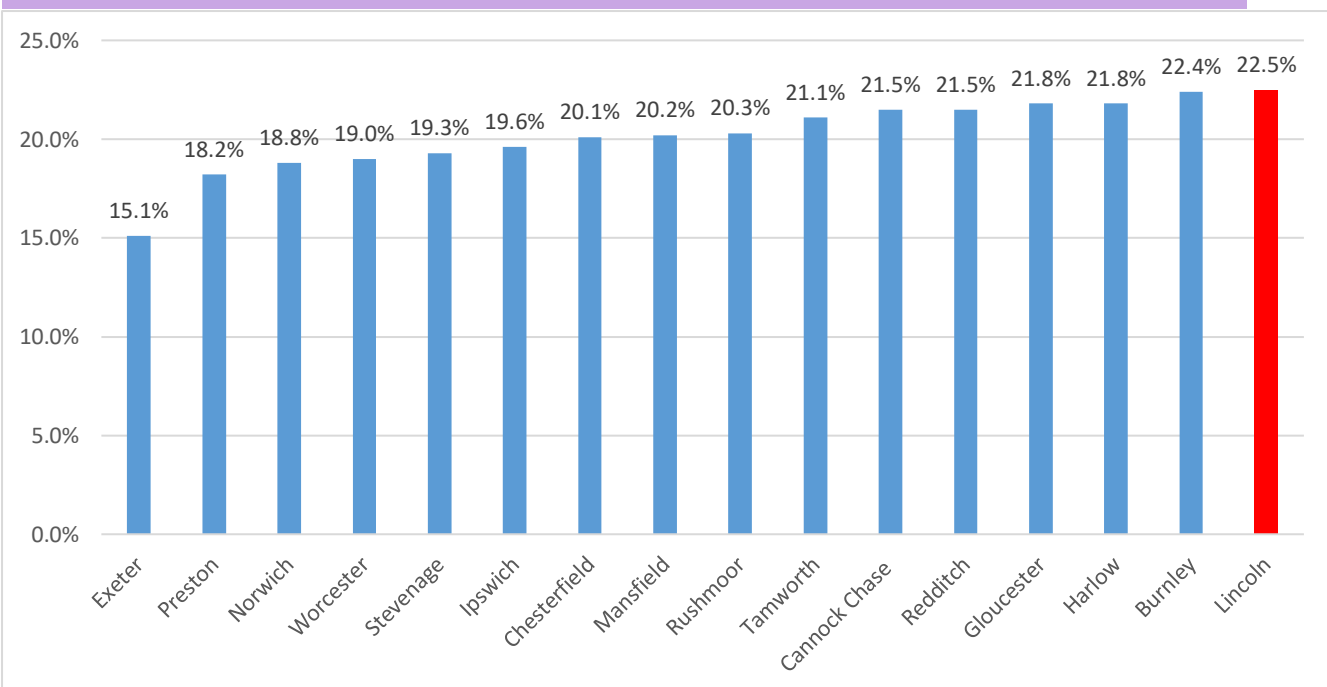


Figure 84 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln continues to have the highest rate of obesity among children in year 6 with a figure of 22.5%.

Health summary for Lincoln

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator. However, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared



	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst		Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	77.7	79.5	74.2	●	83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	81.8	83.1	79.4	●	86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	874	410.2	333.8	545.7	●	215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	224	108.8	73.5	141.3	●	42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	326	156.9	136.8	195.3	●	99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	36	13.3	9.9	18.3	●	4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	98	33.7	39.7	110.4	●	13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	209	200.0	185.3	578.9	●	50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	109	702.7	575.0	854.2	●	364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	136	45.2	52.6	39.3	○	61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	88.3	77.1	54.3	○	96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	799	75.6	67.9	45.1	●	90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	8	14.8	34.2	100.0	●	6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	602	701.8	636.4	1,151.1	●	388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 16+)	2017	13,957	17.6	14.9	24.8	●	4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	66.4	66.0	53.3	●	78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	60.7	61.3	74.9	●	40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	36	26.7	18.8	36.7	●	3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	132	14.6 ⁷⁵	10.7	28.1	●	2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	654	55.8	74.5	37.9	●	96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	6	1.6	3.9	7.9	●	0.0
	22 Obese children (aged 10–11)	2016/17	210	22.4	20.0	29.2	●	8.8
Inequalities	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	28.9	21.8	42.0	○	5.0
	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	25.5	25.7	48.7	●	5.1
Wider determinants of health	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	3,540	20.9	16.8	30.5	●	5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	384	45.8	57.8	44.8	●	78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16–64)	2016/17	44,100	67.7	74.4	59.8	●	88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	8	0.2	0.8		●	
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	1,825	18.8	20.0	42.2	●	5.7
Health protection	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	188	23.5	17.9	30.3	●	6.3
	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	518	769.8	793.8	3,215.3	●	266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	12	4.1	10.9	69.0	●	0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: www.healthprofiles.info

Indicator value types:

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15, 16, 17 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 5 A-C including English & Maths 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

⁶Regional refers to the former government regions.

⁷⁵ There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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EDUCATION

Summary

The way that schools and pupils are now being assessed was changed in 2016, with Attainment 8 and Progress 8 part of the new secondary accountability system. In 2017, Attainment 8 scores were calculated using slightly different point score scales in comparison to 2016, in order to minimise change following the introduction of 9-1 reformed GCSEs. This means that Attainment 8 scores are comparable from 2017 onwards. The new grading scheme (9-1) is designed to reflect the fact that the new GCSE content in England is more challenging and rigorous. A 9 is the highest grade, while 1 is the lowest, not including a U (ungraded). Three number grades, 9, 8 and 7, correspond to the old-style top grades of A* and A - this is designed to give more differentiation at the top end. More detailed definitions of Progress 8 and Attainment 8 are found in Appendix 3.

Educational statistics from this year's measures show some disappointing results such as continuing worsening attainment 8 and progress 8 scores. As well as that, we have also seen:

- The percentage of foundation students who are achieving a good level of development maintain at 66%, as it did in 2016/17 (however England has risen 2%)
- The average Attainment 8 score drop to 43.4, from 45 in 2016/17 (whilst England and East Midlands increased)
- The average Progress 8 score more than double, from -0.15 in 2016/17 to -0.33 in 2017/18 (whilst England and East Midlands increased – nearer a figure of 0 is good)
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 and 2 increase to 82.7% and 71.6% respectively
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 3 and 4 decrease to 49.1% and 24.2% respectively



PERCENTAGE OF FOUNDATION STUDENTS WHO ARE ACHIEVING A "GOOD" LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT 2012/13-2017/2018

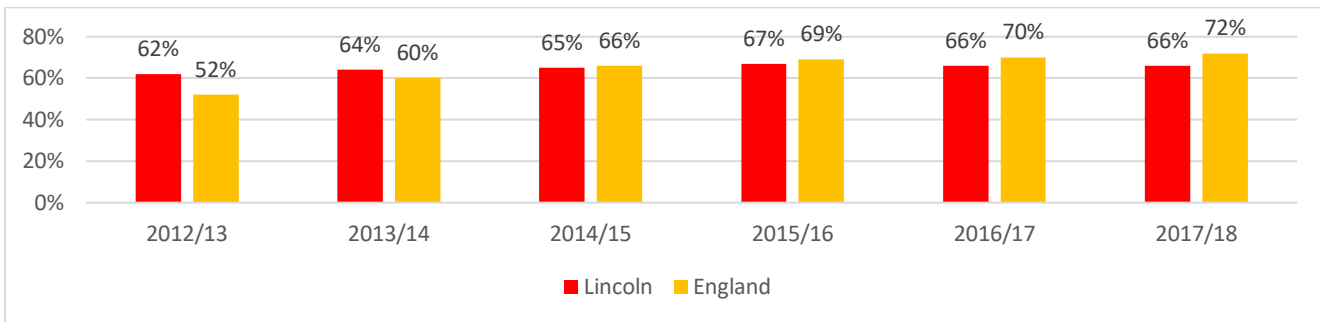


Figure 85 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

Although Lincoln used to have foundation results above the England average, for the fourth year in a row Lincoln has been below the England average. Lincoln’s 2017/18 figure remains at 66% whilst the England average has increased by 2%.

AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE BY PUPIL 2015/16-2017/2018

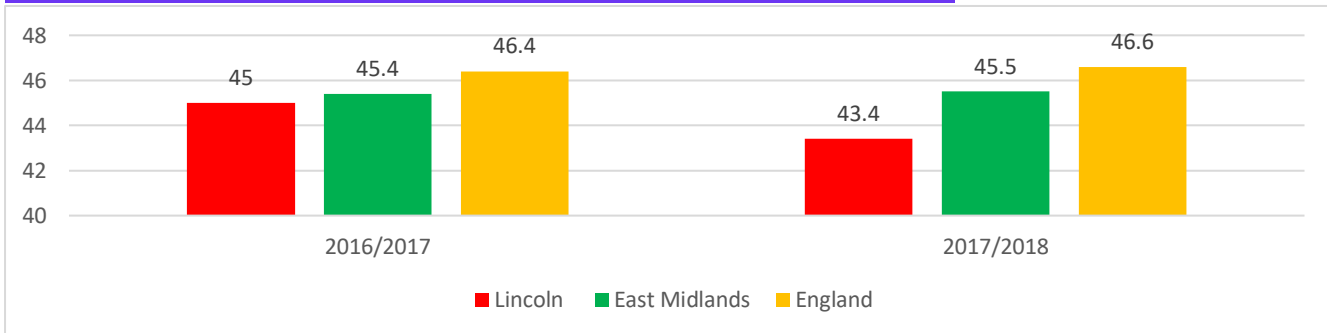


Figure 86 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2016-to-2017>

The 2017/18 results show a further decrease in Lincoln’s average attainment 8 score to 43.4, where East Midlands and England have both increased.

AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE BY PUPIL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2017/2018)

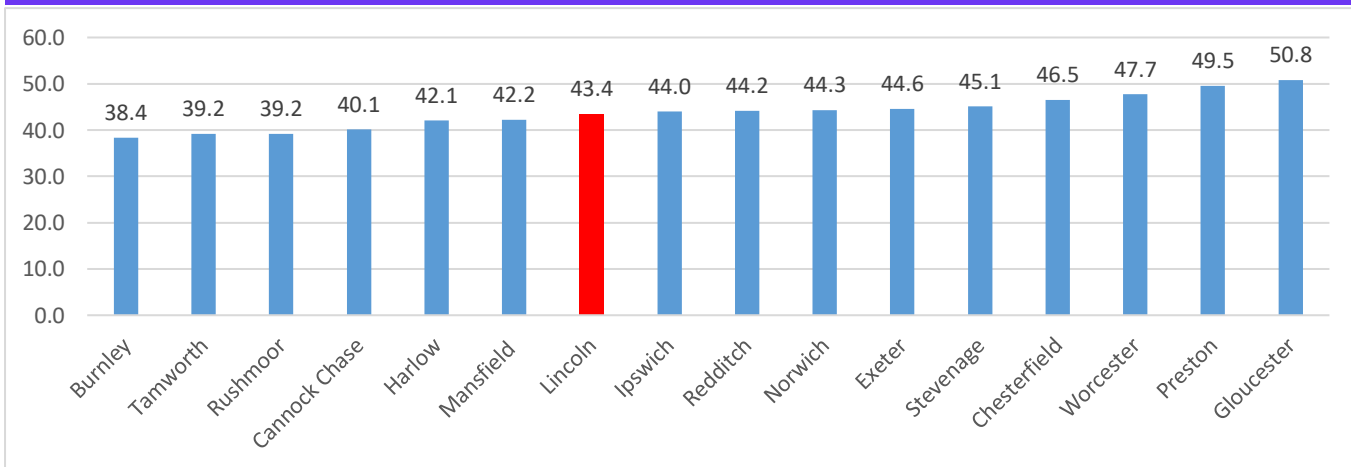


Figure 87 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2016-to-2017>

When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln’s average Attainment 8 score has decreased to 7th lowest and as these are all based on the same model, this is a key benchmark comparison.

AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE 2015/16-2017/2018

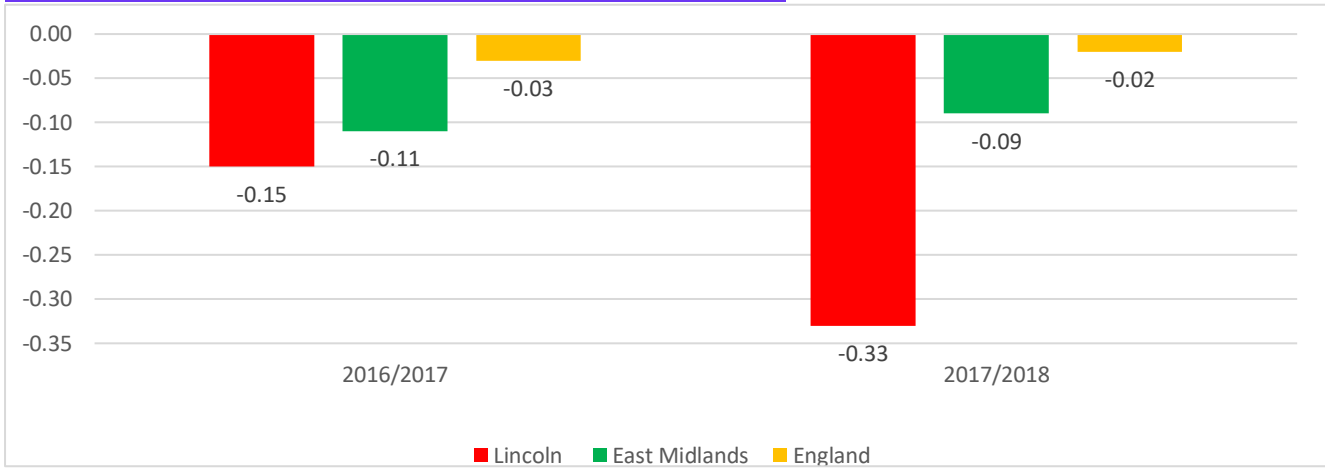


Figure 88 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

A score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2. Once again, these are new measures that are only in their second year and the current data reflects a change to methodology. Whilst both England and East Midlands have improved since 2016/17, Lincoln has seen a significant deterioration of 0.18.

AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017/18

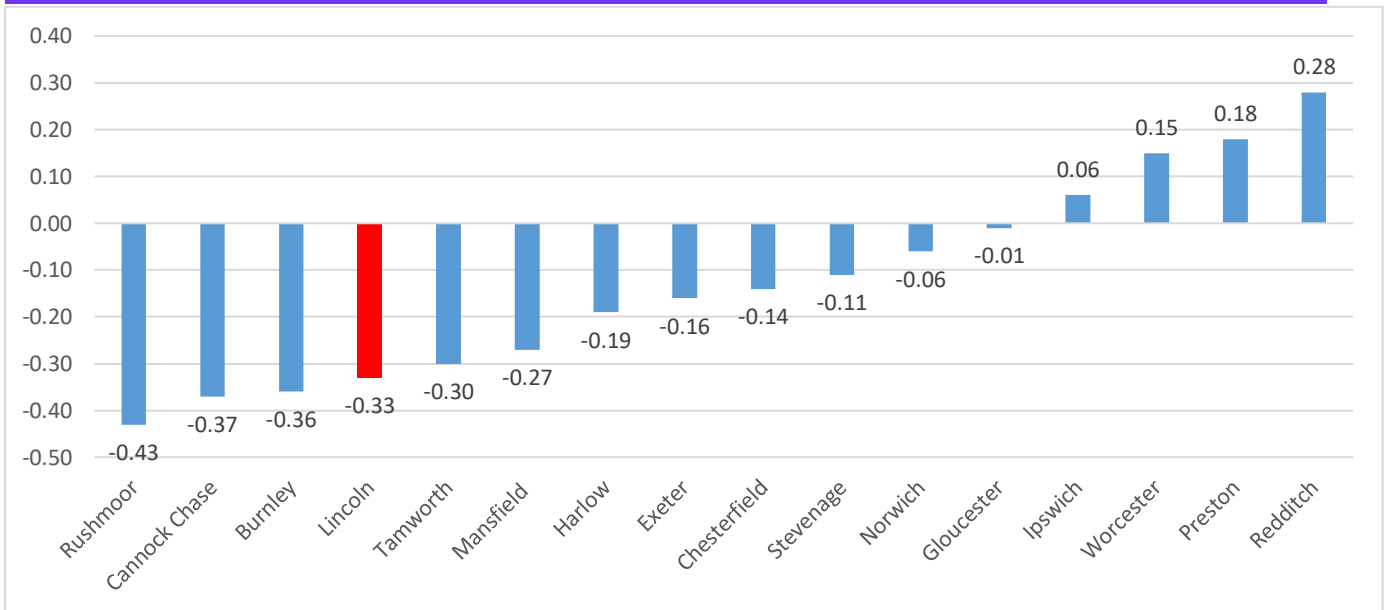


Figure 89 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

Lincoln has the 13th lowest Average Progress 8 score when compared to our nearest neighbours in 2017/18. As for the Attainment score – this is a clear benchmark as all data was calculated on the same basis.

Please note that the NVQ data in the following chapter is from the Annual Population Survey run by the Office for National Statistics. The sample size is roughly 320,000 people and has the largest coverage of any household survey and allows for the generation of statistics in small geographical areas, such as Lincoln. Out of the 320,000 respondents, 220 were from Lincoln. The confidence levels are not high, with the lowest confidence interval being 4.6 and the highest being 8.5. Please go to the following link where you can build the dataset to show confidence intervals

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

For definitions of the NVQ equivalents – please see **Appendix 4** at the end of this document

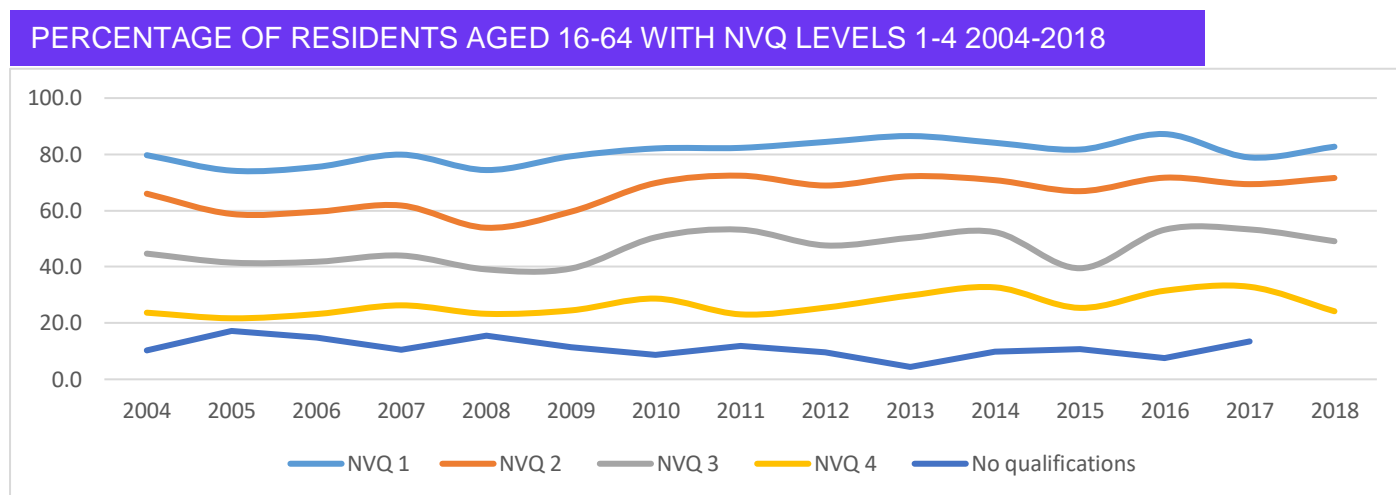


Figure 90 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

This chart shows all levels of qualifications – note that it is not cumulative – i.e. each higher NVQ level will be a subset of the previous level. Also note that the sample size for “No Qualifications” was too small to produce figures for 2018.

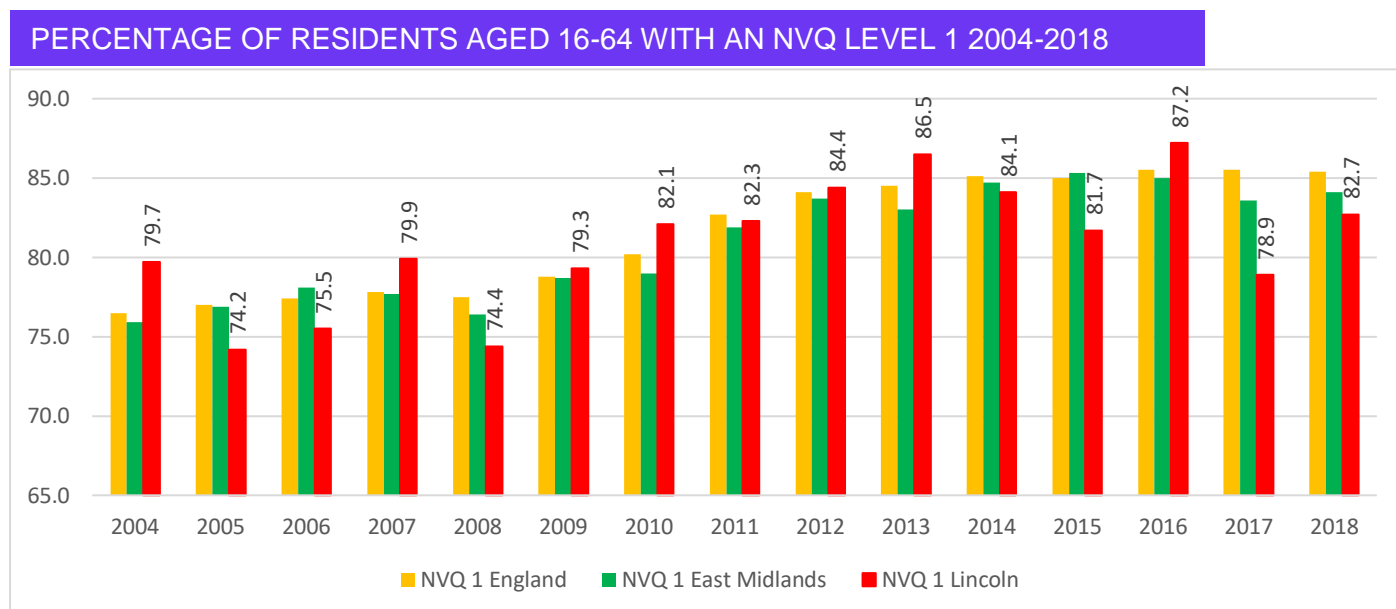


Figure 91– NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 has seen an increase of 3.8%. This follows a generally fluctuating trend starting in 2013.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 2 2004-2018

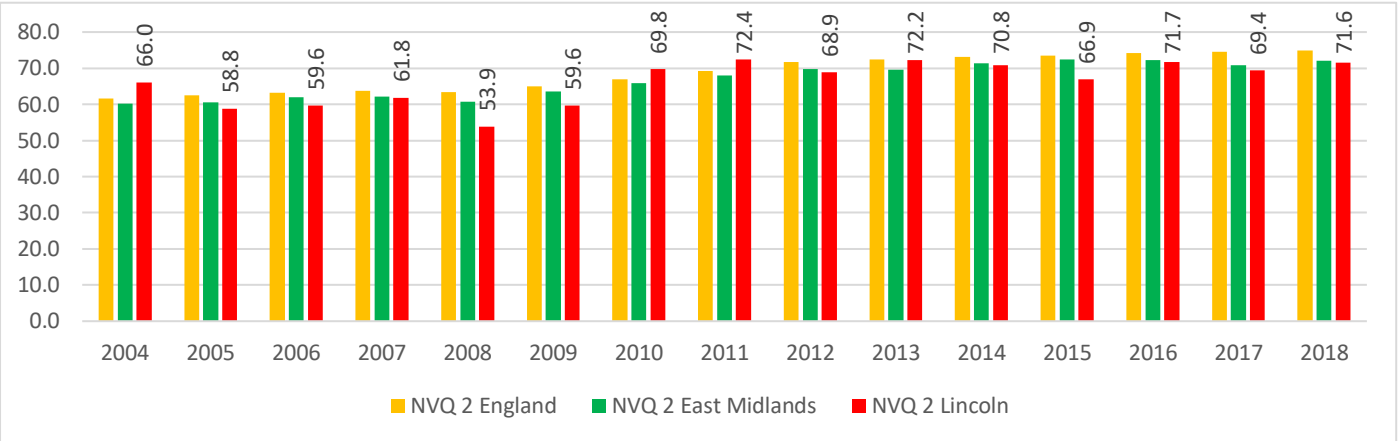


Figure 92 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 2 has seen a small increase of 2.2%. This is not out of line with the trends generally static nature, seeing no sizable changes since 2010.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 3 2004-2018

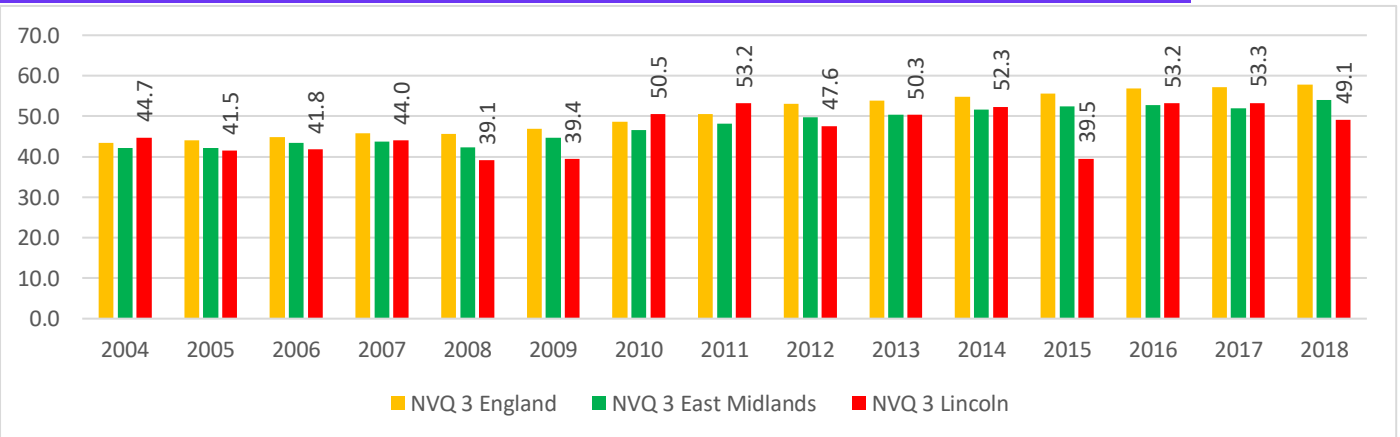


Figure 93 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidb>

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 3 has decreased by 4.2%, from 53.3 in 2017 to 49.1 in 2018.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 4 2004-2018

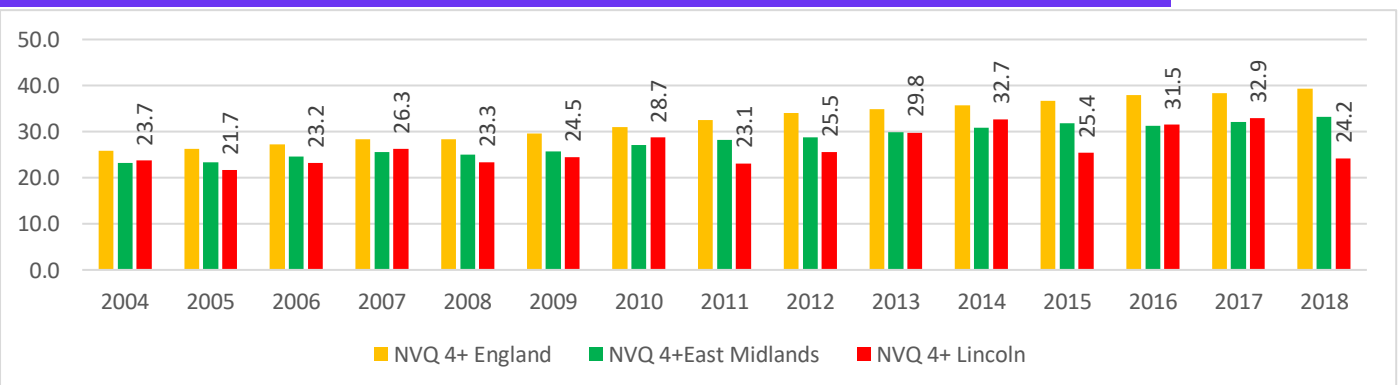


Figure 94 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidb>

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 4 has decreased by 8.7%, from 32.9% in 2016 to 24.2% in 2018.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NO NVQ QUALIFICATION 2004-2017

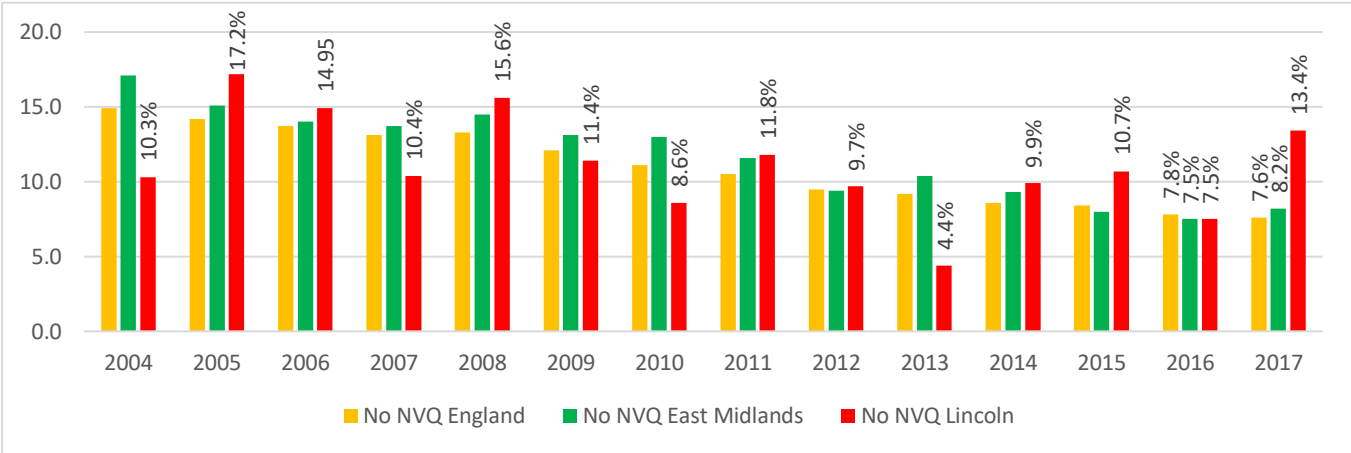


Figure 95 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lq/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

“No qualification” data for 2018 has been classified by the ONS as “Sample size too small for reliable estimate”. Hence, this measure remains on 2017 and will be updated next year if estimates are released.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH OTHER EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS 2004-2018

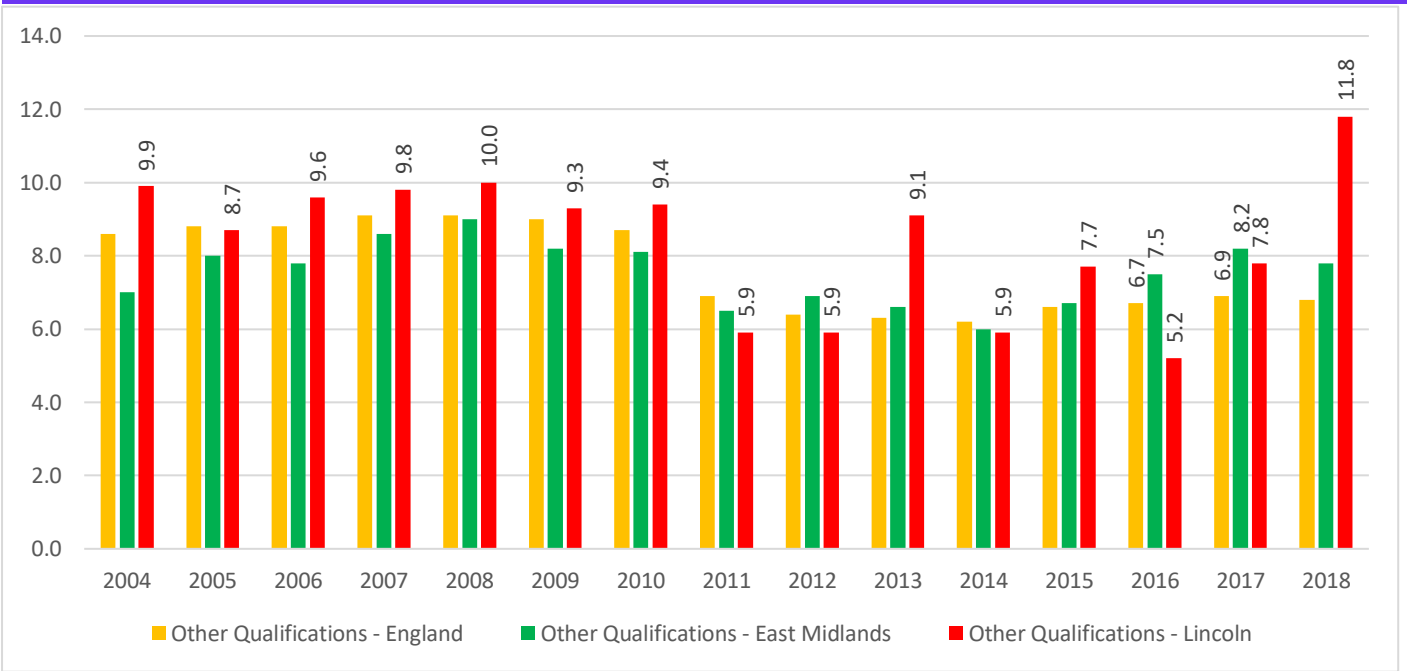


Figure 96 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lq/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Although not NVQ qualifications, the percentage of residents with equivalent qualifications has seen another respectable increase of 4%, rising from 7.8% in 2017 to 11.8% in 2018. This is significantly higher than both East Midlands and England.

HOUSING

Summary

Housing statistics from this year's measures have shown some pleasing improvements, specifically in the housing affordability ratio and number of people on the housing waiting list. We have also seen:

- The average price paid for a property increase for the 6th consecutive year, now at £164,372
- The number of properties sold under RTB increase to 93, from 67 in 2017/18
- Average private rental costs in properties with 1-4+ bedrooms have all increased, in line with the East Midlands and England rate
- The number of people on the housing waiting list drop to its lowest figure since 2013/14, with 1,172
- The affordability ratio drop further, to 5.41, from 5.51 in 2017 (note that low is good for this measure)
- The number of possessions claims issued by landlords decrease from 120 in Q2 2018/19 to 71 as of Q1 2019/20



AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN LINCOLN FOR THE PERIOD 1996-2018

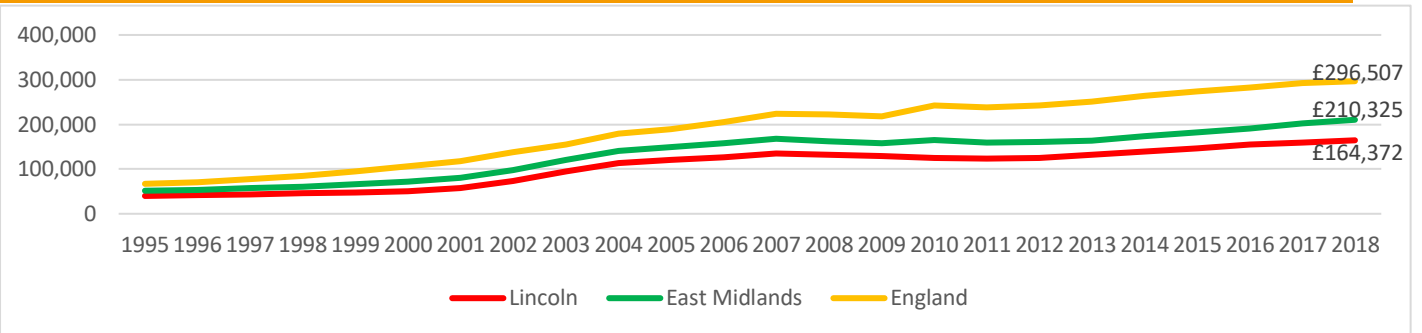


Figure 97 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceformationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

Lincoln's average price paid per year for all types of properties is now sitting at £164,372, £45,953 below the East Midlands and £132,135 below the England rate. Compared to last year, Lincoln's average price paid has risen by £4,506. This also follows the increasing trend pattern, ongoing since 2012.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 1996-2018

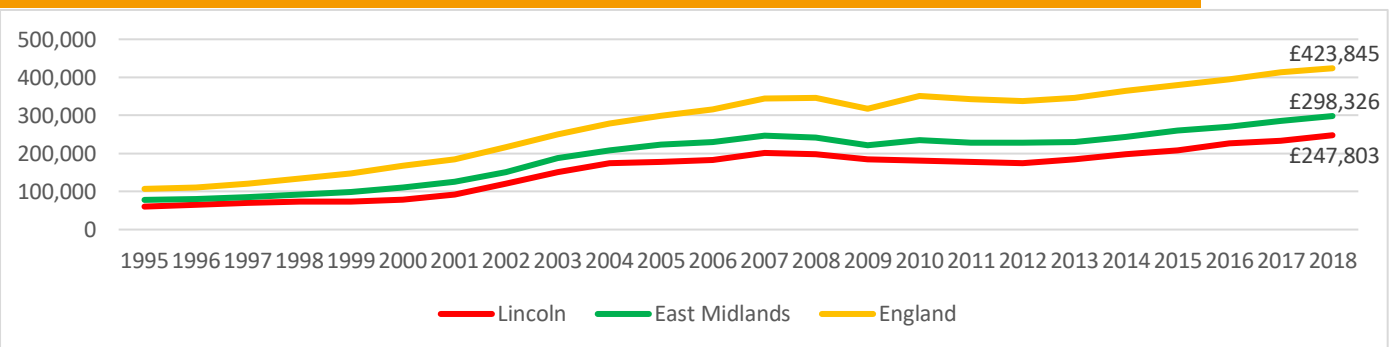


Figure 98 - ONS 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceformationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

Although Lincoln is below the England and East Midland's rate for the average price paid for a detached house, the average price paid increased from £233,585 in 2017 to £247,803 in 2018.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A TERRACED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 1996-2018

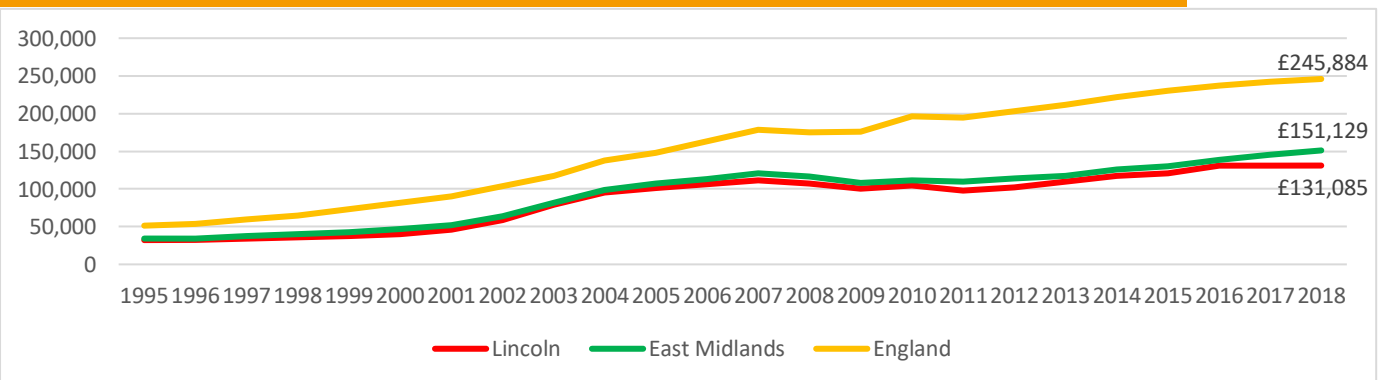


Figure 99 - ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceformationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

HOUSING

Lincoln's average price paid for a terraced house has remained virtually the same as last year's figure of £131,004.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 1997-2018

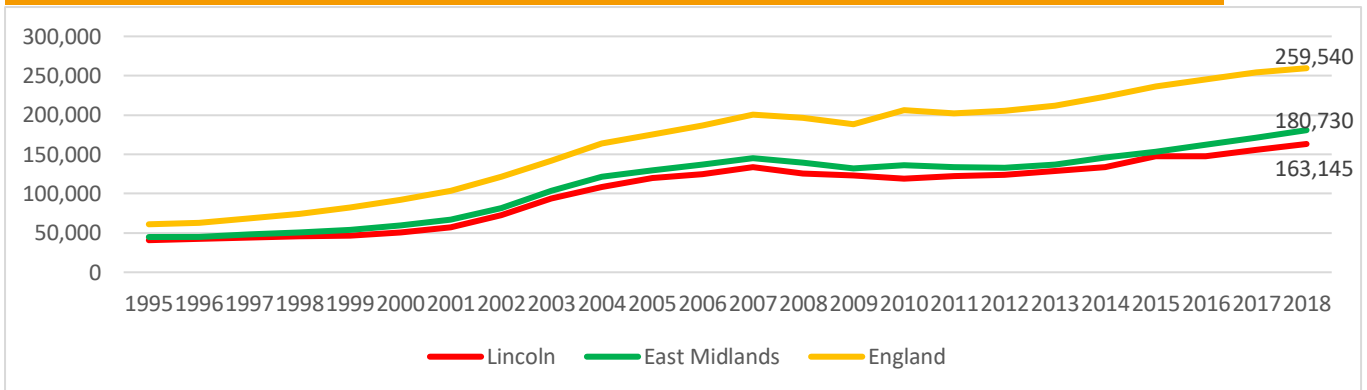


Figure 100 - ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, but at a lower level. Based on the averages, Lincoln is 37% lower than England and is 9.7% lower than East Midlands. However prices have still increased 4.8% on the previous year.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A FLAT/MAISONETTE IN LINCOLN 1996-2018

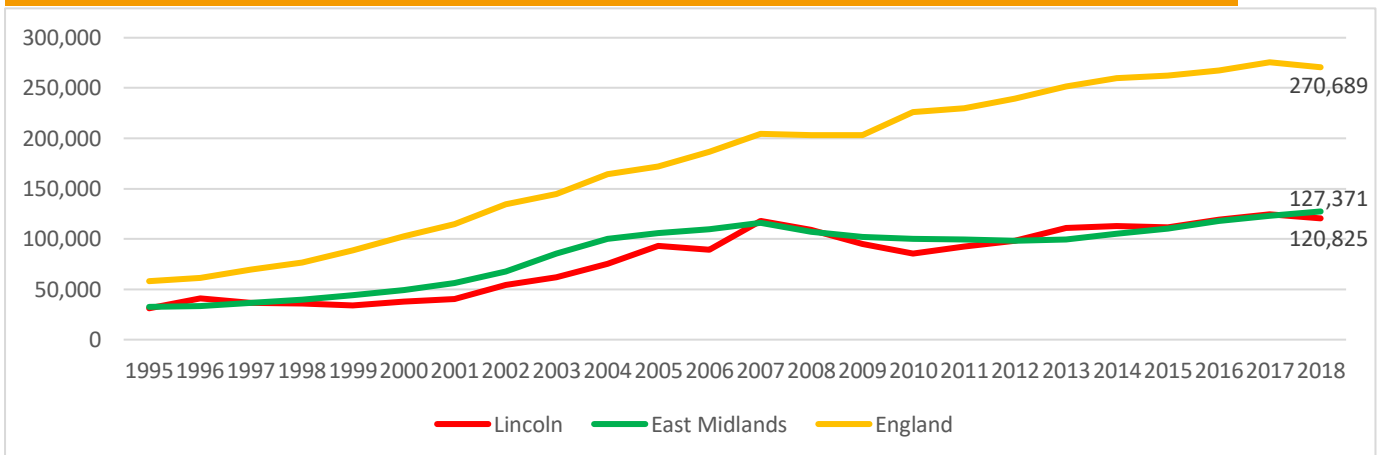


Figure 101 - ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

As of 2018, Lincoln is £6,546 below the East Midlands average and £149,864 below the England average.

NUMBER OF RIGHT TO BUY APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN LINCOLN 2010/11-2018/19

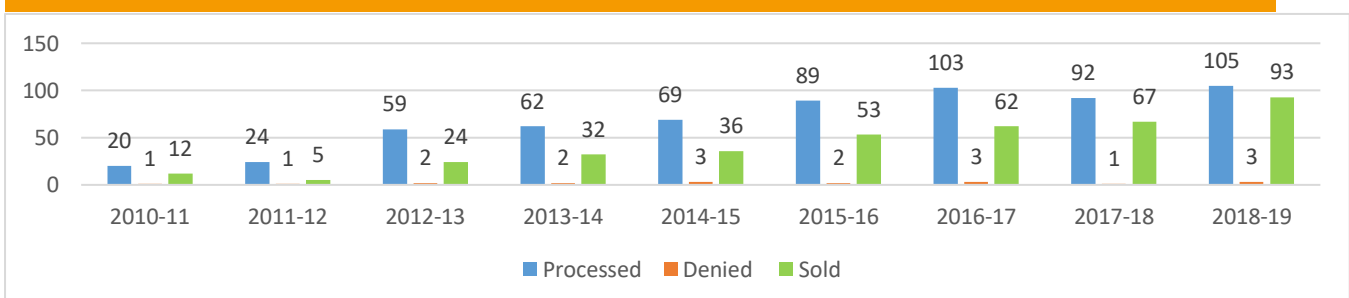


Figure 102 - City of Lincoln Council 2019

The number of properties sold under RTB has increased from 67 in 2017/2018 to 93 in 2018/2019.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 1 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

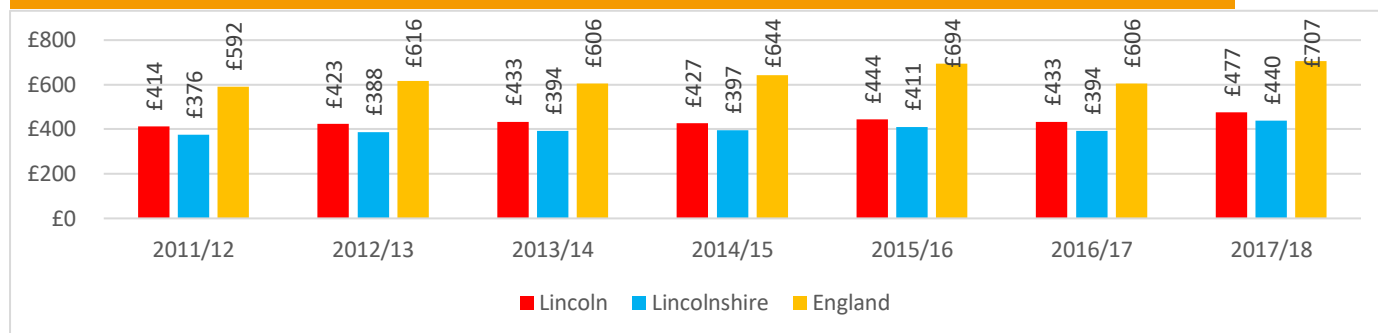


Figure 103 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx> - Valuation Office Agency

In all three areas, the average private rental costs for a 1 bedroom property have increased. In Lincoln, the cost of a 1 bedroom property has increased by 10%, compared to the 11% increase in Lincolnshire and 16% increase in England.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 2 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

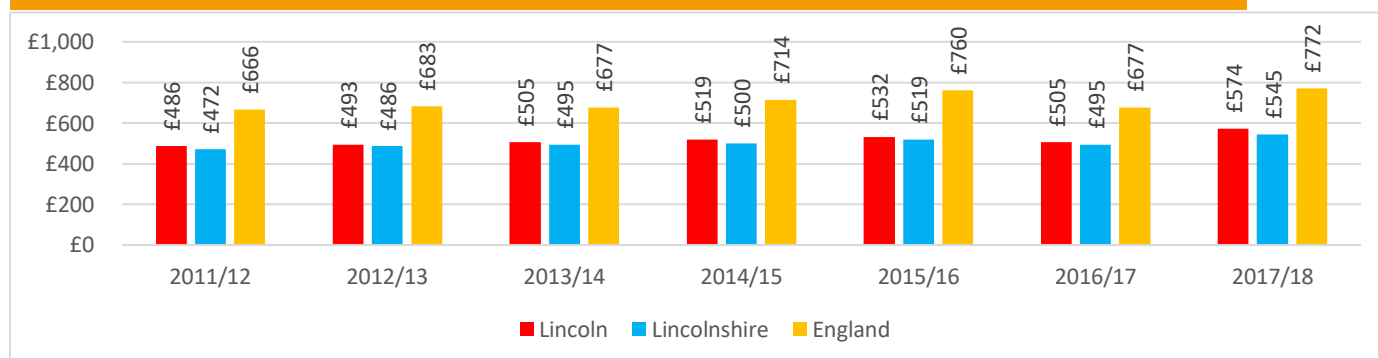


Figure 104 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx> - Valuation Office Agency

As above, in all three areas, the average private rental costs for a 2 bedroom property have increased. In Lincoln, the cost of a 2 bedroom property has increased by 13.6%, compared to the 10.1% increase in Lincolnshire and 14% increase in England.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 3 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

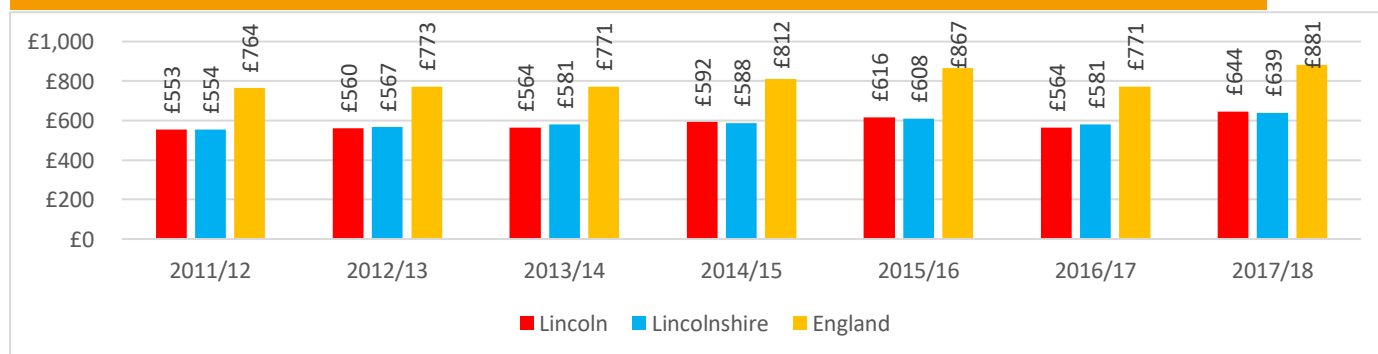


Figure 105 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

The average private rental costs for a 3 bedroom property have increased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a 3 bedroom property has increased by 14.2%, compared to the 9.9% increase in Lincolnshire and 14.3% increase in England.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENTAL COSTS FOR 4 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

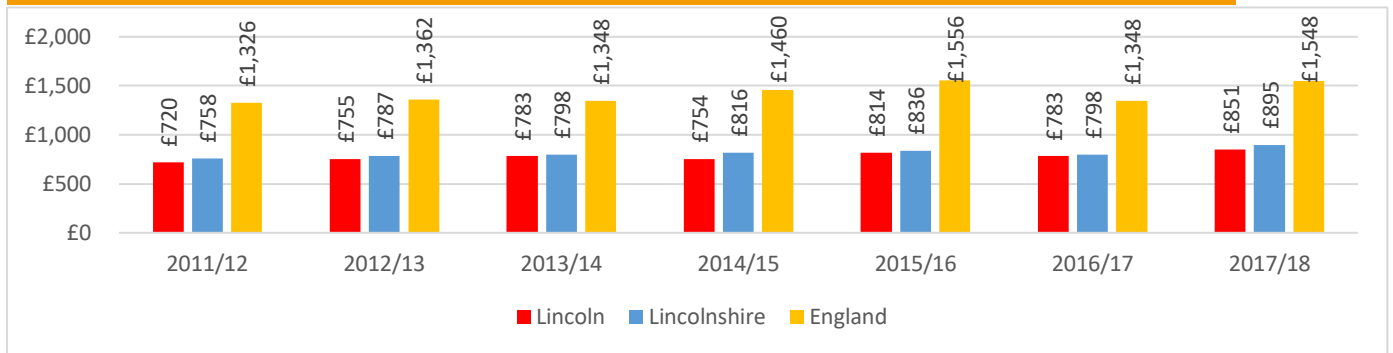


Figure 106 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

The average private rental costs for a 4 bedroom property have increased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a 4+ bedroom property has increased by 8.6%, compared to the 12.2% increase in Lincolnshire and 14.8% increase in England. It should be noted that Lincoln average rental costs for a private 4+ bedroom property is the only property type to be lower than both Lincolnshire and England, despite being the highest it has been for seven years.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENTAL COSTS FOR STUDIO PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

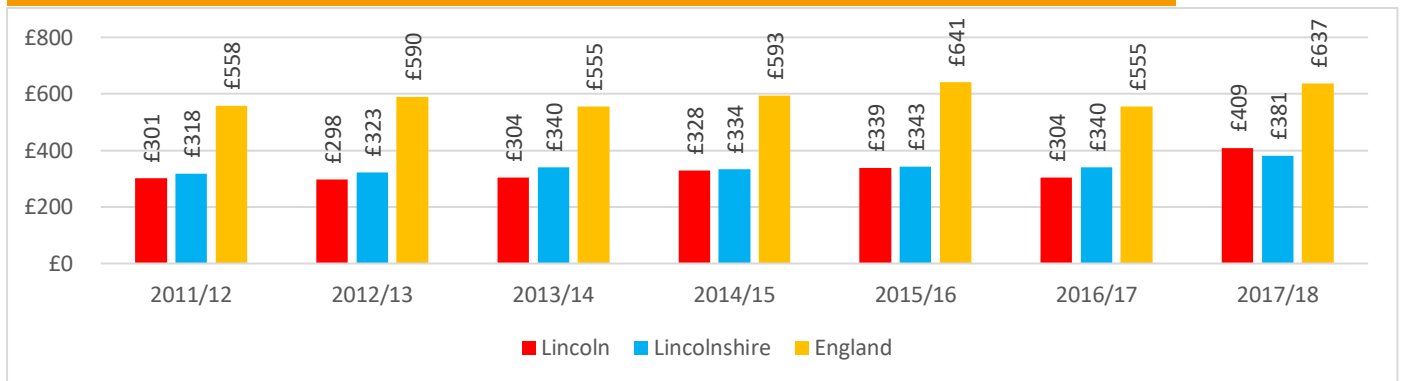


Figure 107 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

The average private rental costs for a studio property have increased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a studio property has increased by 34.5%, compared to the 12% increase in Lincolnshire and 14.7% increase in England.

AMOUNT UNCOVERED BY LOCAL HOUSING ALLOWANCES ON AVERAGE RENT COSTS 2019

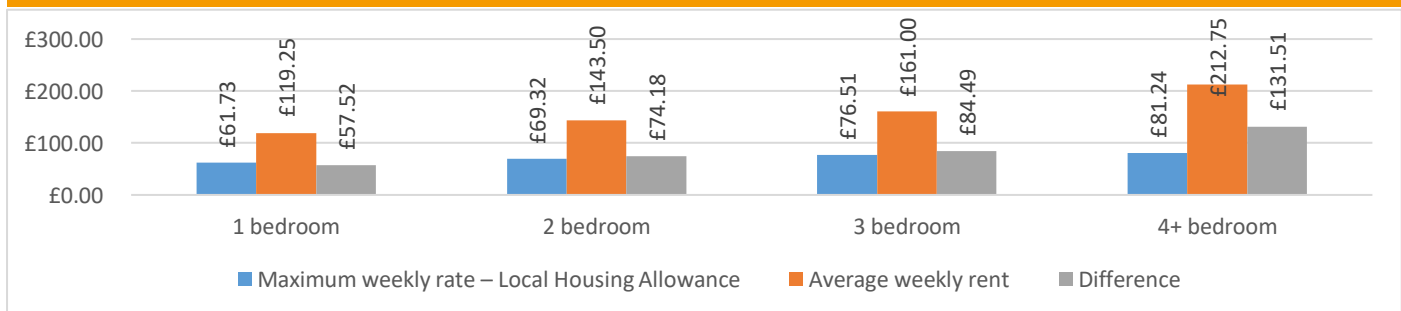


Figure 108 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

The Local Housing allowance is paid to those in need. This chart shows the gaps by size of house that tenants have to find.

It should be noted that figures 109, 110 and 111 have not been updated as part of the 2018/19 profile as the methodology for these measures have changed. We are currently looking to replace these measures with the updated measure names and appropriate back data.

NUMBER OF HOMELESS PREVENTIONS IN LINCOLN 2009/10-2017/18

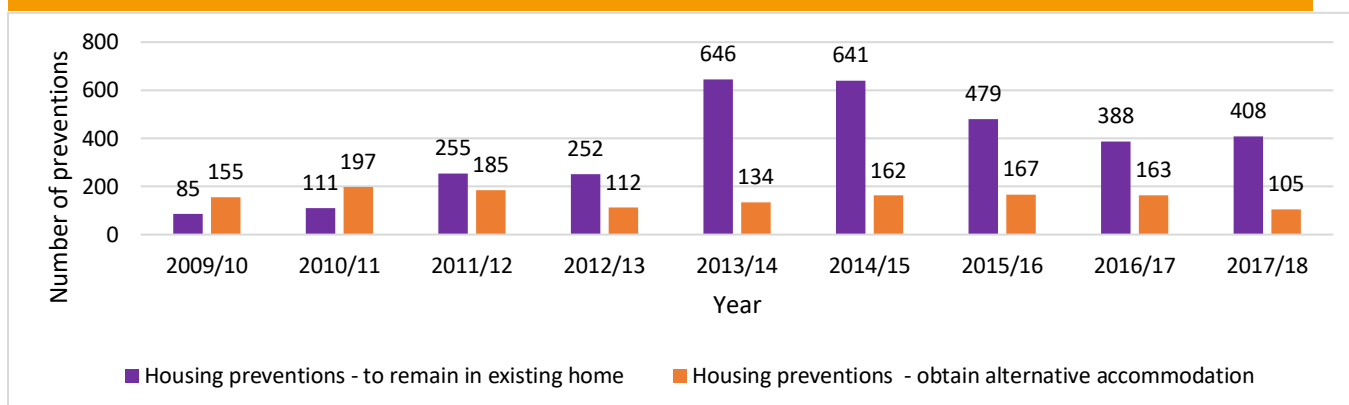


Figure 109 - GOV.UK – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Housing preventions have decreased slightly since 2016/2017 dropping from 551 last year to 513 in 2017/2018.

RATE OF CASES WHERE POSITIVE ACTION WAS SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS - RATE PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS 2009/10 TO 2017/18

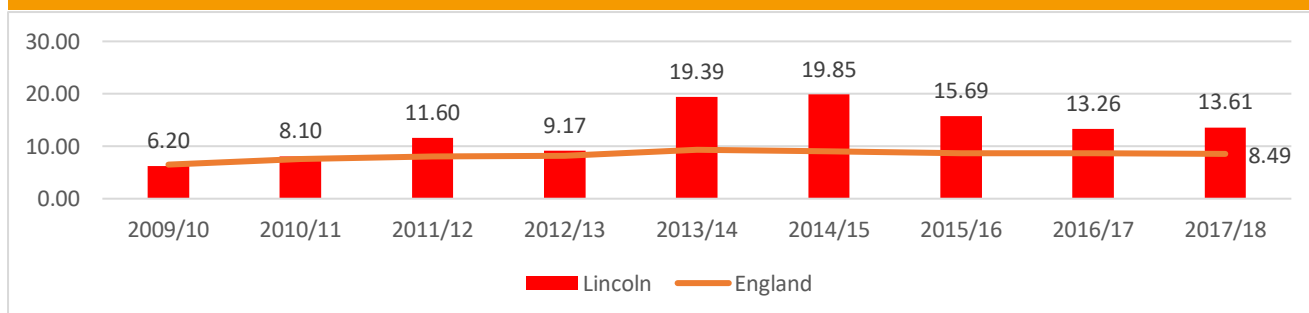


Fig 110 - GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Note that one quarter of 2017/18 data for Lincoln is imputed - Imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values. Positive action to prevent homelessness has been taken with a rate of success standing at 13.61 for 2017/18, higher than the England rate of 8.49.

RATE OF CASES WHERE POSITIVE ACTION WAS SUCCESSFUL IN RELIEVING HOMELESSNESS - RATE PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS 2009/10 TO 2017/18

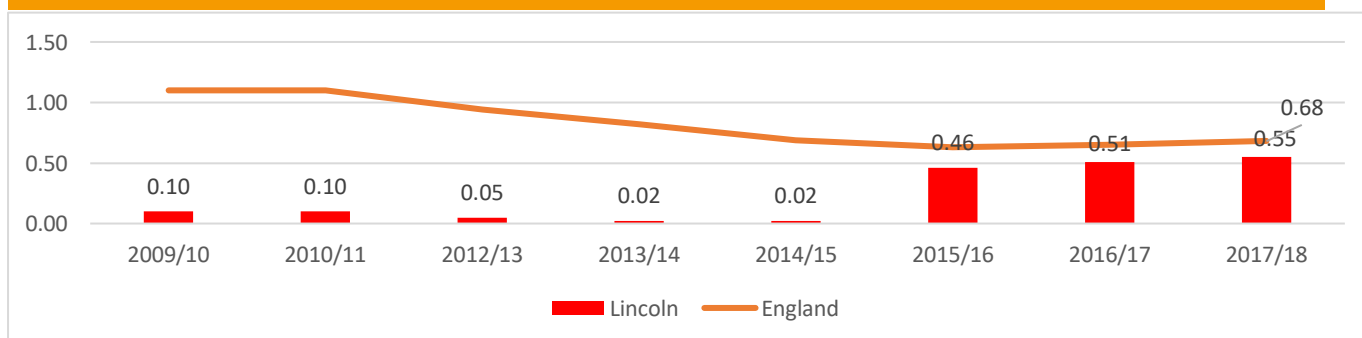


Fig 111 GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

The rate at which homelessness has been relieved (resolved) in Lincoln stands at 0.55 per 1000 households.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMODATION 2008/9-2018/19

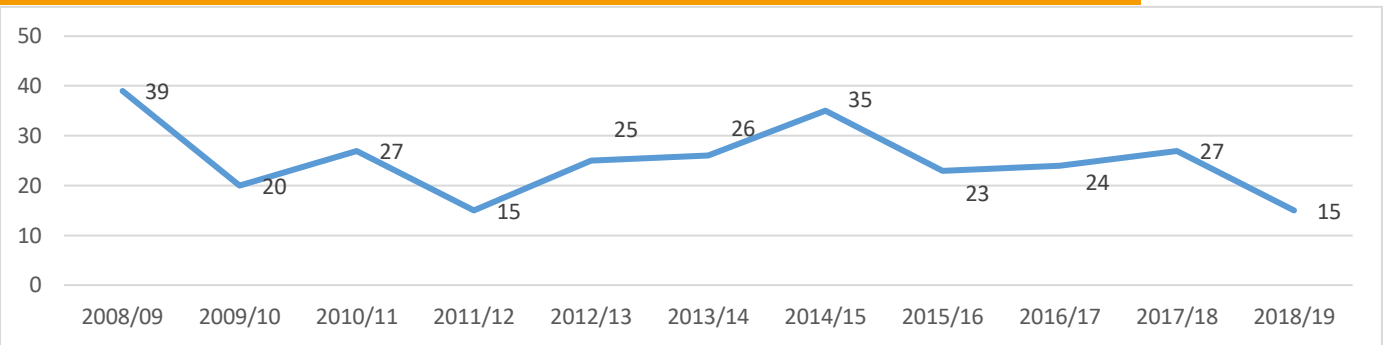


Figure 112 - LG Inform - Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases (Quarterly)

The number of households in temporary accommodation has decreased from 27 in 2017/2018 to 15 in 2018/2019.

HOUSING WAITING LIST BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE – JANUARY 2018

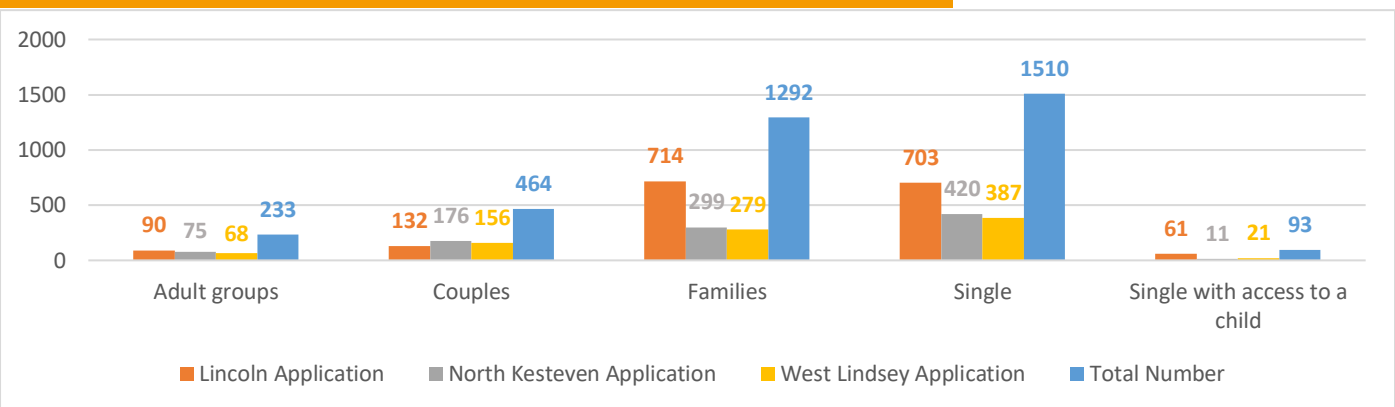


Figure 113 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Lincoln has 1,700 applications on the system, most of which are from families and single people. This is higher than North Kesteven who have 981 and West Lindsey who have 911. By far the largest group on the waiting list are single people at 1510, with families coming in second with 1292.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE COUNCIL HOUSING WAITING LIST AS OF Q4 2018/19

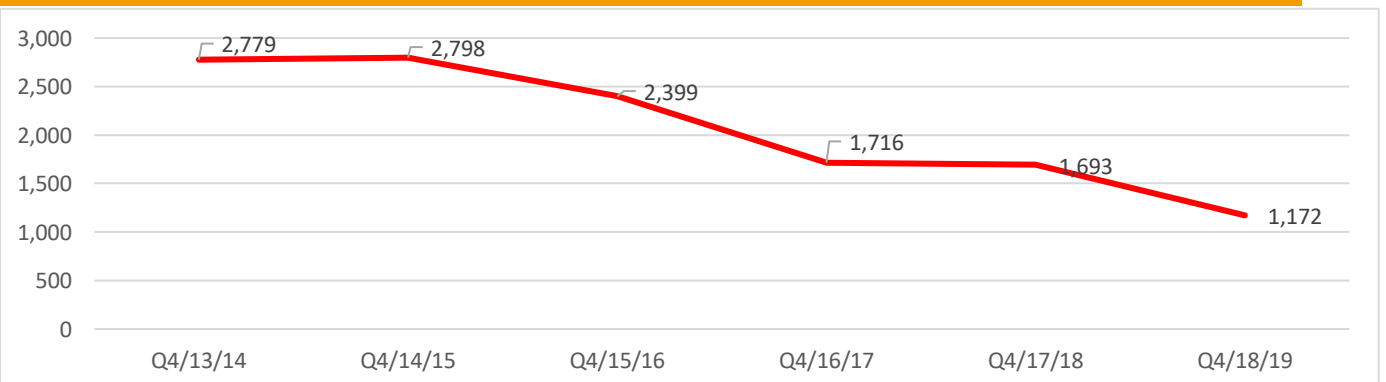


Figure 114 – City of Lincoln Council 2019

CITY OF LINCOLN SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK BY SIZE (NO. BEDROOMS) – JULY 2019

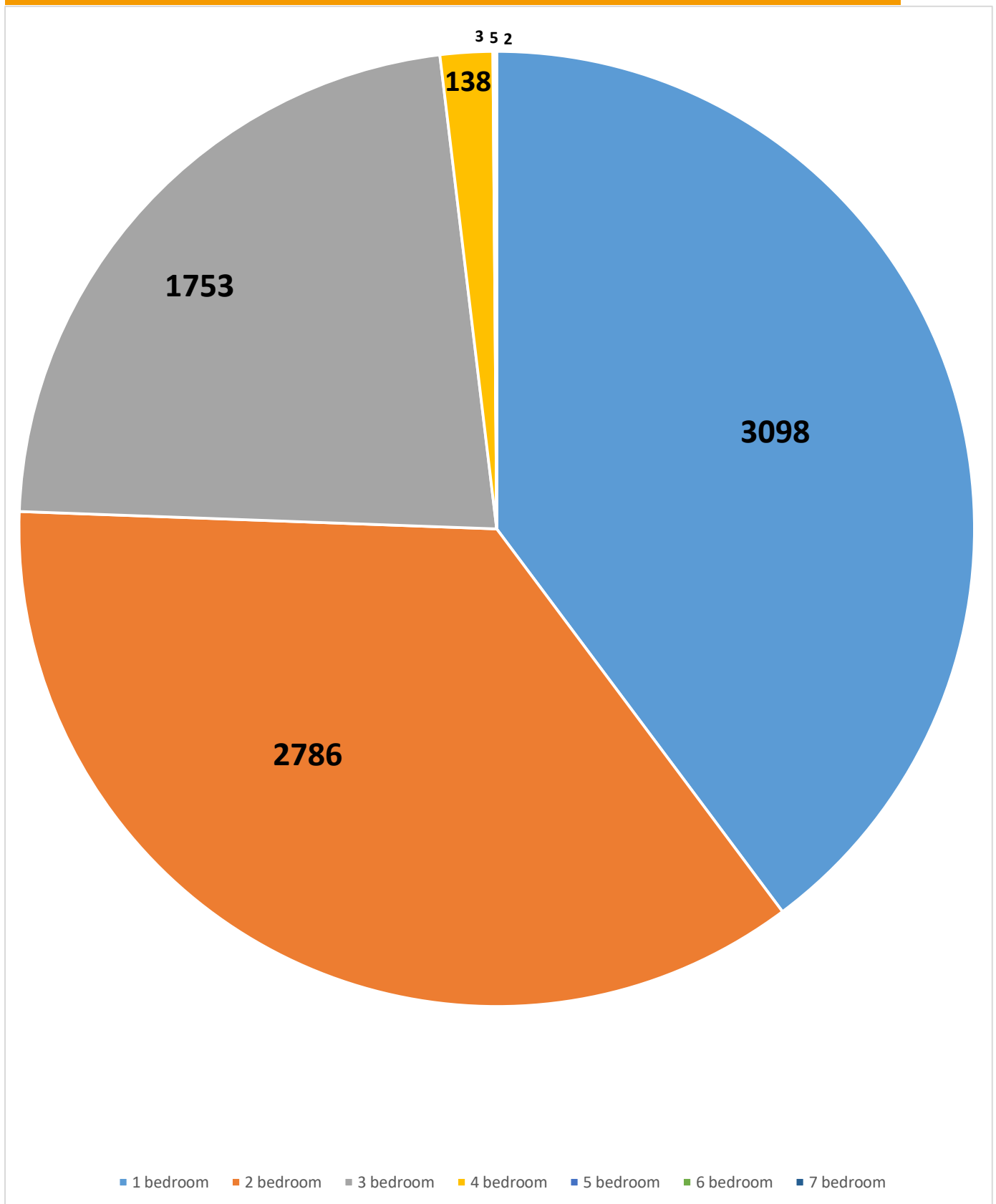


Figure 115 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Lincoln has 7,785 social housing units altogether. By far the biggest numbers are for one and two beds, but the council does own two seven-bed properties for larger families, 5 six-bedroom and 3 five bedroom units as well.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN 1999-2018

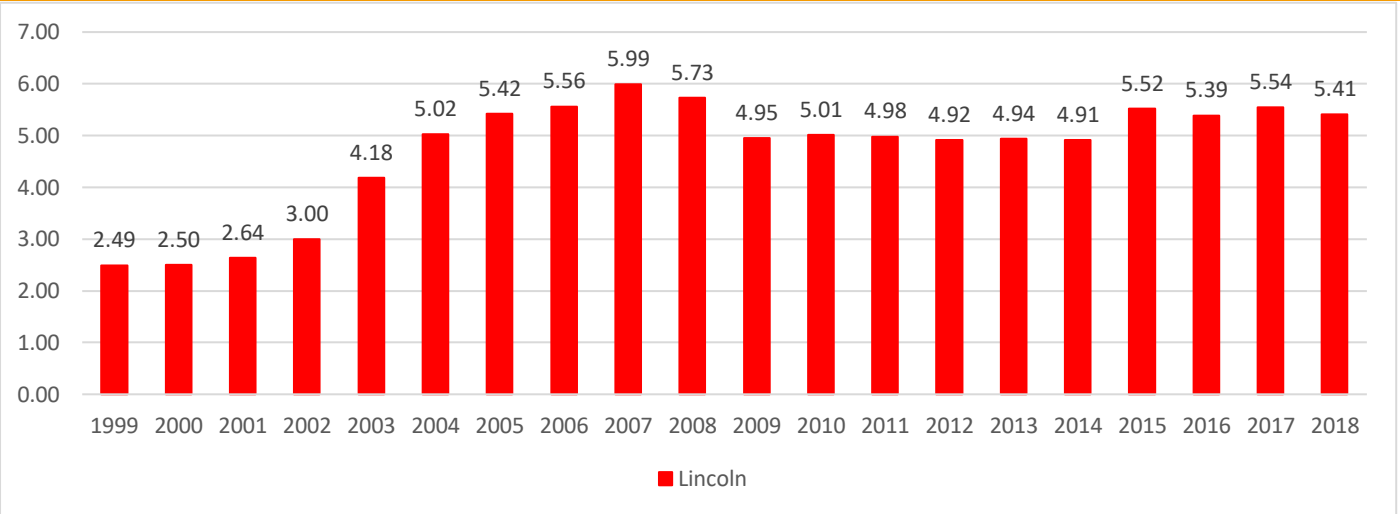


Figure 116 – ONS 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

Sometimes known as the “affordability ratio, which is calculated by dividing house prices by median annual earnings. There has been a small decrease of 0.13, from 5.54 to 5.41. The rate is still 0.58 below the high in 2007. Note that low is good for this measure.

RATIO OF HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2018

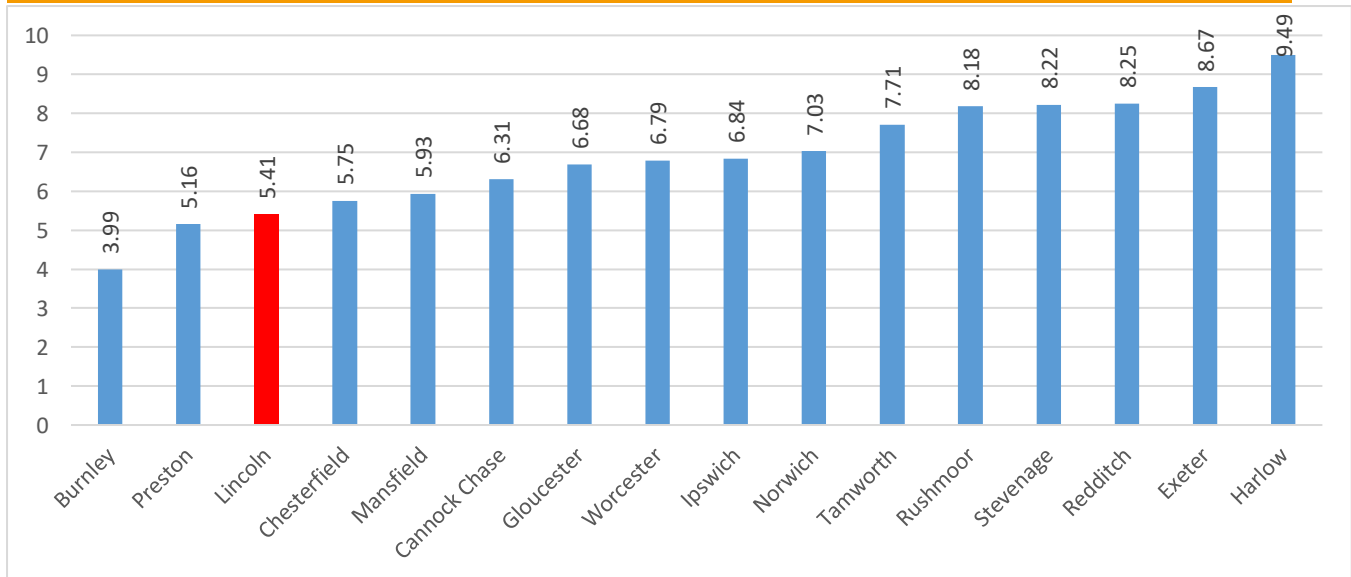


Figure 117 – ONS 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln continues to have the 3th lowest ratio of house price to workplace based earnings with a figure of 5.41. This is a positive outcome as it means that houses in Lincoln remain more affordable than in most of our nearest neighbours. The affordability ratios calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual workplace-based earnings. These are then based on the median and lower quartiles of both house prices and earnings in England and Wales.

AFFORDABLE HOMES DELIVERED IN LINCOLN 2011/12 TO 2017/18

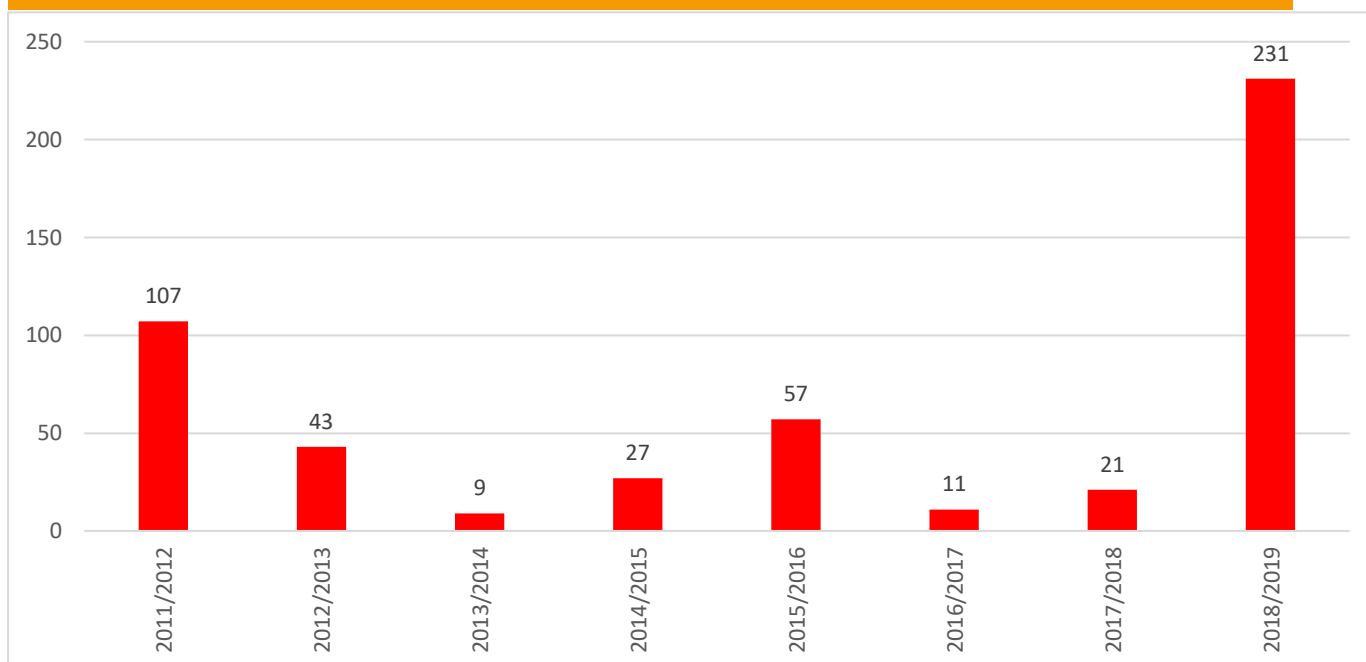


Figure 118 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Please note that Affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

NUMBER OF POSSESSIONS CLAIMS ISSUED BY LANDLORDS IN LINCOLN 2013/14 TO Q1 2019/20

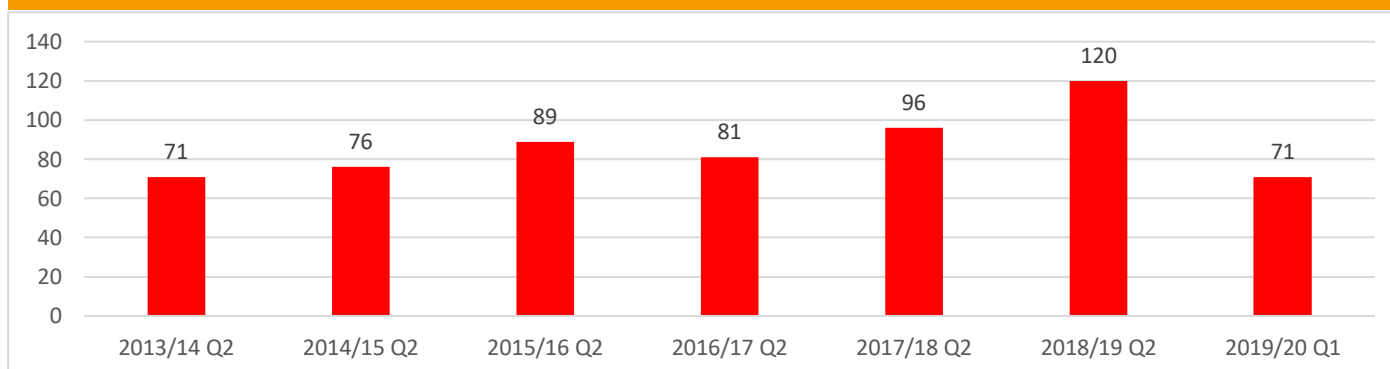


Figure 119 - LG Inform - Number of possession claims issued by landlords – Ministry of Justice

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIM ORDERS ISSUED BY MORTGAGE LENDERS – 2013/14 TO 2018/19 IN LINCOLN

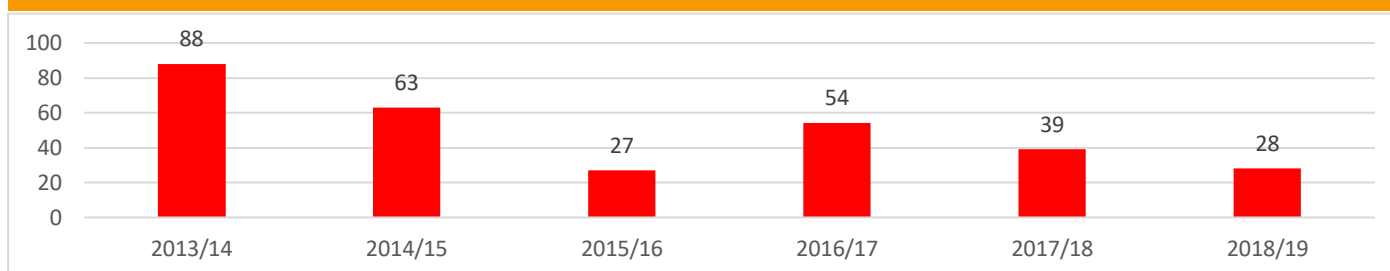


Figure 120 - LG Inform - Mortgage and Landlord Possession Statistics – Ministry of Justice

CRIME

Summary

Crime has seen some disappointing results, ranging from the increase in total reported offences, and all but 4 types of crimes have increased a minimum of 8%. We have also seen:

- The total reported offences increase (more than that of the East Midlands and England)
- Lincoln perform at the expected level against our Police Audit Family
- All but 4 types of crime worsen by a minimum of at least 8%
- ASB incidents increase in 3 central LSOA codes
- The burglary, weapons possession, vehicle related crimes and theft from the person rate have all decreased
- The number of hate crimes in all but "Disability" increase
- Lincoln has the highest levels of drug offences and shoplifting offences in our Police Family

Also note that Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in recording practices, policing activity and willingness of victims to report. A rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the actual level of crime in society has changed. Therefore comparing our performance to others in the same Police family is more meaningful.



TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN LINCOLN 2010-2018

Area	Total number of crimes	Numerical change	Percentage change
Lincoln 2016	8,787		
Lincoln 2017	10,115	+1,328	+15.1%
Lincoln 2018	11,278	+1,163	+12.6%
England and Wales 2016	4,115,537		
England and Wales 2017	4,746,339	+630,802	+15.3%
England and Wales 2018	4,925,297	+178,958	+3.6%

Figure 121 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN LINCOLN 2010-2018

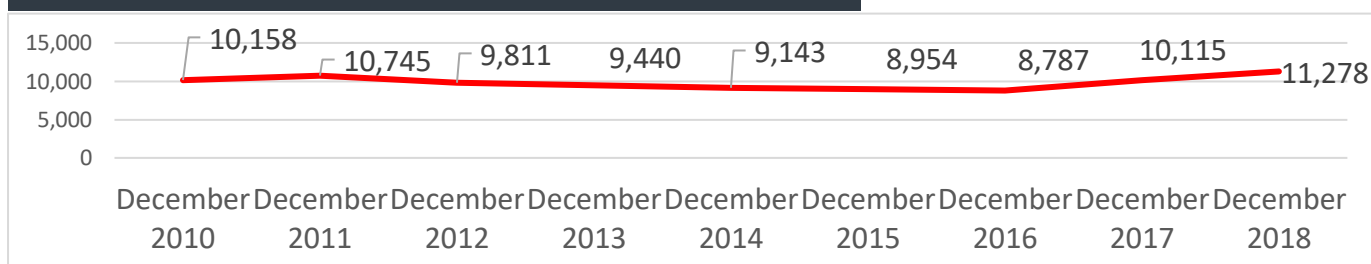


Figure 122 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

The total reported number of offences has risen by 1,163 (less than last year's 1328), increasing to 11,278.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME IN LINCOLN – JUNE 2019

	12 months to Jun 2018	12 months to Jun 2019	Change	% Change
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	1041	1275	234	22.48%
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	1310	2942	1632	124.58%
RAPE	155	193	38	24.52%
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	238	317	79	33.19%
ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	11	20	9	81.82%
ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	72	90	18	25.00%
BURGLARY	829	615	-214	-25.81%
VEHICLE CRIME	714	737	23	3.22%
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	112	96	-16	-14.29%
SHOPLIFTING	1848	1527	-321	-17.37%
BICYCLE THEFT	400	387	-13	-3.25%
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	929	1006	77	8.29%
ARSON	50	75	25	50.00%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1237	1287	50	4.04%
DRUG POSSESSION	381	520	139	36.48%
DRUG TRAFFICKING	117	175	58	49.57%
PUBLIC DISORDER	593	1157	564	95.11%
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	114	159	45	39.47%
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	187	288	101	54.01%

Figure 123 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

Note that APPENDIX 3 details all those crimes classified as 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'

The biggest numerical and percentile increase was in violence without injury with an increase of 1,632 and 124.58% respectively. On a positive note, non-domestic burglary has seen another decrease, seeing 214 less offences than in 2018

TOTAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY 2018

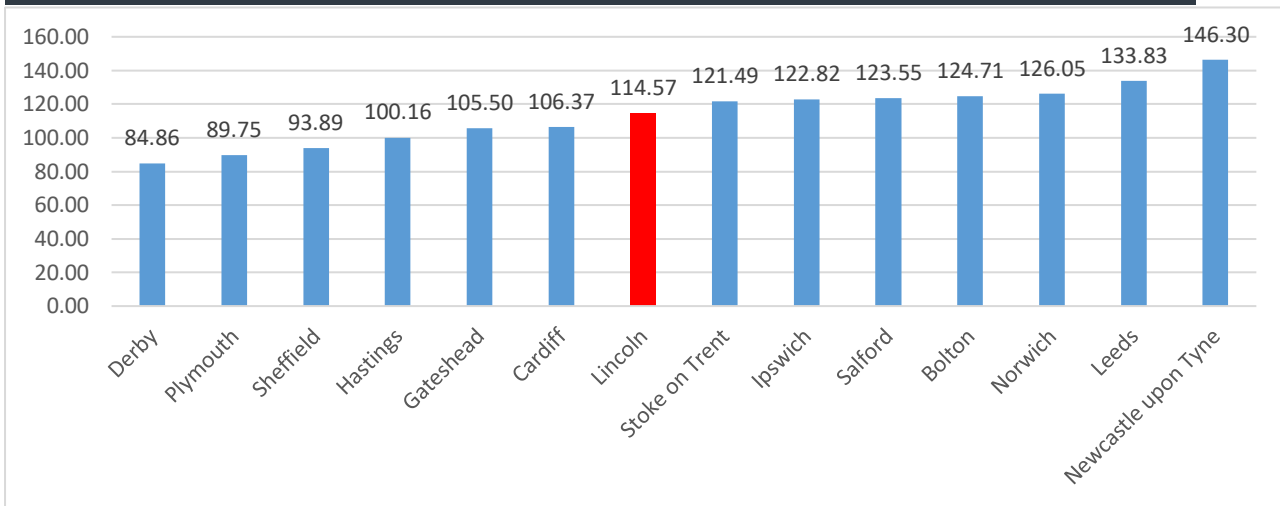


Figure 124 – Police.UK 2018 <https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/>

Compared to our Police Audit Family, we have the 7th lowest (1 higher than last year) crime rate per 1,000 people with a figure of 114.57.

CRIME RATE BOUNDARIES ACROSS POLICE AUDIT FAMILY 2018

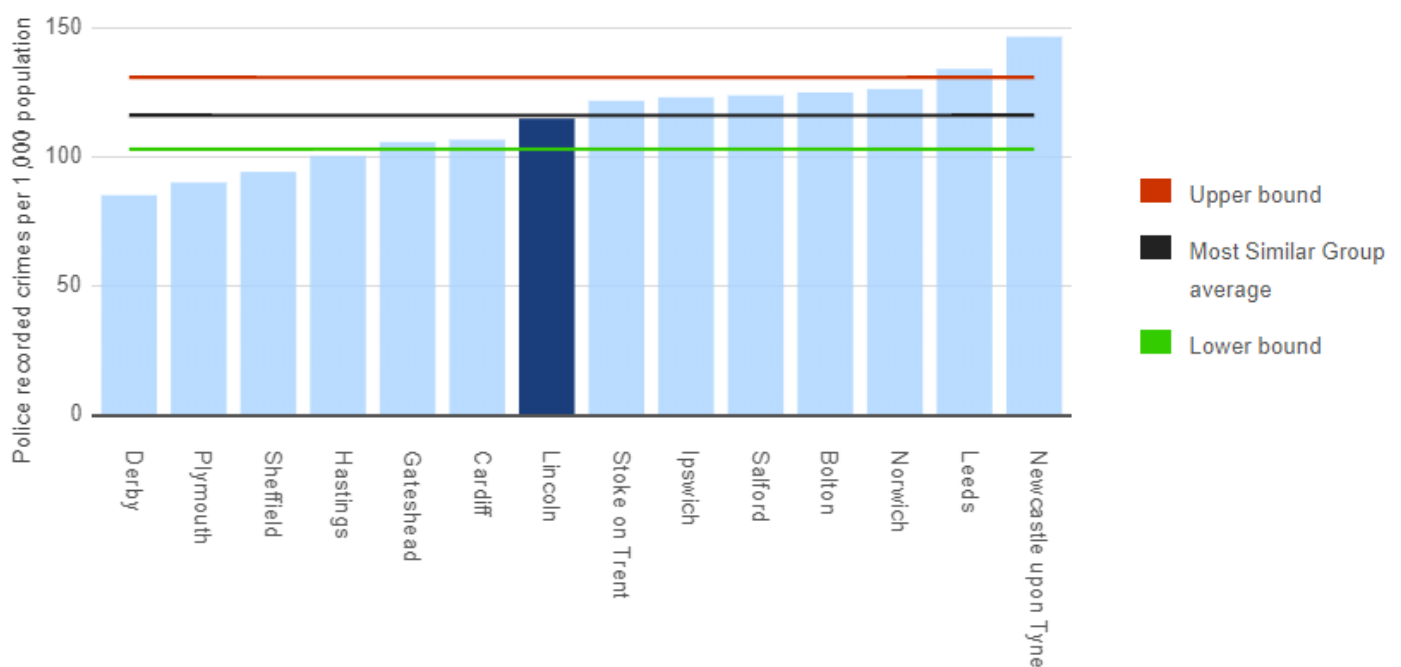


Figure 125 Police.UK <https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/>

The Police have also identified what they consider to be the upper and lower boundaries. The red and green lines show how far the crime rate would normally vary from the average. Lincoln lies between the red and green lines at a rate of 114.57, so its crime rate is normal for the group at the average point.

ASB HEAT MAP 2017/18

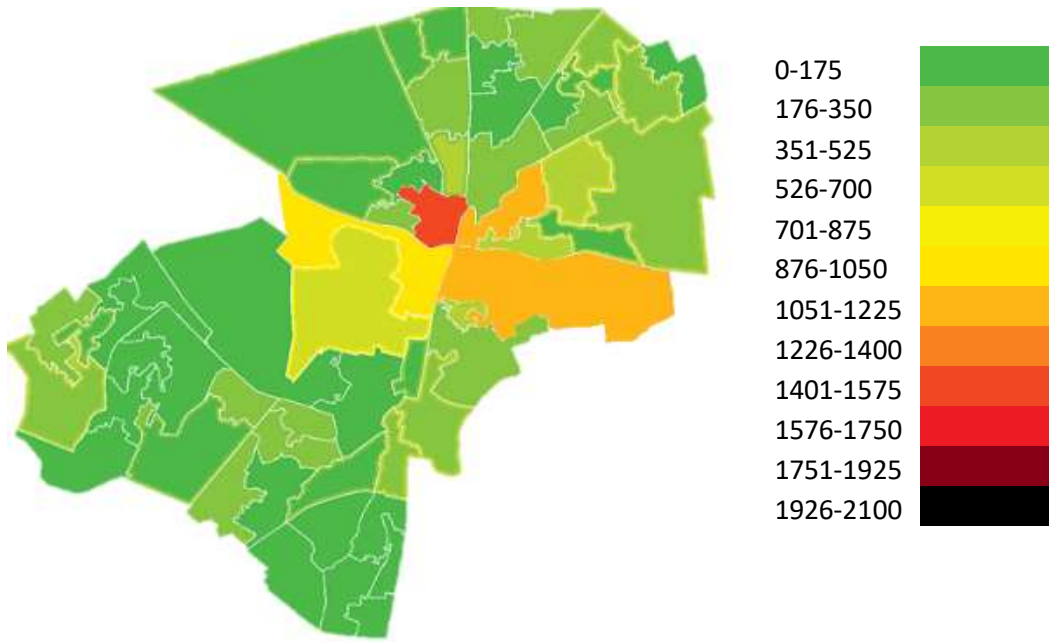


Figure 126 – Police.UK 2018 - <https://data.police.uk/data/>

ASB HEAT MAP 2018/19

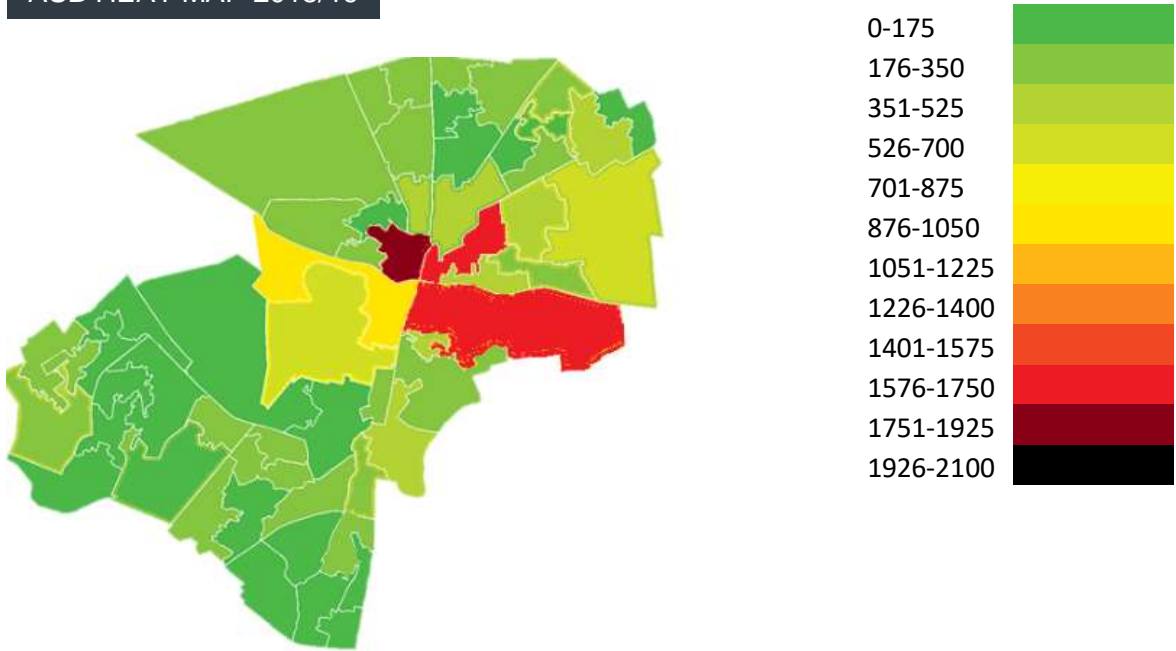


Figure 127 – Police.UK 2018 - <https://data.police.uk/data/>

The 2018/19 heat map shows that in LSOA codes 005B (Carholme ward), 004A (Abbey ward) and 006B (Park ward) there has been an increase in the number of reported ASB incidents.

In total we have seen 1863 ASB incidents in 2018/19 compared to the 1498 incidents seen in 2017/18. The maps have been recalibrated to be comparable year on year – as can be seen in the variations in shading

NUMBER OF HATE CRIME INCIDENTS REPORTED IN LINCOLN 2013/14-2018/19

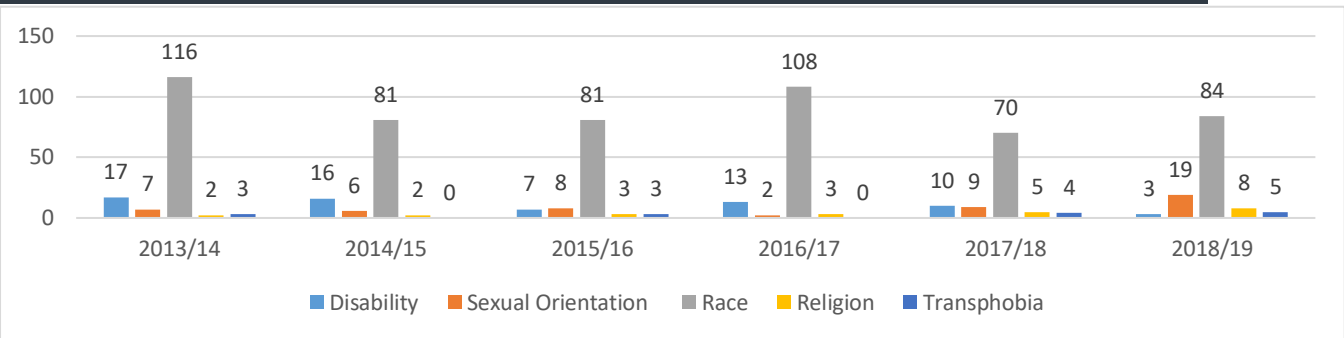


Figure 128 – Safer Communities Service - Lincolnshire County Council 2018

Since reporting began in 2013/14, “Race” has always seen the highest figure for hate crime. The number of hate crimes related to sexual orientation have increased since last year, however the number of crimes relating to Disability has decreased.

NUMBER OF REPORTED ASB COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2016/17-2018/19

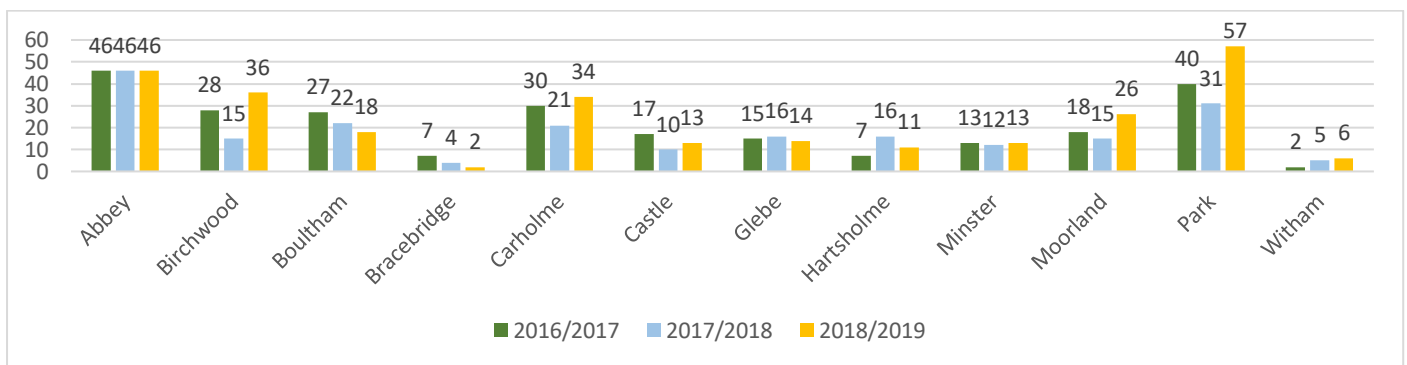


Figure 129 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Birchwood, Carholme, Castle, Minster, Moorland, Park and Witham all saw increases in the number of reported ASB complaints. Abbey saw no change in comparison to 2017/2018; however Boultham, Bracebridge, Glebe and Hartsholme all saw decreases in the number of reported ASB complaints.

NUMBER OF REPORTED FLY TIPPING COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2016/17-2018/19

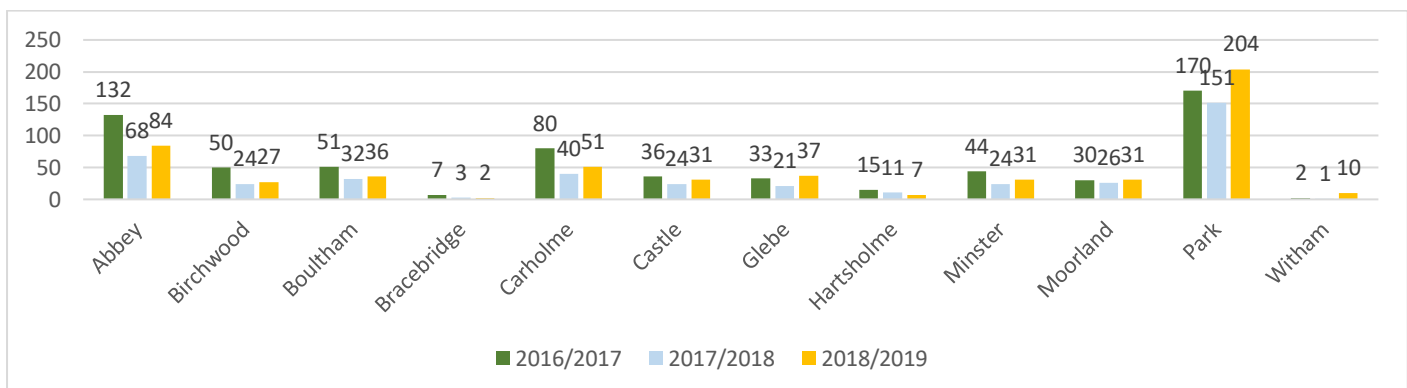


Figure 130 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Every ward in Lincoln except Bracebridge and Hartsholme saw increases in the number of reported fly tipping complaints. This is similar but not as severe as the jump experienced in 2016/2017.

NUMBER OF REPORTED NOISE COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2016/17-2018/19

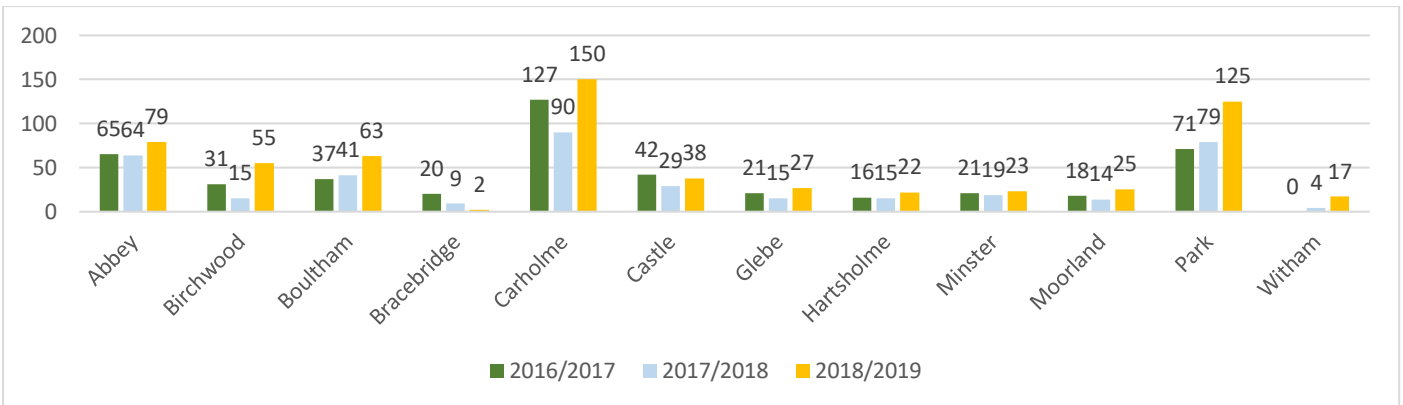


Figure 131 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

All wards apart from Bracebridge saw increases in the number of reported noise complaints.

BURGLARY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

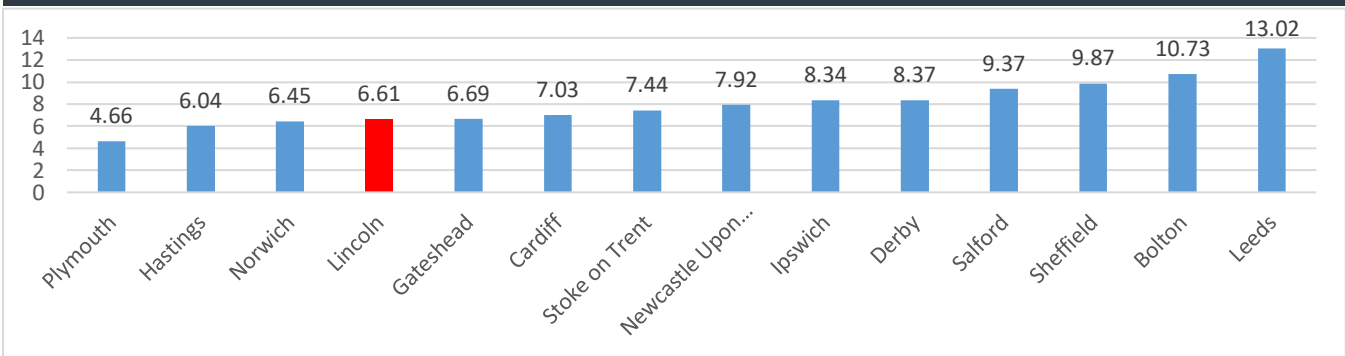


Figure 132 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln has dropped from the 6th highest burglary rate compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 10.25 per 1000 residents in 2017 to 4th lowest as of June 2019 with a figure of 6.61.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND ARSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

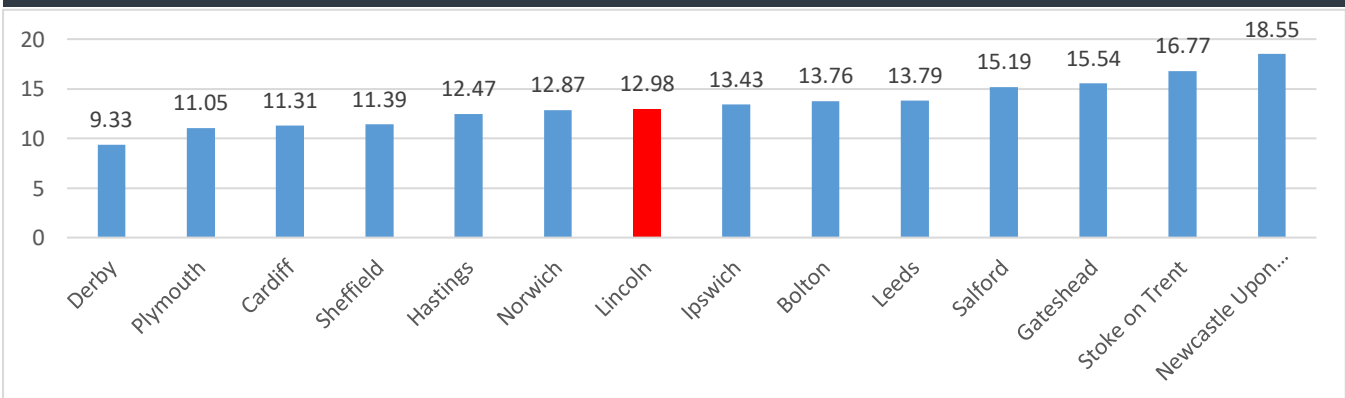


Figure 133 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln has risen from the 4th lowest criminal damage and arson rate, to 7th lowest with a figure 12.98 per 1,000 residents.

DRUG OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

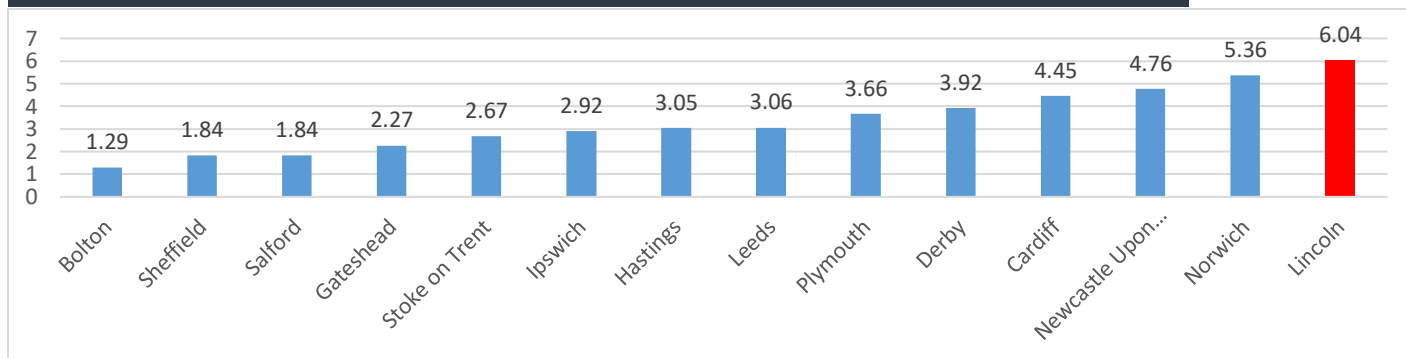


Figure 134 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln now has the highest rate for drug offences in comparison to our Police Audit Family, with a rate of 6.04 (1.42 higher than last year) per 1,000 residents.

POSSESSION OF WEAPONS RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

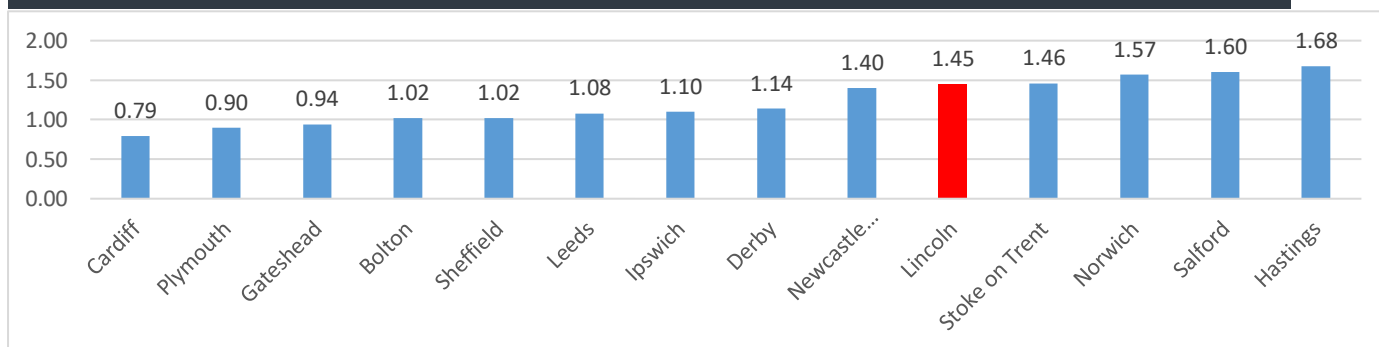


Figure 135 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln has dropped from the joint 2nd highest rate for possession of weapons, to 5th highest compared to our Police Audit Family, with a rate of 1.45 per 1,000 residents.

PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

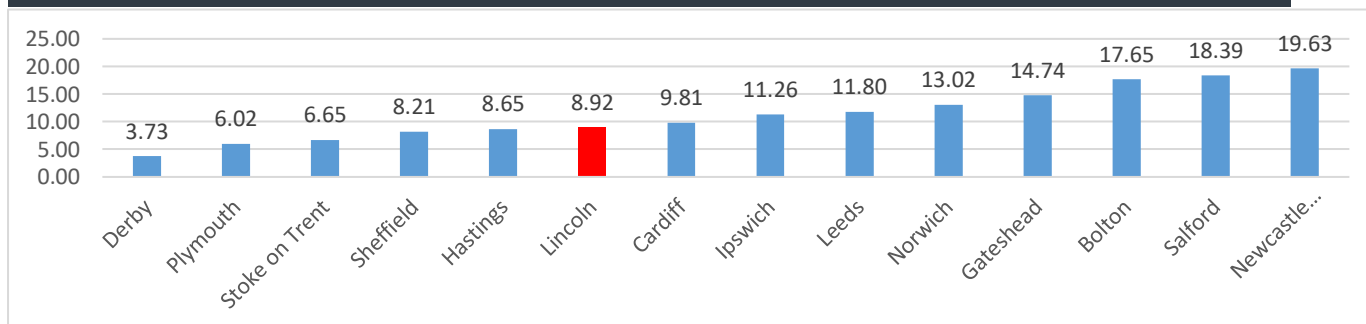


Figure 136 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

In comparison to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has risen from the 3rd lowest rate for public order offences to 6th lowest with a rate of 8.92 per 1,000 residents.

ROBBERY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

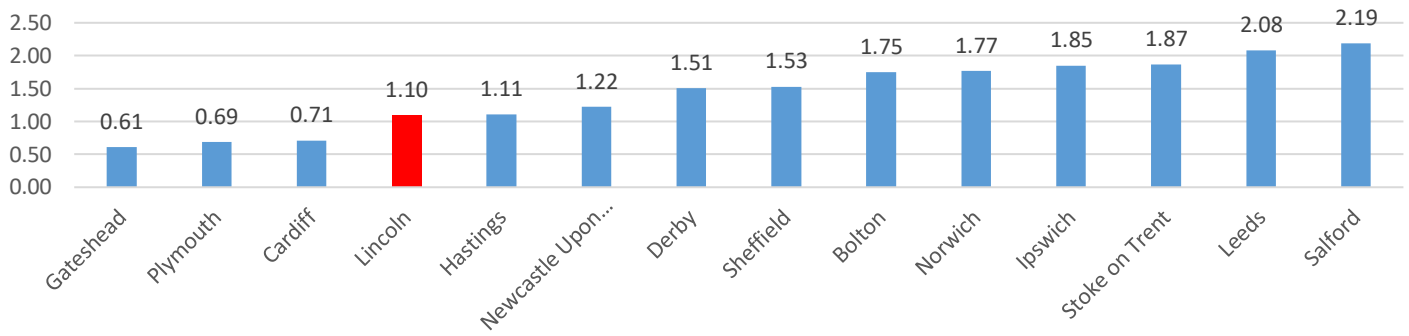


Figure 137 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln continues to have the 4th lowest robbery rate per 1,000 people against our Police Audit Family with a rate of 1.10 per 1,000 residents.

SHOPLIFTING RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

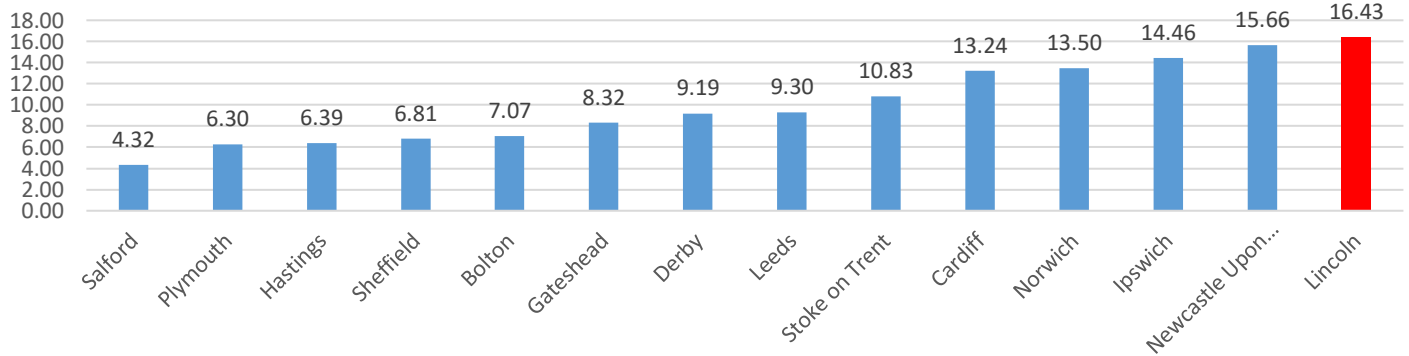


Figure 138 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln continues to have the highest rate (despite being 3.05 lower than last year) for shoplifting when compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 16.43 per 1,000 residents.

“OTHER THEFT” RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

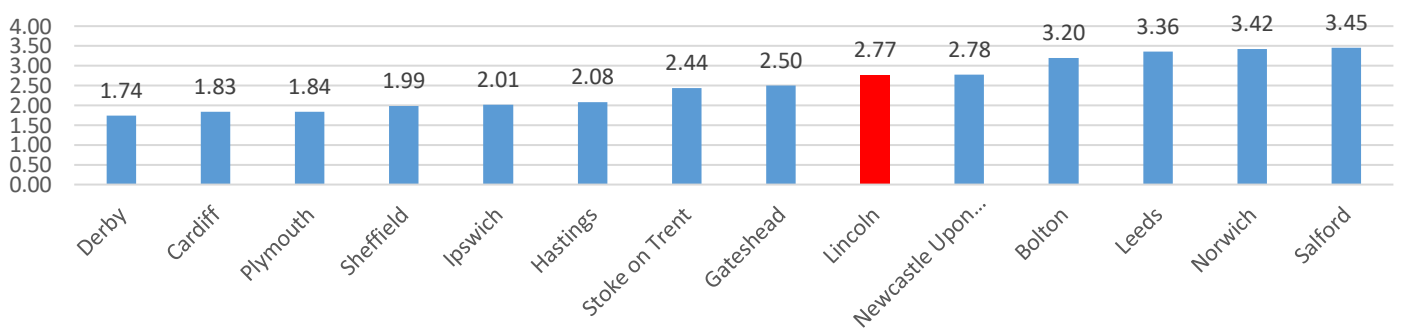


Figure 139 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln, compared to our Police Audit Family, has the 6th highest rate for “other theft” at 2.77 (despite being a significant 7.04 lower than last year – indicating that “other theft” has reduced nationally).

“THEFT FROM THE PERSON” RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

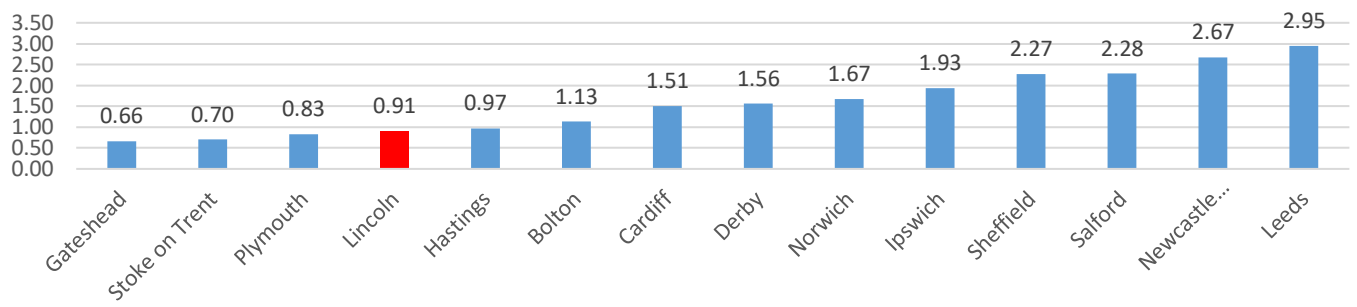


Figure 140 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Lincoln ranks as the 4th lowest (1 lower than last year) against our Police Audit Family for “Theft from the person” with a rate of 0.91 per 1,000 residents.

VEHICLE RELATED CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

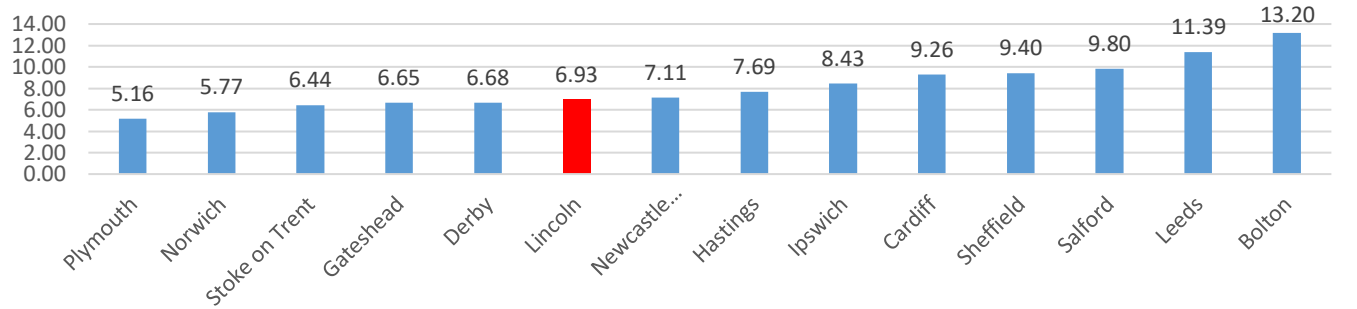


Figure 141 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Compared with our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has dropped from the 7th highest rate for vehicle related crime to 6th lowest with a rate of 6.93 per 1,000 residents.

VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

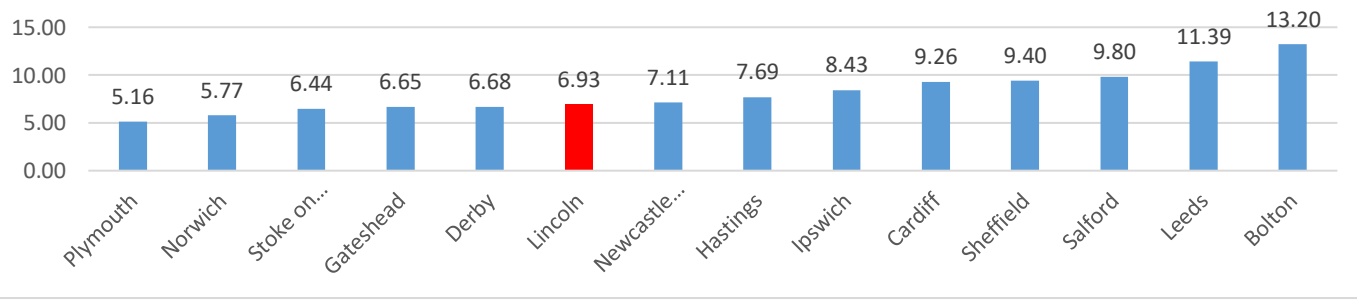


Figure 142 – Police.UK 2018 - https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison

Compared to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has risen from the 2nd lowest rate for violent and sexual offences to 6th lowest with a rate of 6.93 per 1,000 residents.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Summary

It is important to note, that issues caused by global climate change, that are unaffected by local level effort, are following the same powerful trends seen across the globe such as rising temperatures, increased rainfall and less 'air frost' days. Lincoln's temperature has increased by 1.6 degrees since 1947, and saw the same sharp spike in temperature during the 2001-2011 decade (which was also globally recognised as the hottest decade on record).

Lincoln's environment is continuing to see some very pleasing improvements, such as decreases in energy consumption, more electric vehicles and another year of decreases in C02 contribution.

- Gas and electricity consumption decrease for the 6th consecutive year
- Household waste per person in tonnes decrease to 0.36pp – lower than both England and East Midlands
- The number of vehicles registered in Lincoln increase to 49,000
- The number of ultra-low emission vehicles registered in Lincoln rise by 27% since last year
- Commercial and domestic C02 contribution decrease for the 4th consecutive year
- Lincoln drop to just 3rd lowest total C02 levels out of our 15 nearest neighbours
- Both the average minimum and maximum temperatures have increased.
- Rainfall is showing an increasing trend
- Air frost days is showing a decreasing trend.



LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER PERSON IN KWH 2010-2016

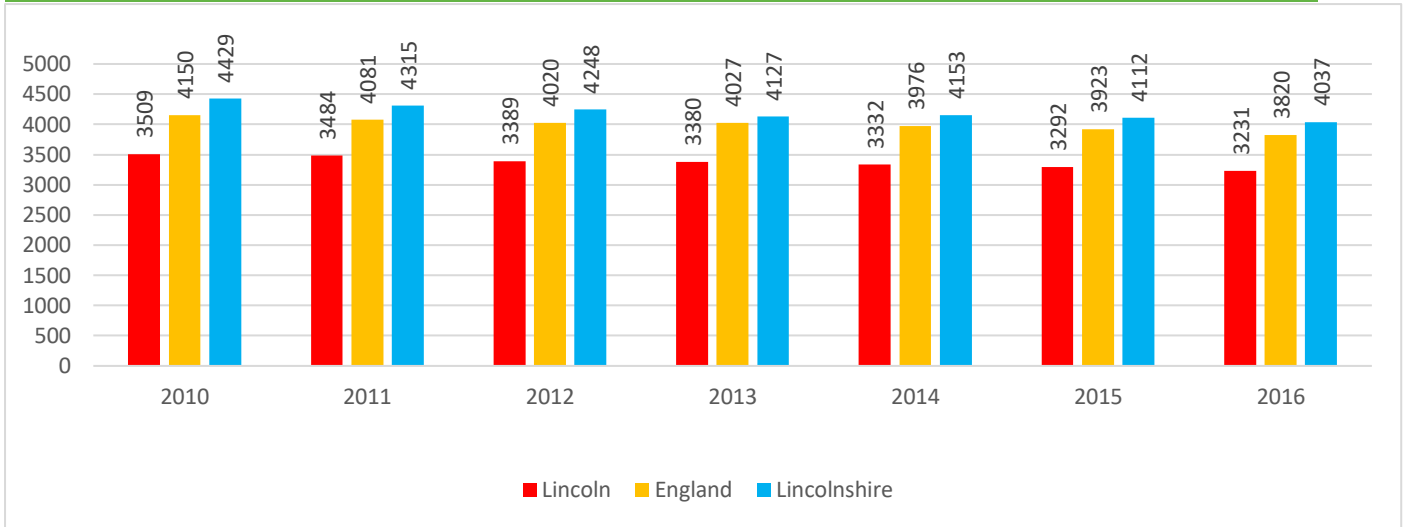


Figure 143 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

With updates to the data for 2016 it is clear that there is a decreasing trend in the consumption of electricity in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and England. Although only slight, there was a decrease of 61KWh per person in 2016 compared to 2015. This is the latest data available as it is lagged through LRO

LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC GAS CONSUMPTION IN KWH PER PERSON 2010-2016

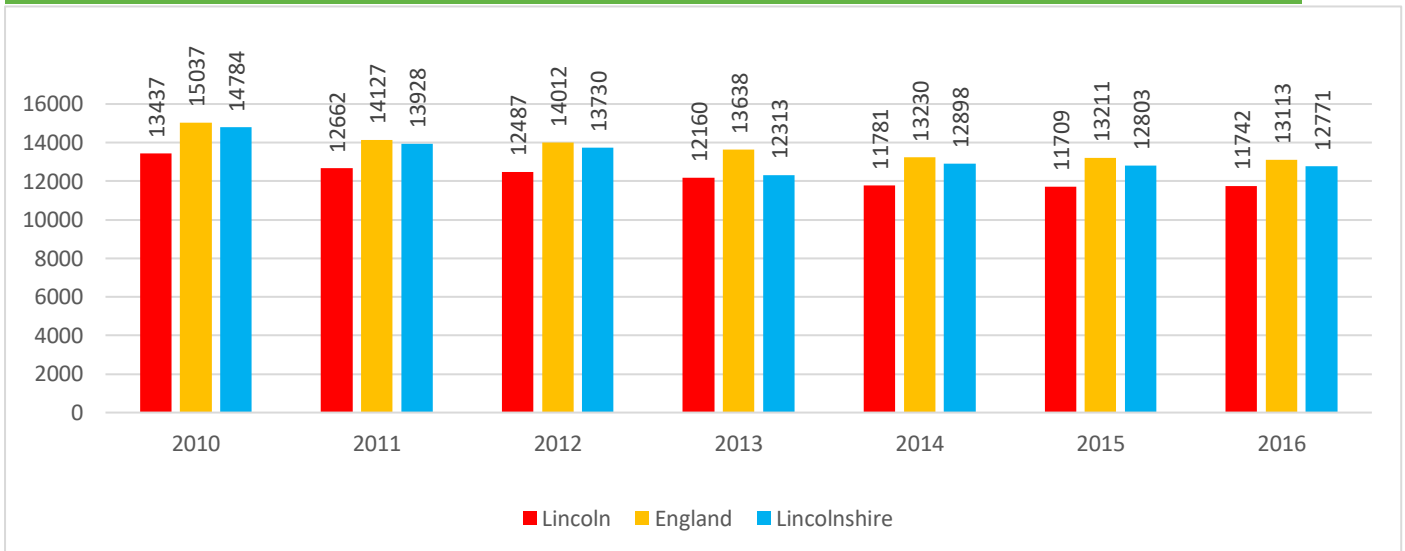


Figure 144 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

With updates to the data for 2016 it is clear that there is a decreasing trend in the consumption of gas in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and England. Although only slight, there was actually a very slight increase of 33KWh per person in 2016 compared to 2015. This is the latest data available as it is lagged through LRO

HOUSEHOLD WASTE COLLECTED PER PERSON IN TONNES 2009/10-2017/18

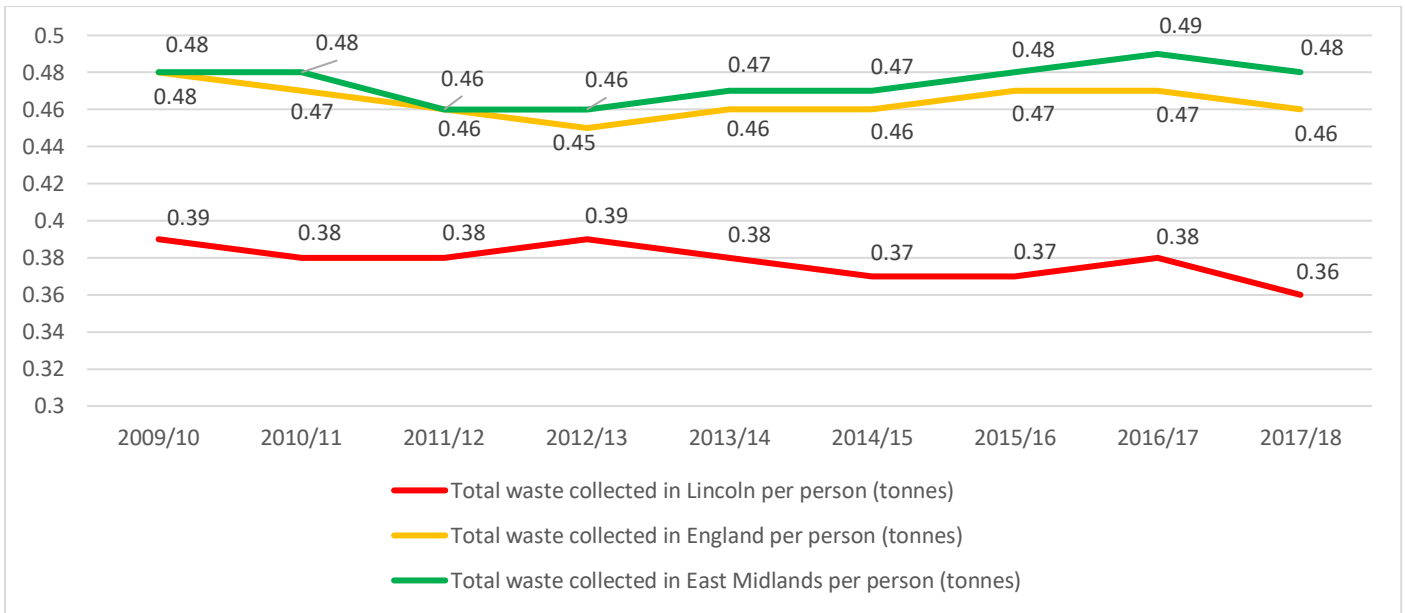


Figure 145 – CSS services

RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE PER HOUSEHOLD (KG PER HOUSEHOLD) COMPARED TO ENGLAND AND EAST MIDLANDS 2011/12- 2016/17

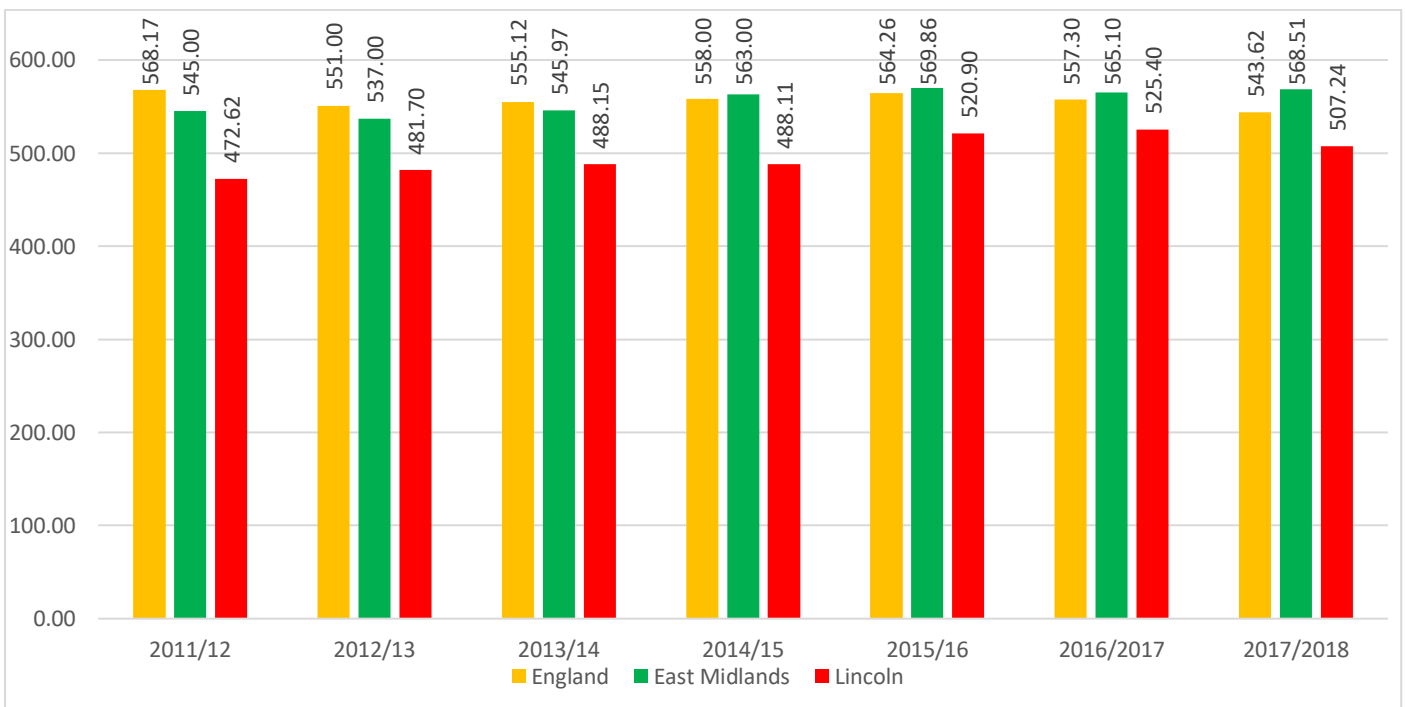


Figure 146 – LG Inform - https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=45&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllDistrictInRegion_EastMidlands&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup

The amount of residual waste (non-recycled or composted) per household in Lincoln has gone down by 18.16Kg, at 507.24 kg per household - which is still below both England and East Midlands.

PERCENTAGE OF WASTE RECYCLED (ONLY) 2010/11 – 2017/18

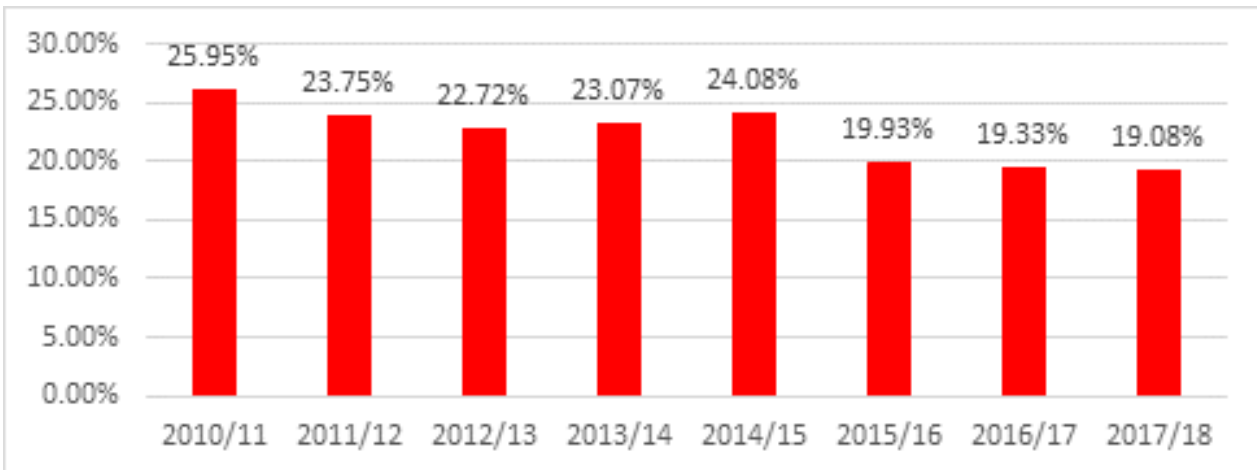


Figure 147 – Data from CoLC PIMS system

Note that the figures in this chart are for recycling only – i.e. they exclude composting

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2018

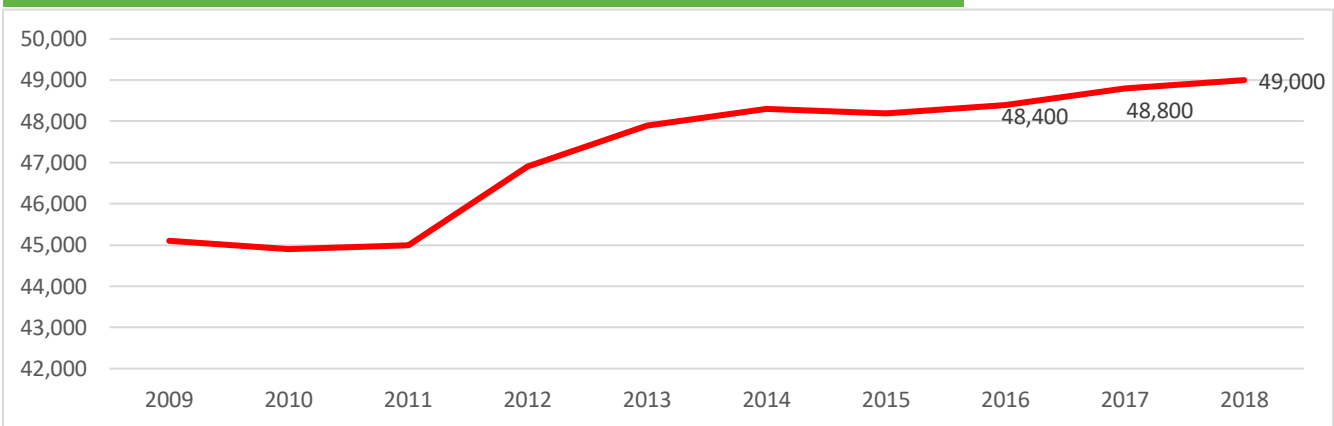


Figure 148 – GOV.UK DfT 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01>

The total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln has increased by 200 since 2017, rising to 49,000 in 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2009-2018

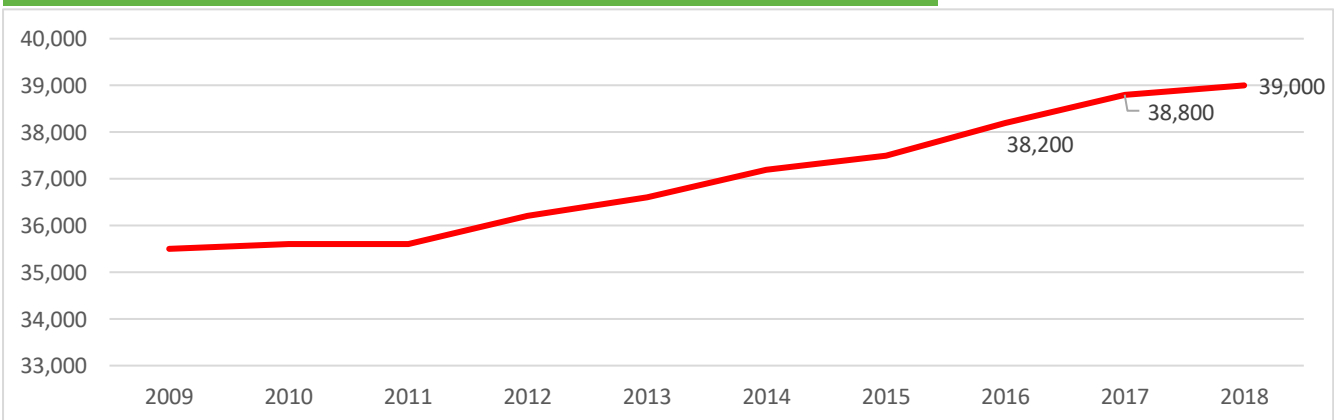


Figure 149 – GOV.UK DfT 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01>

The total number of licensed cars in Lincoln has increased by a further 200, rising from 38,800 in 2017 to 39,000 in 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2018

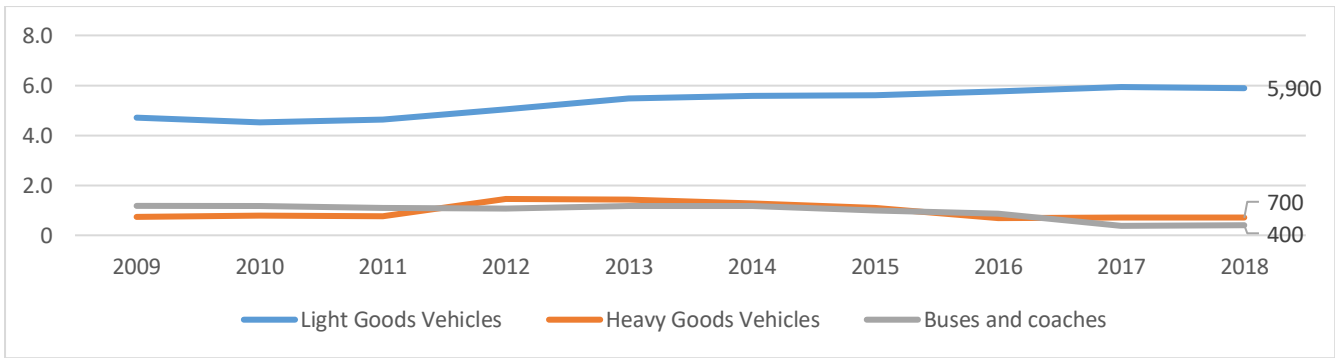


Figure 150 – GOV.UK DfT 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01>

In terms of commercial vehicles, the number in all three types of body class have remained static in 2018.

NUMBER OF ULTRA LOW EMISSION VEHICLES REGISTERED IN LINCOLN AS OF Q1 2019

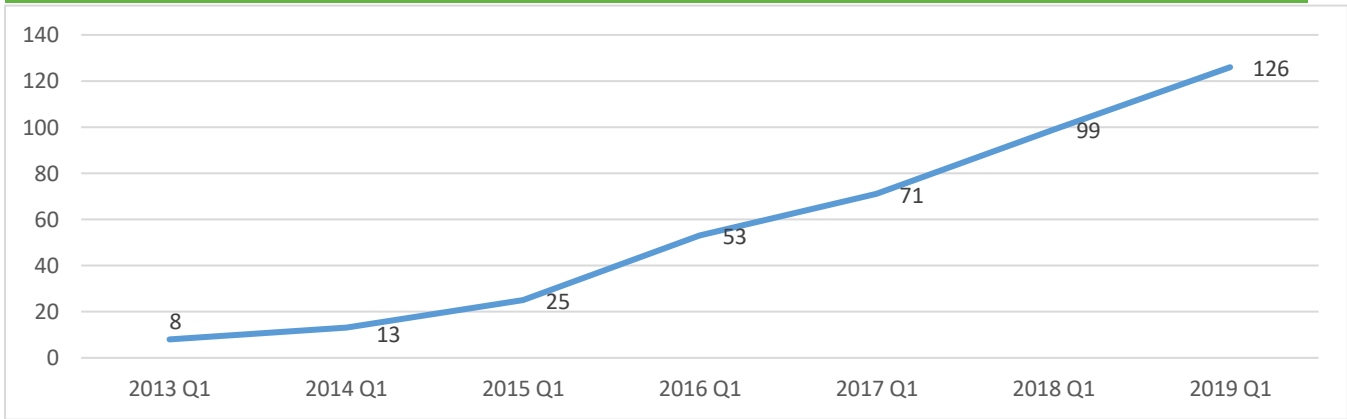


Figure 151 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01> - VEH0132

Since 2016, the number of ultra-low emission vehicles has increased with rapid pace, rising from just 8 in Q1 2013 to 126 in Q1 2019.

NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS BY GRADE TYPE AS OF 2019

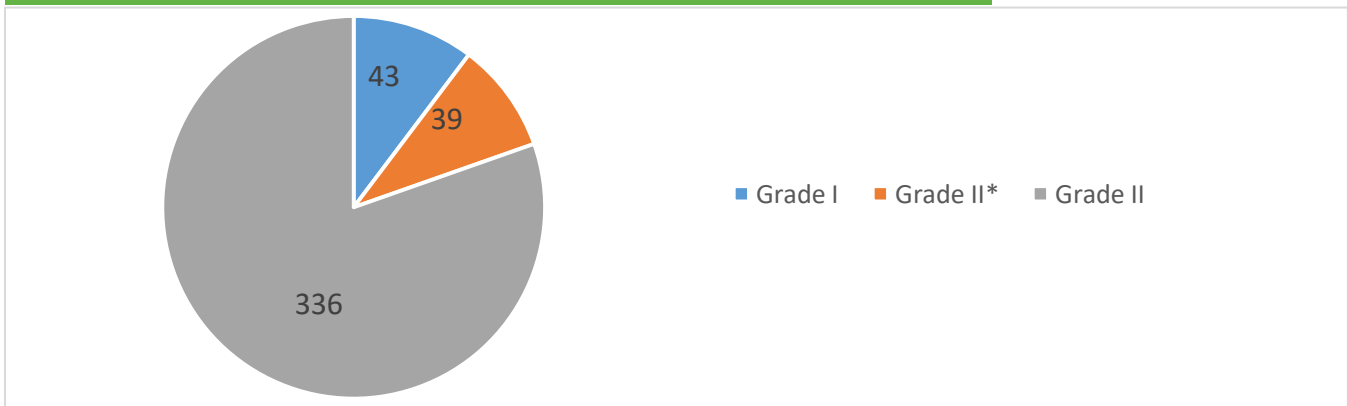


Figure 152 – Historic England (NHLE) 2018 <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/>

OTHER HISTORICAL DESIGNATED AREAS 2019

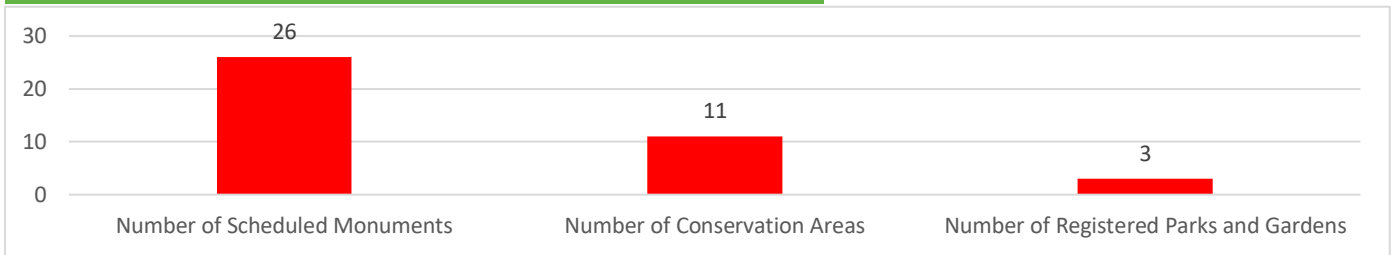


Figure 153 - Historic England, (NHLE), 2016 - <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/>

A conservation appraisal is due to take place in 2020, which may change the above figures in next year’s edition of the LCP.

HERITAGE LOTTERY FUNDING AND RESOURCES IN LINCOLN (1994/95 – 2015/16)

Value (£ million) of grants received	£41,758,244
% of total HLF spend	0.6%
Number of projects funded	82
% of all HLF projects funded	0.2%
Number. of applications submitted	143
Value of grant requested (£ million)	£54,393,359
% success rate of applications	57%

Figure 154 - Historic England, (NHLE), 2016 - <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/> (Note this is the latest data available)

Note – this data has not changed since last year

CONTRIBUTION OF CO2 BY SOURCE (KILO TONNES) IN LINCOLN FROM 2005 TO 2017

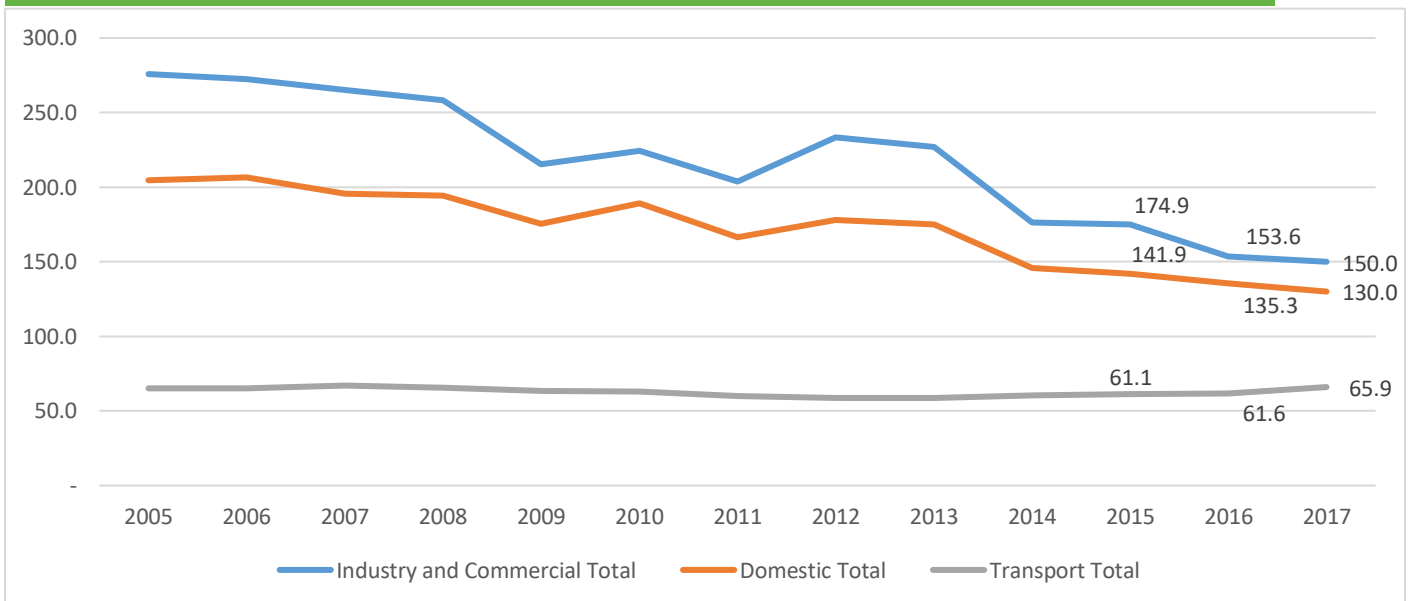


Figure 155 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

The contribution of CO₂ by “Industry and Commercial” and “Domestic” have both seen another year of considerable decreases in 2017, reducing by 3.6 and 5.3 respectively since 2016. The contribution of CO₂ from transport has seen another increase of 4.3, increasing from 61.6 in 2016 to 65.9 in 2017. Contribution by transport has increased year on year since 2014.

CO2 LEVELS IN LINCOLN VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (KILO TONNES IN 2017)

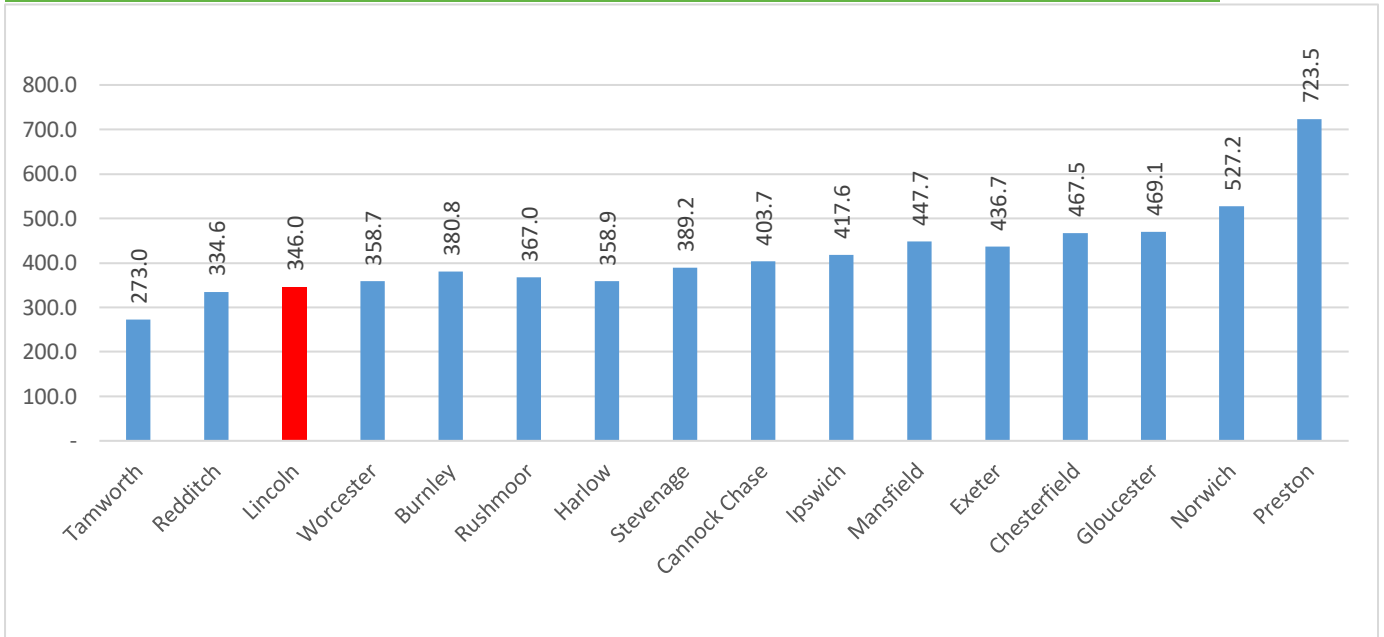


Figure 156 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

LINCOLN NO2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF MAY 2018

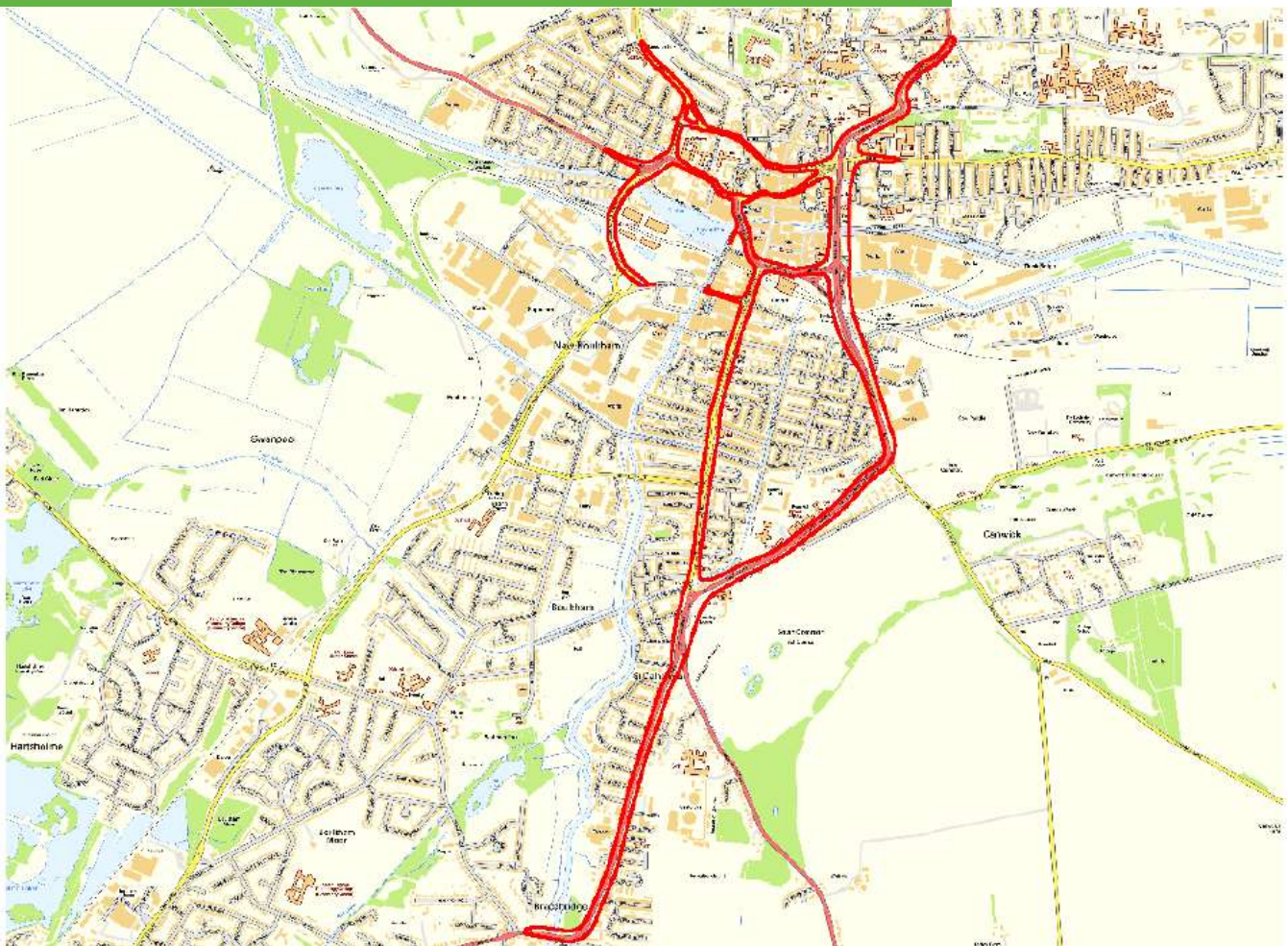


Figure 157 – CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

AUTOMATIC NO2 MONITORING LOCATIONS (MAY 2018)



Legend

- Automatic Monitor
- AQMA Boundary

Legend

- Diffusion Tube
- AQMA Boundary

Figure 158 – CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

NO2 DIFFUSION TUBE LOCATIONS IN LINCOLN NORTH (MAY 2018)



Figure 159 -- CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

NO2 DIFFUSION TUBE LOCATIONS IN LINCOLN SOUTH (MAY 2018)



Figure 160 – CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN LINCOLN IN DEGREES

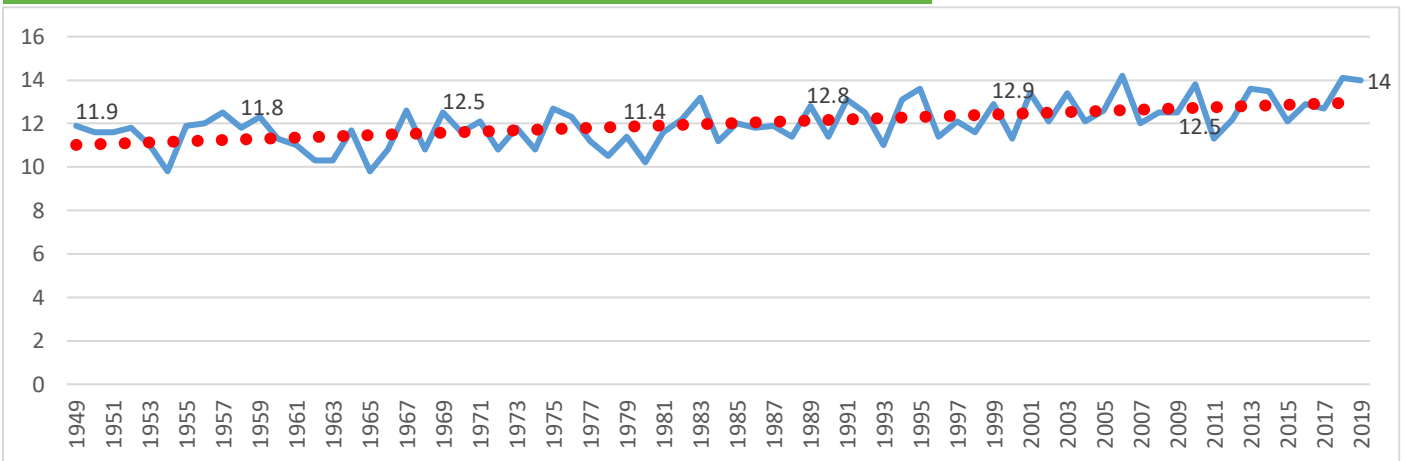


Figure 161 – CoLC - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES

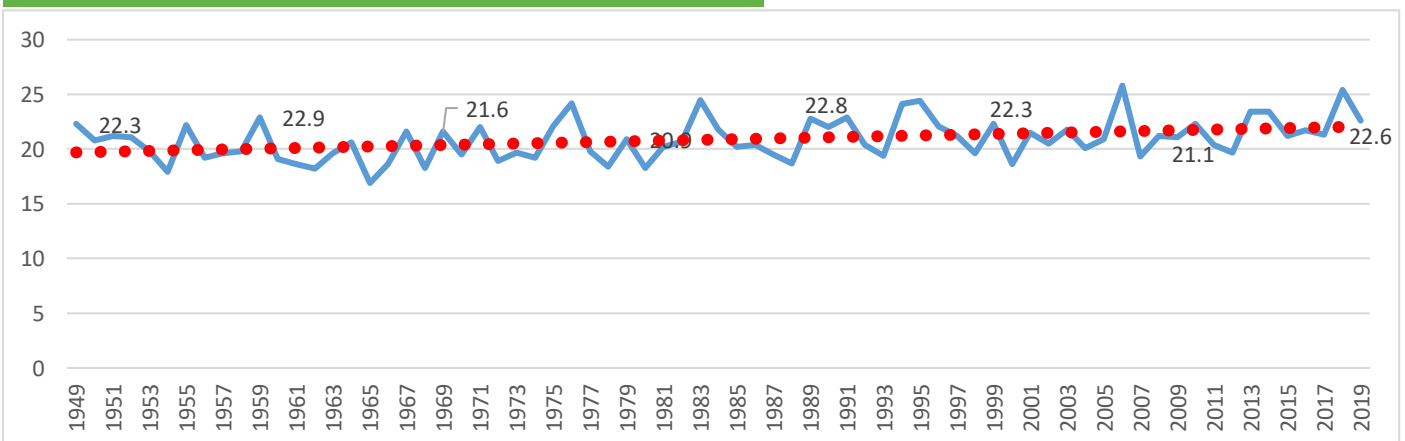


Figure 162 – CoLC - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUN HOURS IN LINCOLN

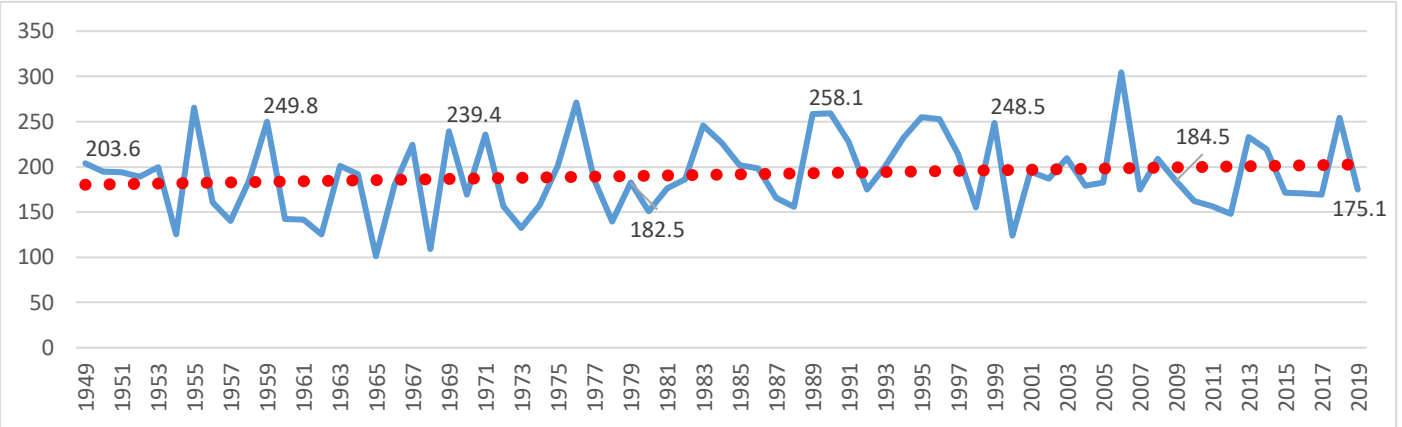


Figure 163 – CoLC - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF RAINFALL IN LINCOLN IN MM

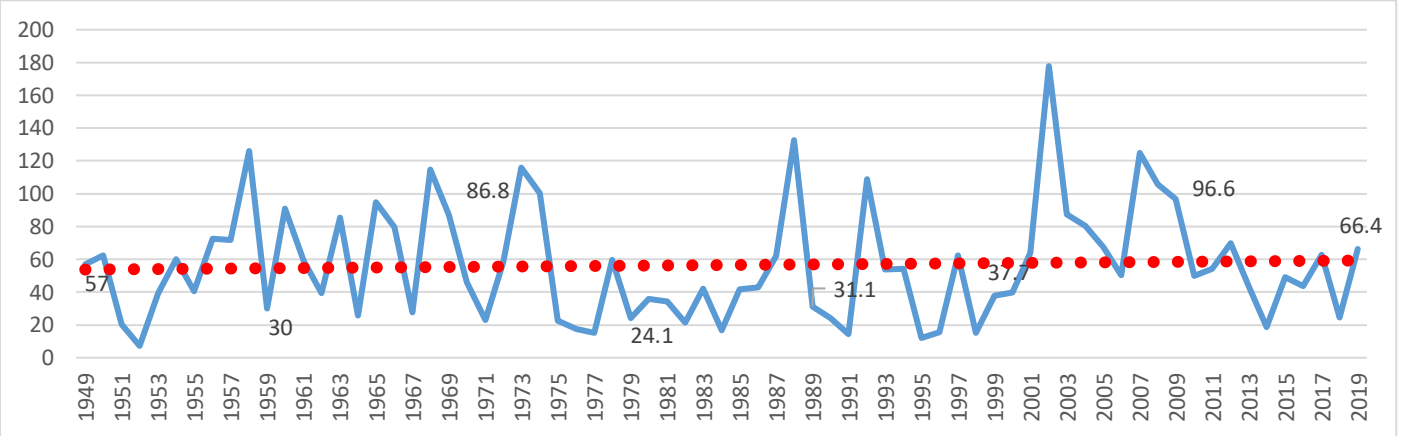


Figure 164 – CoLC - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

NUMBER OF AIR FROST DAYS IN LINCOLN

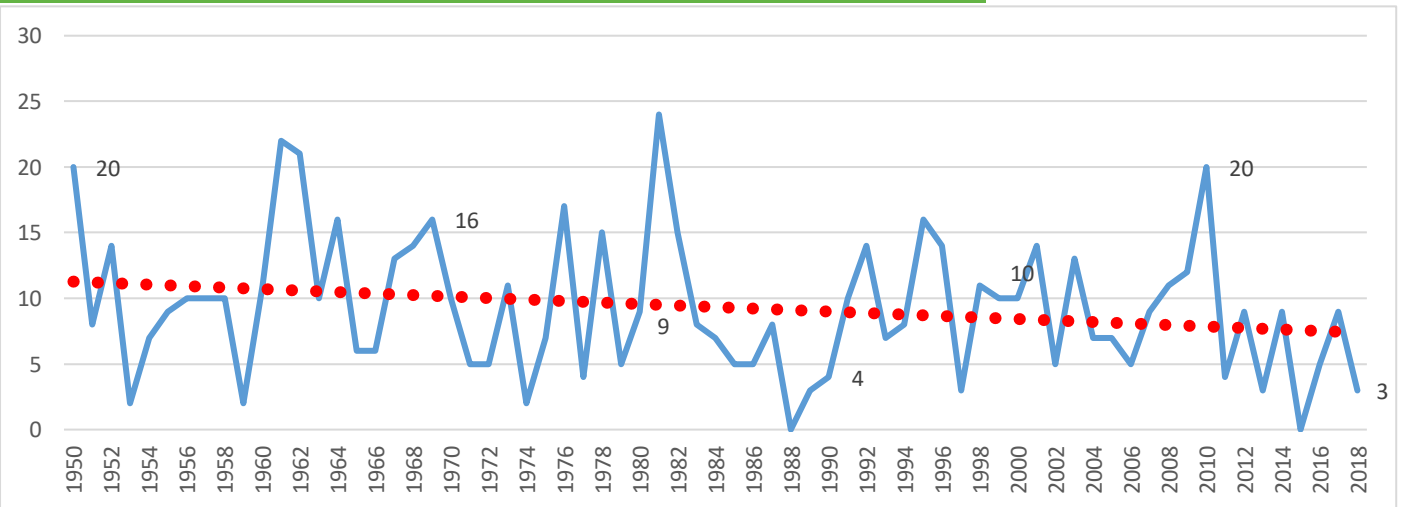


Figure 165 – CoLC - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

Carbon neutrality is often measured by the move from motorised vehicles to zero emission transport:

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO DO ANY WALKING, FOR ANY PURPOSE, AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH IN LINCOLN

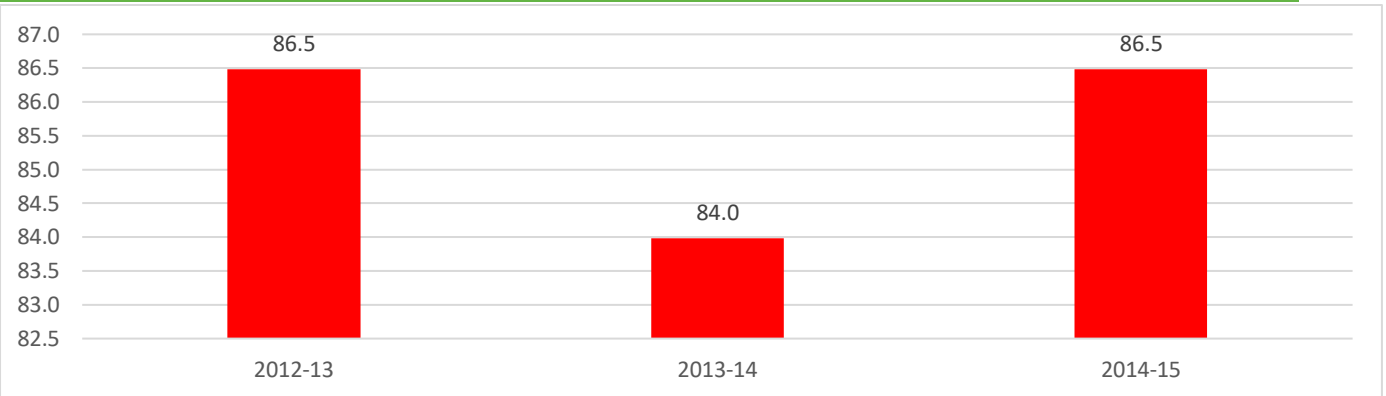


Figure 166 – CoLC - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO DO ANY CYCLING, FOR ANY PURPOSE, AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH IN LINCOLN

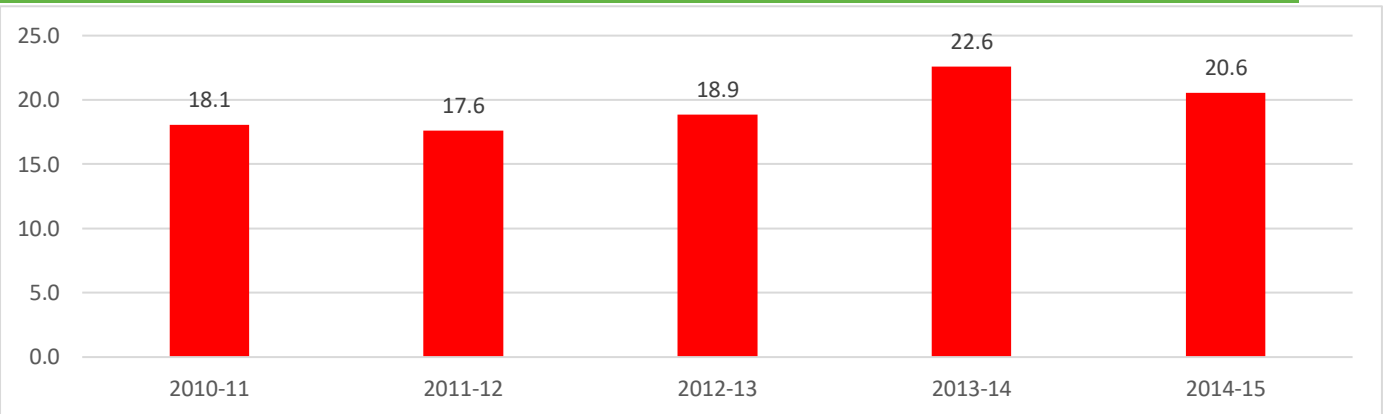


Figure 167 – CoLC - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO DO ANY CYCLING, FOR ANY PURPOSE, AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH IN LINCOLN

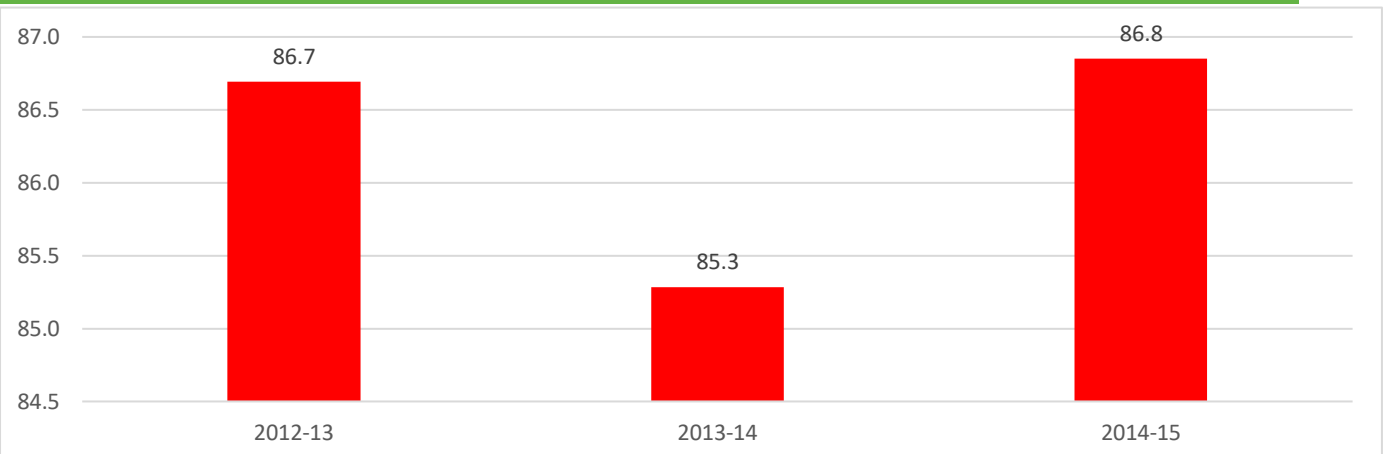


Figure 168 – CoLC - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

HECTARES OF WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND THAT ARE ABSORBING CARBON DIOXIDE

Woodland Area	ha
South Common	11
Boultham Mere	16
Swanpool	13.5
The Phesantry	4.5
Foal Close	3
Harstholme	43
Swanholme	10
Boultham moor woods & fish ponds	7.5
Boultham park	9.3
Starmers Pit	4.5
Hospital and Skellingthorpe moor plantations	77
Birchwood Avenue	3
Arboretum	4
TOTAL	206.3
Grassland area	ha
South common	61.5
West Common	66.3
Cow Paddle	7.5
Swanpool	25
Witham valley grasslands	20
TOTAL	180.3

Figure 169 - CoLC – 2019

APPENDIX 1 — LINCOLN POVERTY PROFILE

The Lincoln Poverty Profile has previously been published as a separate document. However, due to the high level of data duplication with the Lincoln City Profile, the 2017/2018 version of the Lincoln Poverty Profile is included here as an appendix. Data sources are provided for more specific additional information on poverty not included in the Lincoln City Profile.

Population and Geography

[Lincoln Mid-Year Population Estimates 1981-2016](#)

[Age profile of Lincoln's population - 2016](#)

[Number of National Insurance Number \(NiNo\) registrations annually in Lincoln](#)

Housing

[Average price paid per year for the period 1996-2016](#)

[Cumulative number of affordable homes delivered in Lincoln](#)

[Number of possession claim orders issued by mortgage lenders - 2008/9 to 2016/17](#)

[Number of possessions claims issued by landlords](#)

[Average private rental monthly costs for properties with one bedroom - 1st April 16 to 31st March 17](#)

[Average private rental monthly costs for properties with two bedroom - 1st April 16 to 31st March 17](#)

[Average private rental monthly costs for properties with three bedroom - 1st April 15 to 31st March 16](#)

[Amount uncovered by local Housing Allowances on average rent costs 2019](#)

Low Income and Inequality

[Average \(median\) annual earning of residents in Lincoln and England](#)

[Average \(median\) earnings of full time workers in Lincoln and England](#)

[Percentage of resident children in child poverty living in low income households in Lincoln](#)

[Number of children resident in Lincoln \(aged 0-18\) who are in out of work benefit claimant households](#)

[Percentage of households in fuel poverty in Lincoln - \(using Low Income High Cost method\)](#)

[Percentage of current and main pupils on the role of schools in Lincoln and Lincolnshire who are eligible for free school meals \(by school location\)](#)

Homelessness

[Proportion of statutorily homeless households per thousand estimated total number of households - 2009/10 - 2015/16](#)

[Number of housing advice cases resulting in preventing homelessness](#)

[Homelessness preventions in Lincoln where person has been able to remain in their existing home or where they have been assisted to obtain alternative accommodation](#)

[Number of households living in temporary accommodation](#)

[Waiting list by household type – Data as of 12/1/18](#)

Education

- [5 A*-C GCSE Attainment Rates \(incl. English and Maths\) for Lincoln and Lincolnshire – LRO](#)
- [Percentage of Key Stage 1 pupils achieving at least a level 2 in reading, writing and maths - LRO](#)
- [Percentage of Key Stage 2 pupils achieving a level 4 in reading, writing and maths - LRO](#)

- Number of Residents in Lincoln aged 16-64 with NVQ qualifications at Level 1 to 4 and above
- Percentage of people in Lincoln with no NVQ qualifications (16-64)

Unemployment, Benefits and Welfare Reform

- Percentage of people claiming JSA benefits in Lincoln - NOMIS
- Number of JSA claimants by age - October 2017
- Concentrations of JSA benefit recipients in Lincoln by ward - November 2017
- JSA claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64
- Main benefits claimed in Lincoln (Aged 16-64) – DWP Benefit Claimants working age client group
- Number of housing benefit recipients in Lincoln
- Number of jobs available in Lincoln
- Proportion of workless households with dependent children – LG Inform
- Council Tax Support Claimants

Census (2011) data which is not included here – but you may find useful

Household composition for Lincoln and England – Census 2011

Household Tenure – Census 2011

Accommodation Type - Households - Census 2011

Percentage of residents providing unpaid care in Lincoln – Census 2011

Hours worked in Lincoln – Census 2011

APPENDIX 2 – MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

Miscellaneous crimes against society – crime list

The below crimes are the definitions of “Miscellaneous crimes against society” which is one of the categories of crime covered in this report (page 30).

- Bigamy
- Exploitation of prostitution
- Soliciting for prostitution
- Going equipped for stealing etc.
- Making, supplying or possessing articles for use in fraud
- Profiting from or concealing proceeds of crime
- Handling stolen goods
- Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage
- Forgery or use of drug prescription
- Other forgery
- Possession of false documents
- Offender Management Act
- Perjury
- Aiding suicide
- Perverting the course of justice
- Absconding from lawful custody
- Bail offences
- Obscene publications etc.
- Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc.
- Wildlife crime
- Other notifiable offences
- Dangerous driving
- Fraud, forgery associated with driver records
- Concealing an infant death close to birth

Gov.uk (2019)

APPENDIX 3 – EDUCATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of primary school to the end of secondary school. It is a type of value added measure, which means that pupils' results are compared to the actual achievements of other pupils with similar prior attainment. The new performance measures are designed to encourage schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum with a focus on an academic core at key stage 4, and reward schools for the teaching of all their pupils, measuring performance across 8 qualifications. Every increase in every grade a pupil achieves will attract additional points in the performance tables.

The first step taken is to put all pupils nationally into prior attainment groups based on their key stage 2 results, so that DfE has groups of pupils who have similar starting points to each other. This is done by working out a pupil's average performance at key stage 2 across English and mathematics. Pupils' actual test results in English and maths are converted into points and an average of the points is taken to create an overall point score. Pupils are then allocated into prior attainment groups with other pupils who have the same key stage 2 point scores as them.

Attainment 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate measure and 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. Each grade a pupil achieves is assigned a point score, which is then used to calculate a pupil's Attainment 8 score.

A school's Progress 8 score is the average score from pupils across a whole year group:

- A score of zero means pupils in this school on average do about as well at Key Stage 4 as other pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.
- A score above zero means pupils made more progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.
- A score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.

Educational attainment - NVQ qualification definitions

The list below highlights the definitions of each qualification category according to NOMIS.

<p>No qualifications No formal qualifications held</p>	<p>NVQ 2 equivalent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C • intermediate GNVQ • NVQ 2 • Intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent
<p>Other qualifications This includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications</p>	<p>NVQ 3 equivalent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 or more A-Levels • advanced GNVQ • NVQ 3 • 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent
<p>NVQ 1 equivalent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C • foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1 • Intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent 	<p>NVQ 4 equivalent and above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HND • Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

APPENDIX 4 – GLOSSARY OF SOURCES



- ✓ Office for National Statistics (ONS) - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>
- ✓ GOV.UK - <https://data.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) - <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/>
- ✓ University of Lincoln - <http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/>
- ✓ NOMIS - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>
- ✓ Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>
- ✓ LG Inform - <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Public Health England Profile (PHE) - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>
- ✓ Department for Education (DfE) - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education>
- ✓ City of Lincoln Council - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Police.UK - <https://www.police.uk/>
- ✓ Lincolnshire County Council - <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Historic England - <https://historicengland.org.uk/>

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SUBJECT: VISION 2020 – ECONOMIC GROWTH PROGRESS REPORT

DIRECTORATE: MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

REPORT AUTHOR: GILL WILSON – PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To provide Performance Scrutiny Committee an update on progress towards the *Let's drive economic growth* strategic priority in Vision 2020.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report focuses on progress made on the *Let's drive economic growth* strategic priority since the last report in October 2018. It covers both those projects being progressed as part of the second phase of delivery, along with the 'day to day' service activities that happen across the council that are vital to the delivery of this priority.

3. Background

- 3.1 Vision 2020 was published in January 2017, and contains four strategic priorities (*Let's reduce inequality; Let's drive economic growth; Let's deliver quality housing; and Let's enhance our remarkable place*), along with an important strand of work focusing on *High performing service delivery*.
- 3.2 As part of the arrangements for managing and monitoring progress of Vision 2020, the council established four Vision Groups along with a High Performing Services Board, each with a Corporate Management Team lead.
- 3.3 It has been agreed Performance Scrutiny Committee will receive a report each quarter from one of these Vision Groups to enable them to look in more detail at the progress of that Vision Group's work programme. This is this year's report and focuses on the work of the Economic Growth Vision Group.
- 3.4 The Economic Growth Vision Group leads on delivering the council's aspirations under the *Let's drive economic growth* strategic priority. These are;
- Let's build a strong, viable and prosperous future for Lincoln
 - Let's help businesses prosper
 - Let's create a culture of innovation
 - Let's attract investment
 - Let's make things happen
- 3.5 In addition to all the 'day to day' services the council offers which are central to the delivery of these aspirations, a programme has been developed to ensure the

delivery of this strategic priority.

4. Appendices A B and C

4.1 **Position Statement (Appendix A)** The Position Statement is attached to this report as Appendix A. It captures some of the key 'day to day' work by the council that supports the delivery of this strategic priority. This was captured to ensure we understand what our current baseline is for delivering this priority, and to recognise how staff across the authority have a role in supporting the Economic Growth objectives of Vision 2020.

4.2 **Economic Growth Project Monitoring Table (Appendix B)** This provides an overview of the main projects that are being delivered in the second phase of this strategic priority, and is attached to this report as Appendix B.

4.3 There are 13 projects and programmes of work covered in Appendix B which represent the two-year programme. Over the last year there have been some key achievements in respect of these strategic priority projects:

- **Western Growth Corridor Development:** Following a second public consultation period held in Feb 2019 a Planning application was submitted in April 2019 and is currently being considered. A Delivery Agreement with Lindums has been established and a grant over just over £2m been secured from Homes England to support the initial site access infrastructure.
- **Lincoln Central Market:** A Market strategy has been developed which promotes the development of City Square as an outdoor market space and the development of Cornhill as an event space. The outside market has been in place now for over a year and there is growing interest from traders for its use. Planning permission has been granted for demolition of the kiosk on Cornhill which will be removed this winter. Works will also include proposals to protect the tree to ensure its ongoing retention. Several bids to support the City Centre have been made last year including an application for Future High Streets funding. Whilst the latter was unsuccessful the council has been invited to submit a Heritage Action Zone application and proposals under the Government's recently announced Town fund. In addition the project has been recognised as a priority Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership pipeline project and as such support is being sought for the procurement of professional services to undertake feasibility and design works in respect of restoration and future delivery of market building and public realm. This work will support the emerging wider City Centre Vibrancy programme post 2020.
- **'Be Lincoln':** The Place based marketing for Lincoln has been progressed and the 'Be Lincoln' branding is now being used. A website will be launched next spring with the aim of a shared partnership marketing product for the City targeted at promoting investment and attracting visitors and academics/students.
- **The Lincoln Transport Hub** ; opened in 2018 has continued to perform well and won more awards this year including;

- Best new Car Park at the British Car Parking awards 2019;
 - Best Project Over £5 m at the Greater Lincolnshire Construction and Property awards 2019;and
 - Winner of the Tourism Leisure and Regeneration Award at the RICs 2019 Awards.
- **Transport Task Force:** The Lincoln Transport Task Force Group has continued to meet and supported the consultation in the development of the Lincoln Transport Strategy being developed by the County. This strategy will inform transport investment decisions post opening of the By-pass in 2020. The Group has also included some preliminary work in the development of a coordinated approach to Business/Organisational Travel Planning within the City Centre and a working group has been established to progress further.
 - **Shaping Growth:** A Review of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has commenced and any need for a refresh of the Housing and Economic Growth evidence will be undertaken as part of this process. A vision and strategy for the City's growth is also being developed in the context of the Greater Lincolnshire Local enterprise Partnership's Local Industrial Strategy and the Greater Lincolnshire 'Planning for Growth' work. Two Housing Design events have also been held with partners, Lincolnshire County Council, the RIBA, homes England and Lincolnshire Society of Architects to discuss how to promote quality housing design within the area.
 - **Greyfriars** ;Progress has been made in the regeneration of the Greyfriars building and the Council are currently working with Heritage Lincolnshire on a grant bid submission to support delivery.

4.4 Some Projects have experienced delays against the original programme so are flagged as amber as follows;

- **Western Growth Corridor.** This is a large and complex project and is currently flagged as amber due to the potential risk to programme arising from the uncertainty of the planning determination period required. As a major project it is monitored by its own Project Board chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and as such a robust management process is in place monitoring progress.
- **Business Growth and Support Strategy.** This project is currently on hold due to staff capacity, but is effectively a sub project to the Growth strategy work.
- **Refresh Lincolns Growth Strategy.** The context for the future growth of the City is currently being considered and set out in a range of developing documents; GLLEP Local Industrial Strategy and Evidence Base ; lead GLLEP Greater Lincolnshire Planning For Growth : lead authority LCC: Governance Greater Lincolnshire Local Authority Planning For Growth Group and the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan as above. Progress has been slower than expected due to delayed progress of some of these contextual documents, but completion is aiming

to be aligned with the publication and submission of the Local Industrial Strategy to Central Government Spring 2020.

- **Creative Industries Feasibility Study.** The University have been commissioned to undertake this study. Progress slower than originally intended. Awaiting report for phase 1 of project and phase 2 is behind timescale.

- 4.5 **Contextual Performance Indicators (Appendix C);** This summarises performance against key economic indicators based on the targets and forecasts outlined in the Central Lincolnshire Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) 2015. This assessment reviewed a series of indicators across the Labour Market, Employment Sectors, Business Type, Business accommodation/commercial property market, and future demand trends to estimate growth expectations for the plan period 2012-2036.
- 4.6 While reporting on an administrative District basis the high level of economic independency and containment between the three Districts' economies that make up Central Lincolnshire needs to be acknowledged.
- 4.7 Overall the ENA forecast a job growth rate of 7% for Lincoln and 11% for Central Lincolnshire over the Plan period 2012-2036 based on Oxford Economics forecast model. These growth rates were used as the basis for setting the employment land and housing need within the Plan. The ENA also identifies that performance against these measures depends on a range of global and national economic conditions.
- 4.8 Table 1 shows that Jobs growth has increased in Lincoln since 2012 and is slightly above the predicted ENA rate. For Central Lincolnshire the rate of growth has recovered over the last year and is now around the 11% forecast target.
- 4.9 With regard to the labour market the table also shows the Employment/economically active rate in Lincoln has reduced by 7 % from the 2012 baseline, although there has been growth of 1 to 2 % across Central Lincolnshire and the GLLEP area.
- 4.10 Employment rate reduction is not mirrored by high and growing unemployment rates reassuringly suggesting the trend in the former is not correlating with the latter. This may be more likely as result of the changing demographic and growth in student populations (4900 in 2012 and 9100 in 2019)
- 4.11 Skill levels still remains an issues for Lincoln's economy and growth aspirations. There has been a 2% increase in people qualified to NVQ level 2 and above, and a 2% rise from the 2012 baseline. Although above the levels of the GLLEP area Lincoln is still below Central Lincoln and national levels i.e. there has been little change from the 2012 baseline which the ENA identified as an issue to be addressed.
- 4.12 There has been an 8.5% drop in the number of people qualified to NVQ L4 between 2017 and 2018 meaning NVQ level 4 levels are now lower than the 2012 ENA baseline. There was also a slight reduction of 1% from the 2018 level across this indicator within Central Lincolnshire from the previous year, and only a 1 %

increase against the 2012 ENA baseline figure. This is in the context of increases of 3% and 5% respectively across the GLLEP area and nationally.

- 4.13 Table 2 in Appendix C summarises progress against the key sector indicator forecasts and presumptions outlined in the ENA.
- 4.14 Actual losses and gains between 2015 and 2017 which are as, or better than, the ENA predictions are flagged green in the table. Those losses or gains that are worse than ENA predictions are flagged amber. Given the early stage in the Plan period and that some fluctuation in ENA targets/predictions can be expected, no changes are yet felt to be flagged as a concern or Red.
- 4.15 Job changes in high employment sectors or those targeted as key to future economic growth that are as or better than predicted (Green), are:
- Manufacturing and Utilities that are below the predicted loss rate.
 - Food and accommodation sector is at/slightly above growth than forecast.
- 4.16 Job changes in high employment sectors or those targeted as key to future economic growth that are worse than predicted but still at an acceptable level given the timeframe and nature of the measures (Amber), are;
- Slower growth than forecast in Real Estate, Professional scientific and Arts and Entertainment technical activities
 - There have been losses in the education sector against a predicted slight rise.
- 4.17 The most negative job changes over the last two years against the ENA predictions are flagged red are:
- Against a forecast increase of 15 %, the Construction sector has seen a decrease in jobs of 12.5 % over the last 2 years.
 - Retail has also seen a significant drop by 10% against a forecast increase.
 - Although there have been no losses in Information and Technology and arts/entertainment sectors the ENA predicted these sectors would growth significantly by 29% and 34% respectively over the plan period.
- 4.18 These changes should be viewed in the context of an overall net job growth that is on target. The ENA identified full time equivalent job growth change by sector forecast to be a net gain of 3162 new jobs over 24 years which equates to 132 jobs pa, the 16-17 data shows growth above this at 315 new jobs pa.

5. Strategic Priorities

5.1 Let's drive economic growth

As part of a monitoring framework this report supports the economic growth objectives.

6. Organisational Impacts

6.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable)

The financial costs shown against priority projects outlined in Appendix B are all as agreed through Project Boards and or capital programme.

6.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules

All project development outlined in Appendix B is in compliance with the Council's procurement rules and procedures

6.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

7. Recommendation

7.1 Performance Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the progress report of the Economic Vision Group and refer to Executive.

Is this a key decision?	No
Do the exempt information categories apply?	No
Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules (call-in and urgency) apply?	No
How many appendices does the report contain?	Three
List of Background Papers:	None

Lead Officer: Kate Ellis Director of Major Developments
Telephone (01522) 873824

Appendix A – Position Statement

Delivering our strategic priority 'Let's drive economic growth' is more than just delivering projects. Some of the day-to-day service delivery work at the council contributes greatly, either directly or indirectly. This includes;

Provision and Management of Managed Workspaces

The City Council directly manages two of the 10 managed workspaces within the City aimed at supporting Small Businesses and start-ups.

The April Business Services Team report identified that for financial year 18/19

- 1296 contacts with businesses were recorded
- 101 live business enquires were being worked on
- 206 new business enquires were recorded.
- 98% occupancy rate at Greetwell Place
- 93% occupancy at The Terrace
- April 2019 to date occupancy - Greetwell Place 99% and Terrace 95%
- Since September 2011 the team have successfully achieved 1476 Business Enquiries averaging 185 enquiries per year over 8 years

Central Market & City Square

71.07% occupancy rate at Lincoln Central Market for 2018-19

Quarter 1 – 73.55%

Quarter 2 – 70.55%

Quarter 3 – 71.13%

Quarter 4 – 69.06%

City Square occupancy for 2018-19

We have 14 pitches available on City Square, currently Friday and Saturday are the busier days.

Monday – 21%

Tuesday - 14%

Wednesday – 28%

Thursday - 14%

Friday – 50%

Saturday – 42%

5 traders regularly trade 1- 2 times a month on city square and City of Lincoln Council operate a daily lets system inside the central market, for pop up traders.

Supporting Lincoln Business Improvement Group (BIG) as an Investor Member.

Lincoln BIG aims to promote Lincoln as a retail and tourist destination and improve the experience of the city Centre for those who visit, live and work there. Centre and the core activities include;

- Events and promotions
- Evening economy management
- Lincoln in Bloom
- Safety strategy
- Street management
- Access initiatives

Appendix A – Position Statement

Providing employment and training opportunities

The City Council supports the local labour market as employer and training provider

- 46 apprentices over the past year (14 Aug 2018 – 30 Aug 2019) have successfully completed an Apprenticeship
- Since 2012, 1744 CoLC employees have completed an apprenticeship
- 666 people employed by CoLC (as of 31 August 2019)

Provision of Rate relief for Small /Medium Enterprises

- Supports Small Businesses through managing of the Small Business rate relief Policy
- adoption of a new Business Rates Growth Policy in which aims to provide a time limited rate relief discount to new and extended business premises within the City, in the interest of building the Business Rates base, supporting economic growth and job creation.
- 5 number of businesses supported through Rate Relief Growth policy

Engaging and supporting City Economic Partners

- Developer, Agents and Landowners
- Universities
- Other Public bodies Lincolnshire County Council/Districts
- Greater Lincolnshire Local Economic Partnership
- Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
- Investors in Lincoln
- Retail Groups – Bailage Area Guild, Brayford Business Forum , Bottom of the Hill Group, Major High Street Traders
- Hosting Engineering Breakfast
- Supporting Visit Lincoln

Championing Lincoln as a quality place for investment

- Promoting positive communication/media messages
- Developing a strong vision and strategic approach to meeting Lincoln's needs
- Be Lincoln (Place Marketing) A Place to Invest, Learn and Visit
- Active members of Team Lincolnshire
- Officer attendance at MIPIM 2019

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
<p>Lead on the Western Growth Corridor development (Council as the developer)</p> <p>PH – Neil Murray</p>	<p>Helen Ritchie</p>	<p>Ongoing - Network rail discussions and agreement with bridges team</p> <p>Oct 2018: The final piece of Transport modelling commenced on Monday 30th July and is due for completion before the end of September. This will inform the update of the Transport Assessment. An independent highway consultancy has been engaged to review the work undertaken and provide their analysis of the findings to ensure a robust access strategy for the development. Ongoing discussions in Sept/Oct between LCC, CLC and the development consultancy team to discuss the details of the modelling work and a highway solution moving forward.</p> <p>Aug 2018: Homes England to meet with CoLC on Friday 17th August to discuss the details of the grant offer for the Local Authority Accelerated Construction (LAAC).</p> <p>Sept 2018: Work on excavating the remaining trenches to inform the Archaeology Mitigation report will commence on Monday 20th August and finish on Friday 21 September.</p>	<p>Project has been re-classified as an AMBER as progress has been made on several areas with the submission of a planning application and now in planning determination period).</p> <p>This modelling work undertaken now and the previous modelling will provide all the necessary data to update the Transport Assessment and provide all the relevant information to inform a highway solution through the development and to connect the development to the wider infrastructure network.</p> <p>Offer for £1.88M received from Homes England towards £2.2M of opening up costs for phase 1 of WGC.</p> <p>A press release was sent in advance by the Comms Team updating the public on the work to be undertaken.</p>	<p>Amber</p> <p>(Planning Application submitted on 15th April 2019 and now in planning determination period)</p>	<p>Forecast budget of £75,000 for planning determination period.</p> <p>Forecast budgets to be prepared for Phase 1A.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
		<p>Sept 2018: Ecology Reports updates to be completed.</p> <p>Feb 2019: Second Public Consultation to held, including flooding and transport workshops as well as drop-in sessions</p> <p>20 March 2019: Exec. Committee Report given approval</p> <p>April 2019: Delivery Agreement and Homes England LAAC Grant Funding Agreement signed on 2nd April 2019.</p> <p>April 2019: Planning Application Submission on 15th April 2019</p> <p>June 2019: Terms of Reference for the Management, Operational and Procurement teams finalised.</p> <p>Sept 2019: Additional ecology surveys to be undertaken to inform previous ecology reports.</p>	<p>Majority additional ecology reports are complete and only one further Bat Activity Report is due in September.</p> <p>The responses from the initial public consultation were published on 2nd July 2018. 4 public and 1 statutory authority replies were received and the Comms team have formally responded to these. The responses and analysis of the final phase of public consultation informed the Statement of Community Engagement which will be part of the planning submission.</p> <p>CoLC planning team are meeting the application team on a regular basis.</p> <p>The project teams meet on a regular basis to progress the next delivery stages of work to bring forward the Phase 1A development.</p>			

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
Implementation of a market strategy and plan to transform City Square PH – Neil Murray	Ant Angus (operation) Maria Clayton (Delivery)	<p>April 2018: A consultation on the signage and opening hours with traders</p> <p>18 May 2018: 80th Birthday of the Market</p> <p>July 2018: Meeting organised to review progress to date and agree the next steps.</p> <p>August 2018: An industry specialist from NAMBA commissioned to update on previous work and to meet CMT and the Project Team to appraise options for the market.</p> <p>Sept/Oct 2018: Develop the outdoor market offer on City Square. The development of the market has taken place, however cannot develop fully as we are still negotiating with Lincoln BIG.</p> <p>Nov/Dec 2018: Executive report on Markets</p> <p>25 Feb 2019: Report is going to exec. Promoting a holistic market proposal.</p>	<p>Responses from traders to the April 2018 consultation were low and there was no consensus view from those that did respond. This makes developing a strategy for the markets with existing traders difficult.</p> <p>An event to celebrate the 80th birthday of the market was arranged and the Mayor attended.</p> <p>An options appraisal is required to ascertain the future use of the market to ensure that it fits in with the wider retail strategy proposals of the area. Review to include a survey of the future use and the support and potential relocation of existent business</p> <p>Interest in the outdoor market offer going well.</p> <p>MHCLG has created a 'Future High Street Fund' that ought to be looked at to inform market work.</p>	Green	£300k initial budget set	Yes

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
		<p>22 March 2019 submission date for FHSF.</p> <p>End of May 2019: A meeting to be scheduled to take place between the Market group and the operational / capital side.</p> <p>2 July 2019: Markets meeting was held to discuss how to move the project forward. Agreed that a sub group would be formed to consider feasibility and to appraise all options. Options to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hybrid offer - Reinvigorate the markets - Extend floor space to provide market and food offer <p>Summer 2019: meeting to be scheduled with the GLLEP</p> <p>Summer 2019: regular sub team meetings to be held</p>	<p>FHSF programme now open for bids. Deadline for submission for Phase on 22.3.19.</p> <p>A detailed tree report has now been undertaken outlining the health of the tree, which has indicated that the Cornhill tree is salvageable. Further meetings are taking place to agree options to retain and include the tree in the proposals. The tenant has now been given notice, and is scheduled to vacate in October 2019.</p> <p>Planning permission for kiosk demolition was approved on 17th July 2019.</p> <p>A GLLEP pipeline project application was made in December 2018, and we have received confirmation that we have been successful in getting through the first stage of this. A further call for application is now out and we have been asked to submit something for the markets (this is an update for the Dec 18 submission, not a new submission). This will be a 2 phase application. Money towards the Cornhill public realm as Phase 1, deadline is 27th September 2019.</p>			

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
Place based marketing for Lincoln (Visit, Invest and Live). Formerly: Produce an investment prospectus for Lincoln PH – Neil Murray	Amy Marshall	<p>31 March 2018: Way forward in place, led by Visit Lincoln in new format</p> <p>September 2018: Soft launch of Invest Lincoln with an action plan</p> <p>Summer 2019: AM meeting with Sammy Pengelly to further progress this</p> <p>Winter 2019/20: Full public launch</p>	<p>This project has now morphed into the place based marketing brand for the city which is being worked on with Visit Lincoln. This shall be incorporated into the CoLC's corporate website.</p> <p>Development of the project is ongoing. Sammy Pengelly is leading on this project from Visit Lincoln's side.</p> <p>RitzMcCay appointed for the content work and Energy Cell appointed for technical work. Quality of life marketing profile for Lincoln is being funded and progressing with NHS as a partner</p>	Green	£10,000 for first phase of work from Industrial promotions budget	Yes
Build the Lincoln Transport Hub PH – Neil Murray	Maria Clayton	<p>28 Jan 2018: Opening of the bus station</p> <p>21 March 2018: Floor 4 completed</p> <p>31 March 2018: Completion of the project (practical)</p> <p>08 Jan 2019: Project contract completion</p> <p>April 2019: Completion work has started on Floor 5</p> <p>April 2019: The full grant has now been paid</p> <p>May 2019: Fifth floor now complete</p>	<p>Overall Hub performing well with positive experience feedback across all elements</p> <p>Several awards already won and more results awaited. – awards to date:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East Midlands Engineering Project of the Year 2018 winner 2. Safer bus station award winner 2018. 3. British Car Parking award winner March 2019 for Best New Car Park 4. East midlands Construction Excellence Awards won Project 	Green	£30M No overspend	Yes

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
		<p>June/July 2019: Performance and monitoring / evaluation report will be completed</p> <p>End of 2019/2020: Post implementation report</p> <p>End of 2019/2020: Equality and diversity assessment to be completed</p>	<p>of the Year/Civil Engineering award May 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Greater Lincolnshire construction and property Awards winner for Projects Over £5m feb 2019 6. RICS 2019 East Midlands Tourism Leisure and Regeneration Award winner may 2019 and as a result has been put forward to national awards in Oct 2019 7. ParkMark Awards Crime Prevention Initiatives Board Award for Safer Parking scheme category – inc. effective surveillance, quality management clean environment appropriate lighting Nov 2017 <p>A PRI review is proposed for next year.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Dft is due for submission shortly.</p>			
<p>Refresh the Lincoln Growth Strategy and Action Plan to ensure it aligns with the latest evidence base and aspirations of stakeholders</p> <p>PH – Neil Murray</p>	<p>Gill Wilson</p>	<p>Revised programme</p> <p>Target completion of the Strategy winter 19/20. Programme as follows;</p> <p>31st July 2019 scoping complete</p>	<p>GLLEP Local Industrial Strategy evidence base reviewed and comments fed back.</p> <p>Planning for Growth Greater Lincolnshire work also being reviewed</p> <p>Local evidence development ongoing</p>	Amber	None	Yes

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
		<p>Aug/Sept 2019 evidence development complete</p> <p>October 2019 draft document</p> <p>Oct/Nov consultation and Committee reporting</p> <p>Dec/Jan Final document and launch</p>				
<p>Transport Group Task Force to enable transport initiative delivery e.g.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern bypass/North Hykeham Relief Road • Review of Lincoln Transport Strategy • Midlands Connect A46/A15 priorities • Improved regional rail connectivity • Increased Lincoln to London services • Improved bus services • More cycling/walking opportunities 	Gill Wilson	<p>May 2019: Cllr Davies has convened a transport board, which contains members and officers from LCC / CoLC / NKDC / WLDC. Its ambition is to reduce traffic by 10/15%.</p> <p>August 2019 new East Midlands Train Franchise to commence Abellio</p> <p>Summer 2019 East Midlands Connect finalises list of priority schemes to Dft inc NHRR</p> <p>Autumn 2019 completion of Lincoln Transport Strategy</p> <p>Autumn 2019 Phased improved direct Lincoln to London Train Services to commence.</p>	<p>Transport Strategy and Lincoln Cycling and Walking network Plan being progressed by LCC, awaiting document release for comment.</p> <p>Organisation Travel Plan review – A review across a sample of key city employers on the benefits of a coordinated approach to travel planning has commenced with initial discussions with key organisation. Reporting Autumn 2019.</p> <p>A variety of funding bids are being drafted as part of the GLLEPs project pipeline. Projects include support for the City Centre vibrancy programme including; public realm improvements – Cornhill and City Square; Wigford Way Regeneration area.</p>	Green	None	<p>No brief required Partnership approach to assist delivery.</p> <p>Terms of Reference in place</p>

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Realm Strategic priorities delivery PH – Neil Murray		Winter 2019 Cornhill public realm element to be completed				
Develop a Business Growth & Support Strategy that sets out requirements for developing and supporting business growth, and include action plan	Jaclyn Gibson	05 June 2017: – Scoping day to look at current service as a base for strategy development July-Oct 2017: - Meeting with other stakeholders to develop the strategy/evidence gathering 2018 – Strategy being developed	This project is on hold – there are no immediate consequences as a result of the delay	Amber		Yes
Supporting delivery of the Sustainable Urban Extensions and the wider Lincoln growth areas PH – Neil Murray	Kate Ellis	It has been agreed by the CMT Champion that milestones are to be monitored by the Central Lincolnshire Co-ordination of Delivery Group (CL COD). Therefore, milestones will not be monitored, but updates will still be provided in the next Angela Andrews is calling a meeting to discuss SUE's	The Central Lincolnshire Steering Group of all three Chief Executives meets regularly and any key issues regarding the delivery of the Planned growth are discussed. A Review of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has commenced and any need for a refresh of the Housing and Economic Growth evidence will be undertaken as part of this process.	Green	None	Partnership approach and led by CL COD so no COLC Project Brief
Utilities Infrastructure Projects PH – Neil Murray	Gill Wilson	Working with GLLEP to develop a utility infrastructure action and communication plan for inclusion in the local industrial strategy by 2020.	A meeting with GLLEP re. Utility study outcomes has been arranged for Wednesday 25 th Sept.	Green	None	No. LCC are the lead on this project.

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
		Planning for growth needs to be reflected within this project.				CoLC supporting.
Shaping Growth & Development through quality Place-based Design	Michael Hurtley	<p>28 June 2019: Housing Design Conversation event held, organised by LCC, CoLC and RIBA East Midlands to consider how to drive up quality design in the delivery of the 100,000 needed to meet growth needs in Greater Lincolnshire. Presentations provided by stakeholders, including RIBA, Homes England, Lincolnshire Society of Architects and Kate Ellis. Workshops held to discuss how to promote quality housing design in Greater Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Output of Housing Design Conversation to include a report of the outputs of event and to establish a collection of all associated local, regional and national policy documents informing quality design.</p>	<p>Development of follow up event towards the end of the year.</p> <p>20th September 2019 Lincolnshire Design Review meeting arranged</p>		None	Partnership approach so no COLC Project Brief

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
Greyfriars PH – Neil Murray	Phil Quiggins	<p>2017: Viability study complete March HLF project Enquiry Submitted for larger bid</p> <p>October 2018: Options report to Exec</p> <p>March 2019: Progressing to second round of HLF bid</p> <p>March 2019: Submit HLF stage 2 bid.</p> <p>May 2019: AMF bid submission.</p> <p>August 2019: Executive report to agree funding.</p>	<p>Heads of terms being negotiated.</p> <p>Partnership agreements being negotiated for HLF1 and 2 stages with Heritage Lincs.</p> <p>Partnership agreement has now been signed.</p> <p>Developing a grant bid submission, working in partnership with Heritage Lincs.</p> <p>Taking grant bid submission to exec. 28th October 2019.</p>	Green Placed on hold	£15,000 (Stage 1 – All spent)	Yes
Waterside East PH – Neil Murray	Maria Clayton	<p>New phase 2 project– to be scoped and project brief developed in due course</p> <p>CoLC purchasing EA offices with the current intention of converting in flats. The bid is to be made by 18th April 2018.</p> <p>Summer 2019: Project plan to be developed</p>	Concept work is underway and delivery is being prioritised as part of the post 2020 work programme.			Pending
Retail assessment PH – Neil Murray	Maria Clayton	<p>New phase 2 project– to be scoped and project brief developed in due course</p>	The need and scope of the Assessment is to be considered in context of Central Lincolnshire Local Plan review and the emerging City Centre Vibrancy work,			2019/2020

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
			delivery of which is being prioritised as part of the post 2020 work programme.			
Creative Industries feasibility study)	Jo Walker (Lead contact)	<p>24 May 2018: Tender issued by University</p> <p>22 Jun 2018: Closing date for quotes and proposals</p> <p>28 Jun 2018: Supplier interviews or presentations</p> <p>09 Jul 2018: Inception meeting with chosen provider</p> <p>30 Jan 2019: Consultants to present evidence.</p> <p>30 April 2019: Completion of Phase 1</p> <p>30 June 2019: Completion of feasibility study</p> <p>July 2019: Jo Walker met with Kate Bell, Simon Walters and Suckhy Johal</p> <p>Phase 2 brief has been circulated to Jo Walker who has provided feedback on this.</p>	<p>Led by the University. CoLC is supporting. This has been linked to the Sincil Bank Regeneration Scheme (Vison 2020 project) because the likely location of a hub is Sincil Bank.</p> <p>Tom Fleming Creative Consultancy have been appointed and feasibility study is underway. Inception meeting with partners has taken place and currently they are meeting local stakeholders and holding wider consultation events.</p> <p>Consultants met with the project board to present the findings from phase 1 and initial views on phase 2 of the feasibility study.</p> <p>Presentation to GLLEP was given May 2019</p> <p>Consultation report was given to CMT on 11th June.</p> <p>Phase 1 (research & analysis of the opportunity/shortlist of sites) is complete. Awaiting report, remains outstanding.</p>	Amber		Yes

Appendix B

Economic Growth Monitoring Table – October 2019

Updated: 13.09.19

Project name	Project manager	Milestones	CMT Champion update of progress against milestones	RAGB	Budget and spend to date	Project brief saved to Vision 2020 drive
			<p>Phase 2 has now started. This includes further work to establish feasibility of creative workspace (for production and retail), with a focus on St Marks, Tentercroft Street and Central Market (as retail outlet).</p> <p>Placing an expression of interest ERDF bid for £800k match fund from private sector for a creative industry production fund as part of St Marks works.</p>			

Appendix C Contextual Indicators

Table 1 Performance against ENA targets/assumptions

ENA target/presumption/ measure	Indicator	Baseline (2012 unless otherwise stated)	data report 2018	data report 2019	RAG rating	Notes
JOB GROWTH						
7% FTE job growth target for Lincoln 2012-2036 The Lincoln job growth target of is the basis for establishing Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Economic and housing need.	*Nomis Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces 2012 baseline. Latest 2017 ** Nomis Total Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. Data excludes farm-based agriculture 2015 baseline Latest 2017	*58,000 (Lincoln) **55,000 (Lincoln)	*64,000 Lincoln 10% increase **55,000 Lincoln	*63,000 Lincoln 8.6% increase from baseline **56,000		Lincoln's overall FTE jobs growth from a 2015 baseline is at 8.6 % - a reduction on last year's increase but still above the ENA forecast target of 7% by 2036.
11% FTE job growth target 2012-2036 As above the Central Lincolnshire growth target is the basis for establishing Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Economic and housing needs.	*Nomis Total No. of jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces Latest 2017 ** Nomis total No. of Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. Data excludes farm-based agriculture Baseline 2015 Latest 2017	*132,000 (CL) **116,000 (CL)	*144,000 (CL) 9.1% increase **117,000 (CL)	*146,000 (CL) 10.6% increase *516000 (GLLEP) **120000 (CL) **424000 (GLLEP)		Central Lincolnshire's overall FTE jobs growth from a 2015 baseline is around the 11% ENA forecast target.
POPULATION GROWTH						
Population Projection presumption used 2012 population projections identifying a 2012 baseline of 95,000 and forecast of 104,000 by 2036	Nomis; total number of residents ONS Population estimates 2012 baseline. Latest 2018 2012 population projection for 2019 was 98,300	95600	98400	99,000		Latest Nomis population figures for 2018 are in line with the 2012 population forecast figures used in the ENA.
LABOUR MARKET						
Employment Rate ENA identified Lincoln had higher than average employment rate across CL and exceeded the LEP average This baseline was deemed acceptable.	*Nomis ; % of those aged 16-64 economically active Baseline April 12-March 2013. Latest April 18-March 19	*77.5% (Lincoln) *76.0% (CL) *77.5% (GL)	*74.6% (Lincoln) *76.8% (CL) *78.6% (GL)	*70.7% (Lincoln) *79.7% (CL) *78.2% (GLLEP)		Employment/economically active rate in Lincoln has reduced by 7 % from the 2012 baseline, although there has been growth of 1 to 2 % across Central Lincolnshire and the GLLEP area. This may be partly explained by a changing demographic and growth in student populations (4900 in 2012 and 9100 in 2019) Employment rate reduction is also not mirrored by high and growing unemployment rates indicating the trend in the former is not a key labour market issue. A review of the baseline and target is recommended as part of the Local Plan refresh.
Unemployment Rate ENA identified Lincoln had lowest rate in CL and was below the LEP average This baseline was deemed acceptable.	*Nomis : No. of Unemployment benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age Baseline April 2012 Latest July 2019	*5.1% (Lincoln) *5.8% (CL) *6.7% (GLEP)	*3% (Lincoln) *2.06% (CL) *2.4% (GL)	*3.6% (Lincoln) *2.7% (CL) *2.9% (GLLEP)		Unemployment rate is lower than the 2012 baseline at 3.6%, but now slightly above CL rate of 2.7% and GLLEP rate of 2.9%. This is not viewed as a significant issue as rates lower than about 2.5% may have implications for local businesses in terms of recruitment and maintaining staff levels.
Inactivity Rate ENA identified this figure as lower than CL and LEP average RAG rated green This baseline was deemed acceptable.	Nomis : numbers those aged 16-64 as a proportion of those economically inactive. Baseline April 12-April 13 Latest April 18- Mar 19	22.2% (Lincoln) 25.7 % (CL) 22.2% (GL)	25.4% (Lincoln) 23.16% (CL) 21.4% (GL)	29.3% (Lincoln) 20.3% (CL) 21.8% (GLLEP)		Inactivity rate has risen from last year by 4% and is 7% higher than the 2012 baseline. This rise may in part be explained by the growth in student populations between 2012 and 2019.

						Again as the increase inactivity rate is not mirrored with a corresponding increase in the unemployment rate it is not viewed as a concern.
Skill levels ENA identified a skills profile below CL and national averages and high proportion of residents with low level qualifications. This baseline was deemed unacceptable and in need of improvement.	NVQ L2+ Nomis ; Proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 qualifications with NVQ L2 and above Baseline Jan 12-Dec 13 Latest Jan 18-Dec18	68.9% (Lincoln) 71.9% (CL) 68.7% (GL) 71.8 (GB)	69.4% (Lincoln) 71.5% (CL) 66.7% (GL) 74.7% (GB)	71.6% (Lincoln) 73.9% (CL) 67.7% (GLLEP) 74.9% (GB)		There has been a 2% increase in people qualified to NVQ level 2 and above and a 2% rise from the 2012 baseline. Although above the levels for the GLLEP area Lincoln is still below Central Lincoln and national levels i.e. there has been little change from the 2012 baseline which the ENA identified as an issue to be addressed.
	NVQ L4+ Nomis ; Proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 qualifications with NVQ L4 and above Baseline Jan 12-Dec13 Latest Jan 18-Dec 18	25.5% (Lincoln) 29.8% (CL) 25.1% (GL) 34.21% (GB)	32.7% (Lincoln) 33.26% (CL) 27.2% (GL) 38.6% (GB)	24.2% (Lincoln) 31.1% (CL) 28.0% (GLLEP) 39.3% (GB)		There has been an 8.5% drop in the number of people qualified to NVQ L4 between 2017 and 2018 meaning NVQ level 4 levels are now lower than the 2012 ENA baseline. There was also a slight reduction of 1% in the 2018 indicator within Central Lincolnshire from the previous year, and only a 1 % increase against the 2012 ENA baseline figure This is in the context of increases of 3% and 5% respectively across the GLLEP area and nationally. The impact of the apprenticeship levy introduced in 2016 on this indicator and the NVQ level 2 and above qualifications (below) over the next few years will be worth monitoring. A review of the baseline and target is recommended as part of the Local Plan refresh.
Current Economic performance						
Jobs Density ENA identified Lincoln as having significantly higher employment density than CL and GLEP. This baseline was deemed acceptable.	*Nomis: Job density as the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. Baseline 2012 Latest 2017	0.89 (Lincoln) 0.70 (CL) 0.72 (GLEP)	0.97 (Lincoln) 0.75 (CL) 0.77 (GLEP)	0.94 (Lincoln) 0.75 (CL) 0.79 (GLLEP)		There is currently .94 of a job per working age person in Lincoln, this is the highest job density within CL and GLLEP, which is to be expected given the urban nature of the District. There is no significant change from the 2012 baseline which was acceptable.
Business density ENA identified that Lincoln had the low business density significantly below that of CL and the GLEP. This was linked to high levels of business deaths and low survival rates. This baseline was deemed unacceptable and in need of improvement	*Annual business register survey ; Number of businesses (enterprises) per 1,000 working age people Baseline 2012. Latest 2017 ** Annual business register survey Enterprises created in 2011 (that survived until 2014) *** Annual business register survey Enterprises created in 2013 (that survived until 2016) **** Annual business register survey Enterprises created in 2014 (that survived until 2017) 3 year survival rate	*38 (Lincoln) *52 (CL) *53 (GL) ** 54% (*135 Lincoln)	*43 (Lincoln) *55 (CL) *59 (GL) *** 55.8% (265 Lincoln)	55 (Lincoln) 66 (CL) 72 (GLLEP) **** 62.16% (230 Lincoln)		The business density has increased by just under 3% from the 2012 baseline. However it is still lower than that of the CL and the GLEP.
Highly skilled occupations ENA identified Lincoln had acceptable representation of highly skilled occupations in comparison with CL and the GLEP.	*Nomis : Sco 2010 Major group 1-3. 1 Managers, directors and senior officials 2 Professional occupations 3 Associate professional & technical Highest skilled	* 33.8% (Lincoln) 39.1% (CL) 33.55 (GL)	*37.5% (Lincoln) 39.5 % (CL) 37.3% (GL)	*32.4% (Lincoln) *38.2% * (CL) *37.5% (GLLEP)		The percentage of people of working age in higher skilled occupations has dropped by 5% from last year and is now slightly lower at 32.4%

<p>This baseline was deemed acceptable.</p>	<p>employment occupations) as a percentage of all persons in employment</p> <p>** Nomis : Sco 2010 major group 4-5. 4 Administrative & secretarial 5 Skilled trades occupations Baseline April 2012 to March 2013 Latest April 2019-March 2019</p>	<p>**11% (Lincoln) 16.5% (CL) 21.3 % (GL)</p>	<p>** 23.1% (Lincoln) 24.8% (CL) 21.6% (GL)</p>	<p>**17.9% (Lincoln) **20.2% (CL) **21.2% (GLLEP)</p>		<p>than the 2012 baseline of 33.8%, which the ENA identified as acceptable.</p> <p>This is a similar picture to CL. There has however been a 3% increase across the GLLEP area since 2012.</p>
<p>ENA identified that Lincoln had higher than resident based earnings (£20,635 pa) And that these exceeded those of CL and GLEP, although both workplace and resident earnings are lower than national average. This baseline was deemed acceptable.</p>	<p>Average Annual Workplace Earnings Nomis Gross weekly full time pay Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area. baseline 2012 (GLEP 2014) Latest 2018</p> <p>**Nomis Gross weekly full time pay Median earnings in pounds for employees living in Lincoln Latest 2018</p>	<p>£478.4 (Lincoln) £447.1 (CL) £467.8 (GLEP) £508.9(Nat)</p> <p>£458.6 (Lincoln) £471.7 (CL) £483.1 (GLEP) £508.3 (GB)</p>	<p>£498.8 (Lincoln) £492.6 (CL) £473.9 (GLEP) £552.9 (NAT)</p> <p>£452.2 (Lincoln) £507.5 (CL) £491.2 (GLLEP) £552.3 (GB)</p>	<p>£500.8 (Lincoln) £492.8 (CL) £490.0 (GLLEP) £570.9 (GB)</p> <p>**£457.2 (Lincoln) **£515.9 (CL) **£505.0 (GLLEP) **£571.1 (GB)</p>		<p>Average Annual workplace earnings have increased slightly since last year and remain higher than the 2012 baseline. This reflects the CL, GLLEP and national picture.</p> <p>Employer wage levels are however higher than the average's for CL and the GLLEP area, but still below national averages.</p> <p>Medium earnings of Lincoln residents have increased slightly from last year and are slightly above the 2012 baseline. However they are still lower than average earnings across CL and the GLLEP area and significantly below the national average.</p>

Appendix C Contextual Indicators

Table 2 Performance against ENA Sector job losses and gains predictions for Lincoln

	ENA identified target/presumption/measure/notes	ENA forecast job change for plan period 2012-2036		*Nomis 2015 Actual jobs(baseline)	*Nomis 2016 Actual jobs	*Nomis 2017 Actual jobs	Actual job change 2015 to 2017		RAG rating	Notes
		No	%				No	%		
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-9	-5%	-	-	-	-	0%		No data available due to small sample size. No issues expected for the local economy.
B : Mining and quarrying		-6	-50%	10	0	5	-5	-50%		Employment reduction between 2015 and 2017 is in line with that forecast in the ENA over the plan period. No implications expected for the local economy.
C : Manufacturing	Identified as a main employment sector 7%	-880	-25%	4500	4000	4500	0	0%		No losses against 2015 baseline in context of an expected 25% loss over the plan period. As this sector is identified as one of Lincoln's main employment sectors this is a positive implication for the local economy.
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		-8	-23%	40	40	75	35	-12.5%		Decrease of 12.5% against 2015 baseline, in context of predicted 23% loss over the plan period. Rate of loss is not currently as great as predicted.
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		-43	-4%	1000	1000	1000	-	0%		No losses against 2015 baseline in context of an expected 4% loss over the plan period.
F : Construction		304	15%	2000	2000	1750	-250	-12.5%		Decrease in employment of 12.5 % from the 2015 baseline in context of a predicted 15% increase in job growth over the plan period.
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Identified as a main employment sector 20%	801	10%	10000	10000	9000	-1000	-10%		Decrease of 10% in employment from 2015 baseline in context of a forecast 10% growth in jobs. This sector is a main employer for the City so possible negative implications for the City's economy.
H : Transportation and storage		-48	-4%	1250	1250	1500	250	20%		Increase of 20% from 2015 baseline in context of expected 4% reduction over the plan period. This may be a sector to monitor as potential 'new' growth sector for Lincoln/CL in the context of the Midland's Connect A46 economic corridor proposals and strengthening of the Immingham ports.
I : Accommodation and food service activities	Identified as a main employment sector 7% identified key future job growth sector	279	12%	4000	5000	4500	500	12.5%		Increase of 12.5% against 2015 baseline which is slightly above the increase forecast over the plan period. This sector is a main employer within the City and likely growth sector likely to benefit from the GLEPs proposed Tourism Sector deal.
J : Information and communication	identified key future job growth sector	328	29%	1500	1250	1500	-	0%		No change from the 2015 baseline against a forecast 29% increase over the plan period. This sector was identified in the ENA as a key future job growth sector.
K : Financial and insurance activities	Identified as a main employment sector 16%	-134	-16%	900	500	900	-	0%		No change from the 2015 baseline against a forecast decline of 16% over the plan period. AS a main employment sector this is a positive for the local economy.
L : Real estate activities	identified key future job growth sector	143	41%	500	450	600	100	20%		An increase in job growth of 20% from the 2015 baseline is below the forecast increase of 41% over the plan period. This sector was identified as a key further job growth sector
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	identified key future job growth sector	1,202	41%	2500	3000	3000	500	20%		Although a 20% growth in jobs since the 2015 baseline this is still below the 34% forecast increase over the plan period. This sector is identified as a key future job growth sector.
N : Administrative and support service activities		-182	-5%	5000	5000	6000	1000	20%		An increase in growth from the 2015 baseline in the context of a forecast loss of 5% over the plan period.
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Identified as a main employment sector 37%	-498	-17%	3500	3500	3000	-500	-14.2%		Decrease of 14% in job growth against 2015 baseline in context of a forecast 17% reduction over the plan period. This sector is a main employer.
P : Education		99	2%	6000	6000	5000	-1000	-16.6%		Decrease of 17% job growth since 2015 in the context of an expected 2% increase over the plan period.
Q : Human health and social work activities		1208	15%	10000	10000	11000	1000	10%		A 10% increase in job growth since 2015 in the context of a forecast growth of 15% over the plan period.
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	identified key future job growth sector	228	34%	1000	1250	1000	-	0%		No growth form the 2015 baseline in the context of a forecast 34% increase in jobs growth over the plan period.
S : Other service activities	identified key future job growth sector	377	23%	1250	1000	1250	-	0%		No job growth against a 2015 baseline in context of 23% expected growth by 2036
TOTAL	ENA forecast job growth to be a net gain of 3162 new jobs over 24 years, equivalent to 132 jobs pa	3162	7%	54950	55240	55580	630	1.1%		

* Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces
Data excludes farm-based agriculture

PEFORMANCE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**3 OCTOBER 2019**

SUBJECT: WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2019/20

DIRECTORATE: CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK

LEAD OFFICER: CLARE STAIT, DEMOCRATIC SERVICES OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present members with the Performance Scrutiny Committee work programme for 2019/20 (Appendix A).

2. Background

- 2.1 The work programme for the Performance Scrutiny Committee is put forward annually for approval by Council. The work programme is then regularly updated throughout the year in consultation with the Performance Scrutiny Committee and its chair.
- 2.2 Items have been scheduled in accordance with the existing work programme and officers' guidance regarding the meetings at which the most up-to-date information can be reported to the committee.
- 2.3 The work programme includes the list of portfolio holders under scrutiny.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That members offer any relevant comments or changes on the proposed work programme.

Key Decision No

Do the Exempt Information Categories Apply No

Call In and Urgency: Is the decision one to which Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply? No

Does the report contain Appendices? Yes

If Yes, how many Appendices? 1

Lead Officer: Clare Stait, Democratic Services Officer
Telephone 873239

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5 June 2019 (Monitoring Overview)

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Vision 2020 Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Confirmation of Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20 – Update	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Monitoring Items		
Financial Performance (Detailed): Outturn 2018/19 Quarter 4	Jaclyn Gibson/ Colleen Warren	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Strategic Performance Measures	Graham Rose	
Performance Monitoring Outturn 2018/19 Quarter 4	Pat Jukes	Quarterly Report-Professional High Performing Services
Treasury Management Stewardship and Actual Prudential Indicators Report 2018/19 (Outturn)	Jaclyn Gibson/Colleen Warren	Six Monthly Report Professional High Performing Services
Strategic Risk Register – Quarterly Report	Jaclyn Gibson/Colleen Warren	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Corporate Performance Targets	Pat Jukes	Report-Professional High Performing Services
Introduction of a New Homelessness Act (deferred from 28 March 2019)	Alison Timmins	

11 July 2019

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Confirmation of Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20 – Update	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Portfolio Performance Overview	Pat Jukes	Regular Report Professional High Performing Services
Portfolio Under Scrutiny Session – Our People and Resources	Portfolio Holder	Annual Session Professional High Performing Services
Monitoring Item(s)		
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Annual Report 2018/19 including Financial Update	Toby Forbes-Turner	Annual Report Lets Drive Economic Growth

22 August 2019 (Monitoring Overview)

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Confirmation of Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Monitoring Items		
Financial Performance (Detailed) – Quarterly Monitoring: Quarter 1	Colleen Warren	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Performance Quarterly Monitoring: Quarter 1	Pat Jukes	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Quarterly Strategic Risk Register Report-Quarter1	Jaclyn Gibson	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Revenues and Benefits Shared Service Update	Martin Walmsley	Annual Report Professional High Performing Services
Income/Arrears Monitoring report	Martin Walmsley	Annual Report Professional High Performing Services
Christmas Market Outturn Report 2018 (deferred from 11 July)	Simon Colburn	Annual Report Lets Drive Economic Growth
Car Parking Income Generation Strategy	Simon Walters	

3 October 2019 (Thematic Reviews)

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20 – Update	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Portfolio Under Scrutiny Session – Economic Growth	Portfolio Holder	Annual Session Lets Drive Economic Growth
Economic Growth Vision 2020 Progress Report	Kate Ellis	Regular Report Lets Drive Economic Growth
Other Item(s)		
Pre-Christmas Market 2020 verbal event report	Simon Colburn	Requested Lets Drive Economic Growth
The Lincoln City Profile	Pat Jukes/Nathan Walker	Professional High Performing Services

21 November 2019 (Monitoring Overview)

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20 – Update	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Portfolio Under Scrutiny Session – Reducing Inequality	Portfolio Holder	Annual Session Lets Reduce Inequality
Reduce Inequality Vision 2020 Progress Report	Angela Andrews	Regular Report Lets Reduce Inequality
City of Lincoln Council Annual Report 2019 (moved from August)	Angela Andrews	Regular Report
Monitoring Items		
Financial Performance (Detailed) – Quarterly Monitoring: Quarter 2	Colleen Warren	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Performance Quarterly Monitoring: Quarter 2	Nathan Walker	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Strategic Risk Register – Quarterly Report Quarter 2	Jaclyn Gibson	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services Services
Treasury Management and Prudential Code Update Report – Half Yearly Report	Colleen Warren	Half Yearly Report Professional High Performing Services
Scrutiny Annual Report	Democratic Services	Annual Report Professional High Performing Services
Other Items:		
Budget Theme Group – Nominees	Jaclyn Gibson	Annual Appointment Professional High Performing Services

23 January 2020

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20 - Update	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Portfolio Under Scrutiny Session – Quality Housing	Portfolio Holder	Annual Session Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Quality Housing Vision 2020 Progress Report	Kate Ellis/Daren Turner	Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Monitoring Item(s)		
Performance Report-HRS	Gareth Griffiths	Annual Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Homelessness Act 2018	Alison Timmins	Annual Progress Report Quality Housing

20 February 2020 (Monitoring Overview)

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Work Programme for 2019-20 - Update	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Portfolio Under Scrutiny Session – Remarkable Place	Portfolio Holder	Annual Session Lets Enhance Our Remarkable Place
Remarkable Place Vision 2020 Progress Report	Simon Walters	Regular Report Lets Enhance Our Remarkable Place
Monitoring Items		
Financial Performance (Detailed) – Quarterly Monitoring: Quarter 3	Colleen Warren	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Performance Quarterly Monitoring: Quarter 3	Pat Jukes	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Strategic Risk Register – Quarterly Report Quarter 3	Colleen Warren	Quarterly Report Professional High Performing Services
Feedback from Budget Review Group	Colleen Warren	Annual Report Professional High Performing Services

Item(s)	Responsible Person(s)	Strategic Priority/ Comments
Standard Items		
Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee Minutes	Democratic Services	Regular Report Lets Deliver Quality Housing
Draft Work Programme for 2020/21	Democratic Services	Regular Report
Portfolio Under Scrutiny Session – Customer Experience and Review	Portfolio Holder	Annual Session Vision 2020 (Mixed)
High Performing Services Vision 2020 Progress Report	Angela Andrews	Annual Progress Report Professional High Performing Services
Strategic Performance Measures	Pat Jukes	Professional High Performing Services
Other item(s)		
Christmas Market 2019 Outturn Report	Simon Colburn	Annual Report Lets Drive Economic Growth
Section 106 Contributions Update	Nicola Collins	Annual Report Lets Drive Economic Growth

Portfolio Under Scrutiny Sessions

Date	Portfolio
11 July 2019	Our People and Resources
3 October 2019	Economic Growth
21 November 2019	Reducing Inequality
23 January 2020	Housing
20 February 2020	Remarkable Place
26 March 2020	Customer Experience and Review

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