

EXECUTIVE

Monday, 22 July 2024

6.00 pm

Committee Room 4, City Hall

Membership: Councillors Naomi Tweddle (Chair), Donald Nannestad (Vice-Chair), Sue Burke, Bob Bushell, Rebecca Longbottom and Joshua Wells

Officers attending: Angela Andrews, Democratic Services, Kate Ellis, Jaclyn Gibson, Daren Turner, Simon Walters, Louise Simpson and Carolyn Wheeler

A G E N D A

PLEASE NOTE THIS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN COMMITTEE ROOM 4

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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.	
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You are asked to resolve that the press and public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the following items because it is likely that if members of the press or public were present, there would be disclosure to them of 'exempt information'.

In accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, notice is hereby given of items which will be considered in private, for which either 28 days' notice has been given or approval has been granted by the appropriate person specified in the Regulations. For further details please visit our website at <http://www.lincoln.gov.uk> or contact Democratic Services at City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln.

These items are being considered in private as it is likely that exempt information may be disclosed, as defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. No representations have been received in relation to the proposal to consider these items in private.

SECTION B

OUR PEOPLE AND RESOURCES

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| 8. Western Growth Corridor Scheme Delivery - Phase 1A & Phase 1B | 221 - 244 |
| [Exempt Para 3] | |

Present: Councillor Naomi Tweddle (*in the Chair*),
Councillor Donald Nannestad, Councillor Sue Burke,
Councillor Bob Bushell, Councillor Rebecca Longbottom
and Councillor Joshua Wells

Apologies for Absence: None.

1. Confirmation of Minutes - 15 April 2024

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 15 April 2024 be confirmed and signed by the Chair as a true record.

2. Thank you - Ric Metcalfe

Councillor Naomi Tweddle, newly elected Leader of the Council, paid tribute to the tremendous service her pre-decessor Ric Metcalfe had given as Leader of the Council over many years, and she wished him a very happy retirement.

3. Declarations of Interest

No declarations of interest were received.

4. Quarter 4 2023/24 Operational Performance Report

Purpose of the Report

To present an outturn summary of the Council's operational performance in quarter four of 2023/24.

Decision

1. That the achievements and challenges identified in the Quarter 4 2023/24 operational performance report be noted.
2. It be confirmed that the format of the performance report continued to meet requirements.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None were considered.

Reasons for the Decision

Regular monitoring of the council's performance was a key component of the Local Performance Management Framework. This report covered the key strategic performance measures identified by members and Corporate Management Team (CMT) as of strategic importance.

The outturn summary report detailed performance against a total of 76 measures across the directorates Chief Executive's, Communities and Environment and Housing and Investment. In total 58 performance measures out of the 76 were monitored against targets, of which 16 were below target; 11 were within target

boundaries; 31 had met or exceeded a higher target; 18 measures were recorded as volumetric, and there were no measures recorded as data not available for this quarter.

Out of the 76 performance measures monitored during the quarter with 58 targets allocated to them, 42 (72.4%) were within or exceeding the targets set.

The Quarter 4 2023/24 Operational Performance Report found at Appendix A to the officer's report detailed those targeted measures with performance above or below target by each directorate at the end of the fourth quarter of 2023/24, and the reasonings behind the performance outturns.

In addition to the directorate performance measures, the report also detailed the performance outturns for corporate performance measures. These measures focussed on areas of resources, health & wellbeing, sickness, complaints (including Ombudsman rulings) and compliments.

To support the full operational performance report, a full list of all performance measure outturns and supporting performance commentary was provided at Appendix B, together with those performance measures performing within target boundary at the end of the quarter (acceptable performance) and the outturns for all performance measures recorded as volumetric (untargeted).

5. Financial Performance - Outturn 2023/24

Purpose of Report

To present the provisional 2023/24 financial outturn position on the Council's revenue and capital budgets, including General Fund, Housing Revenue Account, Housing Repairs Service and Capital Programmes.

This report provided the Executive with a summary of actual income and expenditure compared to the revised budget and how any surpluses had been allocated to reserves.

Executive should note that the financial outturn was still subject to Audit by KPMG, the Council's external auditors.

Decision

1. That the provisional 2023/24 financial outturn for the General Fund, Housing Revenue Account (HRA), Housing Repairs Service and Capital Programmes as set out in sections 3-7 of the officer's report, and in particular the reasons for any variances, be noted.
2. That the General Fund carry forward requests as detailed in paragraph 3.7 of the officer's report be approved.
3. That the proposed transfer to General Fund and HRA earmarked reserves as detailed in paragraphs 3.8 and 4.7 of the officer's report be noted.
4. That the financial changes to the General Investment Programme and Housing Investment Programme as approved by the Chief Finance Officer detailed in paragraphs, 7.6, and 7.13 of the officer's report be noted.

5. That the financial changes to the General Investment Programme and the Housing Investment Programme that were above the limit delegated to the Chief Finance Officer, as detailed in paragraphs 7.5, 7.11 and 7.12 of the officer's report, be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None.

Reason for Decision

During the last quarter of 2023/24, the position on the General Fund, Housing Revenue Account and Housing Repairs Service had remained positive with budget surpluses achieved across both the General Fund and HRA at the end of the financial year.

Despite this positive outturn position the Council continued to face escalating cost pressures, above those already factored into the MTFS. The positive outturn in 2023/24 had been largely driven by investment income with interest rates continuing above the levels assumed within the MTFS, with other overachieved income in the General Fund. This would not be the case in 2024/25 with budgets adjusted to reflect the base rate forecast, as such strong financial discipline and delivery of the significant savings targets underpinning the MTFS would remain critical in ensuring the Council maintained a sustainable financial position in the medium term.

A summary of the financial position of the Council for the financial year 2023/24 was outlined at paragraph 2.4 of the officer's report, together with the detailed financial position shown in sections 3-7 and accompanying appendices to the officer's report.

Updates were reported as follows:

General Fund Revenue Account

For 2023/24 the Council's net General Fund revenue budget was set at £14,402,660 including a planned contribution to balances of £191,110, resulting in an estimated level of general balances at the year-end of £2,228,739 (after allowing for the 2022/23 outturn position).

The financial performance quarterly monitoring report for the 3rd quarter predicted an underspend against the revised budget of £476,652 (before additional transfers to earmarked reserves and carry forward requests). The provisional outturn for 2023/24 now indicated an improvement of £383,314 (before additional transfers to earmarked reserves and carry forwards requests). Based on this position, additional transfers to earmarked reserves, and carry forward requests, totalling £843,547 had been proposed resulting in an overall budget underspend of £16,419. This represented a variance against the revised budget of 1%.

There were a number of variations in income and expenditure against the approved budget; key variations were detailed at paragraphs 3.3- 3.5 of the report, with the main variances provided at Appendix B to the report.

In response to the key cost pressures that had occurred in 2023/24; the additional staff costs arising as a result of the pay award were unavoidable, and the levels of income in relation to development in the city were primarily driven by economic factors, both of which had required the resetting of budgets for 2024/25 (this was taken into account in the latest MTFS). However, in relation to the increasing cost of housing benefits which the Council was bearing the Corporate Management Team had commissioned a range of responses, these would focus on both managing the demand for temporary accommodation as well as exploring options to increase the supply of suitable accommodation to reduce the reliance on costly bed and breakfast usage. In addition, careful review of all supported accommodation claims was in place to ensure the appropriate levels of housing benefit were awarded.

Carry Forward Requests

Financial Procedure Rules allowed Assistant Directors to carry forward any budget provision not utilised during the financial year, to be used for the same purpose, in future years subject to their Directorate as a whole not being overspent. Following confirmation of the final cash limited outturn for each Directorate in 2023/24 a list of requests (which would be transferred from the surplus to earmarked reserves for drawdown in future years) totalled £281,227, as detailed at paragraph 3.7 of the officer's report:

All of the carry forward requests were reflected in the provisional outturn of £16,419 budget underspend.

Transfers to Reserves

In addition to the above carry forward requests, a number of requests for additional transfers to reserves had been made, whereby Directorates had requested a transfer to a new, or existing, reserve for a number of underspent budgets, to be used for alternative purposes or to mitigate risks, in future years subject to their Directorate as a whole not being overspent. Following confirmation of the final cash limited outturn a list of requests totalled £562,320 as detailed at paragraph 3.8 of the officer's report.

All of the transfers to reserves were reflected in the provisional outturn of £16,419 budget underspend.

Towards Financial Sustainability Programme

The savings target included in the MTFS for 2023/24 was £185,210. Progress against this target, based on the provisional outturn performance showed that secured savings totalled £247,670. This resulted in an under-achievement of £62,460. Despite this under-achievement, the General Fund had out-turned in an overall positive position. A summary of the specific reviews that had contributed to this target were shown in Appendix K.

Housing Revenue Account

For 2023/24 the Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) net revenue budget was set with a planned contribution from balances of £58,930, resulting in an estimated level of general balances at the year-end of £1,125,516 (after allowing for the outturn position).

The financial performance quarterly monitoring report for the 3rd quarter predicted an underspend of £13,787. The provisional outturn for 2023/24 now indicated an improvement of £19,515, resulting in an overall budget underspend of £5,728 (including additional transfers to earmarked reserves). This would result in HRA balances as at 31st March 2024 of £1,131,244.

There were a significant number of variations in income and expenditure against the approved budget, as outlined at paragraph 4.3 - 4.5 of the officer's report, with full details of the main variances provided at Appendix D of the report.

In response to the key cost pressures that had occurred in 2023/24; the additional staff costs arising as a result of the pay award were unavoidable and had required the resetting of budgets for 2024/25 (this was taken into account in the latest MTFS). In relation to the additional costs transferred from the HRS, the Housing Directorate Management Team were commissioning work to review the individual repairs service areas, i.e. Aids & Adaptations, Voids, Responsive Repairs etc, in order to identify a range of specific mitigations to manage demand and cost drivers. In addition, work continued within the HRS to address the recruitment and retention challenges, (this also formed part of a wider scope of work developing the Council's Workforce Development Strategy), which was already seeing some success with a reduction in level of vacancies at the end of the financial year.

HRA Earmarked Reserves

The provisional outturn of a £5,728 budget underspend included a number of additional transfers to earmarked reserves, in addition to those transfers to/from earmarked reserves already approved and budgeted for as detailed at paragraph 4.7 of the officer's report.

Following contributions to earmarked reserves the underspend of £5,728 would result in HRA general balance of £1,131,244 as at 31st March 2024, remaining within prudent levels

The level of each of the current earmarked reserves, as at 31st March 2024 attached at Appendix G, took account of the contributions to earmarked reserves agreed as part of the revised budget and the drawdown of funding to cover expenditure, together with the additional transfers set out in para. 4.7 of the officer's report.

Housing Repairs Service

For 2023/24 the Council's Housing Repairs Service net revenue budget was set at zero, reflecting its full cost recovery nature.

The provisional outturn for 2023/24 showed a trading deficit of £288,844, an improvement of £263,218 since quarter three, which was repatriated to the HRA. Appendix E provided a forecast HRS summary with full details of the main variances provided within Appendix F, with key variances summarised at paragraph 5.2 of the officers report

The main contributory factor to the deficit was the ongoing recruitment and retention challenges, which were being felt not just by the council but across the construction industry as a whole. The inability to attract and retain staff resulted in a greater reliance on the use of sub-contractors to ensure service demands were

met. The cost of using subcontractors was more expensive than the HRS's own workforce, due to the ongoing impact of inflationary factors, a reduced national workforce and a reduced pool of contractors from which to secure services. These additional costs were therefore not fully offset by the vacancy savings achieved by not carrying out the work internally.

As the increased subcontractor costs were not reflected in the service hourly rate and overhead recovery was not recouped on sub-contractors this resulted in an under recovery of full costs from the HRA.

Whilst last year high vacancy levels, and the use of sub-contractors rather than the Council's own workforce, resulted in an underspend on materials for the Council, this year higher than anticipated inflation levels, an industry wide issue, and an expected increase in repairs jobs had resulted in a very small underspend.

The deficit also included the impact of the national pay award, which was significantly over and above the assumptions included within the MTFS as outlined in both the General Fund and HRA variances.

Due to the interconnection of the HRS and HRA the consequential costs in the HRA were ordinarily reduced, and therefore offset any repatriated deficit. However, due to the increased usage of more expensive sub-contractors and materials, and an increased volume of works, this was not the case this financial year, as detailed above, and there was a significant additional cost for repairs and maintenance of the housing stock that was being incurred by the HRA. This additional cost was currently being offset against the overall HRA position as set out in section 4 of the officer's report.

The main contributory factor for this deficit was the ongoing recruitment and retention issues, which were being felt across the industry, this resulted in a reliance on the use of sub-contractors. The cost of subcontractors was more expensive than the HRS's own workforce, due to the ongoing impact of Covid19, the current inflationary crisis and a reduced pool of contractors from which to secure services. These additional costs were therefore not fully offset by the vacancy and material savings achieved by not carrying out the work internally. These increased costs were further compounded by increased demands resulting from the higher level of voids currently being experienced, although this was partially offset by a reduction in responsive repairs works being requested.

Earmarked Reserves

Details of HRA Earmarked Reserves and their balances were set out at Appendix G of the officer's report, with further details in the MTFS 2024-2029 summarised at paragraph 6.2 of the officer's report

General Fund Investment Programme

The revised General Fund Investment Programme for 2023/24 amounted to £15,334m following the quarter three report. At quarter four, the programme had reduced by £3,702m to £11, 632m. A summary of the budget changes was detailed at paragraph 7.2 of the officer's report.

New projects added in quarter 4 had already received Executive approval as detailed at paragraph 7.5 of the officer's report

The Chief Finance Officer had delegated authority to approve financial changes up to an approved limit or to reprofile the budget under Financial Procedure Rules. The changes approved during Quarter 4 was detailed at paragraph 7.6 of the officer's report.

A summary of the provisional outturn position for the General Investment Programme at 31 March 2024 was detailed at paragraph 7.7 of the officer's report.

Overall spending on the General Investment Programme active schemes, excluding externally delivered schemes, for the final quarter of 2023/24 was £10.4m, which was 86% of the budget

Housing Investment Programme

The revised Housing Investment Programme for 2023/24 amounted to £16.120m following the Quarter 3 position. At Quarter 4 the programme had been decreased by £1.388m to £14.732m.

Changes over the approved limit at Quarter 4 which required approval by Executive were detailed at paragraph 7.11 and new projects added to the Housing Investment Programme which required Executive approval were detailed at paragraph 7.12 of the officer's report.

Financial changes approved during Quarter 4 delegated to the Chief Finance Officer under financial procedure rules up to an approved limit were detailed at paragraph 7.13 of the officer's report and a summary of the projected outturn position for the Housing Investment Programme was detailed at paragraph 7.14

The overall expenditure on the Housing Investment Programme for the final quarter 2023/24 was £14,732m which was 91.3% of the budget.

6. Treasury Management Stewardship and Actual Prudential Indicators Report 2023/24 (Outturn)

Purpose of Report

To consider the annual Treasury Management stewardship report, a requirement of the Council's reporting procedures under regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003. The report covered the treasury management activities and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2023/24.

The report met the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.

Decision

- (1) That the actual prudential indicators, as contained within Appendices A and B to the report be noted and recommended to Full Council for approval.
- (2) That the annual Treasury Management report for 2023/24 be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None.

Reasons for the Decision

During 2023/24 the Council complied with its legislative and regulatory requirements. The key prudential indicators for the year with comparators were detailed at paragraph 2.1 of the officer's report, together with other prudential and treasury indicators found at Appendix A and B.

The Chief Finance Officer had confirmed that borrowing had only been undertaken for a capital purpose and that the statutory borrowing limit, (the Authorised Limit) had not been breached.

The Council had adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector and operated its treasury management service in compliance with this Code and the above requirements. These required that the prime objective of treasury management activity was the effective management of risk, and that its borrowing activities were undertaken in a prudent, affordable and sustainable basis.

This report fulfilled the requirement of the Prudential Code to ensure adequate monitoring of the capital expenditure plans, prudential indicators (PIs) and treasury management response to these plans. It included a review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits in 2023/24 and showed the status of the Prudential Indicators at 31st March 2024. For the 2023/24 financial year the minimum reporting requirements were that members should receive the following reports:

- an annual Treasury Management Strategy in advance of the year (Council 28^h February 2023)
- a quarterly treasury update (Executive Q1 21st August 2023 & Q2 19th February 2024)
- a mid-year treasury update report (Executive 20th November 2023)
- an annual report following the year describing the activity compared to the strategy (this report)

The regulatory environment placed a greater onus on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities than in previous years. This report was important in that respect, as it provided details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlighted compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by members.

In compliance with the Prudential Code treasury management reports were scrutinised by Performance Scrutiny Committee and reviewed by the Executive prior to reporting to Full Council if required. Member training for the Performance Scrutiny and Audit Committees was undertaken on 30th January 2024 in order to support their roles in scrutinising the treasury management strategy and policies.

Key Issues to Note from Activity during 2023/24 were detailed at paragraph 4.2 of the officer's report.

7. Strategic Risk Register Quarterly Review

Purpose of Report

To provide a status report on the revised Strategic Risk Register as at the end of the fourth quarter 2023/24.

Decision

That the Council's strategic risks as at the end of quarter 4 2023/24, be noted.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None were considered. The Strategic Risk Register contained the key strategic risks to the delivery of the Council's medium and longer term priorities. A failure to monitor the action that was being taken to manage those risks would undermine the Council's governance arrangements.

Reasons for the Decision

An update of the Strategic Risk Register developed under the risk management approach of 'risk appetite', was last presented to Members in February 2024 and contained fourteen strategic risks as detailed within paragraph 3.1 of the officer's report.

Since reporting to Members in February, the Strategic Risk Register had been refreshed and updated by the Risk Owners and Corporate Management Team which had identified some positive movement in the Risk Register.

The updated register was contained with Part B of this agenda as a restricted document.

8. Exclusion of the Press and Public

RESOLVED that the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business because it was likely that if members of the public were present there would be a disclosure to them of 'exempt information' as defined by Section 100I and Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

9. Strategic Risk Register Quarterly Review

Purpose of Report

To receive the revised Strategic Risk Register as at the end of quarter 4 2023/24.

Decision

That the Council's strategic risks, as at the end of quarter 4 2023/24, be noted.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None were considered. The Strategic Risk Register contained the key strategic risks to the delivery of the Council's medium and longer term priorities. A failure

to monitor the action that was being taken to manage those risks would undermine the Council's governance arrangements.

Reasons for the Decision

The reasons for the decision were set out at Minute 121 above.

SUBJECT:	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRODUCTIVITY PLAN
DIRECTORATE:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK
REPORT AUTHORS:	JACLYN GIBSON, CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER, EMILY HOLMES, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, TRANSFORMATION & STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval to submit the Council's Productivity Plan. This has been developed in response to the Productivity in Local Government request from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).

2. Background

- 2.1 Productivity across all public services, including local government is reviewed by the Government. The Local Government Finance Settlement 2024/25 announced that Councils would be asked to produce productivity plans and correspondence was received on 16th April 2024 to formally start the process.
- 2.2 The submission deadline for plans is 19th July 2024. Given the need to rearrange some committee meetings following the announcement of the General Election, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities have confirmed that submission following July's Executive would be permitted for City of Lincoln Council's Plan.

3. Information

- 3.1 There was no prescribed format given for the presentation of the Productivity Plan but key areas to consider were presented in the request from Government. These can be summarised as;
- How services have been designed, delivered or transformed to make better use of resources
 - How Councils plan to use technology and make better use of data to improve decision making, service design and use of resources
 - Plans to reduce waste, be efficient and spend effectively.
 - Assurances on governance, financial approach and performance.
 - Any barriers to productivity that Government can help to reduce or remove.
- 3.2 The draft Productivity Plan in Appendix A provides a narrative of progress already made by the Council. It gives assurance on our approach, outlines next steps and articulates the challenges faced by local government as a sector and the specific impact this has on delivery of services and on our communities. It sets out areas that Government could consider to assist local councils to further improve productivity.

4. Strategic Priorities

- 4.1 Productivity and efficiencies impact delivery of all Strategic Priorities and services. The way that the Council operates is underpinned by the One Council approach which covers Organisational Development, Best Use of Assets, Technology & Creating Value Processes.

5. Organisational Impacts

5.1 Finance

There are no specific financial implications arising from the development of the Productivity Plans. This document highlights the Council's approach to financial planning, as set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

5.2 Legal

There are no direct legal implications arising from the development or submission of the Productivity Plans. The Government introduced the concept of productivity plans when it announced the Local Government Financial Settlement 2024/25. The Government requirement is that Productivity Plans are submitted to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Council's must ensure that there is member endorsement of the Plan before it is submitted.

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

There are no direct implications from the Productivity Plans.

6. Risk Implications

6.1 (i) Options Explored

Do not approve and publish the Productivity Plan. This is not recommended, as it would contravene the request from Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities.

6.2 (ii) Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach

There are no direct risks arising from the development or submission of the Productivity Plan.

7. Recommendation

- 7.1 That Executive approves the submission of the Council's Productivity Plan to the Government
- 7.2 That Executive approves the publication of the Productivity Plan on the Council's website following the submission.

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? 1

List of Background Papers: None

Lead Officers:

Jacyln Gibson, Chief Finance Officer
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Emily Kate Holmes, Assistant Director-
Transformation & Strategic Development
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Appendix A

City of Lincoln Productivity Plan

Our Approach

City of Lincoln Council has a clear vision, “Together, let’s deliver Lincoln’s ambitious future’ and Vision 2025, our corporate strategic plan has five key priorities;

- Let’s drive inclusive economic growth
- Let’s reduce all kinds of inequality
- Let’s deliver quality housing
- Let’s enhance our remarkable place
- Let’s address the challenge of climate change

Our priorities are set from a strong evidence base, a clear understanding of our place and communities and a commitment to providing services for residents who need it most.

This directly influences our financial approach. For example, in terms of Council Tax, the Council has a low council tax base due to 80% of properties being in Band A and B, this limits the level of overall council tax that can be raised. Maintaining a maximum entitlement to council tax support is currently a key initiative under priority, ‘Let’s Reduce all kinds of inequality’ with the Council understanding the impact this has on the ability to raise council tax. Additionally, the Council understands the careful balance between money held in reserves and balances and money used for the delivery of corporate priorities. The Council’s policy is to keep reserves and balances at a prudent level, to ensure money is not left as dormant and inaccessible for the delivery of services that meet the needs of our residents and to progress ambitions for the city, but while still recognising the need to maintain our financial sustainability. Providing vital services now and using funds available to invest in the city is a key intervention to manage future demand.

The delivery of our key priorities is underpinned by our ‘One Council’ approach which covers Organisational Development, Best Use of Assets, Technology and Creating Value Processes. This work programmes for these include;

- Understanding and meeting the needs of our many customers, including resident, visitors, businesses, workforce, public and voluntary organisations
- Instilling a website first culture and embracing digital technologies to improve service delivery across the organisation
- Delivering excellent and consistent customer services through multiple channels with customers choosing the most cost-effective method that meets their needs
- Redesigning services and project delivery to maximise efficiencies and improve customer experience

Supporting this work is a clear strategic approach to Value for Money and robust Governance arrangements. Our [Annual Governance Statement](#) for 2023/24 identified no significant governance issues during 2023/24. The council was provided with ‘Performing Well’ assurance for governance, risk and financial control through internal audit for 2023/24. [External Audit Annual Opinion](#) was published in 2024 in relation to financial year 2022/23 and states that the Council’s Statement of Accounts was legally compliant, no indicators were identified of any significant weakness in the Council’s Value for Money arrangements and no indicators were identified of any significant weakness in the Council’s Governance Arrangements.

In response to the challenging financial environment that local authorities have been working in for many years, we have developed robust plans to maintain a suitable financial position. The Towards Financial Stability (TFS) Programme has delivered annual revenue savings in excess of £10.5m since the onset of austerity measures, a significant reduction in overall net expenditure. This programme has enabled us to protect core services, allowed for continued significant investment in the City, delivered against Vision 2020 and Vision 2025 priorities and continued to maintain a sustainable financial position.

Our approach under TFS and One Council has included a focus on growth & investment, strong partnership working & collaboration and review of service delivery based on customer needs. Some examples to illustrate this include;

- The delivery of the Lincoln Transport Hub which includes a 1,000 space council operated multi-story car park, a 14 bay bus station and improved public realm connecting the train station and cycle hub. This development was a catalyst for the redevelopment of this quarter of the city, had direct investment from the Council to support growth in the economy and set out to achieve increased income of c£1m once the car park achieved capacity. The car park continues to be an important income stream.
- Improved service delivery and significant savings have been achieved through the Revenues and Benefits Shared Service, combining functions with a neighbouring district. The service delivered savings across the two councils of over £500k per annum and significantly improved performance levels and service delivery. This received an Excellence in Partnership Working IRRV Performance Award.
- Efficient use of the Council's property assets has delivered financial, service delivery and partnership working benefits through creating a Public Sector Hub at the Council's administrative headquarters. This hub provides a range of public and voluntary services under one roof for the benefit of our customers whilst also exceeding previous rental income. Additionally, the Council's Asset Rationalisation Programme robustly reviewed all Council land and property assets. Through disposal of some assets, the Council generated a capital receipt for re-investment into those assets generating a higher yield and reduced repairs and maintenance liabilities.
- Changes have also been made to the operating model within Customer Services. Customers now access face to face support by appointment rather than through a drop in facility. This has provided a more efficient service as staff availability is clear, wait times for customers has reduced and advisors can prepare in advance, allowing for the appropriate officer to be assigned to deal with the enquiry and arrange for any specialist support for vulnerable customers or those with identified needs. A new telephone system has been introduced which has also allowed a more efficient connection with service areas to reduce the time taken to respond to customer queries.
- This programme of work has also included some difficult decisions over the years in terms of which services we can continue to provide, whilst minimising the impact on services most needed by local residents and businesses, and with each year the challenge gets much harder.

Current and Future Work

Building on the work already undertaken, and to support further delivery of transformation and efficiencies, an internal service review has brought together teams covering policy, performance, data, business intelligence, business analysis, ICT, customer services and communications to underpin future work. This work has a clear focus on understanding customer needs through data, intelligence and customer engagement to ensure that any

changes or service redesign meets the changing needs of our customers. Understanding our customer needs helps us to provide the right services in the right way and avoid inefficiencies that can be caused by service failure as well as providing access to services that improves customer experience.

Quality data and evidence-based decision-making is important and underpins our decision making and financial planning. The annual [Lincoln City Profile](#) is a key corporate document that provides vital insight into aspects of the Council's external environment. Each year, the Profile offers up to date information on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and the challenges facing, Lincoln's population. Lincoln is a small urban area within a relatively affluent rural hinterland. This puts additional pressures on the services provided beyond the city due to the role of a city and its broader functions within a rural county. The Profile provides an evidence base that informs the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 corporate plan, will support development of its next corporate plan 'Vision 2030', and assists the council with other evidence-based decision making so that it can make the most effective use of its resources. [Performance Management](#) is robust and detailed allowing for clear identification of challenges and areas for improvement. Over the coming year we will be further reviewing operational service data and intelligence and feedback to identify processes or services that would benefit from process redesign or enhancements. Further channel shift, web accessibility and easier self -serve is another key focus, building on the online services already available and investigating new technologies that can help with automation and back-end integration. The benefits of channel shift from telephone to online will be considered alongside an understanding of the levels of digital exclusion in our communities and support for this is being developed alongside public and voluntary sector partners.

Our Project Management Model has also been reviewed and is being further developed to support large scale IT or digital projects by adopting agile ways of delivering these. Regular learning, review and development takes place.

There are some challenges with legacy ICT systems and a programme is in place and being further developed to address these across services.

A major Housing IT Replacement Project is currently underway which is consolidating multiple applications, processes and workstreams into one consolidated system. This covers over 180 work processes, over 15 integrations and interfaces and a significant amount of data. Once implemented this will significantly enhance the way we work, and provide a better customer experience including greater access to online services through the customer portal.

Support and development for our workforce will also be further developed, engaging our teams and equipping them with the right tools alongside developing skills and ways of working for the future. Organisational Development is a key strand in our One Council programme and a major council wide review has taken place with an action plan being developed. Agency spend is closely monitored by officers and members and recruitment across the sector continues to be a challenge.

The council embraces partnership working and collaboration in local delivery as well as engaging in learning across the sector at a national level. We will continue to actively engage with the LGA Transformation network and support, sharing and learning from good practice and working collaboratively with local government colleagues on solutions to shared challenges.

Our Towards Financial Sustainability programme continues work streams with a current initial focus on a review of technology, ongoing review of our assets, further opportunities for

collaboration with both local government and public sector partners and responding to the significant challenge of the cost of and demand for Temporary Accommodation. The Council's [Medium Term Financial Strategy](#) (MTFS) identifies a current need to make a saving of £1.75 million by March 2028. We will continue to build on successful financial planning to date and will implement a range of transformational changes, as set out above, in the way in which we operate and deliver services, to reduce the net cost base while minimising where possible the impact on service delivery. Fundamentally though, the longer-term approach to closing the funding gap is through economic growth and investment. Through our Vision we continue to seek ways to maximise our tax bases by creating the right conditions for the economy to recover and grow, to increase Business Rates income, and to encourage housebuilding to meet growing demand, generating additional Council Tax. As well as continuing to support this the Council will also seek, through direct interventions, ways to enhance the economic prosperity of the City, a key example of this being the development of the Western Growth Corridor Sustainable Urban Extension.

Barriers and Government Support

The opportunity to share thoughts on the support that Government could consider to help local councils to protect vital services to local communities is welcomed. A summary of these are below for consideration;

- Provision of long-term funding for local government that reflects current and future demands for services.
- Provision of multi-year and timely settlements for councils would allow them to plan and make meaningful financial decisions.
- Ensure that when the Review of Relative Needs and Resources takes place that the Review considers both the data and the formulas used to distribute funding and that the Government ensures that overall local government funding is sufficient when new needs formulae are introduced to ensure that no council sees its funding reduce as a result and that there are transitional arrangements for any business rates reset.
- Ensure that any reform to the model of local government finance and transitional arrangements includes the New Homes Bonus, Extended Producer Responsibility, Minimum Funding Guarantee and Service Grant.
- A consistent and aligned process for submitting data returns to central government would be helpful.
- Remove the referendum limit on Council Tax increases and allow councils to set Council Tax increases as they, and their local electorate, determine.
- Increase the level of Housing Benefit subsidy that can be claimed for temporary accommodation, in order to alleviate the cost burden this places on councils.
- Consider changes to the Housing Subsidy rules in relation to exempt accommodation, which restrict the level of Subsidy that councils can receive and allow provides unscrupulous profit-making landlords to take advantage of charging a higher level of rent. The Housing Benefit regulations should be amended to take account of the separate functions of care provider and landlord.

- Consider an alternative funding mechanisms, other than capital grant allocations, for the introduction of food waste collection for those authorities who contract for services and will be paying through annual contracts rather than purchasing vehicles.
- Provide greater freedoms and flexibilities, in relation to local fees and charges, including:
 - the ability to recover the full cost of all planning applications (not just major business applications)
 - greater freedoms to set licensing fees locally.
- An expansion of council housebuilding would boost the housing supply; helping to reduce homelessness and tackle housing waiting lists. There is a real housing need across all types and tenures and government support is needed for to address this alongside support for infrastructure. Not only would this help with the housing demand, it would also help tackle other evidenced based issues in our city. Housebuilding allows us to support our most vulnerable residents, in turn addressing wider determinants of health and health inequality, deprivation and supporting the local economy. Key to achieving these gains is the need for further reform to Right to Buy. Councils should be given: the right to retain 100 per cent of receipts on a permanent basis; flexibility to combine Right to Buy receipts with other government grants and the ability to set the size of discounts locally.
- Support the Housing Ombudsman Service to understand the wider context of local government housing and facilitate a discussion on the impact, efficiency and effectiveness of some of the actions being requested. A focus on the outcomes for local residents should be the priority.
- A significant financial pressure for the Council is Internal Drainage Board levies. The Council is part of a Local Government Association Special Interest Group that is lobbying Government on this issue. The Group now has 31 Councils and fully recognises the important work of Internal Drainage Boards in protecting our communities. The significant and ongoing increases in levies charged to the Council by Drainage Boards – a sum the Council can't control – is a major concern and is having an impact on our ability to invest in front line services. Since 2022/23, the levies charged to the Council, have increased by £340,000. We welcome the Government's commitment to implementing a longer-term funding solution for Internal Drainage Boards prior to the 25/26 Local Government Finance Settlement.
- A review of the requirement to hold in person meetings. Greater engagement with local residents and transparency with local business would be achieved by increasing access through streaming council meetings. The investment in the technology needed in council buildings to achieve this is prohibitive whereas streaming of online meetings is more cost effective. It also has benefits in terms of climate change, travel time and accommodation costs.
- A review of the statutory requirements to place notices in newspapers or issue written copies of routine notices would be helpful and align with more efficient ways of reaching local residents.
- Support for households who are digitally excluded.
- Oversight of or additional support with the market on the increasing cost of ICT systems and applications.

As we move towards the end of Vision 2025 and prepare for Vision 2030, we remain committed to being financially sustainable and delivering our One Council approach, implementing a range of transformational changes in the way in which we operate and delivers services, making them as efficient and effective as they can be. We continue to evolve and to innovate, so we can continue to deliver Lincoln's ambitious future.

DRAFT

SUBJECT:	LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2023/24
DIRECTORATE:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK
REPORT AUTHORS:	BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, POLICY AND PERFORMANCE OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present to Executive the Lincoln City Profile 2023/24, attached as '**Appendix A**' to this report, and to request that approval is given to publish and circulate the Profile with partners.

2. Background

- 2.1 The annual Lincoln City Profile 2023/24 is a key corporate document that provides vital insight into aspects of the Council's external environment. Each year, the Profile offers up to date information on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and the challenges facing, Lincoln's population. The Profile provides an evidence base that informs the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 corporate plan, will support development of its next corporate plan 'Vision 2030', and assists the Council with other evidence-based decision making so that it may make the most effective use of its resources.
- 2.2 A copy of the 'Lincoln City Profile 2023/24' is attached as '**Appendix A**' to this report. A supporting document, which seeks to aid interpretation of the Profile and summarises the parts of the Profile where the Council has the greatest influence, is attached as '**Appendix B**.'
- 2.3 The Profile also has applications beyond the City of Lincoln Council and is used by external partners to support their decision making. The document is also used as a source of reliable business intelligence to support funding bids by both the Council and its partner organisations.
- 2.4 2023/2024 has been a difficult period, both nationally and locally, with the UK facing a cost of living challenge, inflation levels above the Bank of England's 2% target, in addition to the weakest annual change in real GDP since the financial crisis in 2009, with an estimated 0.1% increase in 2023. This is reflected in the data gathered for this year's Profile, and as a result there are difficulties with numerous datasets in identifying new and emerging trends.
- 2.5 The introduction to the profile provides contextual information about the city. This is followed by eight chapters which provide a wealth of information on our city. The chapter titles are:
- Population
 - Economy

- Welfare
- Crime
- Health
- Education
- Housing
- Environment and Climate

- 2.6 Where such data is available, the information captured within the profile seeks to compare Lincoln's external environment to those of its Lincolnshire neighbours, its CIPFA 'nearest neighbours,' and regional and national trends. Each chapter includes an introduction that summarises the key conclusions to be gleaned from the datasets, with more detailed data provided in subsequent pages.
- 2.7 Data displayed within the Profile is the latest available at the time of writing, and new data is released regularly. Therefore, to assist users of the Profile, links have been provided throughout to enable the reader to locate source data and aid further research.
- 2.8 The data collated and summarised within the Lincoln City Profile is taken from a number of public sources including the ONS, Gov.uk, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), University of Lincoln, NOMIS, LG Inform, Public Health England Profile (PHE), Lincolnshire County Council and City of Lincoln Council.

3. Key Findings from this Year's Profile

- 3.1 This year's profile identifies a series of key opportunities and challenges, based on the datasets available at the time of writing.
- 3.2 Key opportunities identified are as follows:
- Lincoln remains a 'younger city,' with 12.6% of its population in the 20-24 age bracket in 2022.
 - Median annual earnings for full time workers increased to £31,430 in 2023.
 - Median annual earnings for part time workers increased to £11,821 in 2023.
 - Gross weekly pay for full time workers increased to £623.10 in 2023.
 - 97% of new businesses survived their first year in 2021 – This is the highest when compared to our Lincolnshire district neighbours.
 - The number of council tax support claimants has again decreased, to 8,281 claimants in April 2024. This is the third consecutive annual decrease in this dataset.
 - Life expectancy for females has increased to 81 years in 2022-22 (the most recently available dataset), although it remains below the England average.
 - Life expectancy for males has increased to 75.8 years in 2022-22 (the most recently available dataset), although it remains below the England average.
 - The percentage of people with an RFQ Level 4+ in 2023 was 53% which is above both East Midlands and England.

- Lincoln's housing affordability ratio again decreased in 2024, improving housing affordability in the city and making Lincoln the 3rd most affordable local authority area among its CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- Total household waste decreased from 36,981 tonnes in 2021/22 to 34,641 tonnes in 2022/23, which remains significantly below the mean of East Midlands Local Authorities.
- The number of claimants of Universal Credit (both male and female) slightly decreased by 110 claimants between March 2023 and March 2024.

3.3 Key challenges identified within the profile are:

- The percentage of children living in (relative) low-income families very slightly decreased to 30.5% in 2023 and remains significantly above the national average.
- The percentage of workless households with dependant children in Lincoln increased to 10.8% in 2022.
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers decreased to £227.70 in 2023.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 people in all areas of the city was reported at 158.0 between March 2023 and February 2024. This is the highest rate amongst our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- Park Ward had the highest number of reported ASB reports per ward, with a figure of 66 in 2023/2024.
- Park Ward reported the highest number of fly tipping incidents in 2023/2024, with a figure of 273.
- The mortality rate for people with cancer in Lincoln was 150.7 per 100,000 people in 2022. This was the 3rd highest mortality rate when compared to our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- Lincoln's percentage of smoking prevalence in people aged 18 and over was 23.5% which is significantly higher than the England rate and the highest amongst our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- 73.8% of 16-64 years olds were economically active in 2022/2023.
- Within Lincoln 5 LSOA's (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) are in the top 10 most digitally excluded areas across Lincolnshire.
- Lincoln had the 4th lowest overall Healthy People score amongst our CIPFA nearest neighbours, at 79.9.
- Lincoln had the 5th lowest overall Healthy Lives score amongst our CIPFA nearest neighbours, at 92.6.
- Lincoln had the 2nd lowest overall Healthy Places score amongst our CIPFA nearest neighbours, at 90.6.

4. Strategic Priorities

- 4.1 The Lincoln City Profile provides a comprehensive range of data, which supports all five Strategic Priorities and supports implementation and review of Vision 2025, and will support development of its next corporate plan 'Vision 2030'. The Profile continues to be relied upon as a reliable source of business intelligence, necessary to support evidence-based decision making by the Council and its strategic partners.

5. Organisational Impacts

5.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable)

There are no direct financial implications from this report.

5.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules

There are no direct legal implications from this report.

5.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty requires the Council to 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

The Lincoln City Profile brings together data to support the Council's ability to meet the Public Sector Equality Duty, by assisting decision makers understand the ever-changing make-up of the city and the opportunities and challenges faced by its population.

6. Risk Implications

6.1 Options Explored

Not applicable for this report.

6.2 Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach

Not applicable for this report.

7. Recommendation

7.1 That Executive reviews the 'Lincoln City Profile 2023/24' and associated summary, attached as '**Appendix A**' and '**Appendix B**' to this report; and

7.2 That approval is given to publish and circulate with partners the 'Lincoln City Profile 2023/24'.

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? Two
(A; B)

List of Background Papers: None

Lead Officers:

Business Intelligence Officer
Policy and Performance Officer
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Together, let's deliver
Lincoln's ambitious future

LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2023-24



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INTRODUCTION TO OUR CITY

Background

The annual Lincoln City Profile provides an overview of the key demographics and characteristics of the city and serves as a valuable and timely source of information which supports the Council in its decision making.

The Profile collates the latest available statistical data and is drawn from a wide range of information sources. Individual Chapters within the Profile include Population, Economy, Welfare, Crime, Education, Housing, Health and Environment & Climate. Each chapter of the Profile comprises a 'poster page' highlighting the key findings within that section; charts presenting the latest data available for datasets; and commentary to aid interpretation and raise awareness of the key data findings presented. Due to the wide range of source data used for the Profile, some data sets are collated by their respective organisations over different time periods. The data presented is based on the latest data available at the time of writing.

2023/2024 has been a difficult period, both nationally and locally, with the UK facing cost of living challenges, inflation levels above the Bank of England's 2% target, in addition to the weakest annual change in real GDP since the financial crisis in 2009, with an estimated 0.1% increase in 2023. These challenges are evident in some of the data sets within this year's Profile.



Community Focused Services

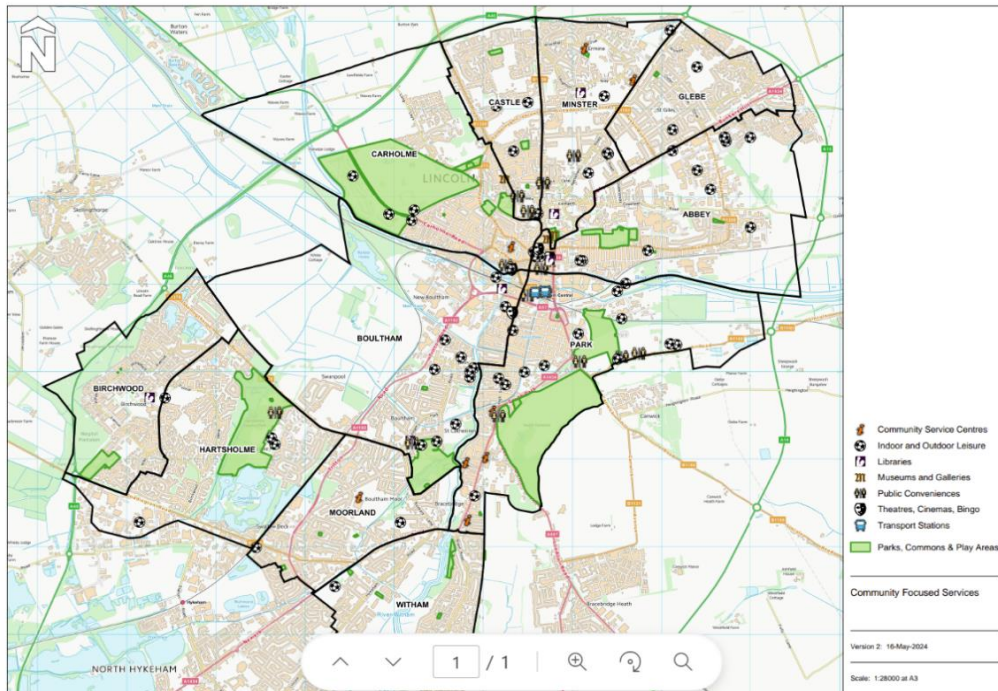


Figure 1

Emergency & Statutory Services

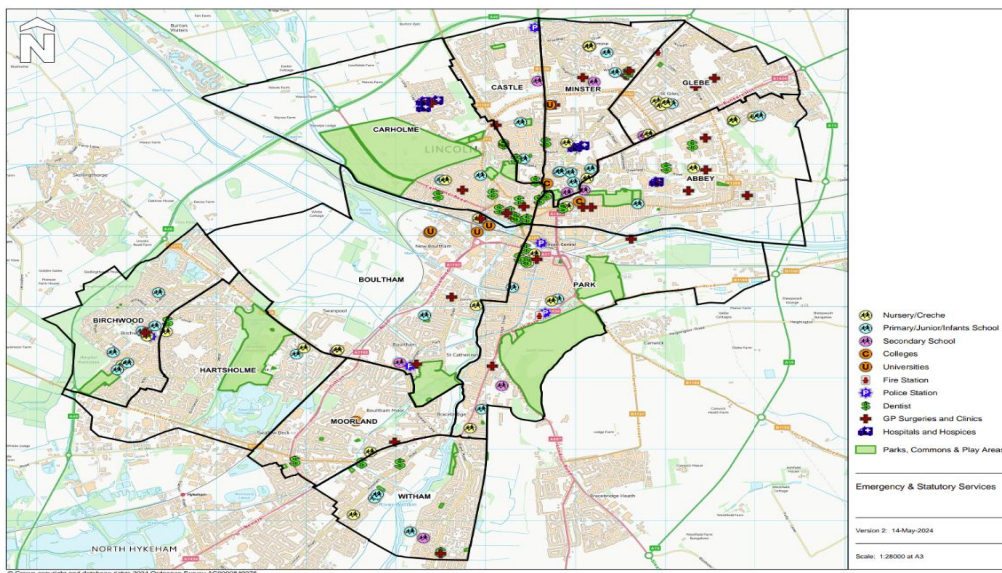


Figure 2

How to use the City Profile

The purpose of the Lincoln City Profile is to provide information on the city and its population and is used by the Council and partner organisations to support robust and evidence based decision making. The Profile is not a source of Council performance data, rather it provides context on the Council's external environment. The Profile provides an annual 'snapshot' of the data available at the time of

compilation, and therefore this data will gradually become out of date. To assist users of the Profile post publication, each chapter includes links to the data sources used.

Where datasets for Health have not been updated since the previous Lincoln City Profile, new measures have been included to report health outcomes across Lincoln. The Health Index for England is a new measure that can be used to understand the health of the nation. It uses a broad definition of health including: health outcomes; health-related behaviours and personal circumstances; and wider determinants of health that relate to the places people live. The Health Index is currently an Experimental Statistic. It aims to summarise a selection of indicators into a single value for the health of an area, which can be tracked over time.

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

OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

Many of the measures in this profile make comparison between Lincoln and our 'nearest neighbours', as defined by **CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy)**. These nearest neighbours comprise 15 other local authorities identified by CIPFA as having similar characteristics. A breakdown of this CIPFA grouping can be found in 'Appendix 1 – Definitions'.

WARD BOUNDARIES – OCTOBER 2016

The data presented in this report is based on Lincoln's current ward boundaries. These wards, and their respective 'lower super output areas' as defined by ONS, are shown in Figure 3 below:

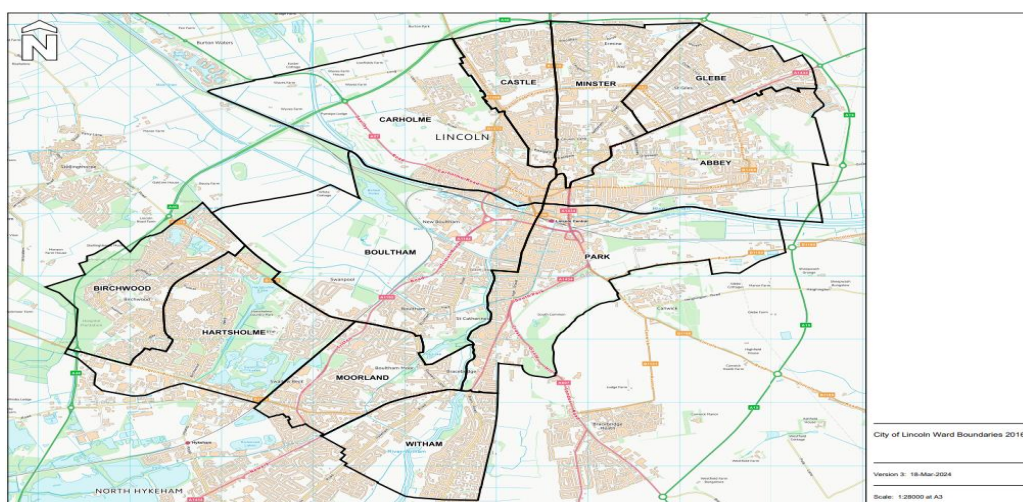


Figure 3

POPULATION KEY POINTS

- Based on the 2022 mid-year population estimates, the number of people per square kilometre in Lincoln was **2,873**
- The number of new National Insurance number (NiNo) registrations increased from 451 in 2020/21 to 2,740 in 2022/23
- Park Ward is the most populous ward in Lincoln with **12,002** residents

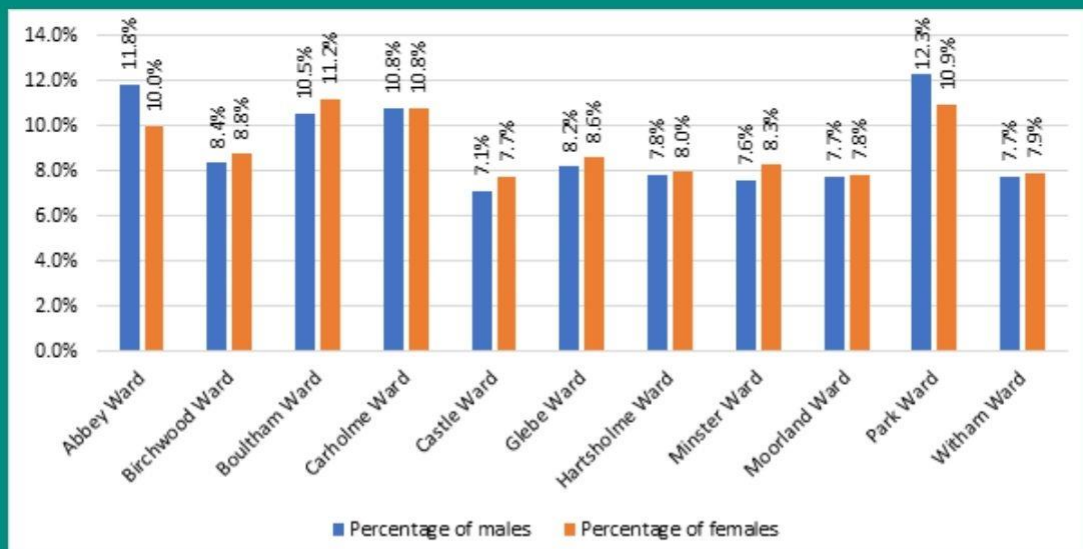
Between 2021 and 2022, Lincoln's population has risen by 134 to **102,545**



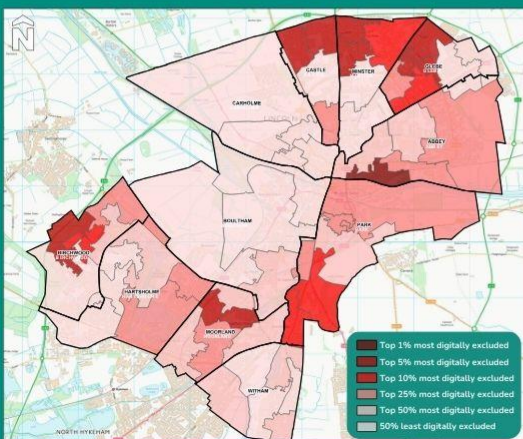
Lincoln remains a young city with **35.3%** of the population in the 15 – 34 age bracket



Park Ward had the highest number of males at 12.3% (6,297) compared to Castle Ward, which has the lowest at 7.1% (3,672). Boultham Ward has the highest number of females at 11.2% (5,850) compared to Castle Ward which had the lowest at 7.7% (4,053) (Census 2021)

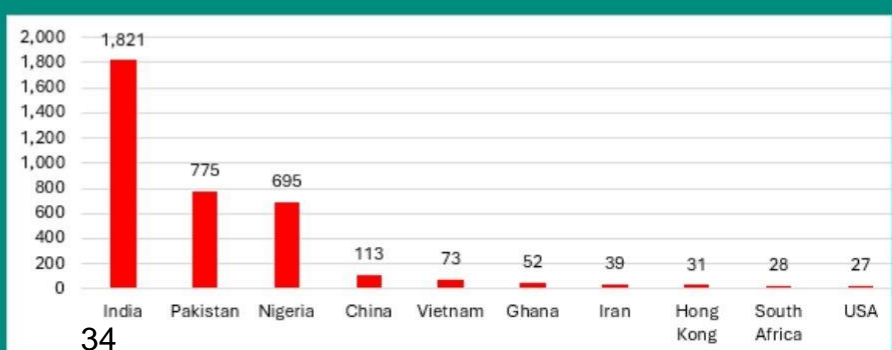


Digital Exclusion Map



Digital Exclusion By LSOA (2011 LSOA)

Top 10 international countries with students at University of Lincoln 2023/24



POPULATION

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN – MID-YEAR 2022 ESTIMATES

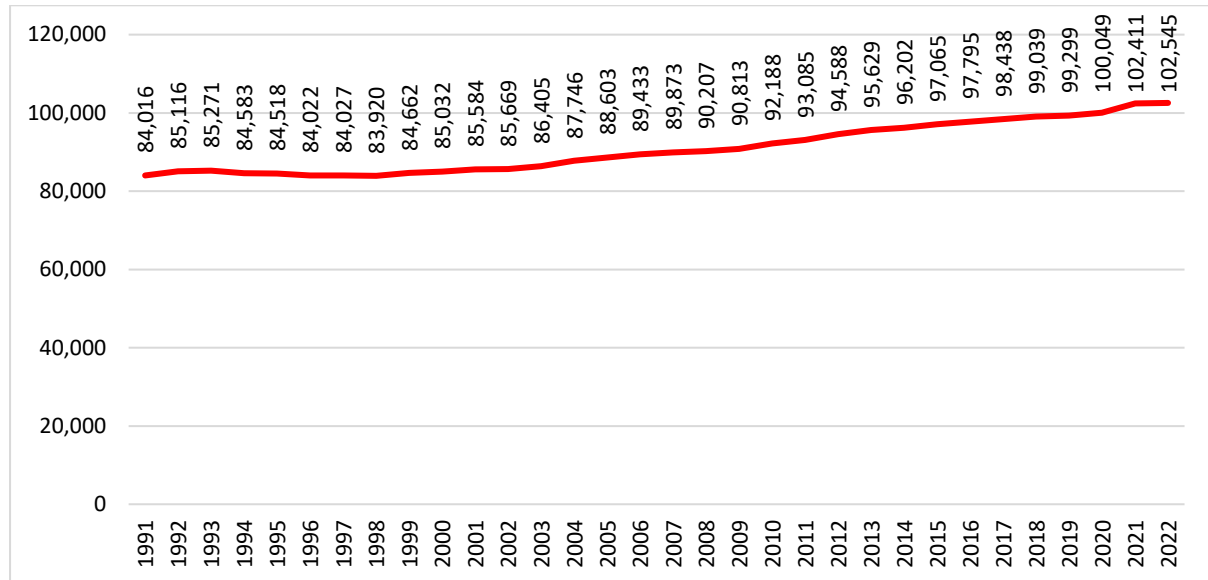


Figure 4

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 4 shows Lincoln's total estimated population from the ONS 2022 population estimates has risen by 134 people. It is important to note that these figures are based on the Mid Year ONS population estimates, and as a result the 2021 Census figure will differ from this.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER – MID-YEAR 2022 ESTIMATES

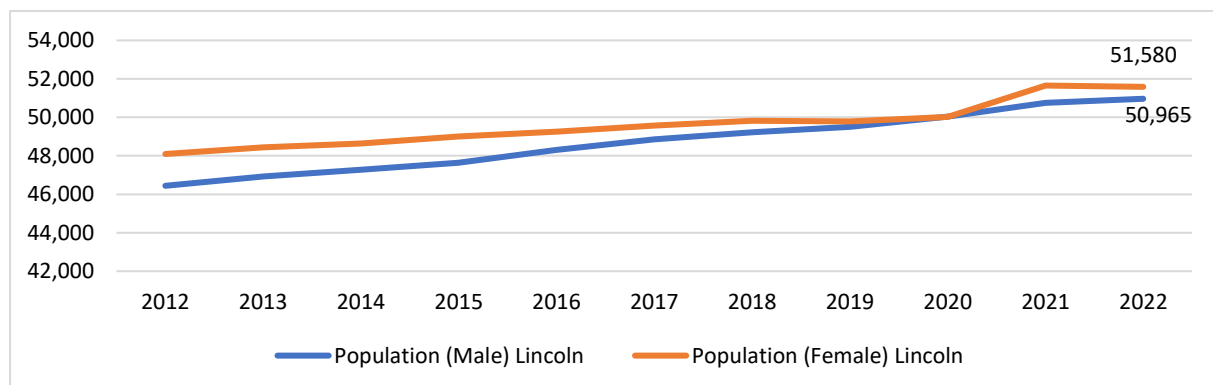


Figure 5

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 5 shows there were an estimated 50,965 males in Lincoln in 2022. This is an increase of 205 when compared to 2021. There were an estimated 51,580 females in Lincoln in 2022 which is a decrease of 71 from the previous year. It is important to note that these figures are based on the Mid-Year population 2022 estimates, and as a result the 2021 Census figure will differ from this.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY AGE BREAKDOWN – MID-YEAR 2022 ESTIMATES

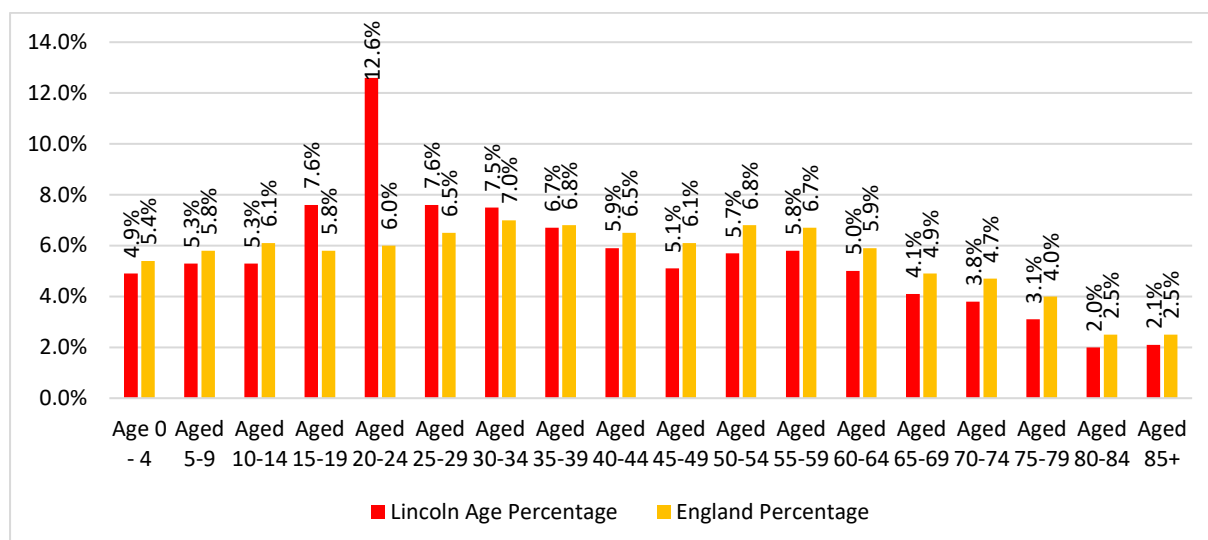


Figure 6

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 6 shows Lincoln’s most common age group has remained at 20-24, with a percentage of 12.6%. Age bands 15-34 are all above the England rate with a figure of 35.3% of the population compared to the England average of 25.3%, whilst every other age band is below the England rate. Lincoln can therefore still be considered a “younger” city.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD – CENSUS 2021

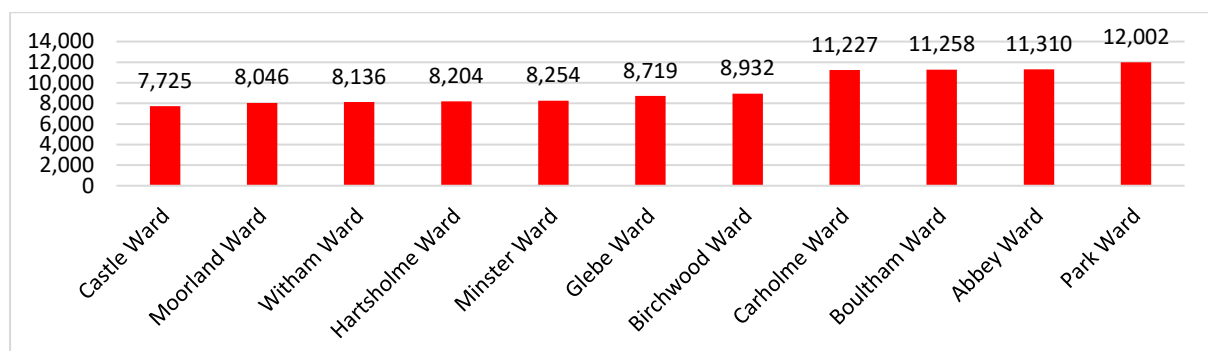


Figure 7

[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 7 shows that Park Ward as having the highest number of residents, with a figure of 12,002. In contrast, Castle Ward remained the ward with the lowest number of residents, at 7,725 (Census 2021). It is important to note that the Census 2021 data continues to be the most up to date data for population by ward as the mid-year estimates are not due to be released until October 2024.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD FOR MALES AND FEMALES – CENSUS 2021

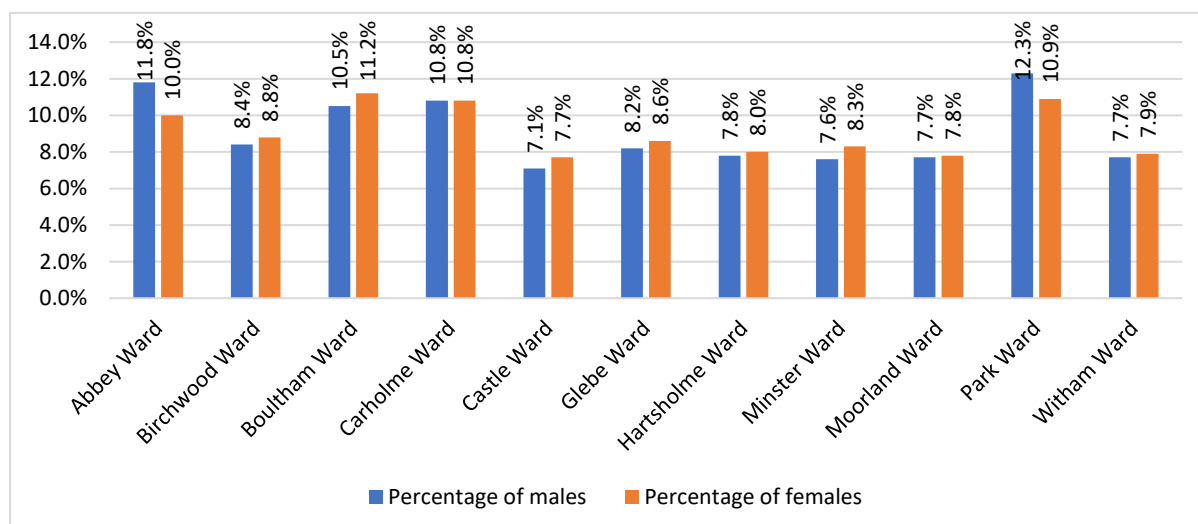


Figure 8

[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 8 indicates Park Ward had the highest number of males at 12.3% (6,297) compared to Castle Ward, which has the lowest at 7.1% (3,672). Boultham Ward has the highest number of females at 11.2% (5,850) compared to Castle Ward which had the lowest at 7.7% (4,053) (Census 2021).

PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS – MID-YEAR 2022 ESTIMATES

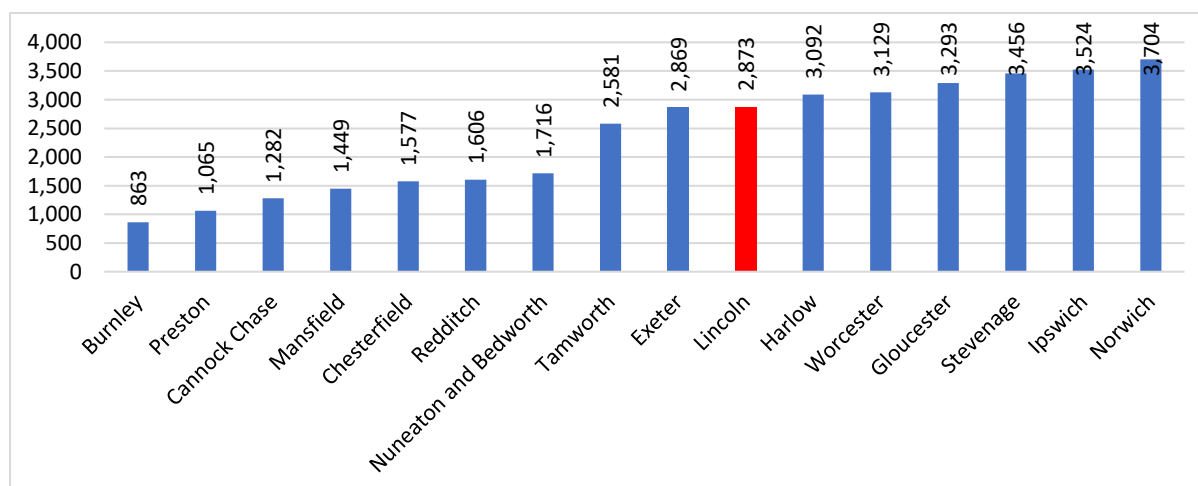


Figure 9

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 9 shows Lincoln had the 7th highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,873 people per square kilometre. Norwich remained the highest with a figure of 3,704 people per square kilometre.

NINO (NATIONAL INSURANCE NUMBER) REGISTRATIONS TO ADULT OVERSEAS NATIONALS ENTERING LINCOLN BETWEEN MARCH 2012/13 TO MARCH 2022/23

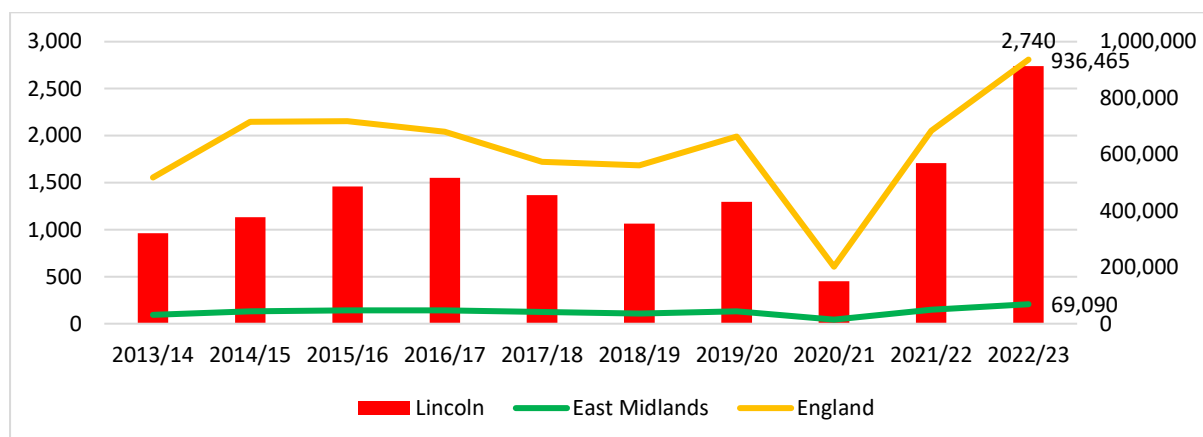


Figure 10

[Source – LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 10 shows that Lincoln saw a significant increase in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has increased from 451 in 2020/21, to 2,740 in 2022/23. This increase is also reflective of the East Midlands and England figures for 2022/23. It is important to note the decrease seen in 2020/21 could be a result of the UK's exit from the EU, the COVID-19 pandemic, or a combination of both. Future data releases will continue to be monitored to help understand the reasons for this decrease.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITIES AS OF 2021/22

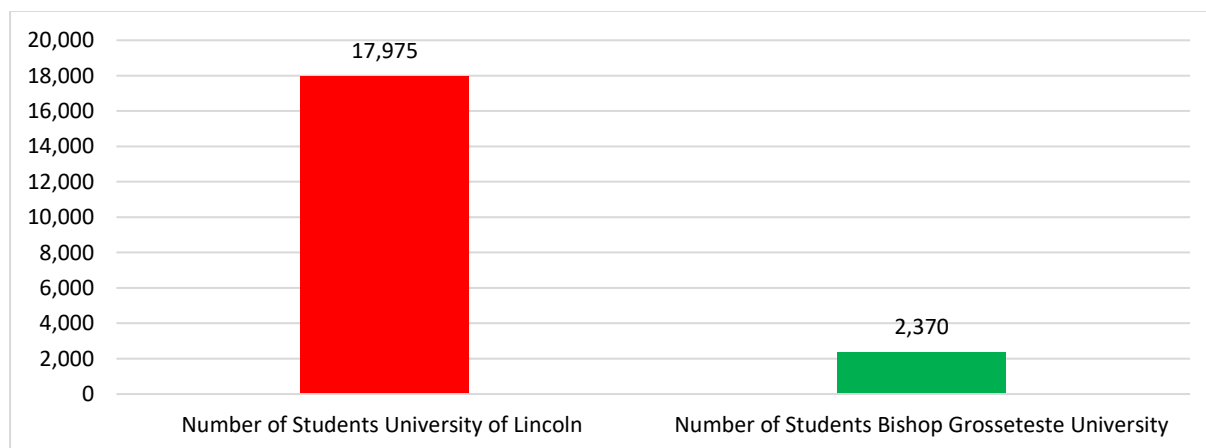


Figure 11

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 11 shows the total number of students in Lincoln as of 2021/22 stood at 20,345, up from 20,030 the previous year, with most of the increase coming from the University of Lincoln. It is important to note that there has been a delay in releasing the statistics for 2022/23 and it is anticipated these will be available from June 2024 onwards.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY AGE 2021/22

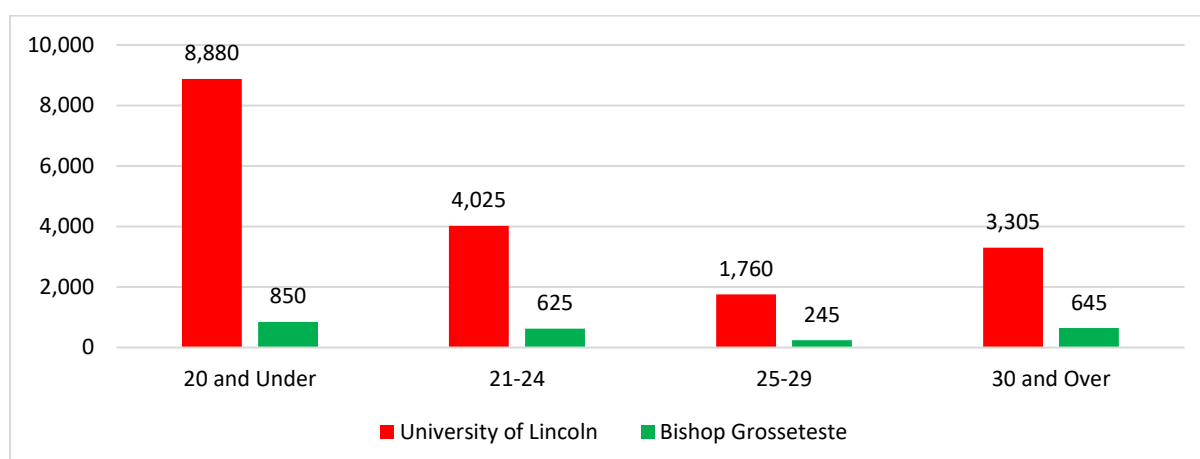


Figure 12

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 12 shows, as expected, the highest age range of the two universities in 2021/22 continued to be 20 and under with a combined figure of 9,730. It is important to note that there has been a delay in releasing the statistics for 2022/23 and it is anticipated these will be available from June 2024 onwards.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY SEX 2021/22

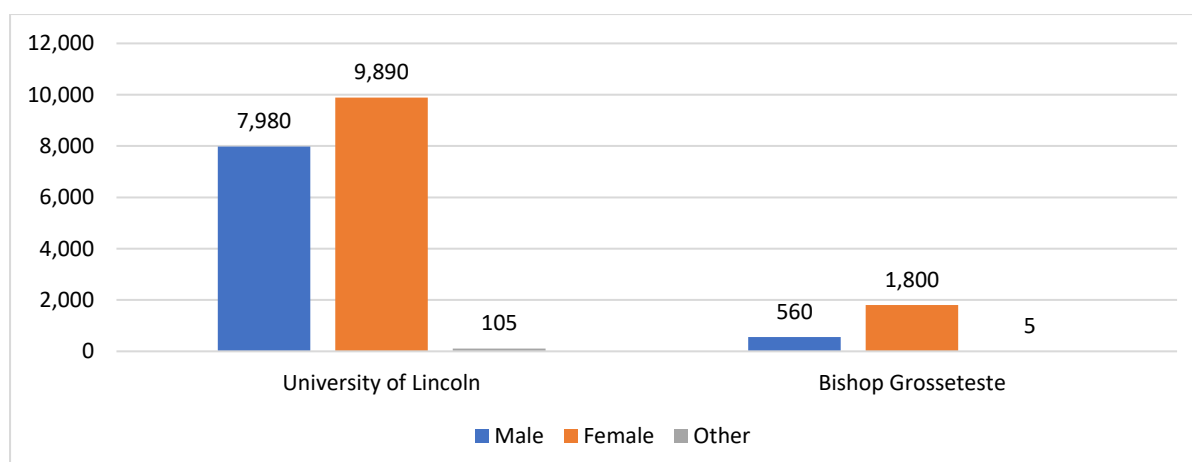


Figure 13

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 13 shows a greater number of female students in 2021/22 across both universities, with a combined total of 11,690. It is important to note that there has been a delay in releasing the statistics for 2022/23 and it is anticipated these will be available from June 2024 onwards.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY DISABILITY 2021/22

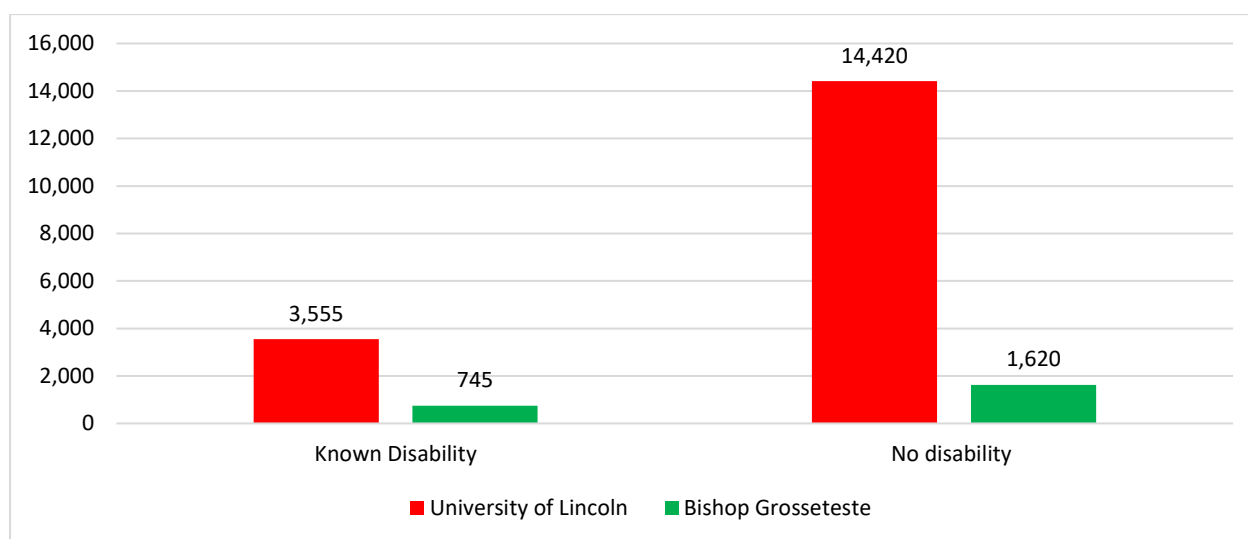


Figure 14

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 14 shows that across both universities in 2021/22, 4,300 people were known to have a recognised disability. It is important to note that there has been a delay in releasing the statistics for 2022/23 and it is anticipated these will be available from June 2024 onwards.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2021/22

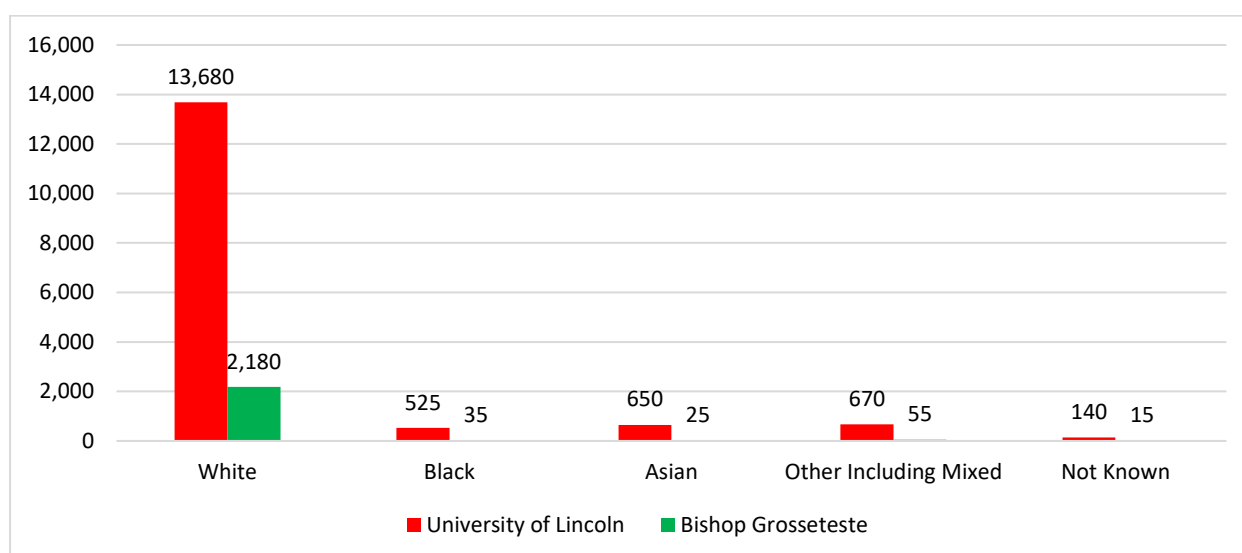


Figure 15

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 15 demonstrates the majority of enrolments at both universities in 2021/22 were from a white ethnic background, with a combined figure of 15,860. It is important to note that there has been a delay in releasing the statistics for 2022/23 and it is anticipated these will be available from June 2024 onwards.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMING FROM THE UK VS OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD 2021/22

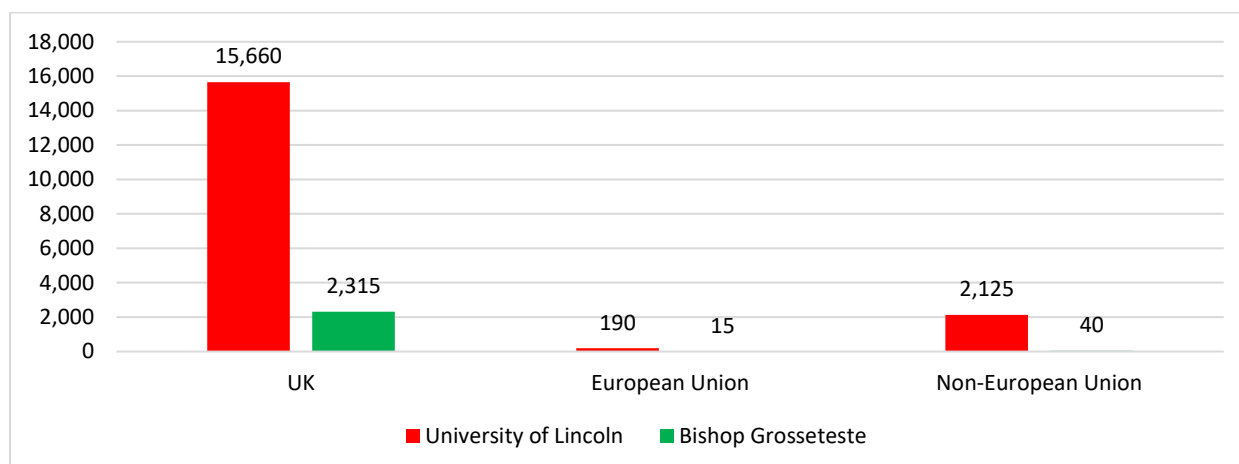


Figure 16

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 16 shows that, when comparing students coming from the UK to other areas in the world, in 2021/22 the majority came from the UK with a combined figure of 17,975. Lincoln still attracted 2370 students from other parts of the world. It is important to note that there has been a delay in releasing the statistics for 2022/23 and it is anticipated these will be available from June 2024 onwards.

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES WITH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN 2023/24

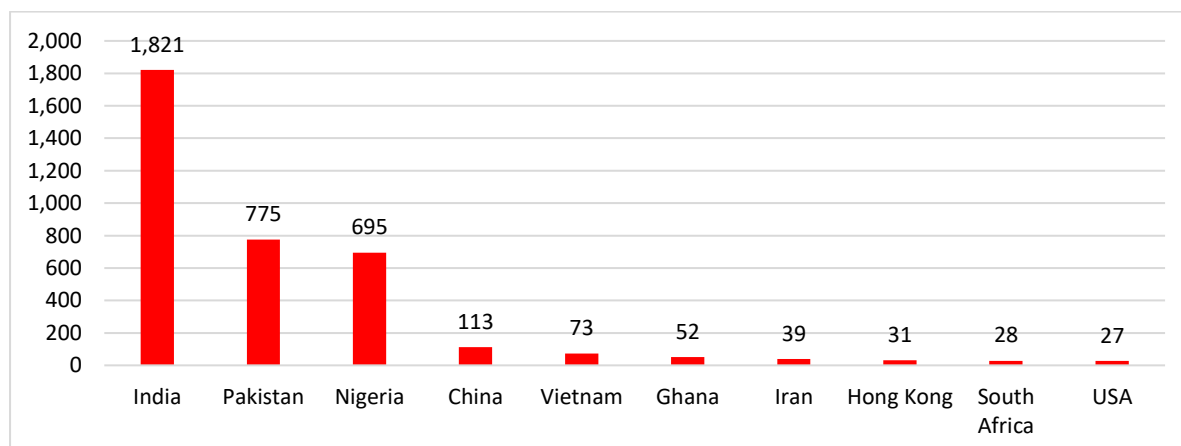


Figure 17

[Source – University of Lincoln 2024](#)

Figure 17 shows in 2023/24, India had the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 1,821 students, with Pakistan coming in second with 775 students and Nigeria third with 695 students. It is important to note that the latest figures include new and existing students with an overseas fee status.

DIGITAL EXCLUSION AREAS IN LINCOLN AS OF 2021

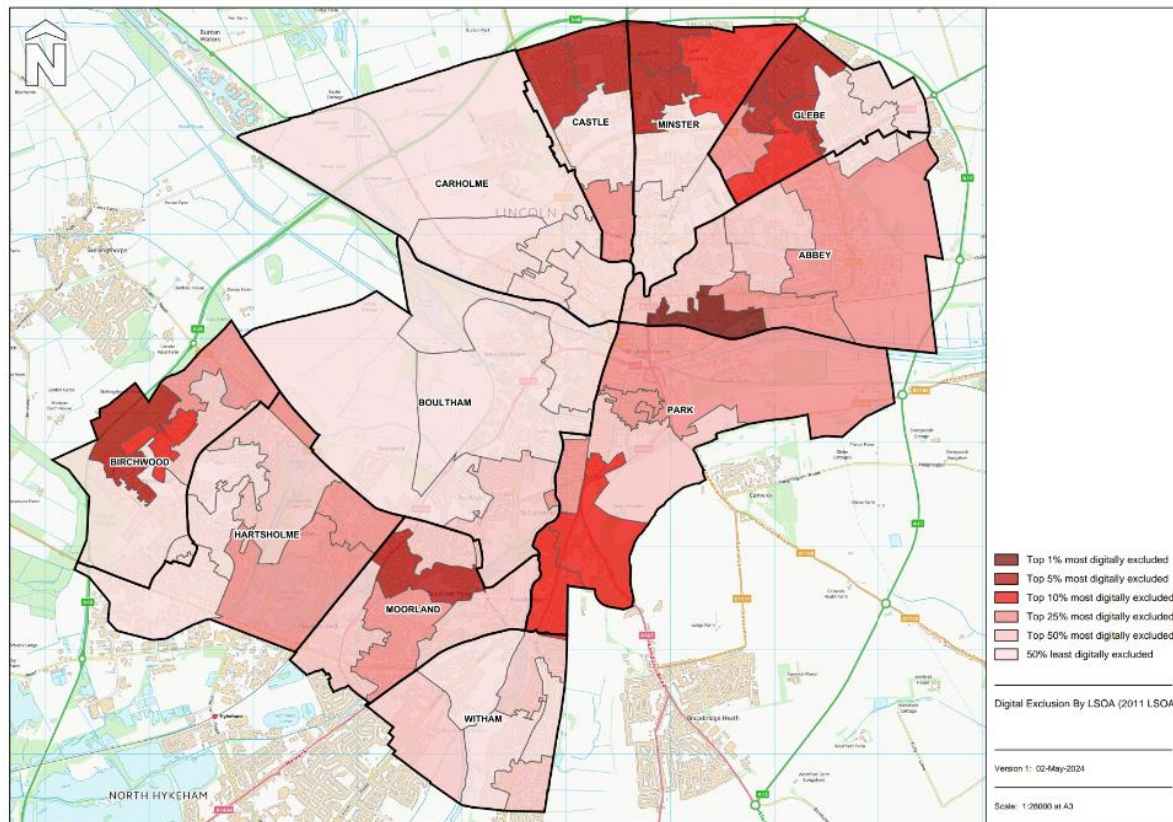


Figure 18

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 18 shows the areas of digital exclusion within Lincoln, from least excluded to most excluded. Within Lincoln, 5 LSOAs (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) are in the top ten most digitally excluded areas across Lincolnshire.

8 of the top twenty most digitally excluded LSOAs in Lincolnshire are in Lincoln, as listed below:

- Abbey (Cannon Street/Winn Street)
- Minster (Ermine East – Laughton Way North)
- Moorland (around Westwick Drive)
- Minster (Ermine East – Laughton Way)
- Castle (Ermine East – Queen Elizabeth Road/Honington Crescent)
- Birchwood (Mildenhall Drive)
- Glebe (St Giles - The Oval)
- Castle (Ermine West - Queen Elizabeth Road/Chatterton Avenue)

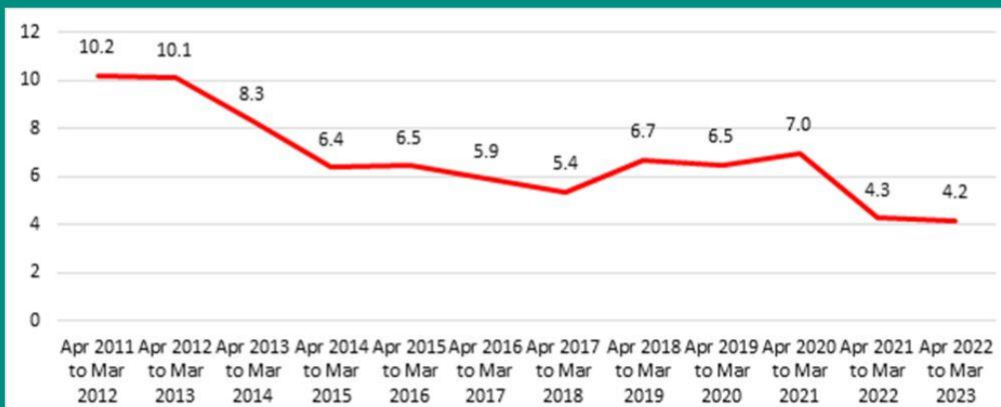
Digital exclusion is defined by the barriers faced in the following categories; lower social grade, digital engagement, pension credit, internet, education, transport and unemployment.

ECONOMY KEY POINTS

Lincoln's median annual earnings for full time workers experienced another **increase**, with a figure of **£31,430** compared to £30,983 in 2022

Lincoln's Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers increased from £608.50 in 2022 to **£623.10** in 2023

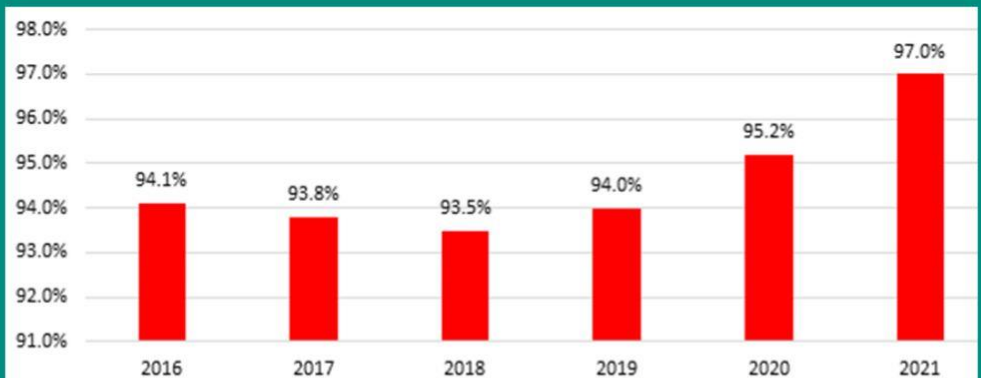
Percentage of jobs available in Lincoln by industry as of 2022



Percentage of unemployed people in Lincoln (model based)

April 2011 - March 2022

Lincoln had the highest number of business births in Lincolnshire in 2021, with **335** births, with **325** (97%) of those surviving their 1st year



Boston had the lowest number of business births in Lincolnshire at **266**, with **250** (94.3%) surviving their 1st year

📍 In 2022, the Lincoln visitor economy increased to **£219 million**

📍 Lincoln Castle had the **highest number of visitors** for a free attraction in the East Midlands

📍 The **Lincoln Steampunk Festival** is the **largest** in the world

ECONOMY

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FULL TIME WORKERS IN 2013-2023

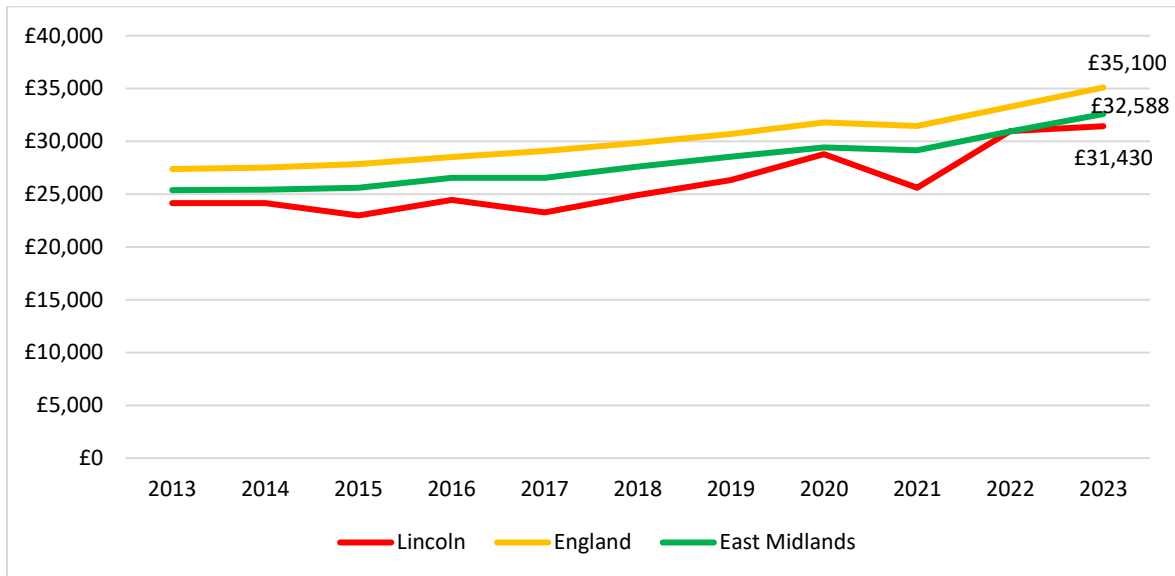


Figure 29

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 19 shows Lincoln's median annual earnings for full time workers experienced another increase, with a figure of £31,430 compared to £30,983 in 2022. The latest data also shows that Lincoln's median earnings for full time workers falls below the East Midlands and England figures overall.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2013-2023

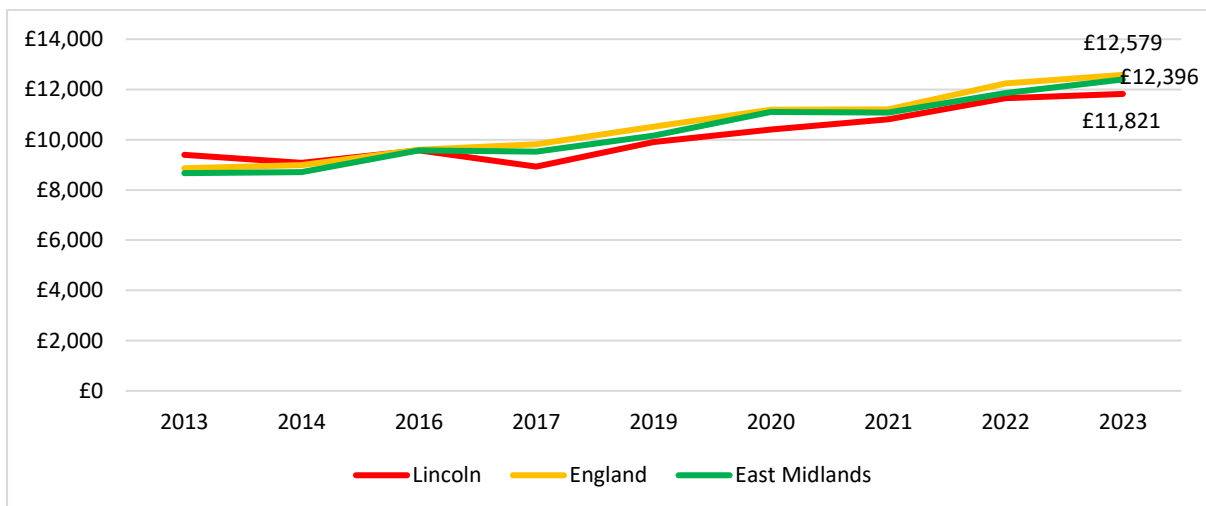


Figure 20

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 20 shows that the Median Annual Earnings for Part Time Workers has also seen an increase compared to the previous year, with a figure of £11,821 in 2023

compared to £11,658 in 2022. The rate has increased by £163, however is lower than both the rates for East Midlands and England.

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

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR FULL TIME WORKERS 2013- 2023

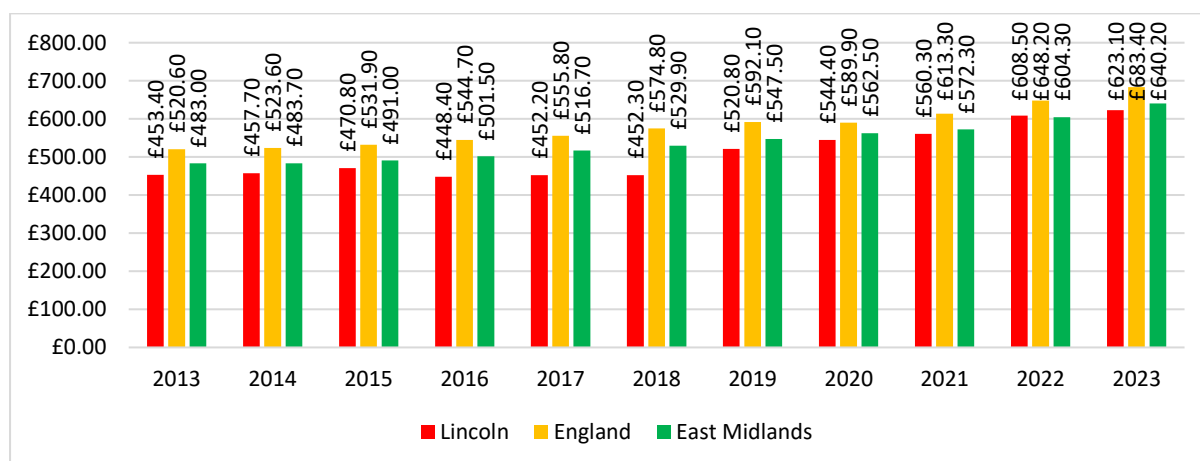


Figure 21

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 21 shows another increase in Lincoln's Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers, from £608.50 in 2022 to £623.10 in 2023. This is a weekly increase of £14.60. It is important to note that the average Gross Weekly pay rate in England and the East Midlands has increased every year since 2013, with the Lincoln rate historically being lower.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2013-2023

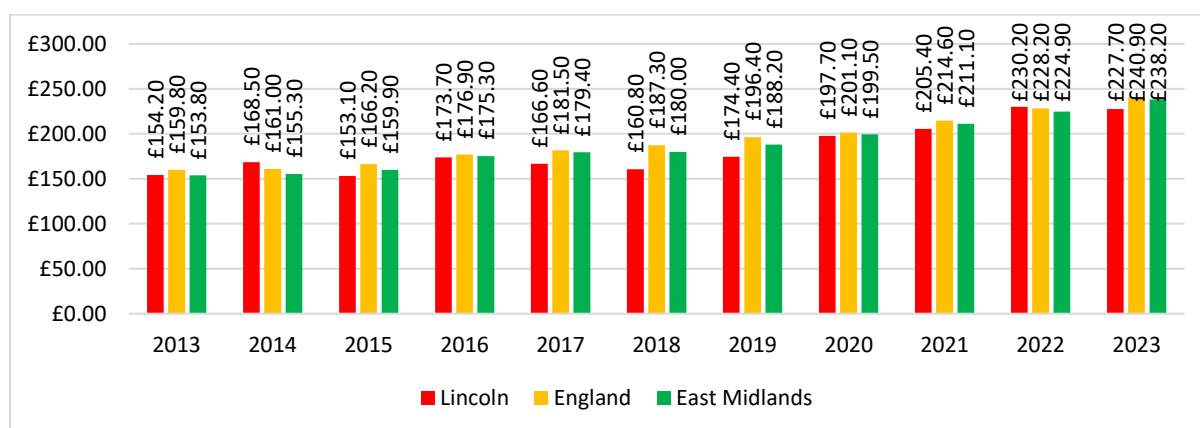


Figure 22

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 22 shows that Lincoln saw a decrease in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, decreasing from £230.20 in 2022 to £227.70 in 2023. This is now lower than both the average rates for East Midlands and England.

BIRTHS OF BUSINESSES IN 2021 AND THEIR SURVIVAL (LINCOLN VS LINCOLNSHIRE NEIGHBOURS)

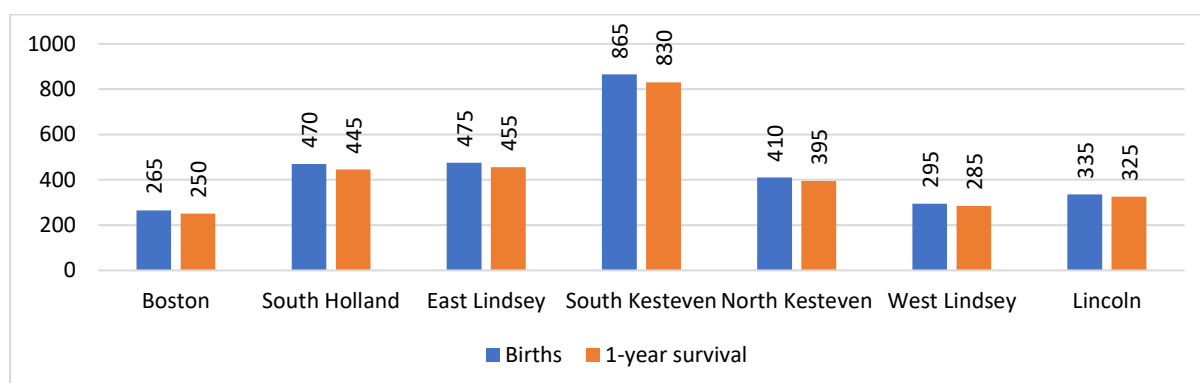


Figure 23

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 23 indicates that Lincoln had the highest number of business births in Lincolnshire in 2021, with 335 births, with 325 (97%) of those surviving their 1st year. In comparison, Boston had the lowest number of business births in Lincolnshire at 266, with 250 (94.3%) surviving their 1st year.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES IN LINCOLN THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2016-2021

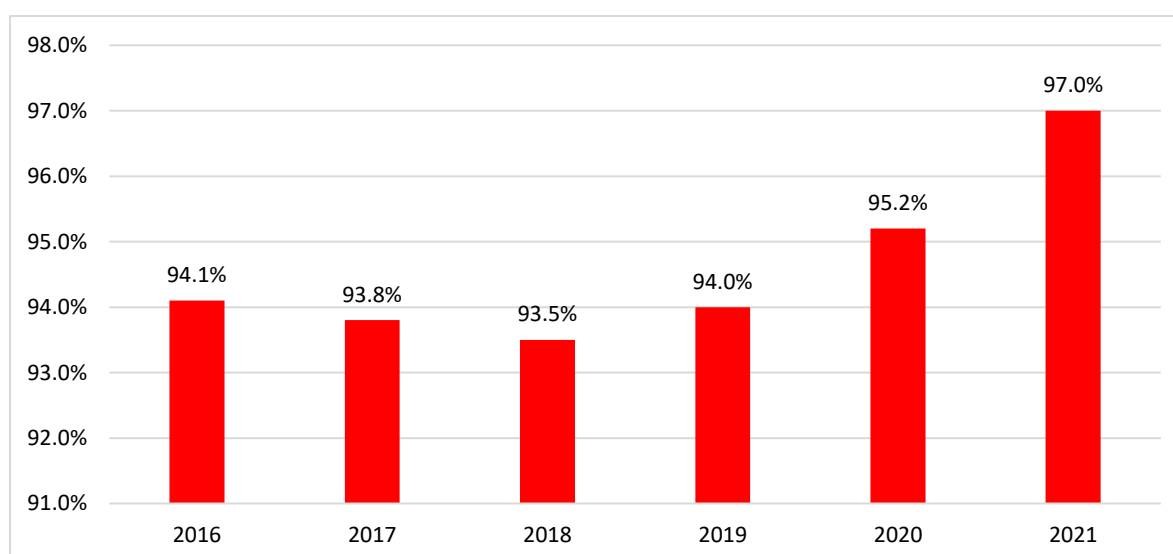


Figure 24

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 24 shows a further increase in 2021 of the percentage of businesses that survived their first year, with a figure of 97%, an increase of 1.8% on the previous year. It is important to note that this follows a continuous upward trend since 2018.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING AS OF 2021 COMPARED TO OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

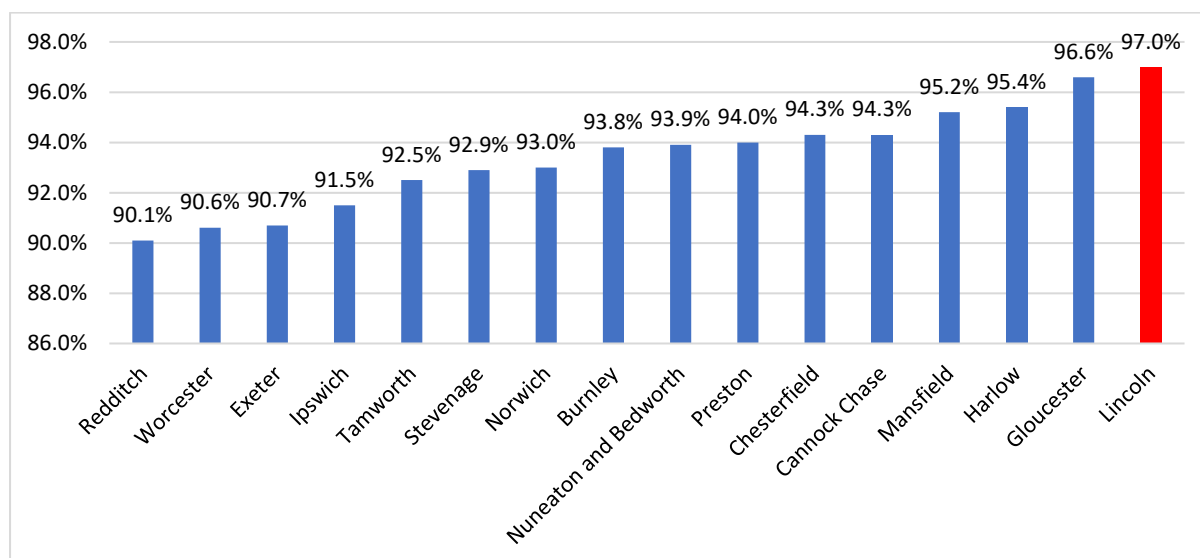


Figure 25

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 25 shows in 2021 Lincoln had the highest survival rate of businesses in their first year of trading compared to our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 97%. Redditch had the lowest businesses survival rate, at 90.1%.

NUMBER OF SOLE PROPRIETOR ENTERPRISES IN LINCOLN AS OF 2023

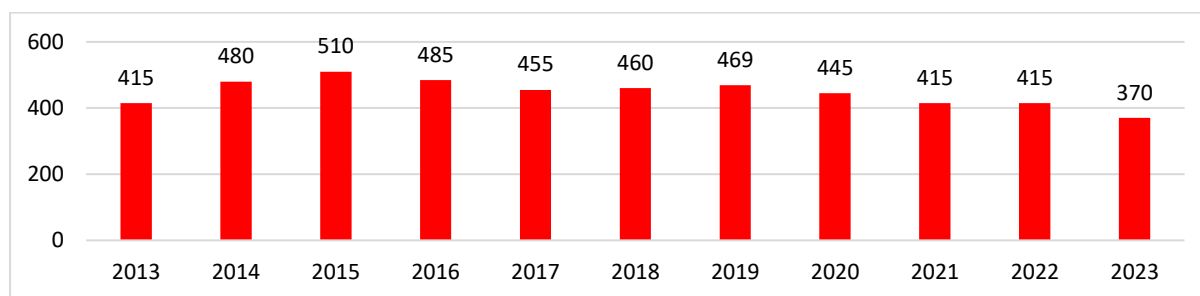


Figure 26

[Source – LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 26 shows the number of sole proprietor enterprises in Lincoln in 2023 was 370. This is a decrease of 45 compared to the previous 2022 figure. It is important to note this figure has taken a downward trend since 2019.

BUSINESS COUNTS 2023 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

	Lincoln (Numbers)	Lincoln (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Micro (0-9)	2,280	85.9%	162,915	88.8%
Small (10 to 49)	305	11.5%	16,890	9.2%
Medium (50 to 249)	50	1.9%	2,955	1.6%
Large (250+)	20	0.8%	750	0.4%
Total	2,655	N/A	183,510	N/A

Figure 27

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 27 shows the majority of businesses in Lincoln are defined as ‘micro businesses’ (0-9 employees), with a figure of 2,280 (85.9%) in 2023. As expected, Lincoln continued to have the lowest number of large businesses (250+ employees), with a figure of 20 (0.8%).

BUSINESS ENQUIRIES AT CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL MANAGED WORKSPACES AS OF MARCH 2024

Nature of new enquiries	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24
Start up	6 (43%)	2 (67%)	0	1 (10%)	1 (16.6%)	2 (20%)
Expansion	1 (7%)	1 (33%)	0	4 (40%)	1 (16.6%)	8 (80%)
Relocation within district	1 (7%)	0	4 (100%)	2 (20%)	1 (16.6%)	0
Relocation district to district	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inward investment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business advice	6 (43%)	0	0	1 (10%)	3 (50%)	0
Unknown	0	0	0	2 (20%)	0	0
New enquiries (% of total contact activities)	14 (17%)	3 (6%)	4 (10%)	10 (32%)	6 (5%)	10 (27%)
Total business contact activities	82	49	40	31	111	46

Figure 28

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024](#)

Figure 28 shows the Business Services Team has continued to work with businesses that are investing in the city and the surrounding areas. There were 359 business contact activities recorded in the six-month period October 2023 to March 2024, with the greatest proportion (111) occurring in February 2024. 6 (5%) of these 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 IN LINCOLN APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2023

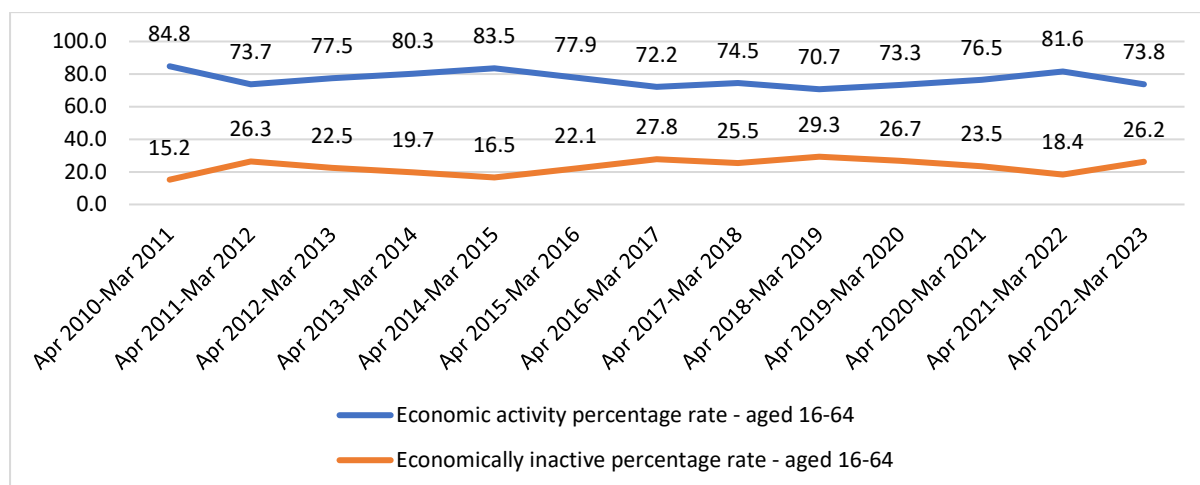


Figure 29

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 29 shows that the economic activity rate in Lincoln has decreased from 81.6% in 2021/22 to 73.8% in 2022/23. The percentage of those who are economically inactive has therefore increased, from 18.4% in 2021/22 to 26.2% in 2022/2023.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (LINCOLN VS CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) APRIL 2022 - MARCH 2023

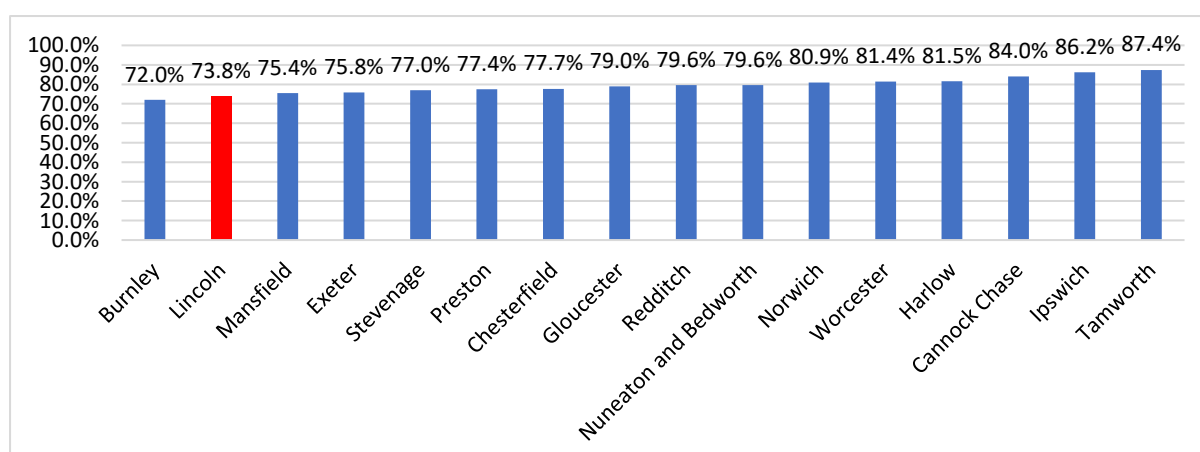


Figure 30

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 30 shows that Lincoln had the 2nd lowest economically active (people who are either in employment or unemployed) rate between April 2022-March 2023 when compared to its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with a figure of 73.8%. In contrast, Tamworth had the highest rate at 87.4%.

**PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE
(LINCOLN VS CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) APRIL 2022 - MARCH 2023**

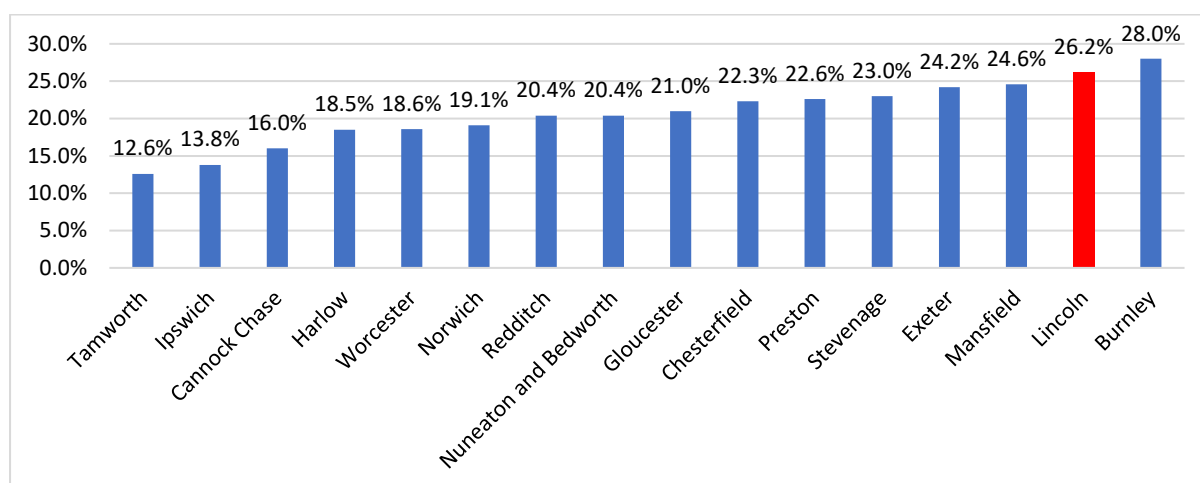


Figure 31

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 31 shows that Lincoln had the 2nd highest economically inactive (people who are neither in employment nor unemployed) rate between April 2022-March 2023 when compared to its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with a figure of 26.2%. In contrast, Tamworth had the lowest rate at 12.6%.

**PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN LINCOLN (MODEL BASED)
APRIL 2011 – MARCH 2022**

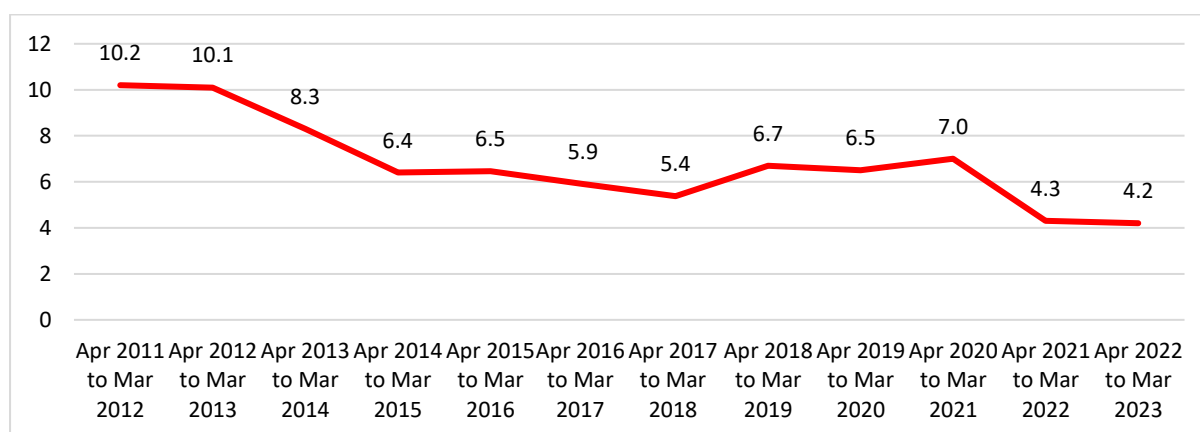


Figure 32

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 32 shows that Lincoln has seen a slight decrease in model-based unemployment rates, decreasing from 4.3% for the period April 2021 to March 2022 to 4.2% for the period April 2022 to March 2023. It is important to note that model based unemployment rates use a statistical model to provide better estimates of unemployment, due to very small sample sizes which may be unreliable.

PERCENTAGE OF JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN BY INDUSTRY AS OF 2022

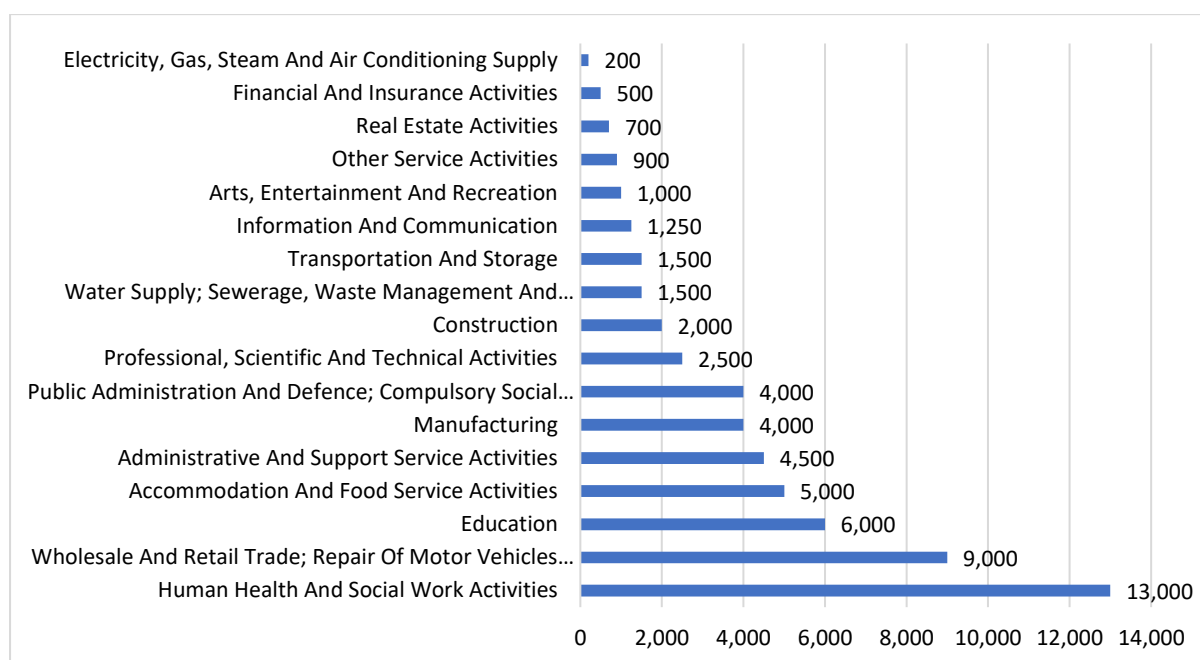


Figure 33

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 33 shows the percentage of jobs available in Lincoln by industry in 2022 saw Human Health And Social Work Activities having the most jobs available with a figure of 13,000. In contrast, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning accounted for 200 jobs available.

JOB DENSITY 2011-2022 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS AND ENGLAND)

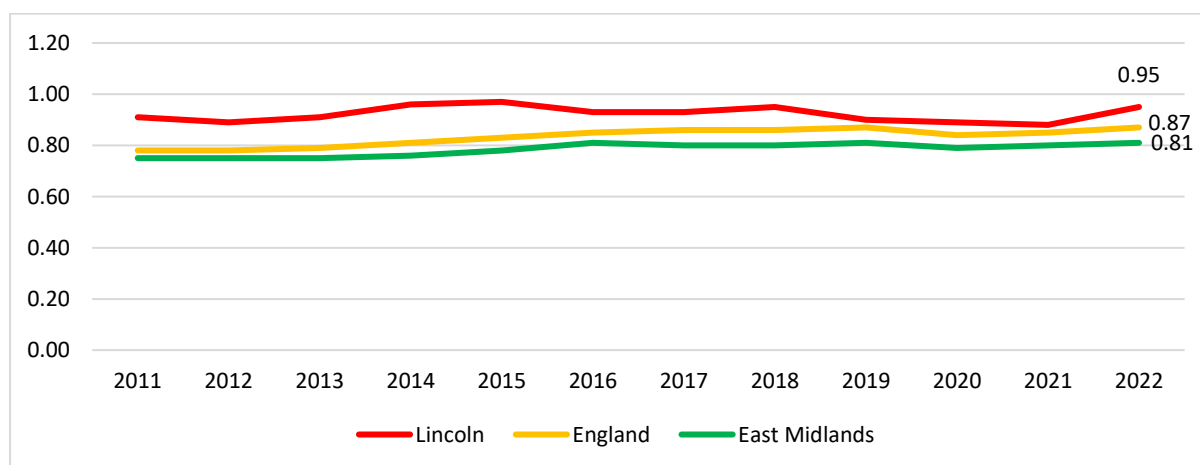


Figure 34

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Job density represents the number of jobs per resident aged 16-64. A job density of 1.0 means there is 1 job for every resident aged 16-64. Figure 34 shows Lincoln's job density increased to 0.95 in 2022, alongside increasing rates in both England and

the East midlands for 2022. Job density in Lincoln remains higher than the regional average 0.81 and national average 0.87.

NUMBER OF FULL TIME / PART TIME JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN 2015-2022

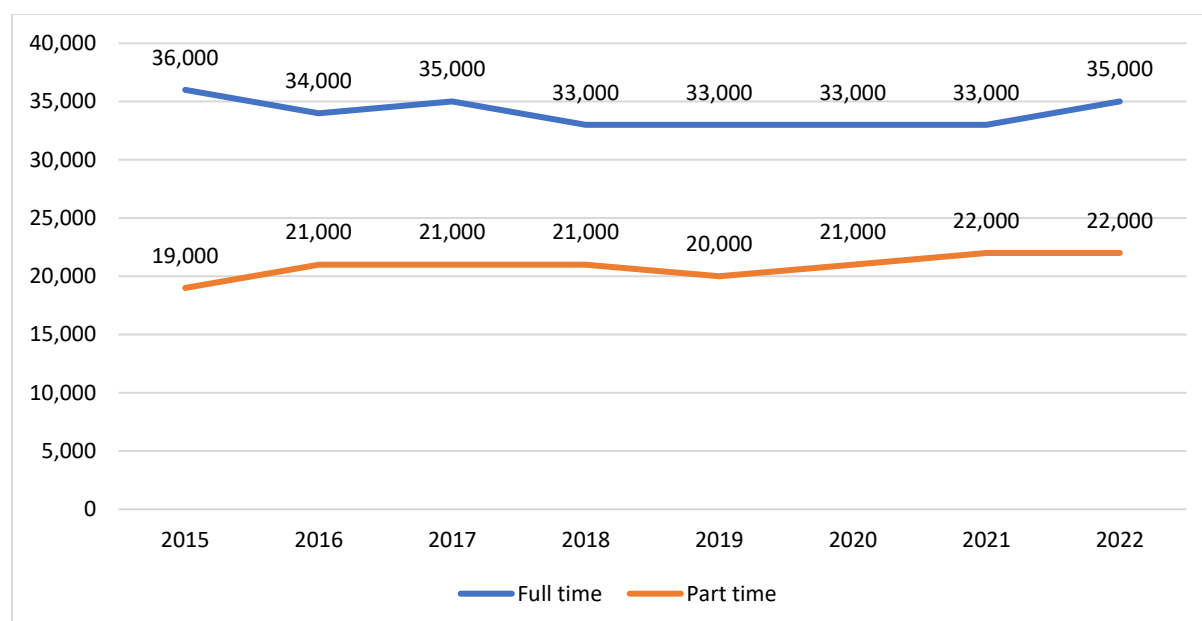


Figure 35

[Source – Nomis 2024](#)

Figure 35 shows the number of part-time jobs available in Lincoln remains relatively static in 2022, whereas full time jobs have increased by 2,000 to 35,000 in 2022.

GROSS VALUE ADDED IN LINCOLN ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES (2011-2021 PRICES IN £MILLIONS)

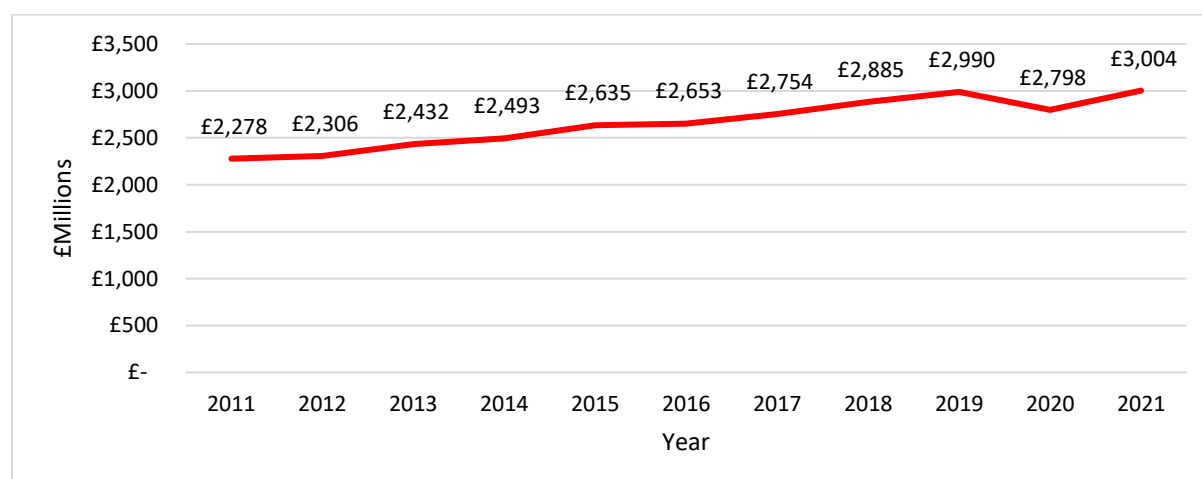


Figure 36

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of productivity and is a calculation of the value of all goods and services produced within an area. Figure 36 shows that Gross

Value Added across all industries in Lincoln has increased in 2021 to £3,004 (£Millions).

**GROSS VALUE ADDED ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES AS OF 2021 PRICES IN
£MILLIONS (LINCOLN VERSUS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**

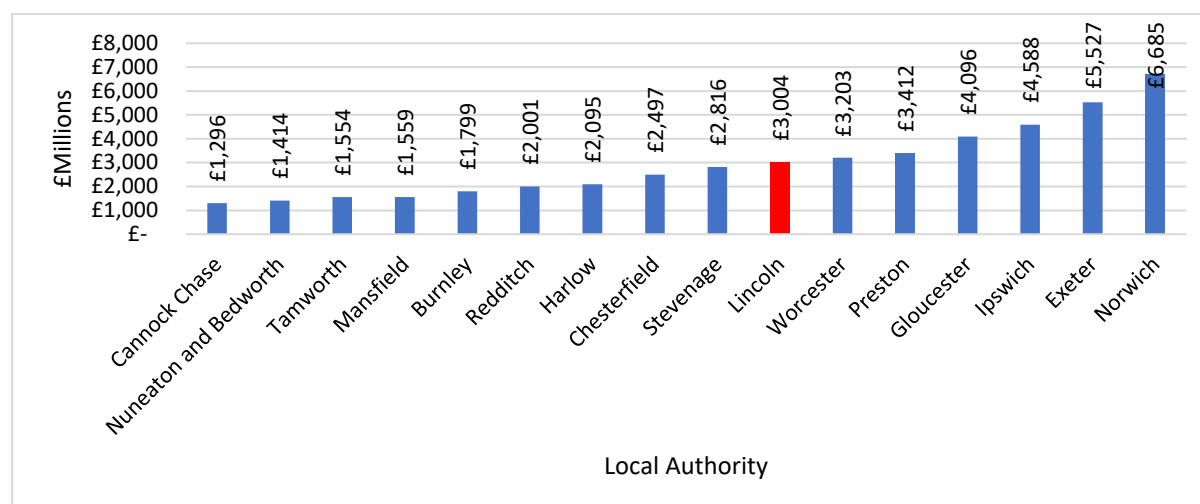


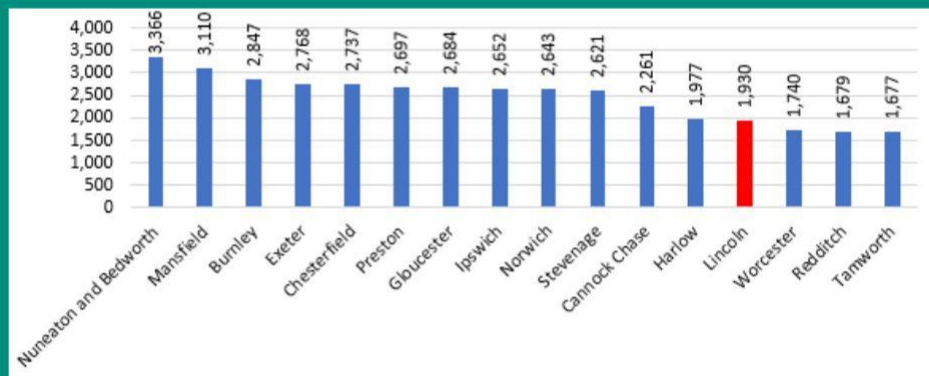
Figure 37

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

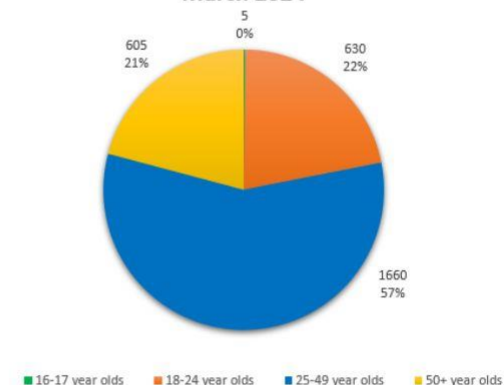
Figure 37 shows that, compared to its nearest neighbours, in 2021 Lincoln rated 7th highest for Gross Value Added across all industries at £3,004 (£Millions). In contrast, Cannock Chase was rated lowest among our nearest neighbours, at £1,296 (£Millions).

WELFARE KEY POINTS

Disability Living Allowance cases in payment August 2023



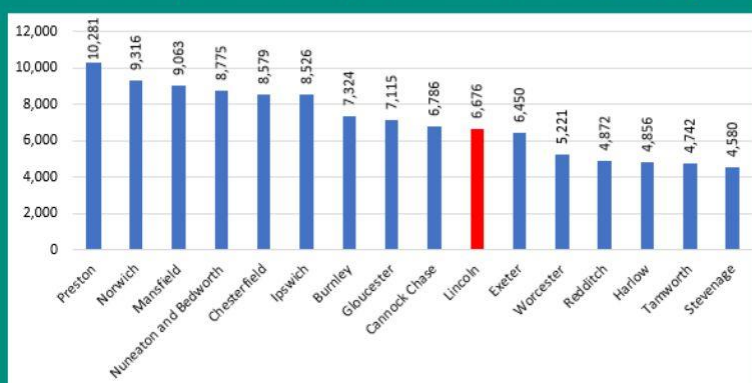
Number of people claiming Universal Credit March 2024



Household Support Fund Payments 2021-2024

- Household Support Fund award 1 - total paid **£427,542**
- Household support Fund award 2 - total paid **£318,570**
- Household Support Fund award 2 - total paid **£301,250**
- Household Support Fund award 4 - total paid **£794,462**

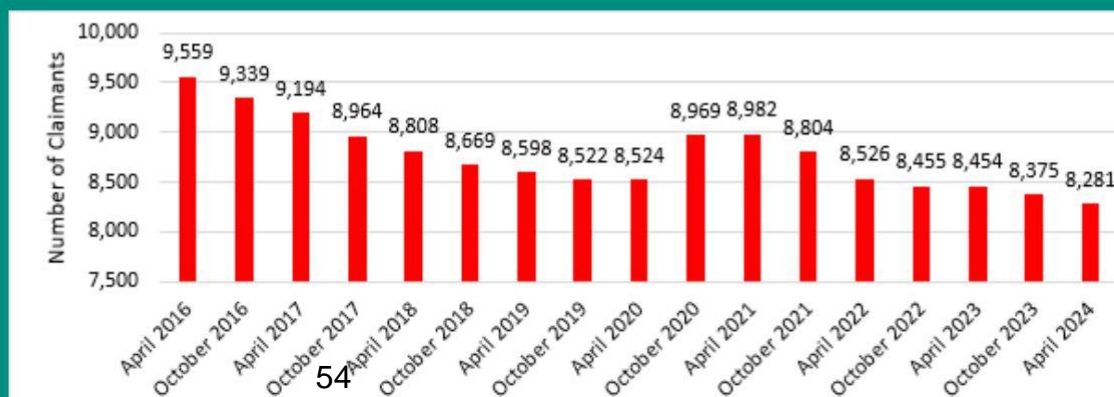
Personal Independent Payment caseload - January 2024



Percentage of workless households with dependent children in Lincoln as of **2022**

Council Tax support claimants

April 2015 - April 2024



WELFARE

NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT RECEIPIENTS IN LINCOLN (NOVEMBER 2014 - NOVEMBER 2023)

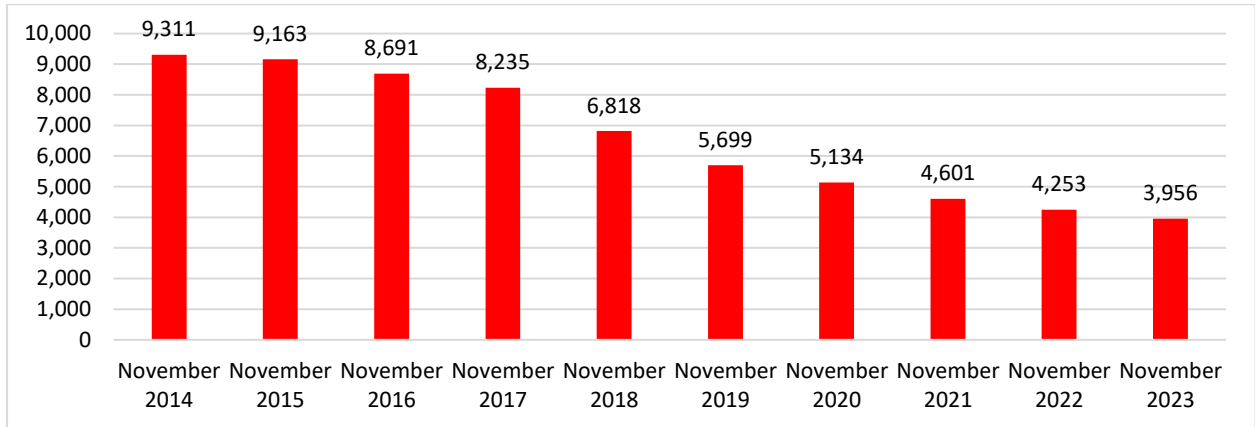


Figure 38

[Source - LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 38 highlights a continued decrease in the number of housing benefit recipients in Lincoln between November 2014 and November 2023. Since 2014 the number of recipients has decreased by 5,355, with the latest figure showing as 3,956 for November 2023.

UNIVERSAL CREDIT CLAIMANTS

The data for figures 39-44 is calculated by adding Jobseekers Allowance claimants with those on Universal Credit who are required to seek work on the relevant count date.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT MARCH 2015 – APRIL 2023

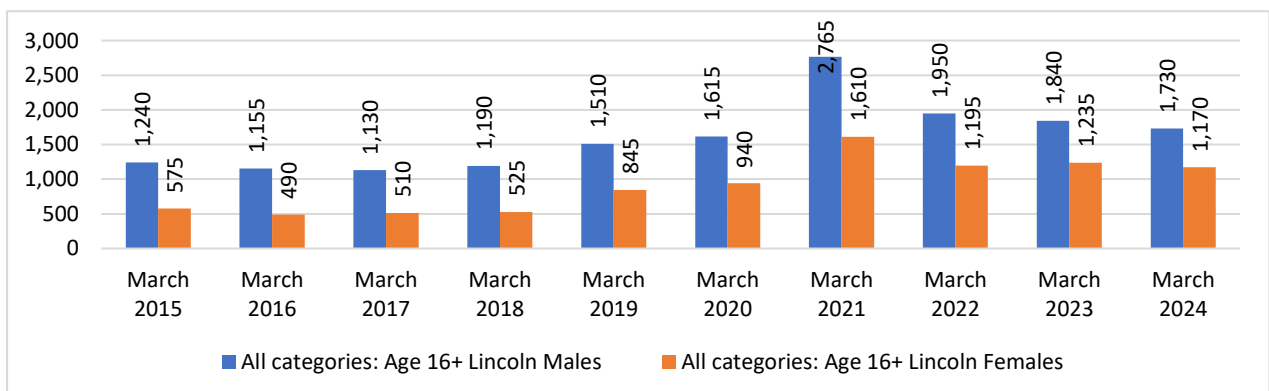


Figure 39

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 39 shows that the number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit in the city has slightly decreased from 1,840 in March 2023 to 1,730 in March 2024. This shows a decrease of 110 claimants within the year. The number of females in the same category also decreased from 1,235 in March 2023 to 1,170 in March 2024, representing a decrease of 65 female claimants.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT MARCH 2024 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

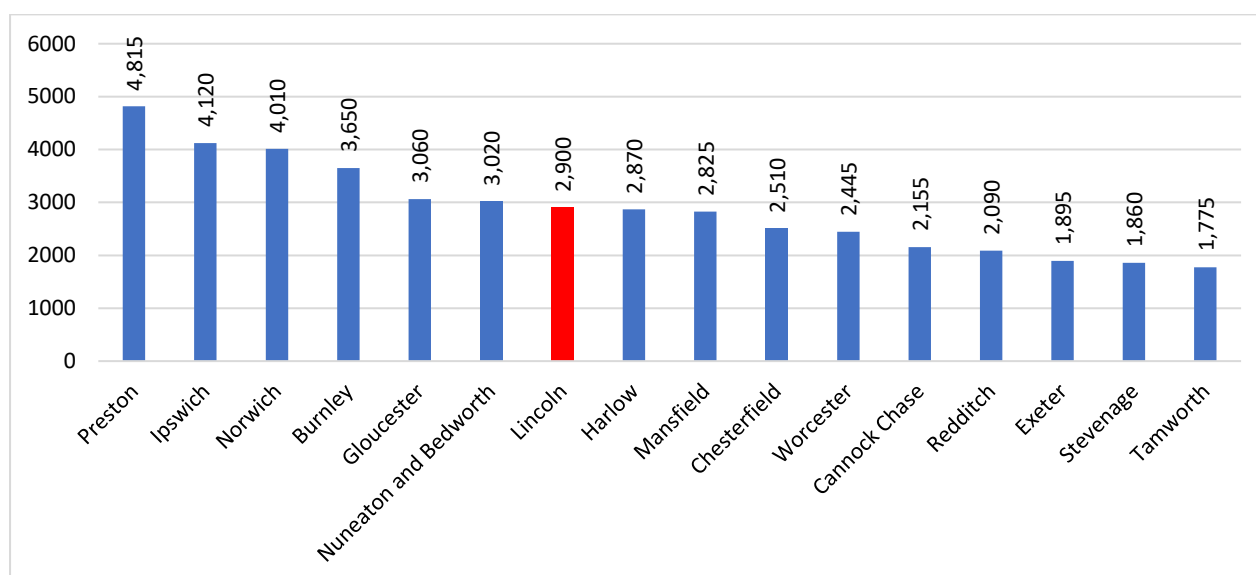


Figure 40

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 40 shows that Lincoln has the 7th highest number of Universal Credit claimants when compared to its nearest neighbours, with a total figure of 2,900 claimants in March 2024. In comparison, Tamworth had the lowest number of claimants (1,775). This numerical data should be read in context and considered alongside the population data for each town.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16-17 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT MARCH 2015 – MARCH 2024

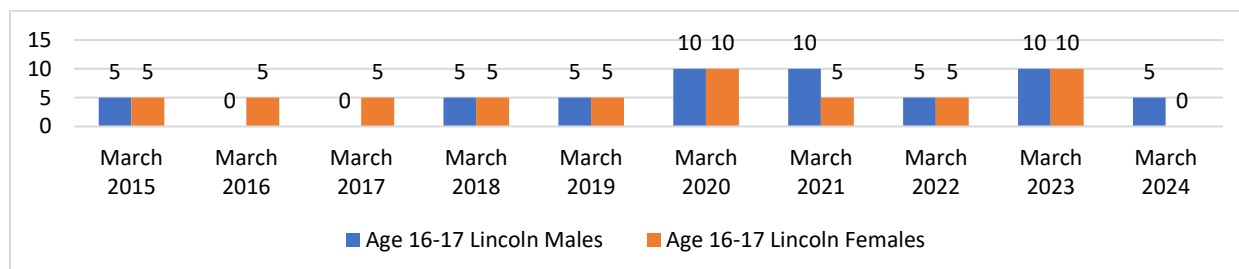


Figure 41

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 41 shows between March 2023 and March 2024 the number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming Universal Credit decreased, with male claimants reducing by half to 5. As of March 2024, there were no female claimants aged 16-17.

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 MARCH 2015 – MARCH 2024

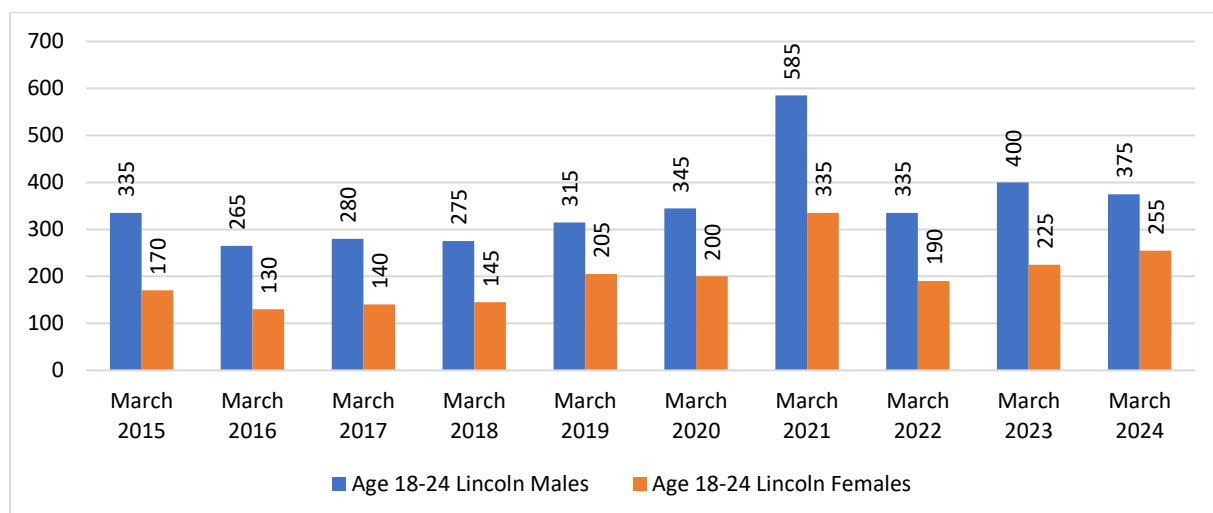


Figure 42

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 42 shows a total of 630 people aged 18 – 24 were claiming Universal Credit in March 2024. This represented an increase of 5 when compared to March 2023.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 25-49 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT MARCH 2015 – MARCH 2024

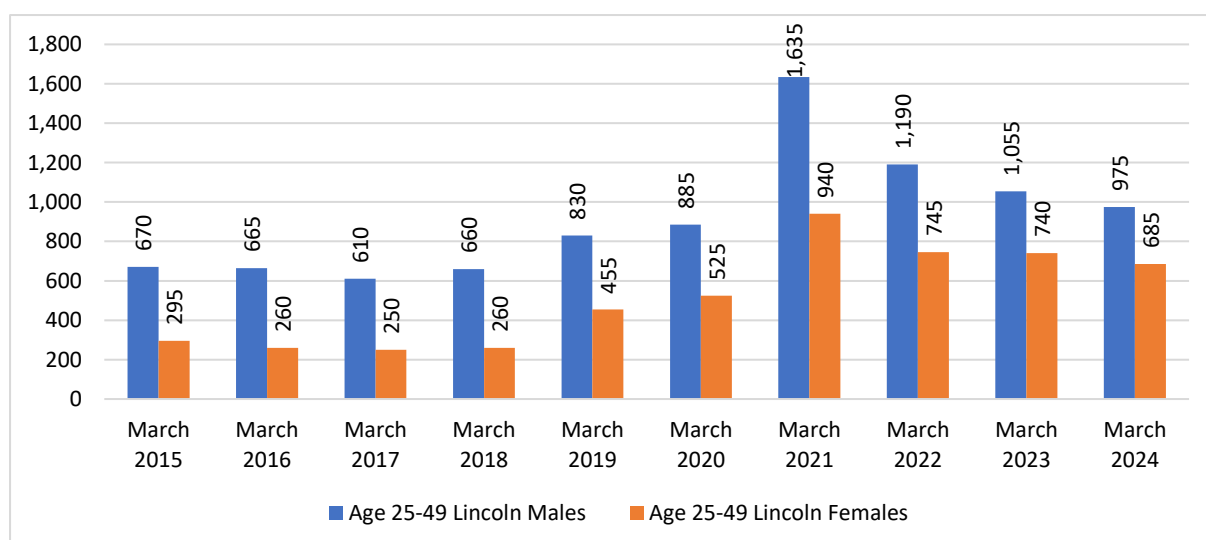


Figure 43

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 43 shows that a total of 1,660 people aged 25 – 49 claimed Universal Credit in March 2024, compared to 1,795 in March 2023. This is a decrease of 135 claimants across this age group.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT MARCH 2015 – MARCH 2024

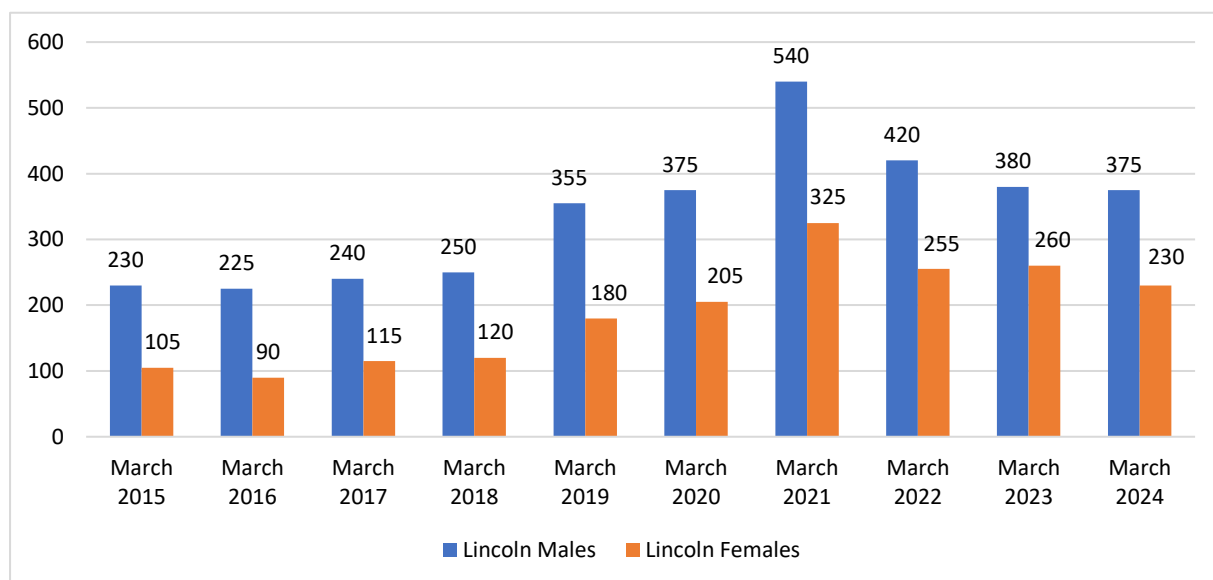


Figure 44

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 44 shows 605 people aged 50+ claimed Universal Credit in March 2024, compared to 640 In March 2023. This represents a decrease of 35 claimants in this age group.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED UNDER 16 LIVING IN RELATIVE LOW INCOME FAMILIES 2023 (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND)

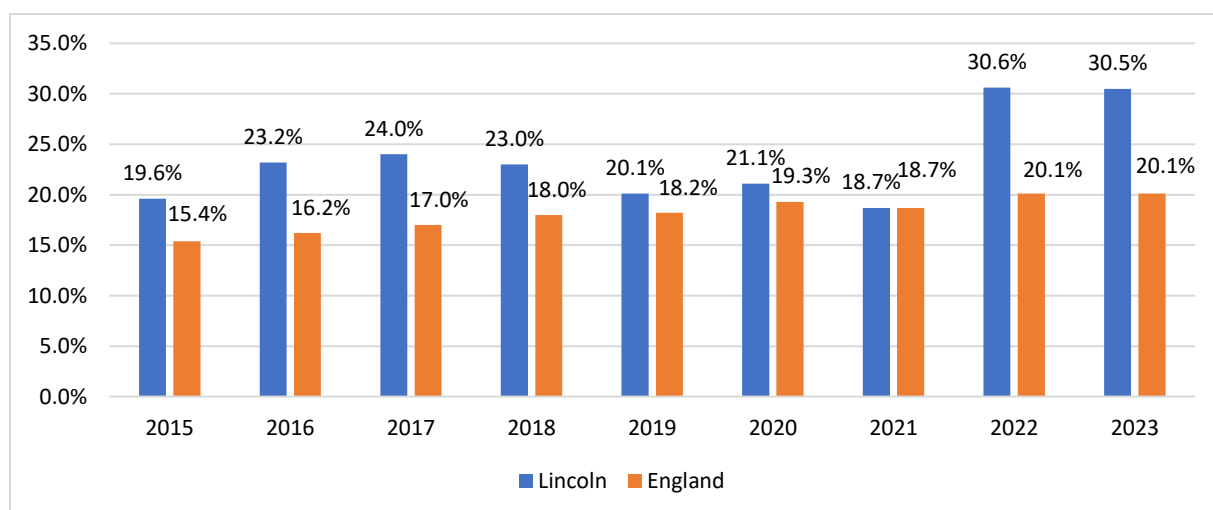


Figure 45

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 45 shows the percentage of children aged under 16 living in relative low-income families. This has had minimal change in Lincoln with only a 0.1% decrease. Nationally it has remained the same at 20.1% from 2022 to 2023.

‘Relative low income’ is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN LINCOLN AS OF 2022

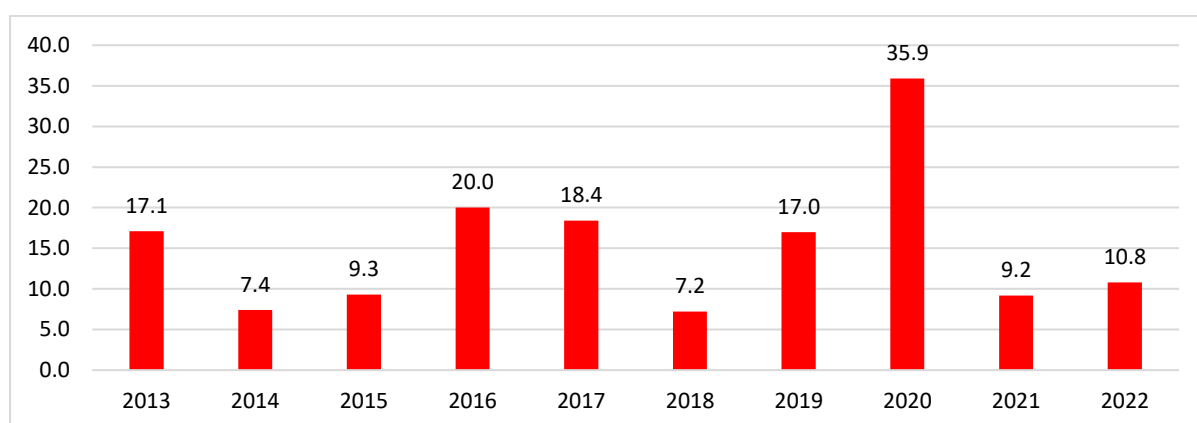


Figure 46

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 46 shows that the percentage of workless households in Lincoln has increased, from 9.2% in 2021 to 10.8% in 2022. This is an increase of 1.6%.

DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CASES IN PAYMENT AUGUST 2023 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

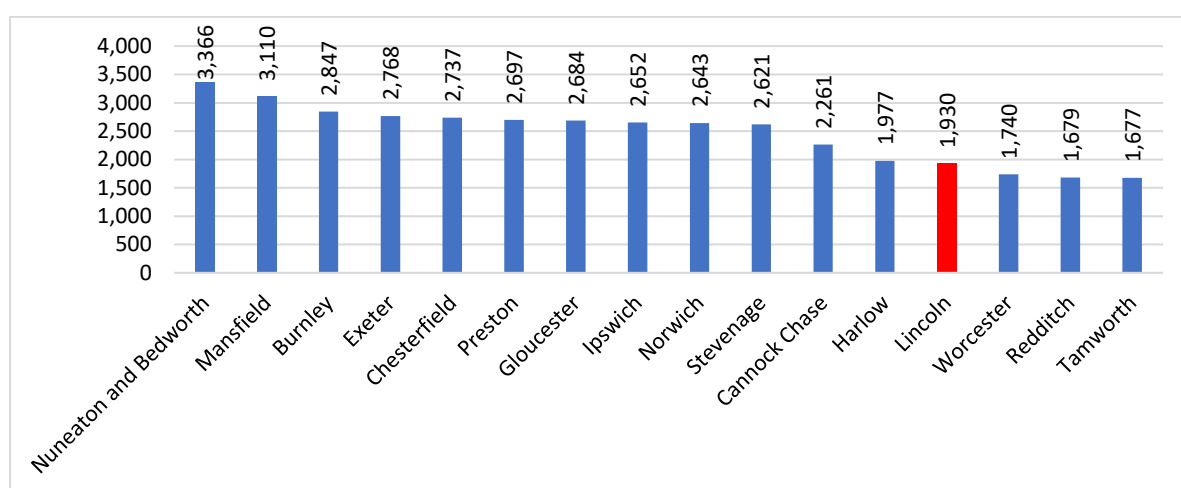


Figure 47

[Source - DWP 2024](#)

Figure 47 shows there were 1,930 people receiving Disability Living Allowance in

Lincoln as of August 2023. This ranks Lincoln as having the 4th lowest number of cases when compared to our nearest neighbours. In our CIPFA grouping, Tamworth ranks the lowest with 1,677.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE PAYMENT CASELOAD JANUARY 2024 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

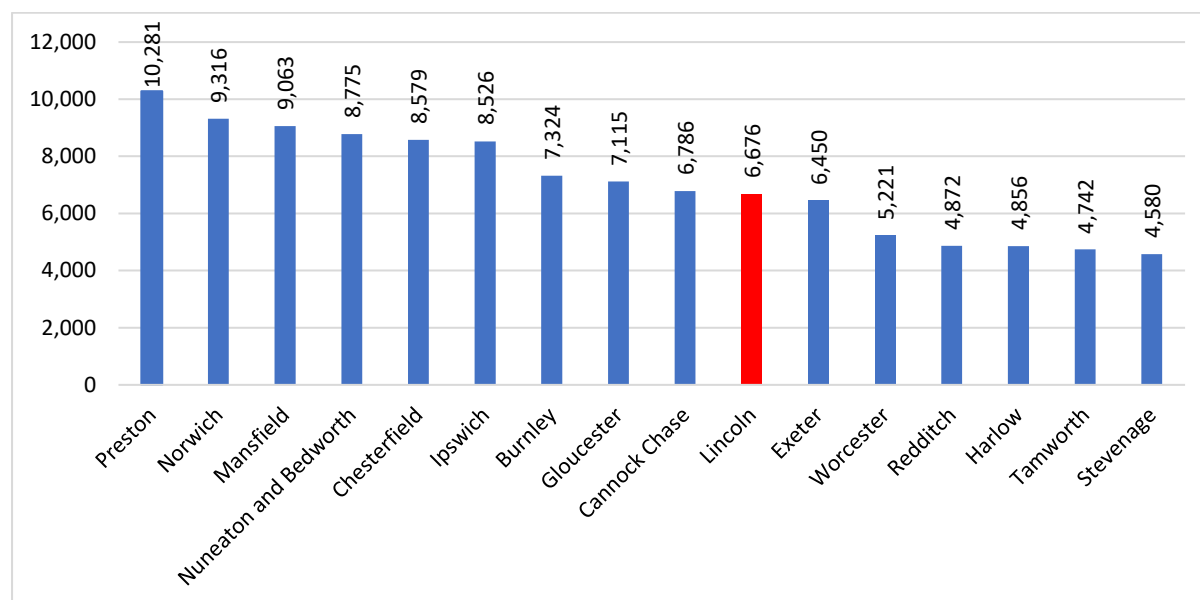


Figure 48

[Source - DWP 2024](#)

Figure 48 indicates there were 6,676 people receiving a Personal Independence Payment in Lincoln as of January 2024. When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln ranks as having the 7th lowest number of cases with Stevenage having the lowest at 4,580.

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT CLAIMANTS APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2024

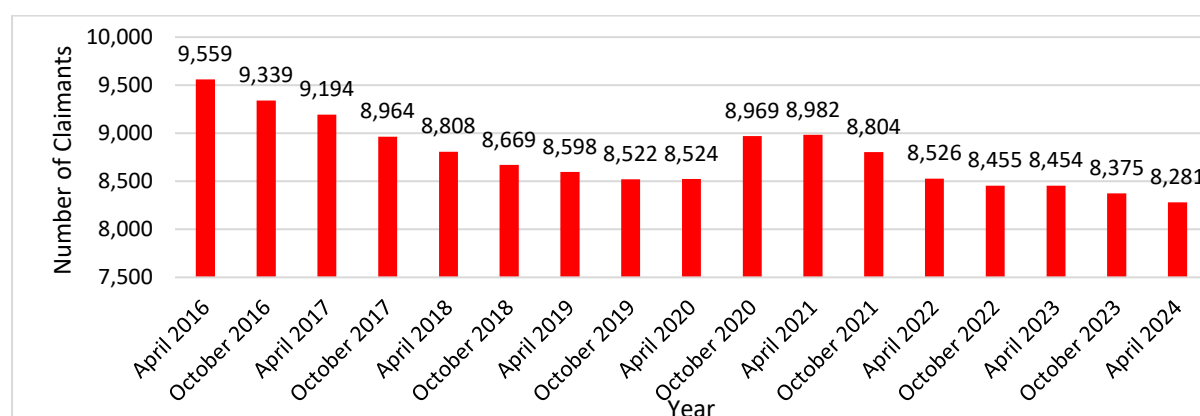


Figure 49

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024](#)

Figure 49 shows the number of Council Tax support claimants continues to decrease, with the latest figure for April 2024 at 8,281 claimants.

INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION – 2019 SUMMARY

The IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) 2019 dataset is still the most up to date version available. IMD are not a performance measure; they provide a collection of comparator figures against other local authorities across the country across a range of measures. Based on this 2019 data, the IMD 2019 ranks Lincoln as the 68th most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317 nationwide. Lincoln scored higher in the rankings (less deprived) across three key domains, namely crime, housing and living environment. These three domains have the least weighting on the overall IMD score. Health remains Lincoln's most deprived domain.

Nationally, the same ten Lincoln LSOAs (lower super output areas) remain in the top 10% of most deprived areas in England as in 2015. However there has been some movement in terms of the rankings of Lincoln LSOAs within that top 10%. An LSOA within Birchwood Ward (007C) has dropped out of the top 1% into the top 5%, and one Park Ward LSOA (006B) has dropped from the top 5% to the top 10%. The Moorland LSOA in the top 1% has reduced from 207th most deprived area to the 309th most deprived. Seven of these ten LSOA's have improved their positions compared to England, and the following three have declined:

- Glebe 002C
- Castle 001A
- Minster 001D

OVERALL DEPRIVATION SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

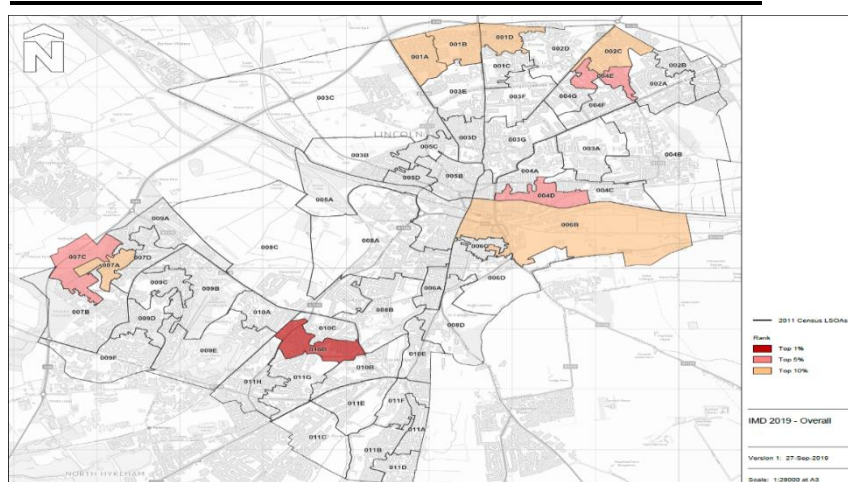


Figure 50

[Source – GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

It is important to note that the IMD 2019 dataset is based on figures prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and Cost of living crisis, and therefore should be viewed with caution as these datasets are significantly outdated. An updated version of the IMD is expected to be released in 2025, but has not yet been confirmed whilst the Government procurement consultation to deliver this is ongoing. However, for individual datasets that contribute towards the IMD, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, the living environment, and child poverty, updated figures for these can be found within the respective chapters of the Lincoln City Profile.

CRIME KEY POINTS

The total crime in Lincoln between April 2023 and March 2024 was **158 per 1,000** people

Park ward reported the highest figure for **fly-tipping complaints** in 2024/24 totalling **273**

Top 5 **most reported crimes** March 2023-February 2024:

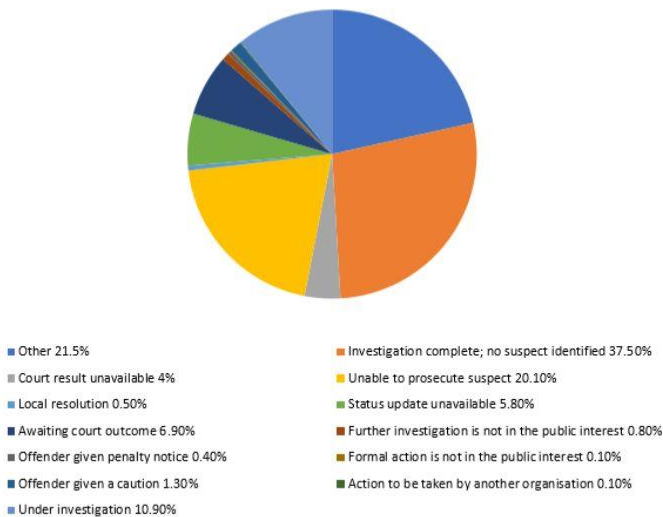
- Violence and sexual offences - **31%**
- Anti-social behaviour - **21.5%**
- Shoplifting - **14.1%**
- Public order - **8.3%**
- Other theft - **7.2%**

Between March 2023 and February 2024:

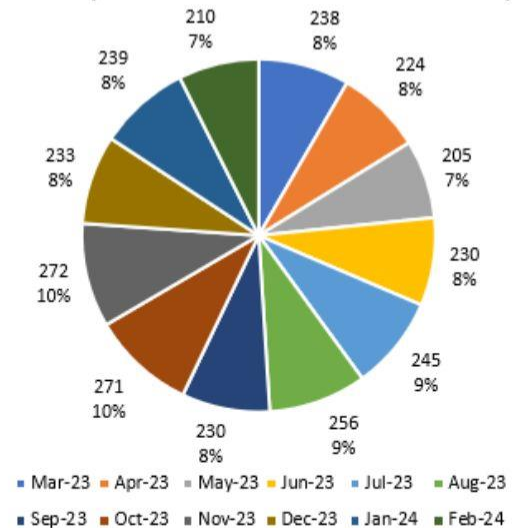
- **Theft from person** rate in Lincoln was **0.4 per 1,000** people
- **Shoplifting** rate in Lincoln was **20.4 per 1,000** people
- **Robbery** rate in Lincoln was **1.2 per 1,000** people

The highest number of **complaints** about anti-social behaviour originated in **Park Ward** with a figure of **66** in 2023/24

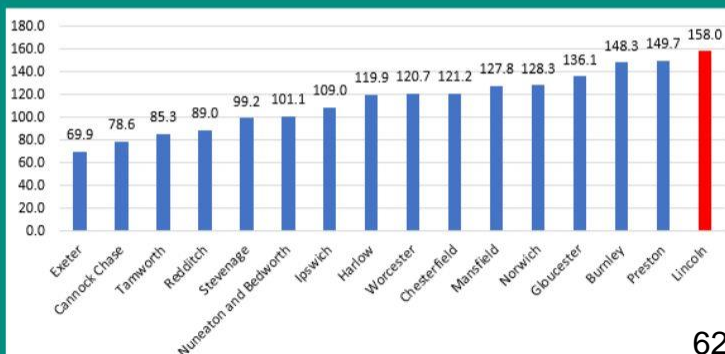
Crimes by outcomes March 2023 - February 2024



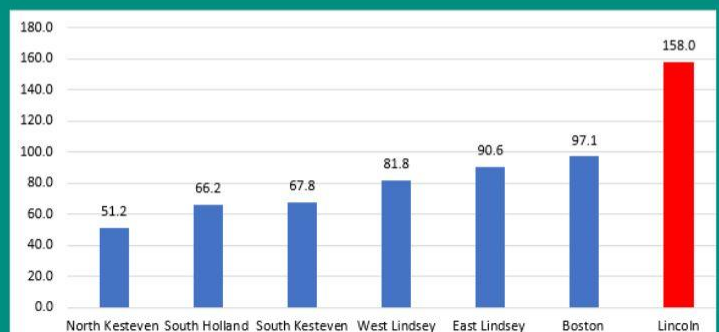
Crime levels per month March 2023 - February 2024



Lincoln has the **highest total crime** rate per 1,000 amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours



Between March 2023 and February 2024, Lincoln had the **highest crime rate** per 1,000 people compared to all other Lincolnshire districts



CRIME

TOTAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

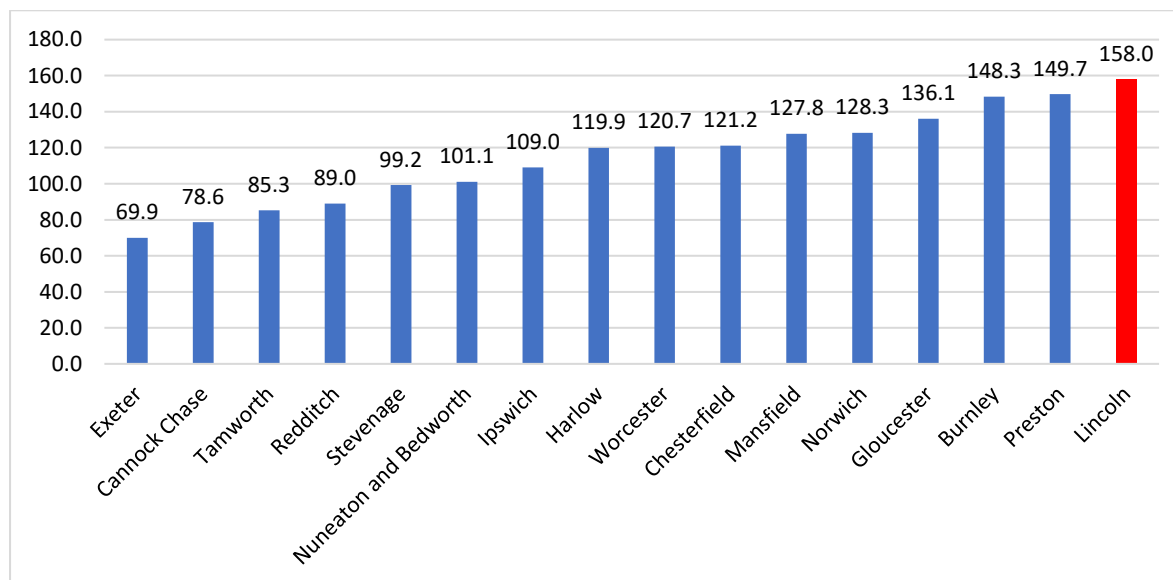


Figure 51

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 51 shows the total crime rate in Lincoln between March 2023 – February 2024 was 158.0 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter recording the lowest rate, at only 69.9 per 1,000 people.

TOTAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OTHER AREAS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE FORCE AREA) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

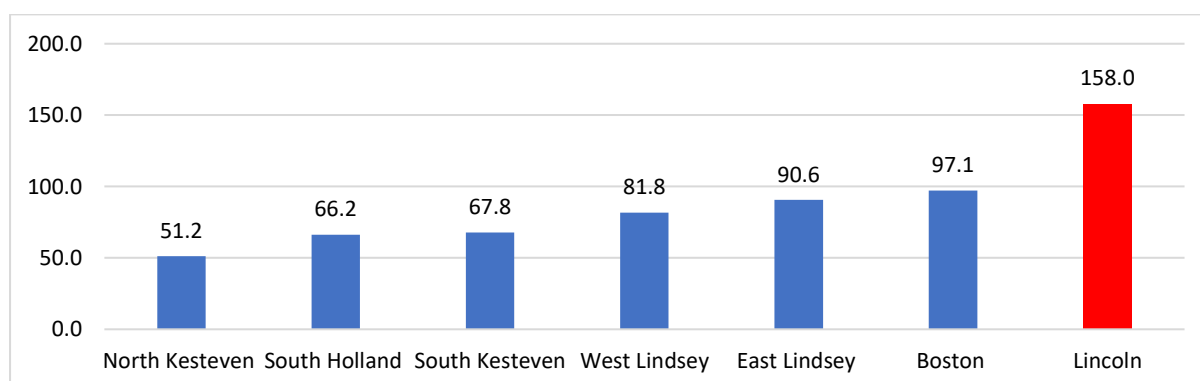


Figure 52

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 52 shows that between March 2023 and February 2024, Lincoln had the highest crime rate per 1,000 people compared to all other Lincolnshire districts. The lowest rate reported was North Kesteven at 51.2 per 1,000 people.

BURGLARY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

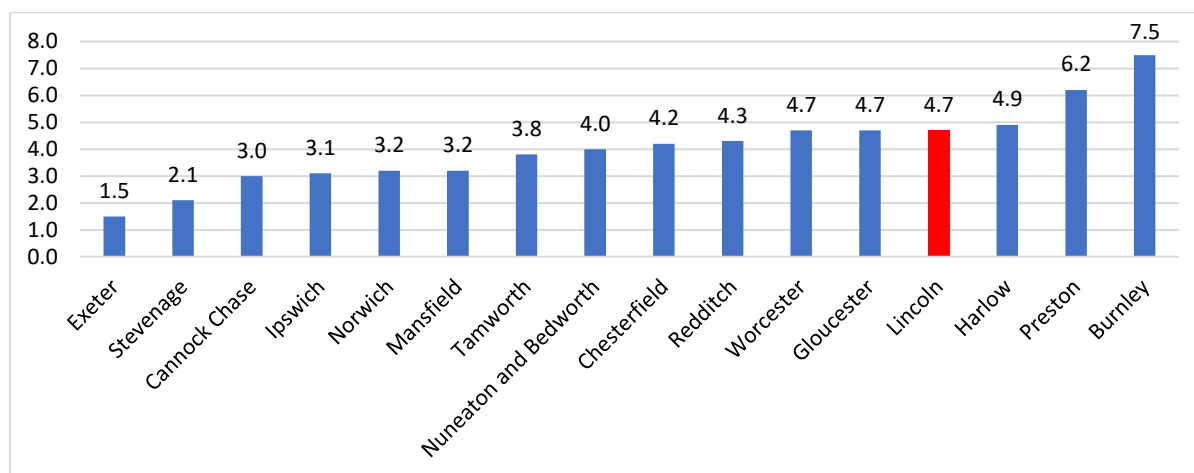


Figure 53

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 53 shows that the burglary crime rate in Lincoln between March 2023 to February 2024 was 4.7 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 4th highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours. In contrast Exeter had the lowest rate at 1.5 per 1,000 people.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND ARSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

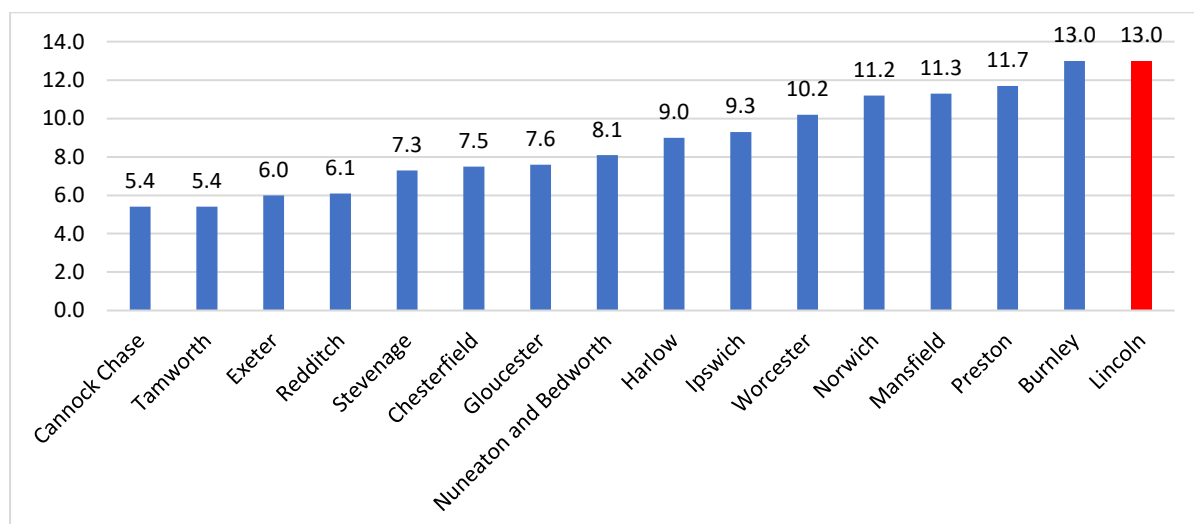


Figure 54

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 54 shows the criminal damage and arson rate in Lincoln between March 2023 to February 2024 was 13.0 per 1,000 people. Lincoln ranked the highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours. Tamworth and Cannock Chase reported the lowest crime rate jointly at 5.4 per 1,000 people.

DRUG RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

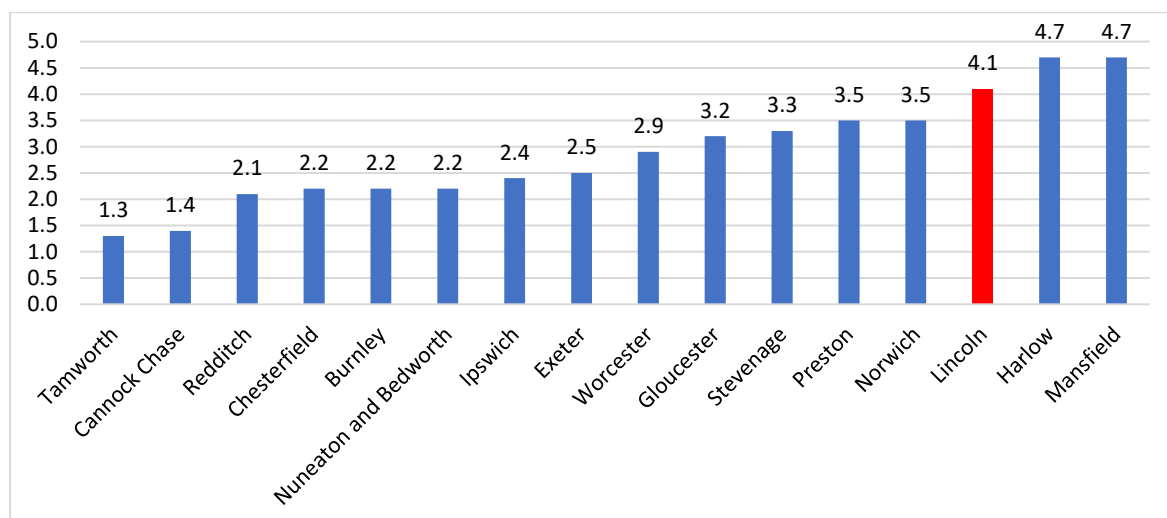


Figure 55

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 55 shows that the drug rate in Lincoln between March 2023 to February 2024 was 4.1 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 3rd highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Tamworth reporting the lowest rate at 1.3 per 1,000 people.

POSSESSION OF WEAPONS RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

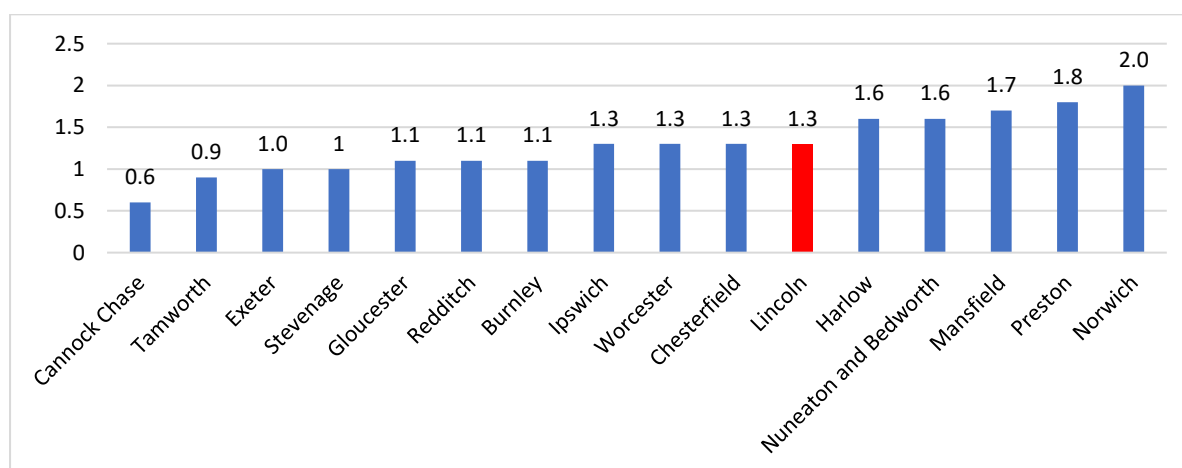


Figure 56

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 56 shows the possession of weapons rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 1.3 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln, Chesterfield, Worcester, and Ipswich as joint 6th highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Cannock Chase reporting the lowest rate at 0.6 per 1,000 people.

PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

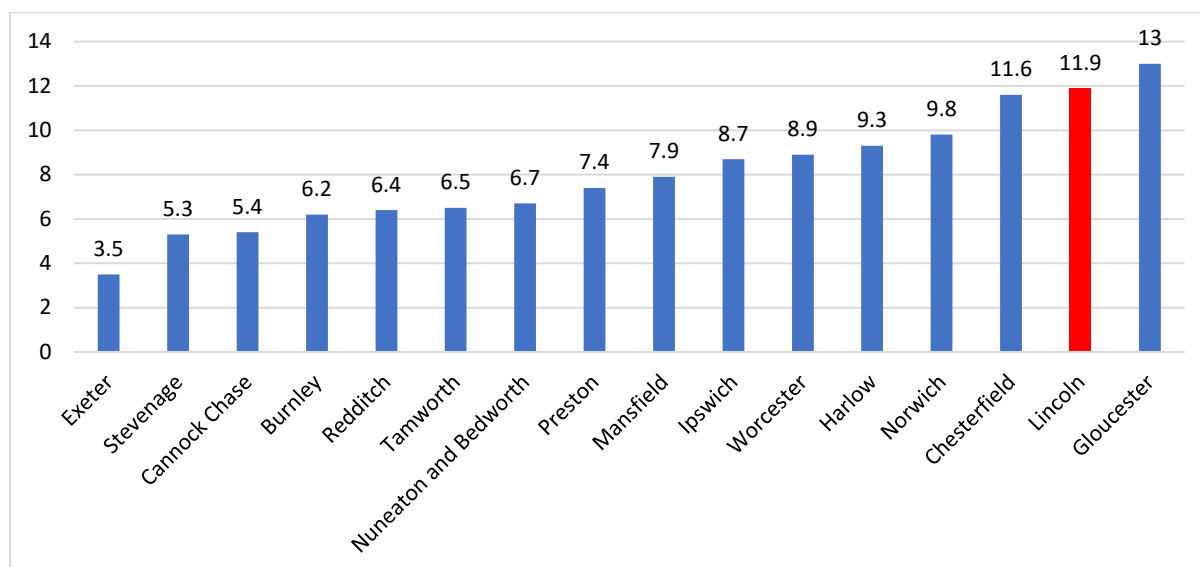


Figure 57

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 57 shows the public order offences rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 11.9 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 2nd highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 3.5 per 1,000 people.

ROBBERY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

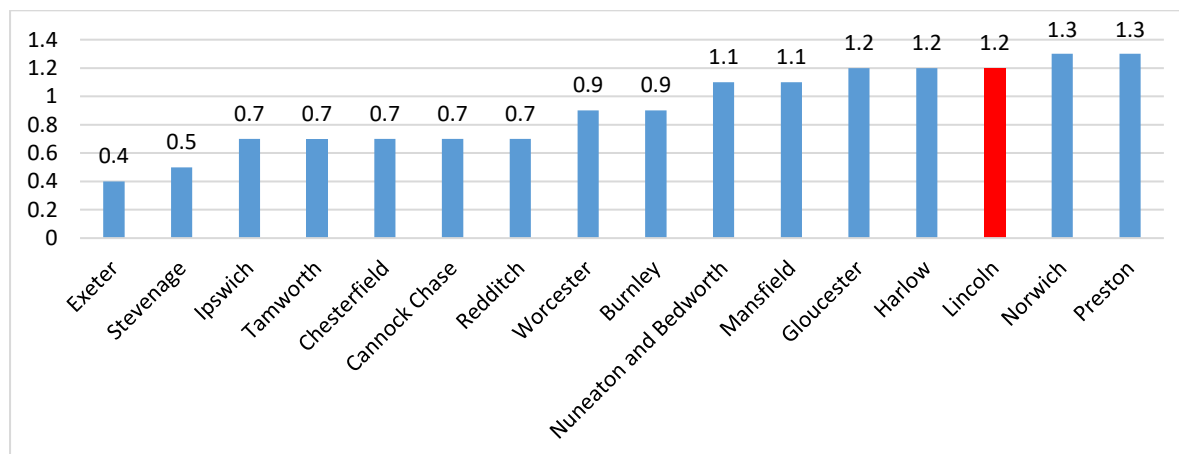


Figure 58

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 58 shows that the robbery rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 1.2 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln, Harlow and Gloucester as joint 2nd highest rate amongst their CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 0.4 per 1,000 people.

SHOPLIFTING RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

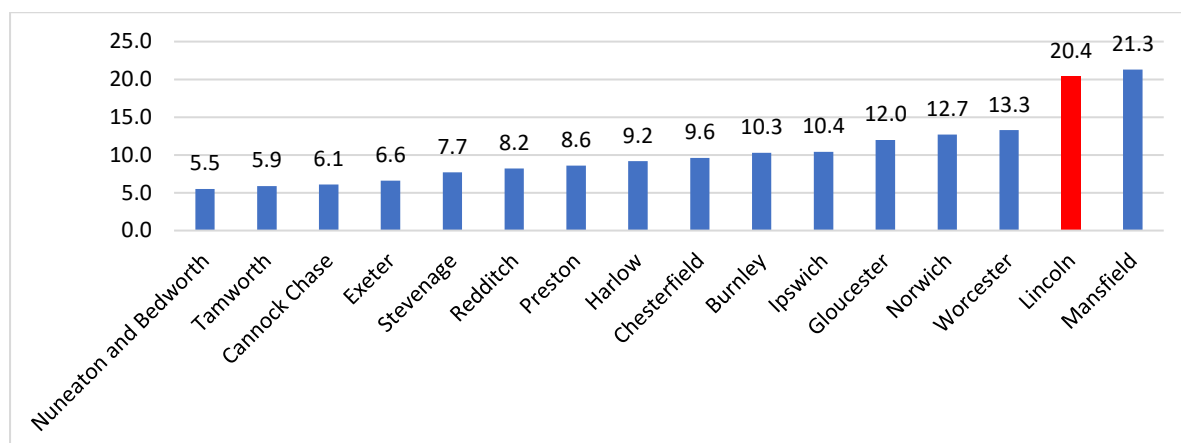


Figure 59

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 59 shows that the shoplifting rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 20.4 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 2nd highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, while Nuneaton and Bedworth reported the lowest rate at 5.5 per 1,000 people.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

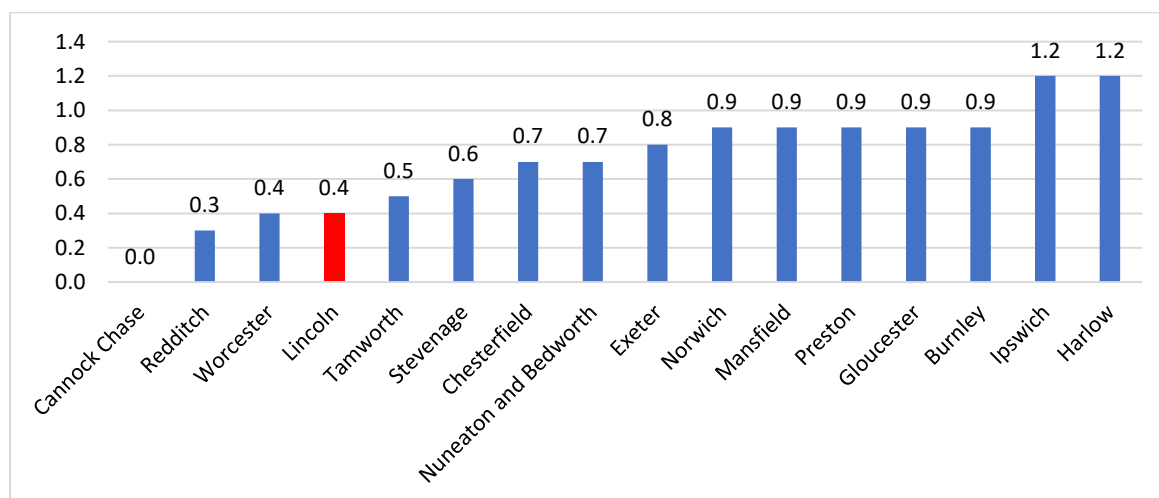


Figure 60

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 60 shows that the theft from person rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 0.4 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln and Worcester as the 3rd lowest amongst their CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Cannock Chase reporting the lowest rate at 0.0 per 1,000.

VEHICLE CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

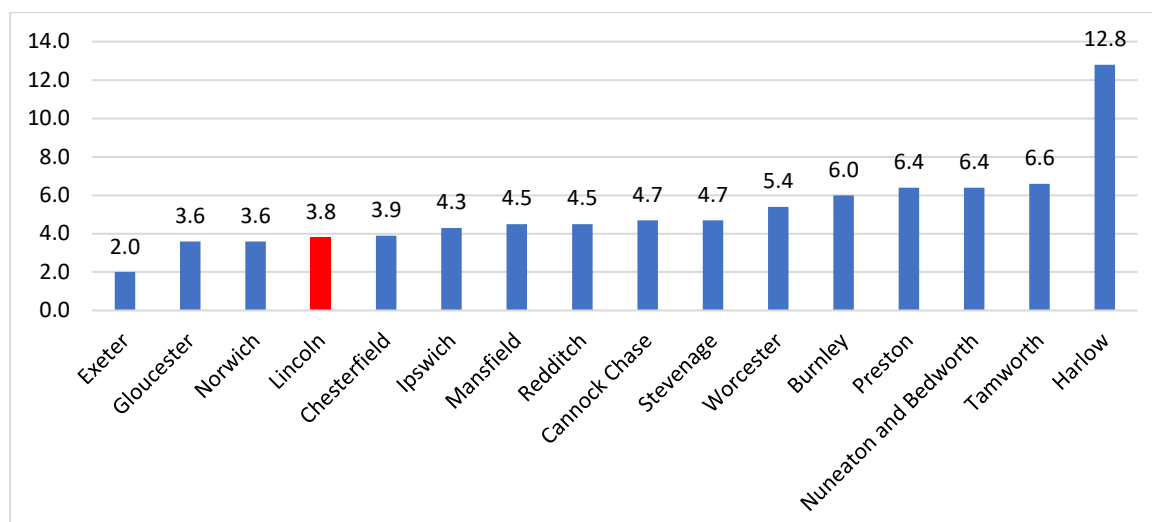


Figure 61

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 61 shows the vehicle crime rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 3.8 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 4th lowest rate amongst its nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 2.0 per 1,000.

VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

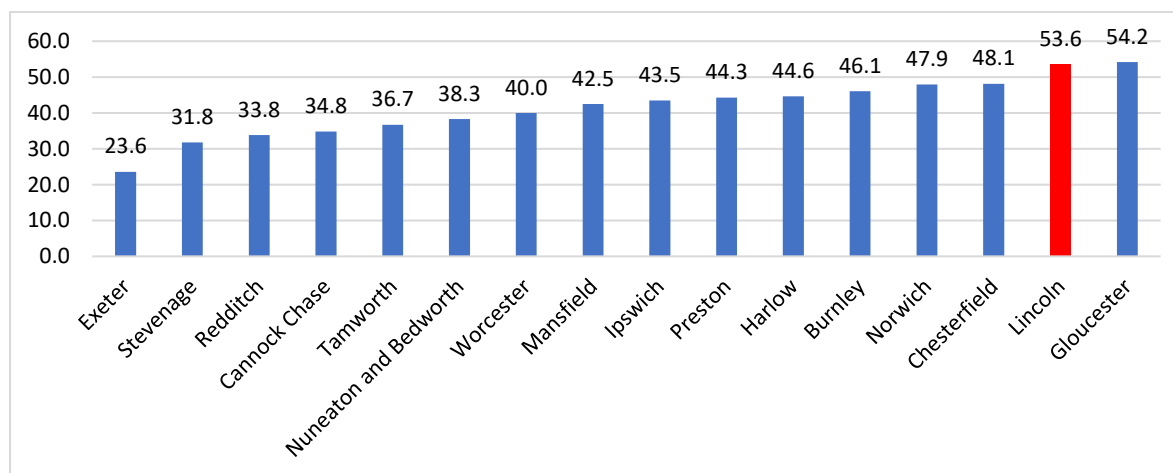


Figure 62

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 62 shows that the violent and sexual offences crime rate in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 53.6 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 2nd highest amongst its nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 23.6 per 1,000 people.

OTHER CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM MARCH 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024

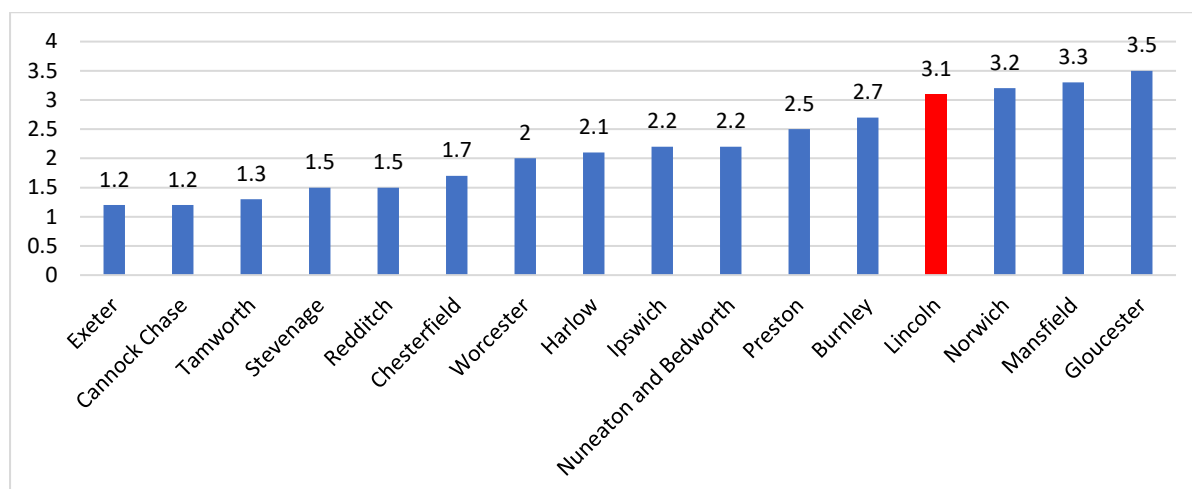


Figure 63

[Source - LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 63 shows the crime rate for other crimes in Lincoln between March 2023 and February 2024 was 3.1 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 4th highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 1.2 per 1,000 people. The definitions of 'other crimes' can be found in 'Appendix 1 Definitions'.

NUMBER OF REPORTED ASB CASES REPORTED TO THE COUNCIL PER WARD 2021/22 – 2023/24

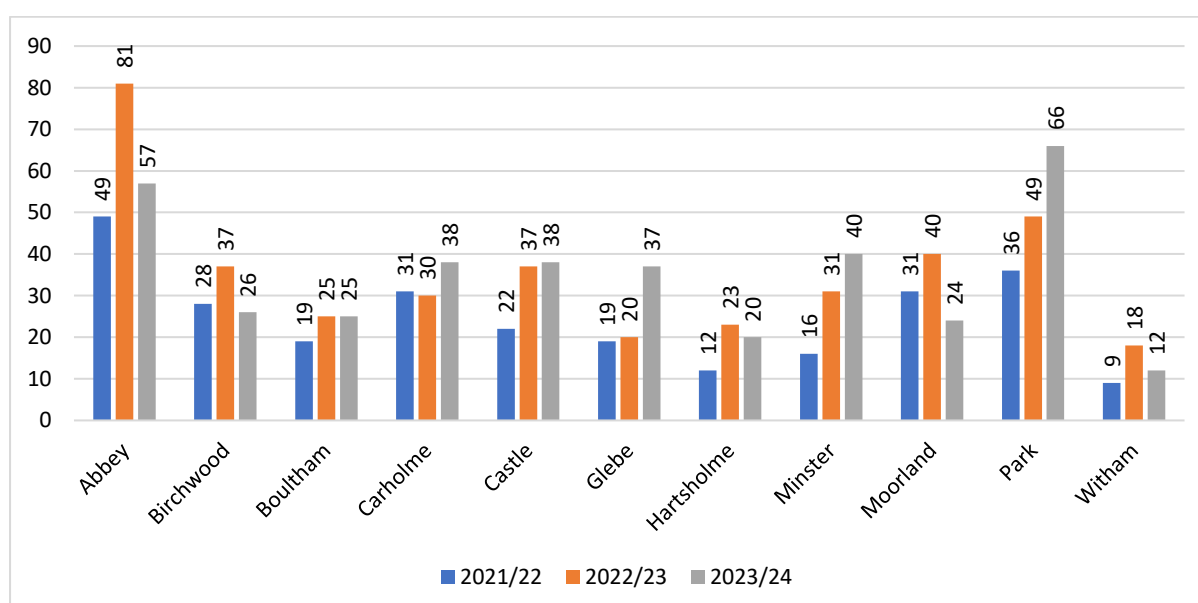


Figure 64

[City of Lincoln Council 2024](#)

Figure 64 shows Park Ward had the highest number of reported ASB investigations in 2023/24, with a figure of 66. In contrast, Witham ward was the lowest with 12 reported ASB complaints in the same period.

NUMBER OF REPORTED FLY-TIPPING INCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE COUNCIL PER WARD 2021/22 – 2023/2024

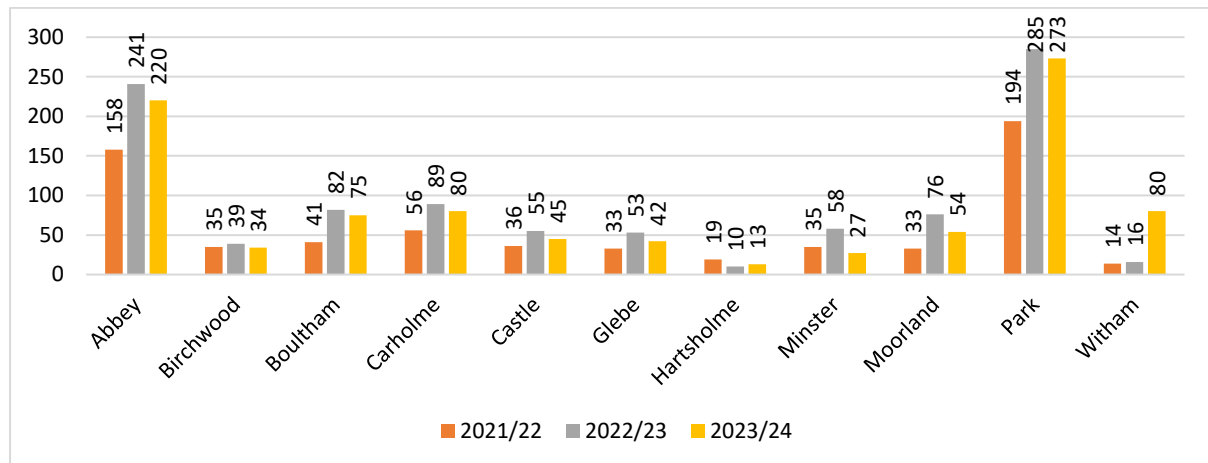


Figure 65

City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 65 shows Park Ward had the highest number of reported Fly-tipping incidents in 2023/24 with 273 occurrences, followed by Abbey ward with 220. Other wards reported significantly fewer incidents throughout 2023/2024.

NUMBER OF REPORTED NOISE COMPLAINTS REPORTED TO THE COUNCIL PER WARD 2021/22 – 2023/2024

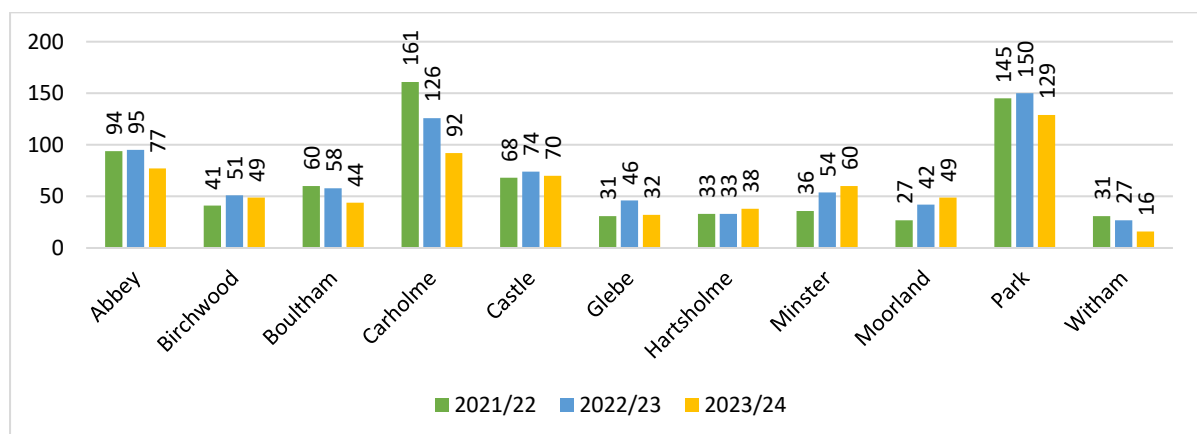


Figure 66

City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 66 shows Park Ward had the highest number of reported noise reports with 129 in 2023/24. Witham ward reported the lowest with 16 noise complaints in 2023/24.

HEALTH KEY POINTS

Amongst its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has:

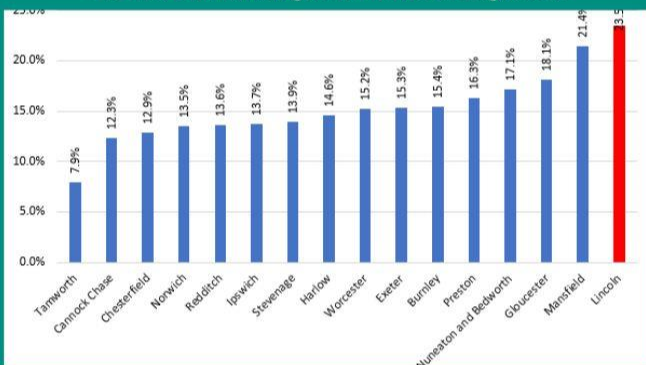
- The **fourth lowest** overall **Healthy People** score
- The **fifth lowest** overall **Healthy Lives** score
- The **second lowest** overall **Healthy Places** score

In 2022, the mortality rate for circulatory diseases under 75 years of age was **95.8 per 100,000** people. This is **significantly higher** than the national rate which was **77.8**

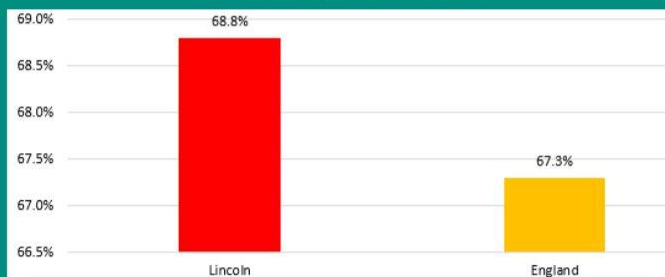
In 2022, Lincoln's intentional self-harm rate was **175.1 per 100,000** people. This latest figure was higher than the national rate of **163.7**

Lincoln had the **second lowest** disability score amongst our CIPFA nearest neighbours at **53.5**"

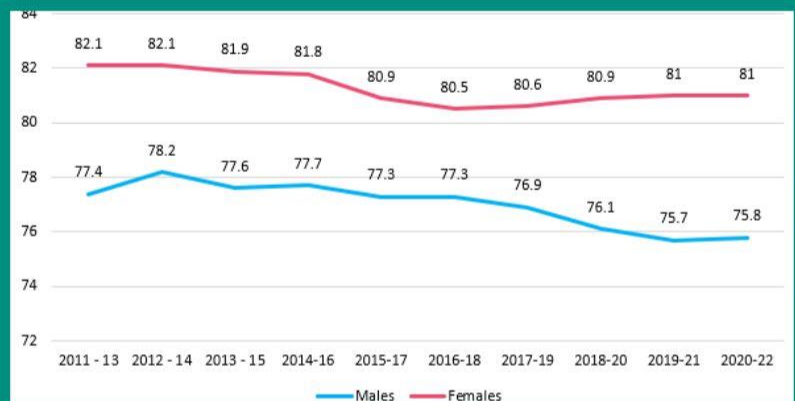
In 2022, Lincoln had the **highest percentage of smokers aged 18 and over** amongst its nearest neighbour



In 2021/22, the percentage of physically active adults in Lincoln was **68.8%**. This is **higher** than the rate for England, which is **67.3%**



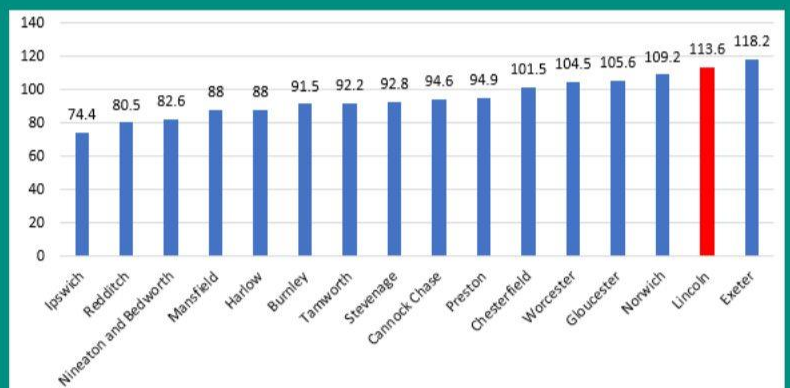
Male vs female life expectancy in Lincoln 2020-2022



Between 2020-2022

- Female life expectancy **increased** to 81.0 years
- Male life expectancy **decreased** to 75.8 years

Lincoln has the **second highest physical activity score** amongst its nearest neighbours at **113.6**



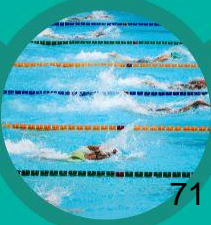
LINCOLN SPORTS FACILITIES

17 Health and Fitness Gyms



64 Grass Pitches

7 Swimming Pools



71



8 Outdoor Tennis Courts

7 Squash Courts



24 Sports Halls

HEALTH

Where datasets for Health have not been updated since the previous Lincoln City Profile, new measures have been included to report health outcomes across Lincoln. The Health Index for England is a new measure that can be used to understand the health of the nation. It uses a broad definition of health including: health outcomes; health-related behaviours and personal circumstances; and wider determinants of health that relate to the places people live. The Health Index is currently an Experimental Statistic. It aims to summarise a selection of indicators into a single value for the health of an area, which can be tracked over time.

The Health Index has been scaled to a base of 100 for England, with base year of 2015. Values higher than 100 indicate better health than England 2015, and values below 100 indicate worse health. The scale is such for indicators at LTLA level that a score of 110 represents a score one standard deviation higher than England's 2015 score for that same indicator, 120 represents a value two standard deviations higher, and so on. This makes comparisons over time and within a single year simple to understand.

MALE VS FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LINCOLN 2020-2022

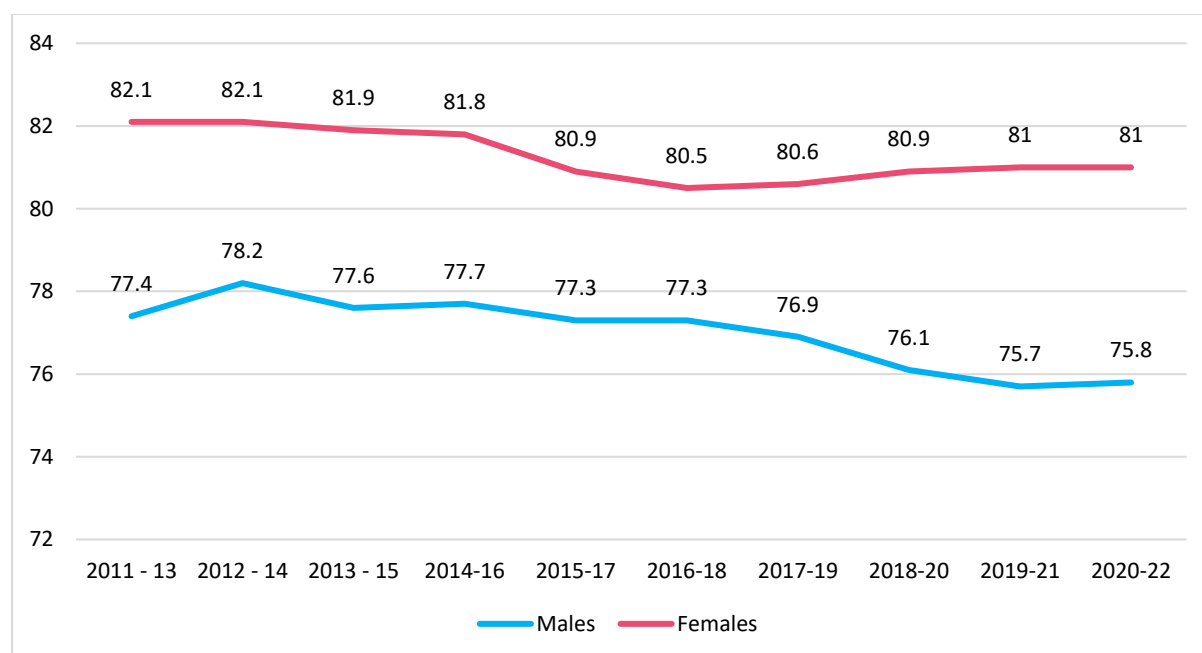


Figure 67

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 67 shows both male and female life expectancy in Lincoln. Female life expectancy has seen a slight increase from 80.9 years between 2018-20 to 81.0 years between 2020-2022, an increase of 0.1 years. However male life expectancy has seen a decrease from 76.1 years between 2018-20 to 75.8 years between 2020-22, a decrease of 0.3 years.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2020-22

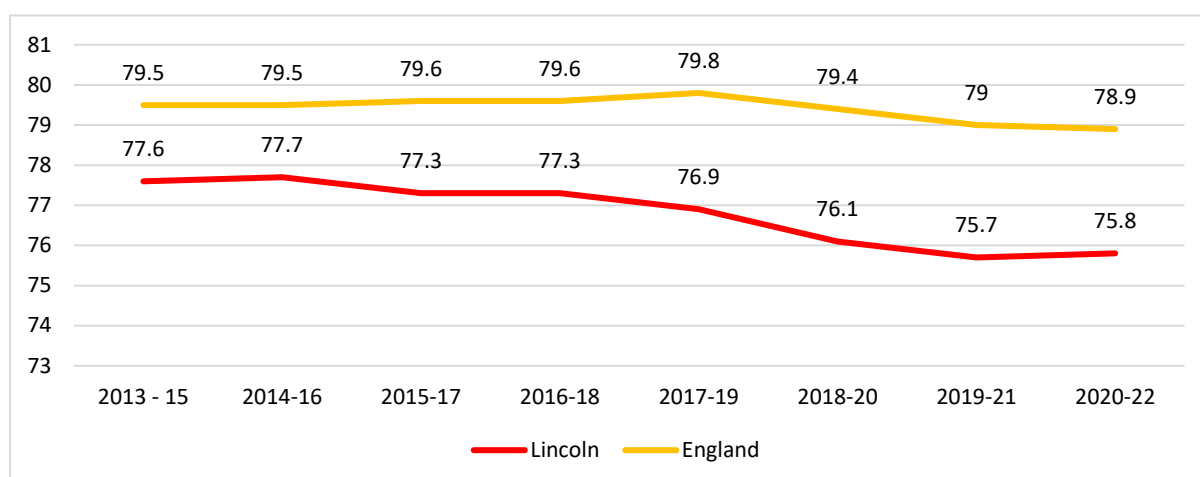


Figure 68

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 68 shows male life expectancy in Lincoln having experienced a further decrease since 2018-20, from 76.1 years to 75.8 years in 2020-22. This has been an ongoing trend since 2014-16, with male life expectancy consistently below the national average (78.9 years).

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2020-22

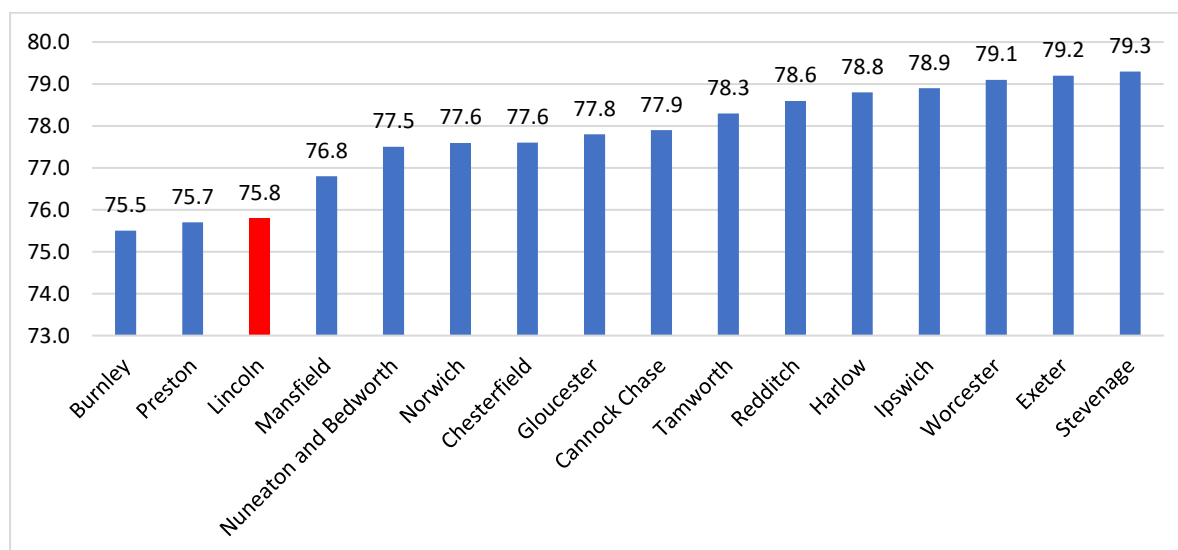


Figure 69

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 69 shows Lincoln had the 3rd lowest average male life expectancy against its CIPFA nearest neighbours between 2020 and 2022, with an average age of 75.8 years. In comparison, Stevenage has the highest average male life expectancy in this group, of 79.3 years, and is the same as the England average.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2020-22

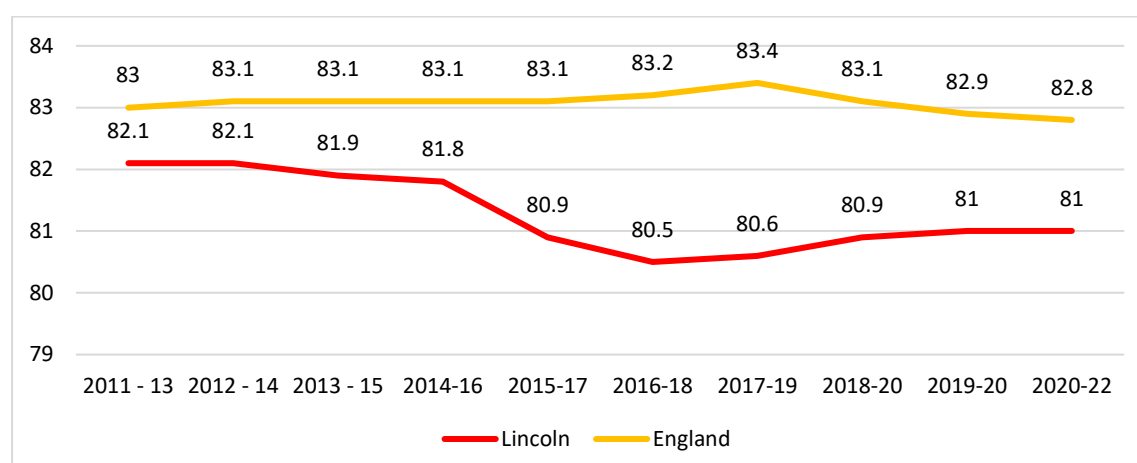


Figure 70

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 70 shows female life expectancy has increased slightly since 2018-20, from 80.9 years to 81.0 years in 2020-22. This latest 2020-22 figure is also lower than the England average, which is 83.2 years.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2020-22

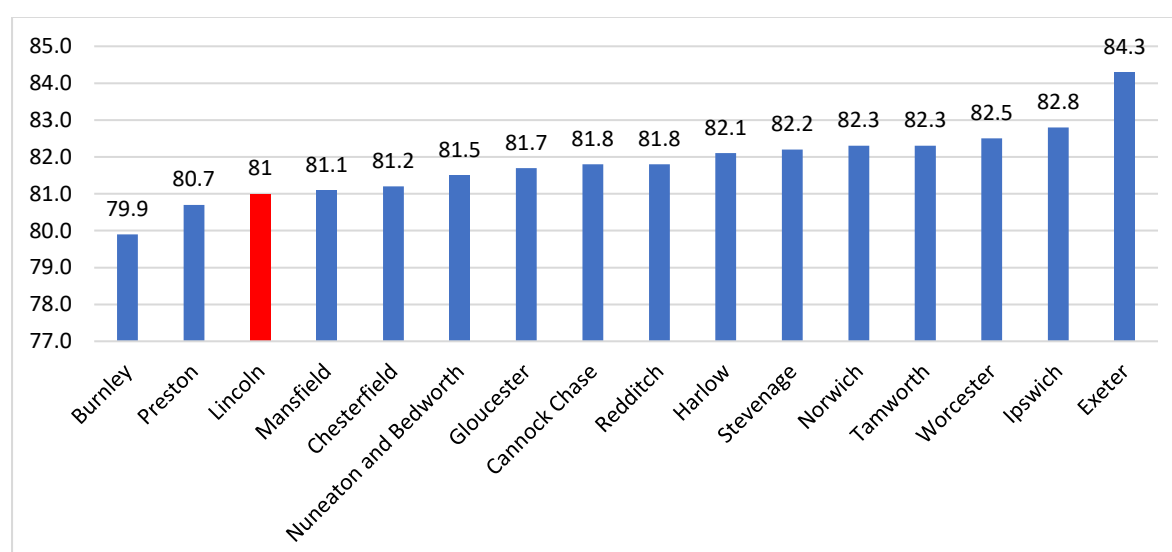


Figure 71

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 71 shows Lincoln has the 3rd lowest female life expectancy in comparison to its nearest neighbours, with an average age of 81.0 years. In contrast, Exeter has the highest average female life expectancy among nearest neighbours, at 84.3 years.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE-- (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2022



Figure 72

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 72 shows Lincoln's under 75 cancer mortality rates in 2022 was 150.7. This latest figure was significantly higher than the rate for England which was 122.4 in 2022.

It is important to note that data cannot be trended for this measure due to a change of how data is collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in the 2024/25 version of the profile.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) AS OF 2022

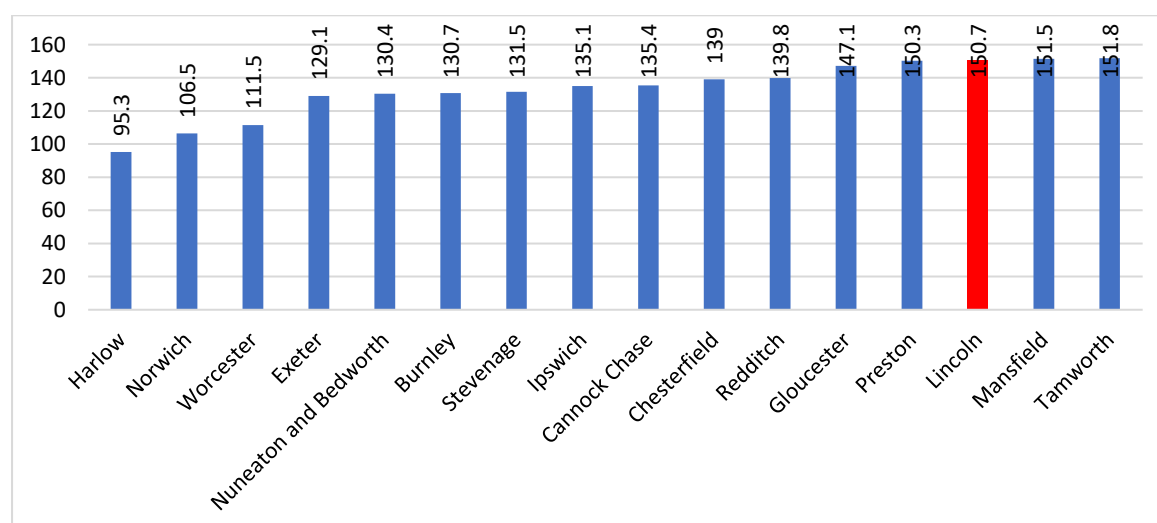


Figure 73

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 73 shows Lincoln has the 3rd highest rate of under 75 cancer mortality rate, when compared with 2022 data related to our nearest neighbours. The Lincoln rate is 150.7 per 100,000, whereas in contrast, Harlow has the lowest rate of cancer under 75 years of age with 95.3 per 100,000.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CIRCULATORY RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2022



Figure 74

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 74 shows the mortality rate for circulatory diseases under 75 years of age in Lincoln in 2022 was 95.8 per 100,000 people. This is significantly higher than the national rate which was 77.8.

Unfortunately, data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CIRCULATORY RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2022

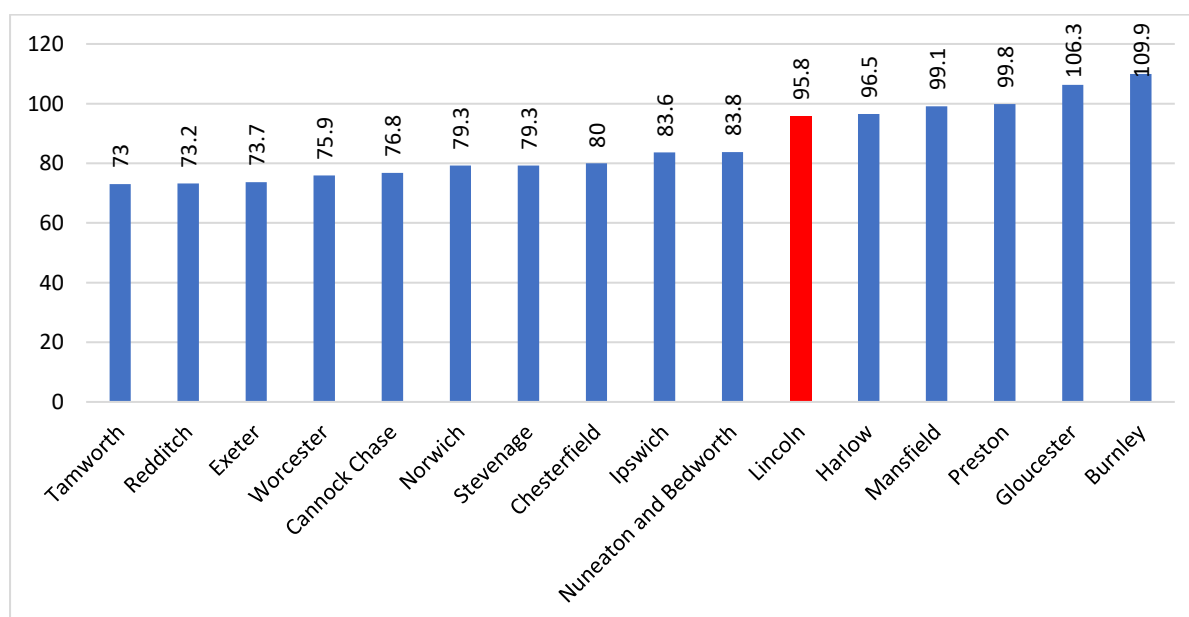


Figure 75

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 75 shows Lincoln, in 2022, having the 6th highest mortality rate for under aged 75 circulatory related diseases, when compared against our nearest neighbours. The Lincoln rate was 95.8 per 100,000, whereas Tamworth had the lowest reported mortality rate at 73.0 per 100,000.

INTENTIONAL SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22



Figure 76

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 76 shows Lincoln's intentional self-harm rate in 2022 as 175.1 per 100,000 people. This latest figure was higher than the national rate, which for the same year was 163.7.

Unfortunately, this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

INTENTIONAL SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22

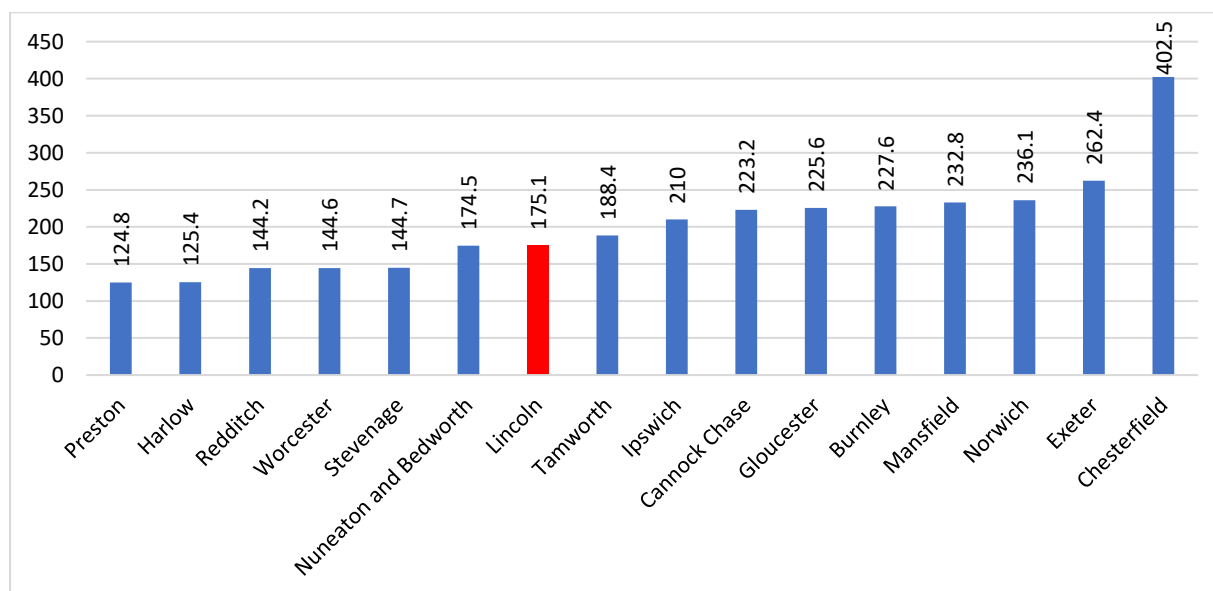


Figure 77

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 77 shows Lincoln had the 7th lowest intentional self-harm rate in 2022 when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a rate of 175.1 per 100,000 people. In comparison, Preston reported the lowest self-harm rate at 124.8.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2022

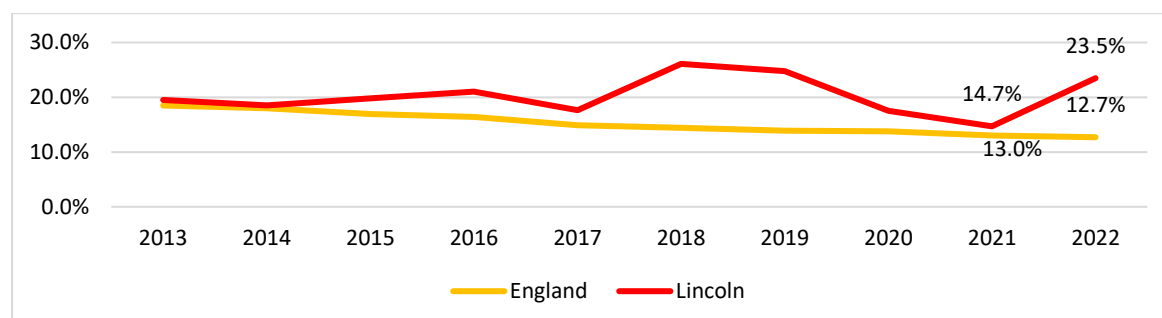


Figure 78

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 78 shows that, despite the drastic decrease in 2021, Lincoln has seen an overall increase in the prevalence of smoking in people aged 18 and over in 2022, at 23.5%. Smoking rates are now much further from the England average of 12.7%.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2022

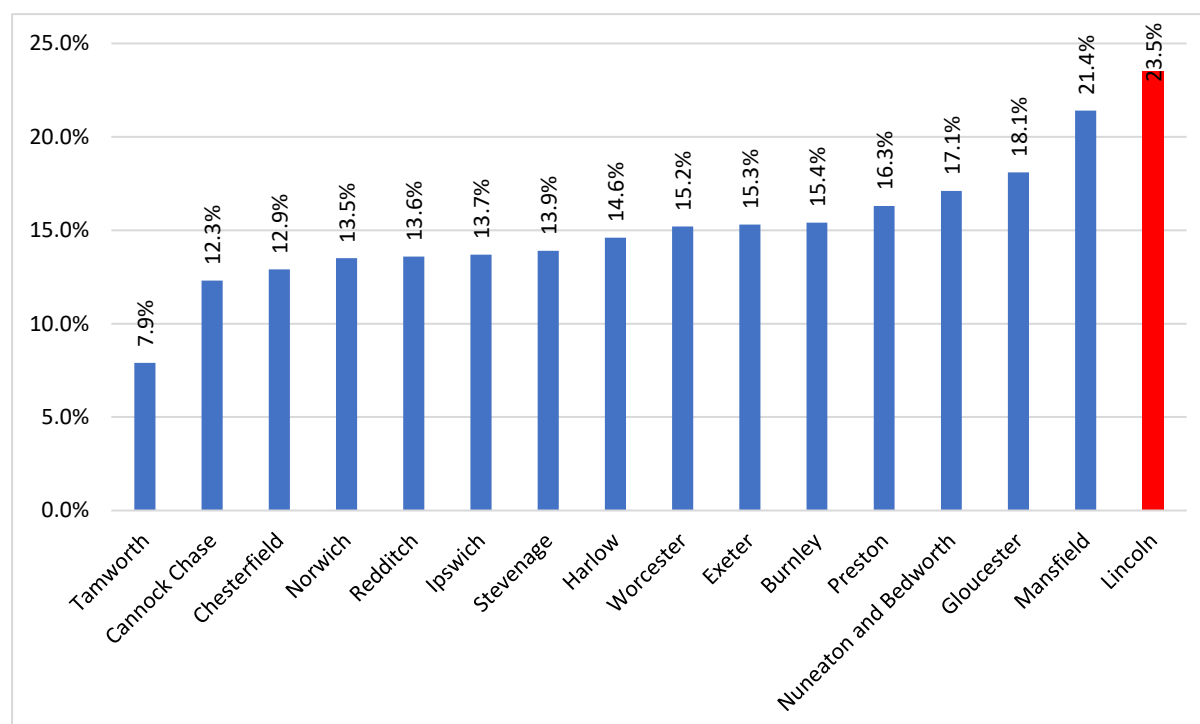


Figure 79

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 79 shows that, in 2022, Lincoln had the highest percentage of smokers amongst its nearest neighbours, at 23.5%. Tamworth had the lowest figure, at 7.9%.

ADMISSION EPISODES FOR ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS (NARROW) RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22

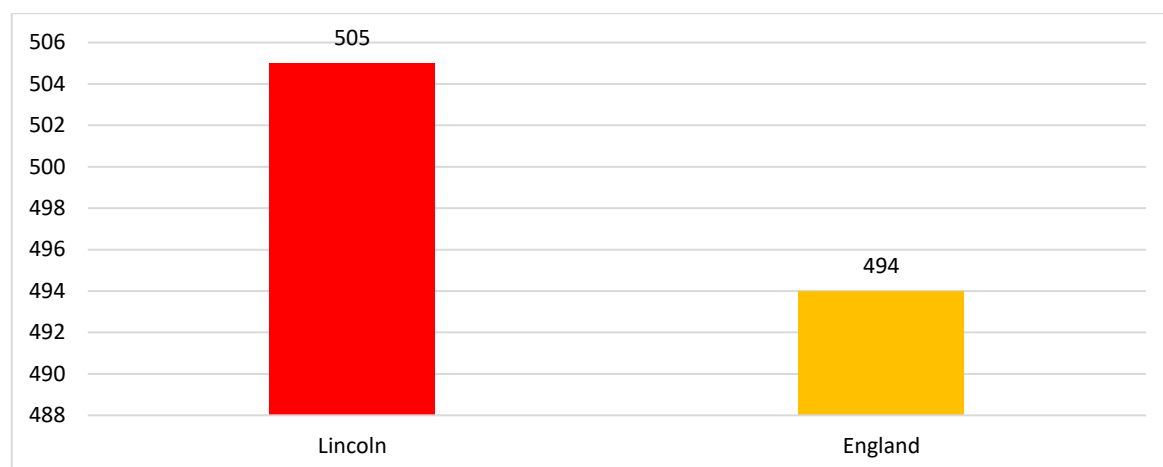


Figure 80

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 80 shows a total of 505 Lincoln admissions for episodes of alcohol related conditions in 2021/22. This is higher than the national rate, which is 494. Unfortunately, this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

ADMISSION EPISODES FOR ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS (NARROW) RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22

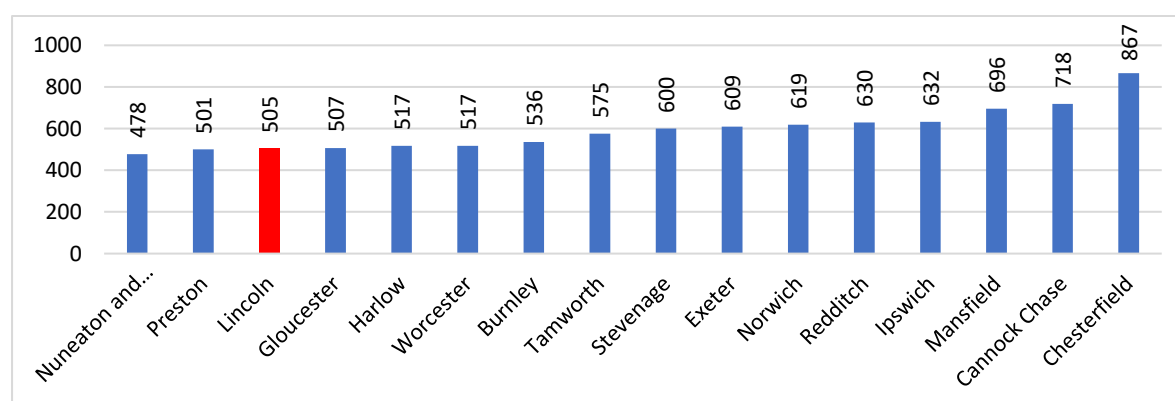


Figure 81

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

As shown in Figure 81, in 2021/22 Lincoln had the 3rd lowest rate of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions amongst its nearest neighbours at 505 per 100,000 people. In contrast, Chesterfield had the highest rate (867) and Nuneaton and Bedworth, the lowest (490).

UNDER 18'S CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021

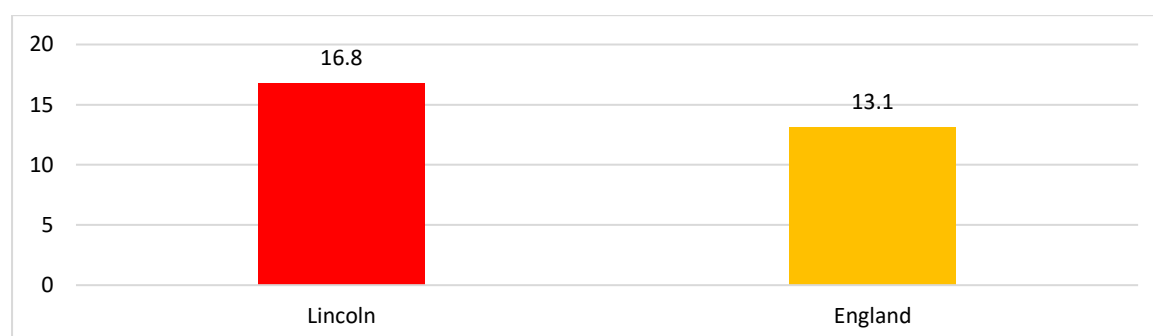


Figure 82

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 82 shows Lincoln's under 18's conception rate in 2021 as having been 16.8 per 1,000 people. This figure was higher than the overall rate for England, which was 13.1.

Unfortunately, this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

UNDER 18'S CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021

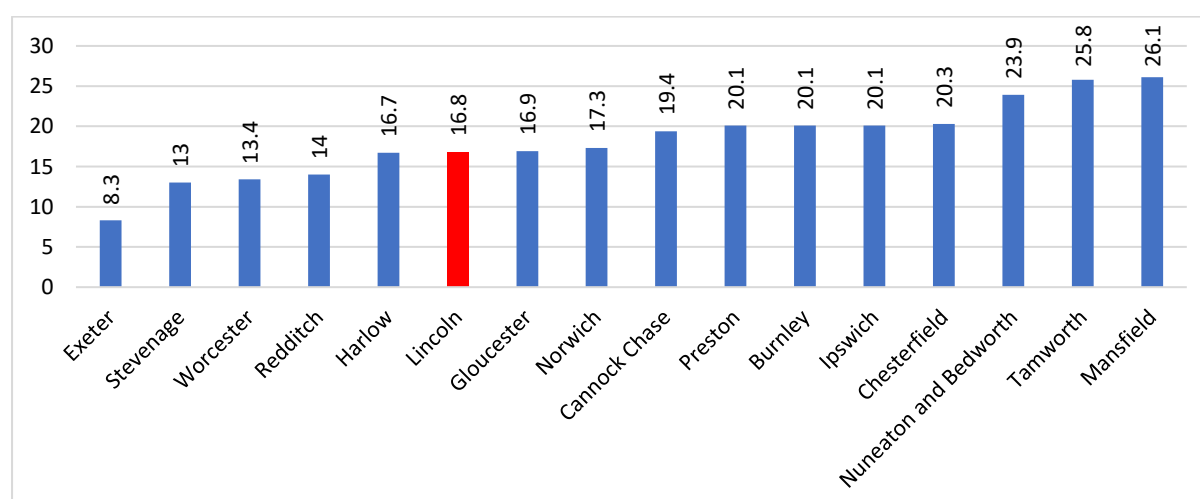


Figure 83

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 83 shows Lincoln having the 6th lowest under 18's conception rate amongst its nearest neighbours in 2021, at 16.8 per 1,000. This is substantially higher than Exeter, with the lowest rate at just 8.3 per 1,000, yet also significantly lower than Mansfield with 26.1 per 1,000 people.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2020-22

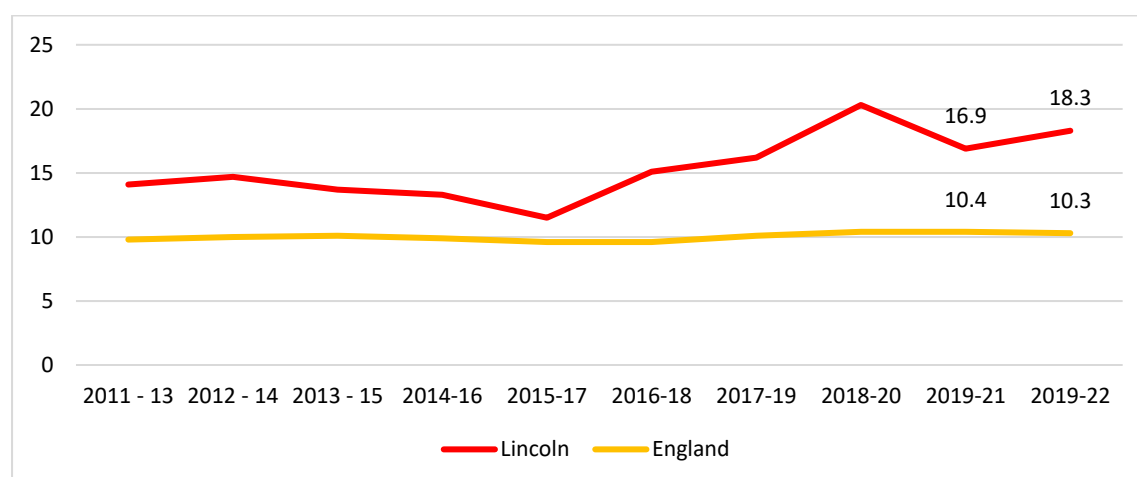


Figure 84

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 84 shows Lincoln's suicide rate in 2020-22 as having been 18.3 per 100,000 people. This figure was considerably higher than the overall rate for England, which was 10.3.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2020-22

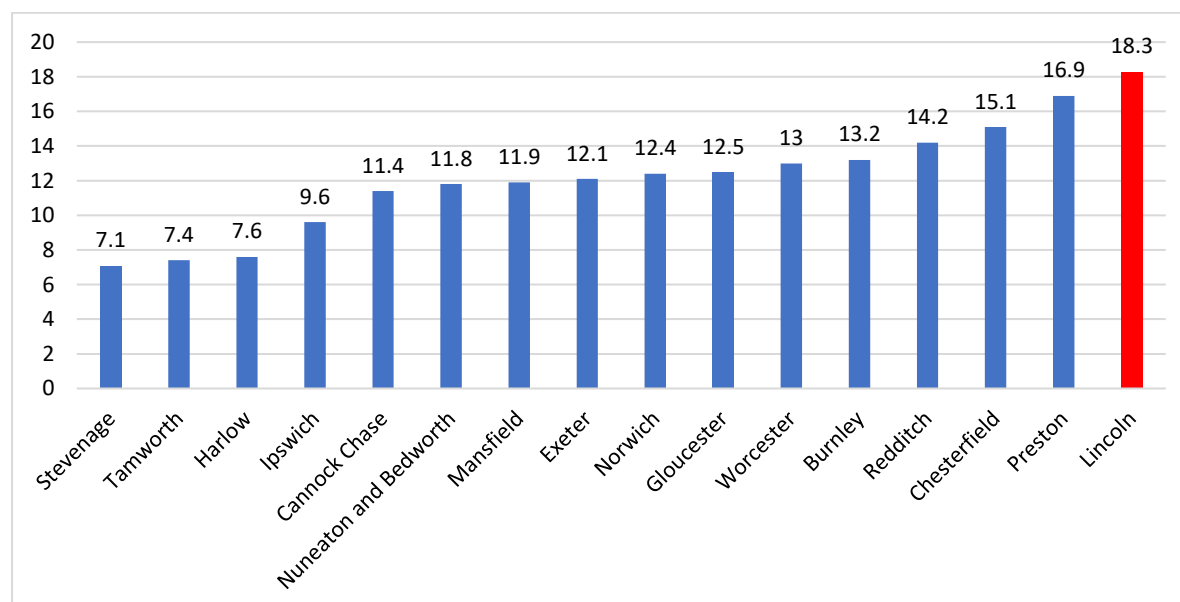


Figure 85

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 85 shows Lincoln having the highest suicide rate amongst its nearest neighbours in 2020-22, at 18.3 per 100,000. This is significantly higher than Stevenage, with the lowest rate at 7.1 per 100,000.

PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22

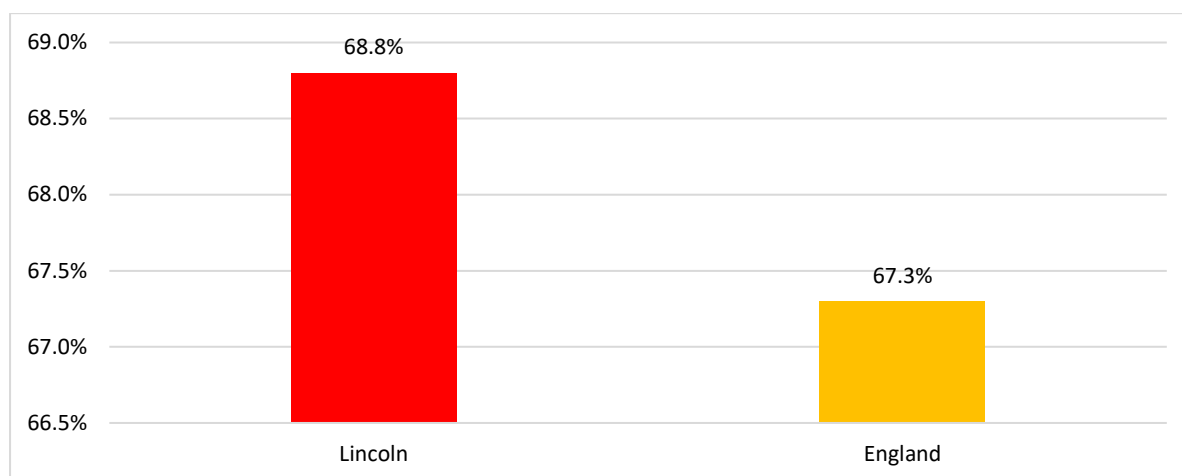


Figure 86

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 86 shows the percentage of physically active adults in Lincoln in 2021/22 was 68.8%. This is higher than the rate for England, which is 67.3%.

Unfortunately, this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22

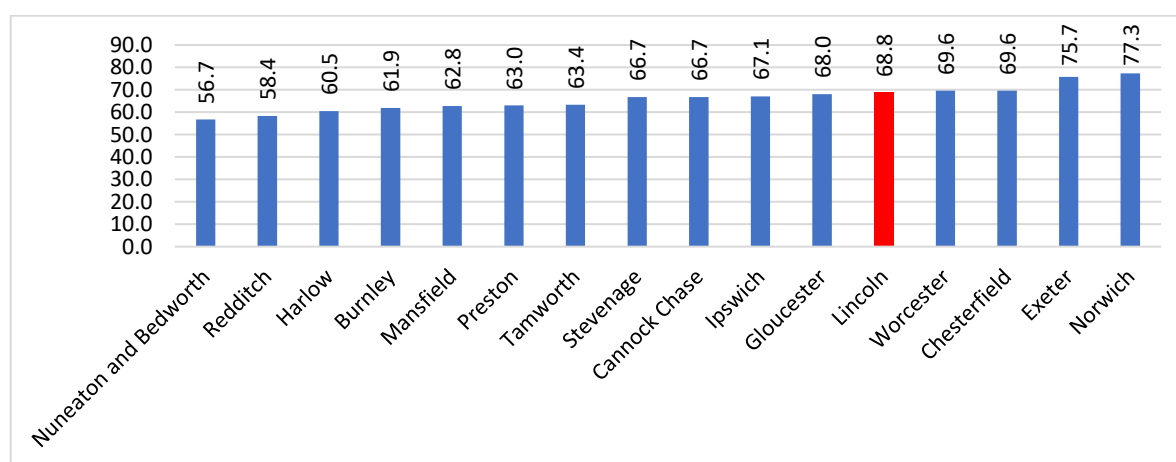


Figure 87

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

As shown in Figure 87, in 2021/22 Lincoln had the 5th highest percentage of physically active adults amongst its nearest neighbours (68.8%). Nuneaton and Bedworth had the lowest percentage at just 56.7%.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH EXCESS WEIGHT (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2016 – 2020

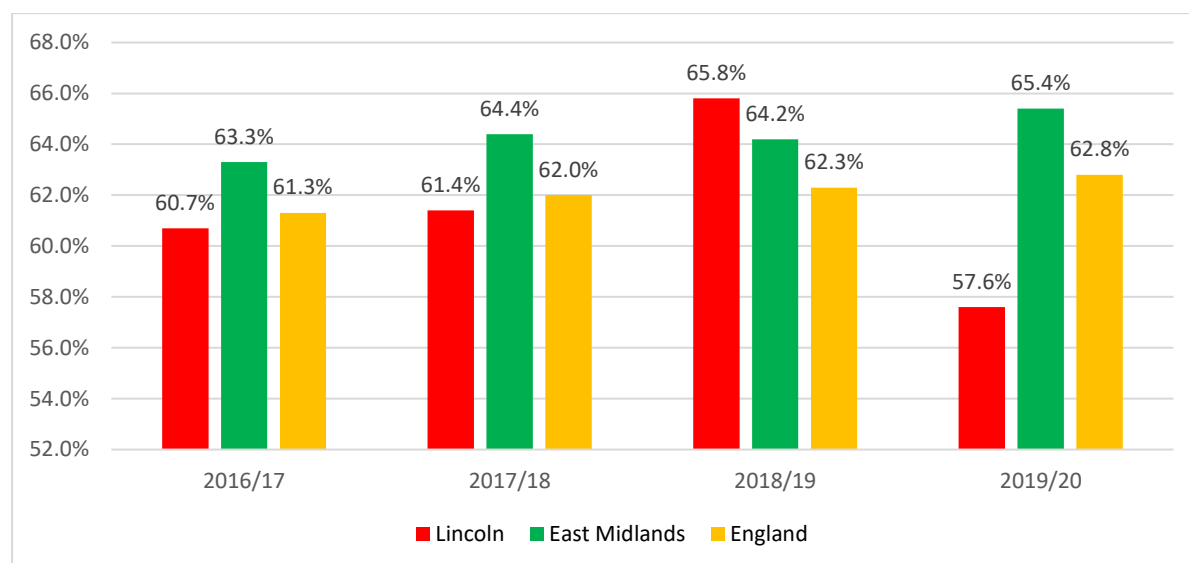


Figure 88

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2024](#)

Figure 88 shows the percentage of adults with excess weight in Lincoln in 2019/20 was 57.6%. This is lower than the rate for England which is 62.8% and the East Midlands 65.4%.

HEALTH INDEX: HEALTHY PEOPLE OVERALL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS AT 2021

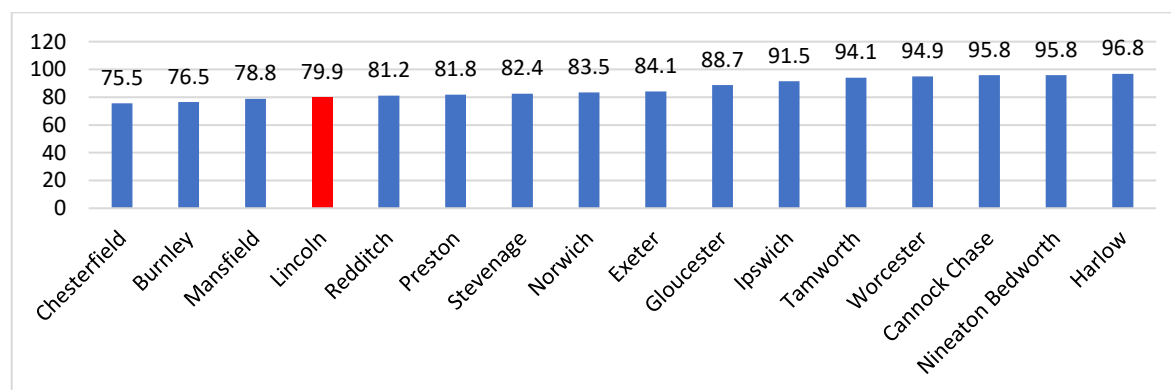


Figure 89

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 89 shows that Lincoln has the 4th lowest overall Healthy People score amongst its nearest neighbours, at 79.9 when measured against the England average baseline of 100. The highest CIPFA neighbour is Harlow with 96.8.

HEALTH INDEX: HEALTHY LIVES OVERALL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS AT 2021

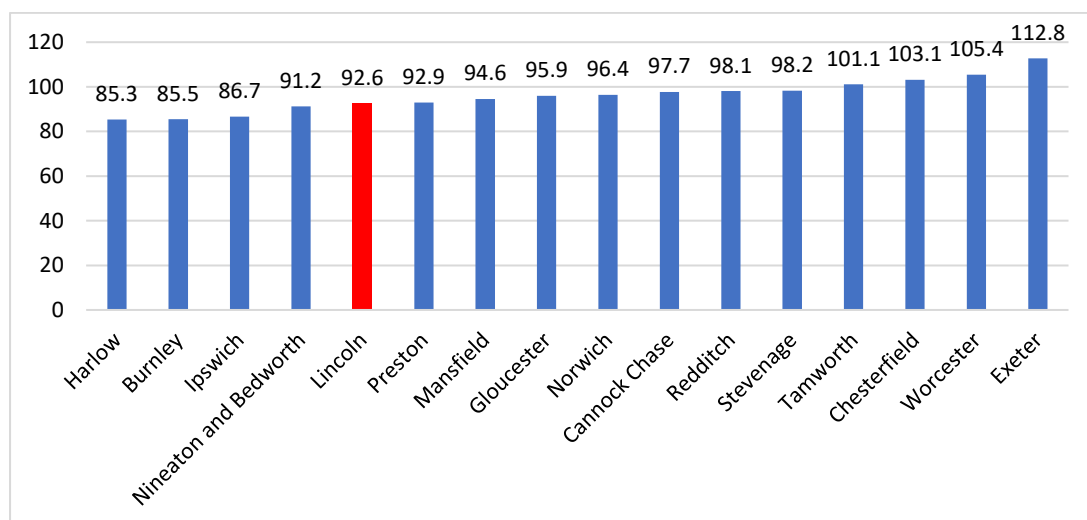


Figure 90

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 90 shows that Lincoln has the 5th lowest overall Healthy Lives score amongst its nearest neighbours, at 92.6 when measured against the England average baseline of 100. The highest CIPFA neighbour is Exeter with 112.8.

HEALTH INDEX: HEALTHY PLACES OVERALL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS AT 2021

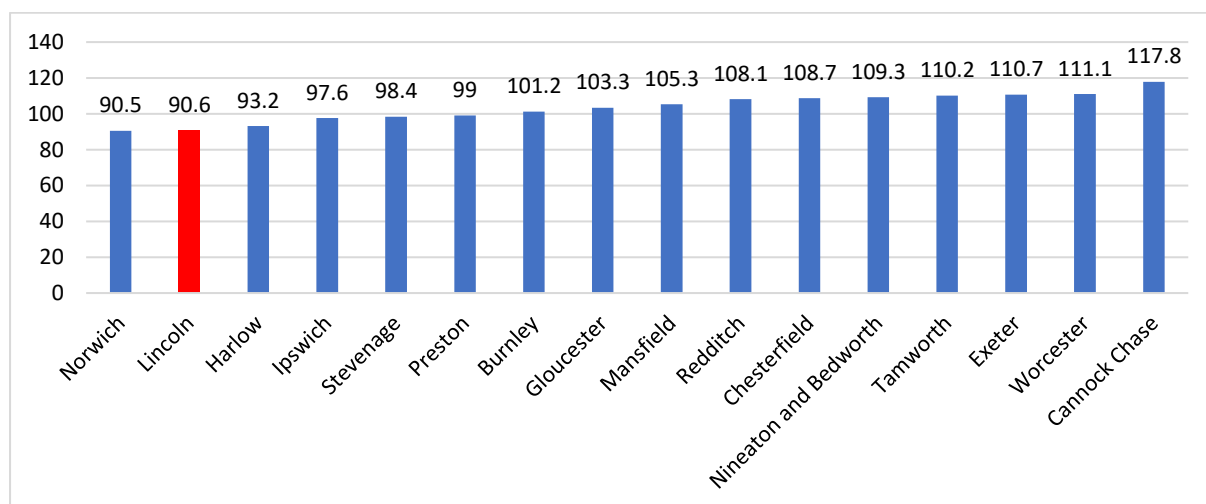


Figure 91

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 91 shows that Lincoln has the 2nd lowest overall Healthy Places score amongst its nearest neighbours, at 90.6 when measured against the England average baseline of 100. The highest CIPFA neighbour is Cannock Chase with 117.8.

HEALTH INDEX: DEMENTIA RATE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS AT 2021

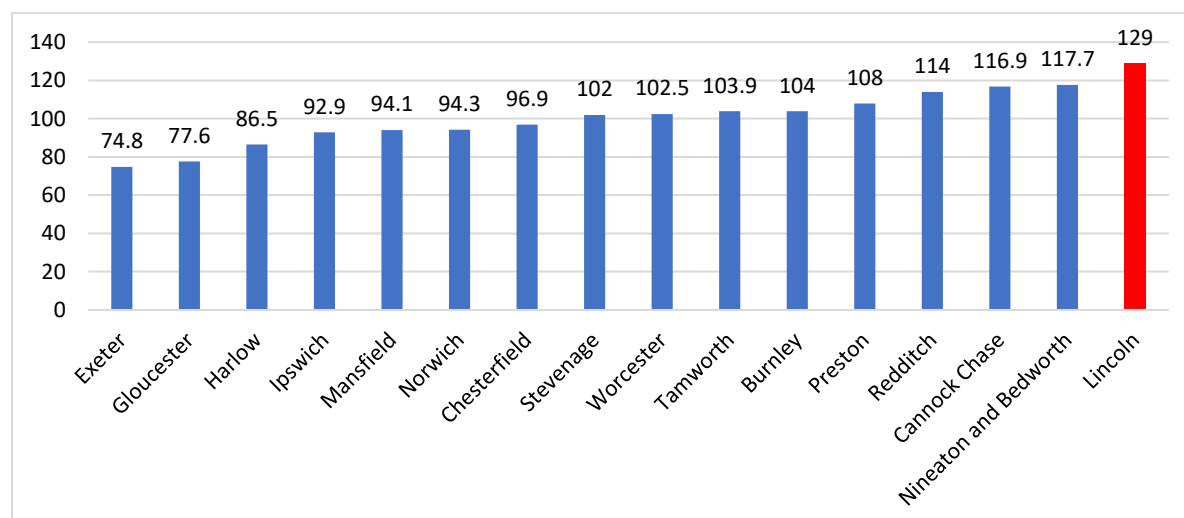


Figure 92

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 92 shows that Lincoln has the highest performing Dementia rate amongst its nearest neighbours, at 129.0 when measured against the England average baseline of 100. The lowest scoring CIPFA neighbour is Exeter with 74.8.

HEALTH INDEX: HEALTHY EATING (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS AT 2021

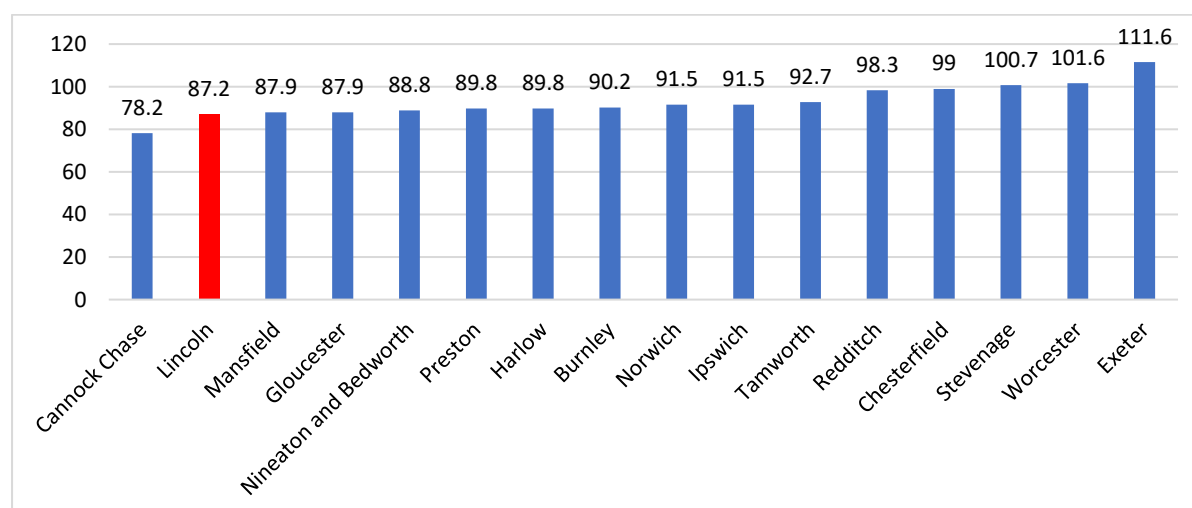


Figure 93

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 93 shows that Lincoln has the 2nd lowest Healthy eating score amongst its nearest neighbours, at 87.2 when measured against the England average baseline of 100. The highest CIPFA neighbour is Exeter with 111.6.

HEALTH INDEX: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) **AS OF 2021**

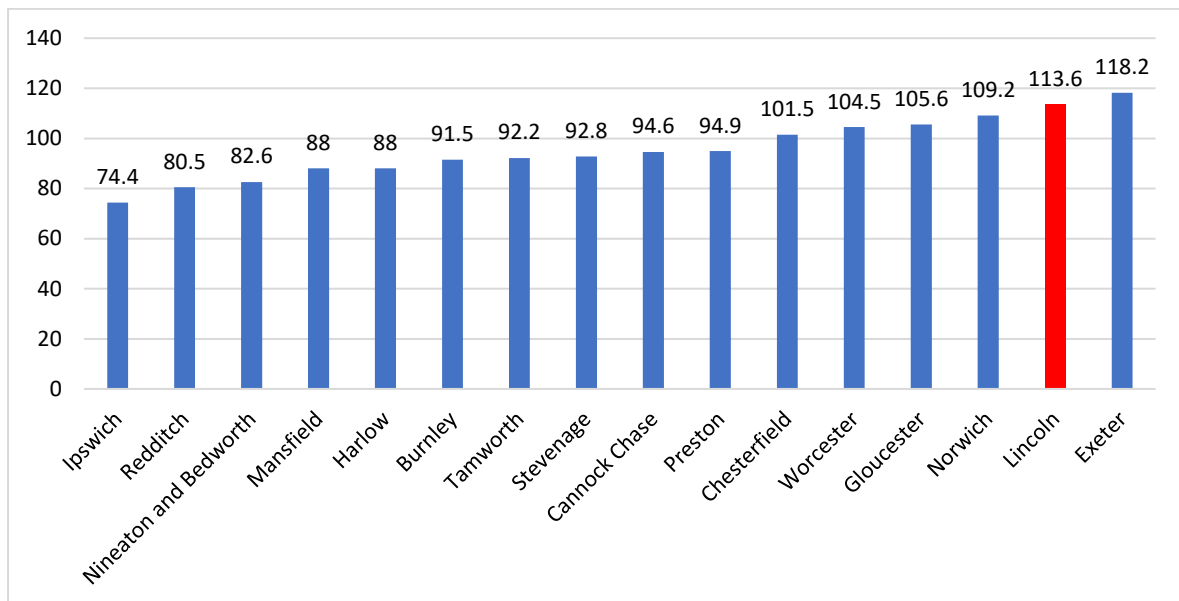


Figure 94

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 94 shows that Lincoln has the 2nd highest physical activity score amongst its nearest neighbours, at 113.6 when measured against the England average baseline of 100. The lowest CIPFA neighbour is Ipswich with 74.4.

EDUCATION KEY POINTS

Percentages of residents aged 16-64 with **RQF qualifications** in Lincoln in 2023:

Level 1 qualifications - **84.3%**

Level 2 qualifications - **80.4%**

Level 3 qualifications - **62.5%**

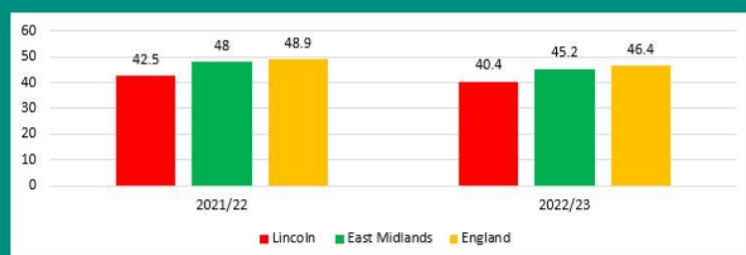


Percentage of residents aged 16-64 with **RQF Level 4+** qualifications in Lincoln was **53%** in 2023

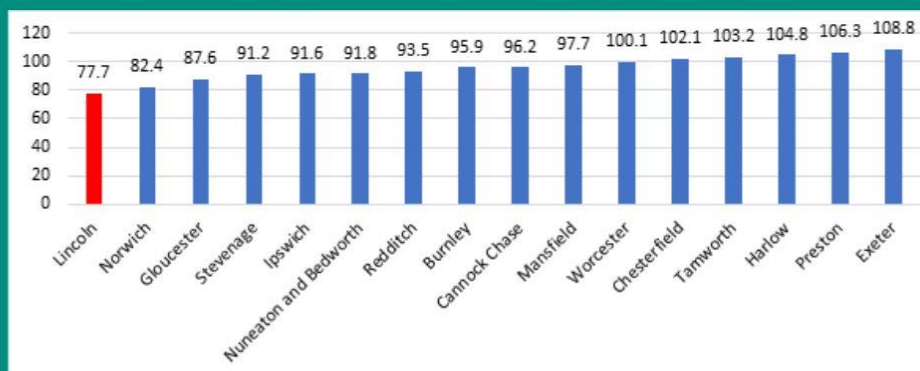


Lincoln had the **second lowest** average Attainment 8 score amongst our CIPFA neighbours in 2022/23 at **40.4**

This was below the average scores for East Midlands and England

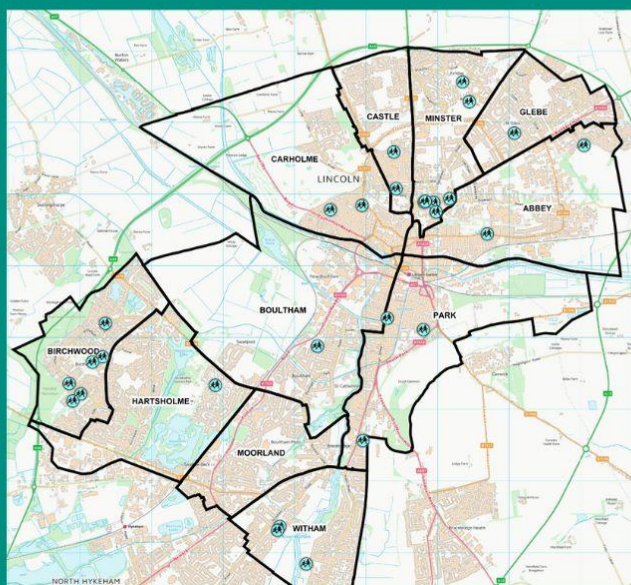


Lincoln had the worst Health Index Score for pupil absences at 77.7 when compared to CIPFA nearest neighbours

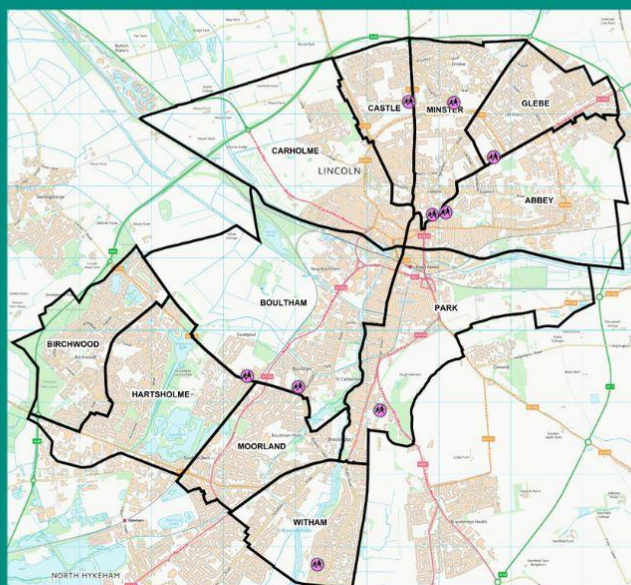


Lincoln had the **second highest percentage** of students eligible for free school meals, amongst its Lincolnshire neighbours, at **30.9%**

Primary Schools in Lincoln



Secondary Schools in Lincoln



EDUCATION

For the 2023/24 Lincoln City Profile, National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) estimates have been replaced with estimates on a Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) basis. The regulatory framework supporting NVQs was withdrawn in 2015 and replaced by the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH RQF LEVEL 1 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2023 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND)



Figure 35

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 95 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with RQF Level 1 qualifications in Lincoln was 84.3% in 2023. In comparison the East Midlands and England figures were both higher at 87.1% and 89.0% respectively.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH RQF LEVEL 2 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2023 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND)

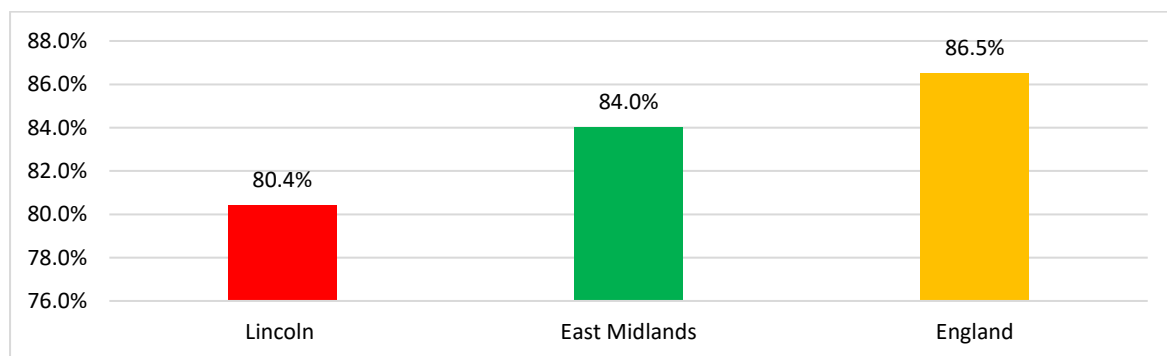


Figure 46

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 96 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with RQF Level 2 qualifications in Lincoln was 80.4% in 2023. In comparison the East Midlands and England figures were both higher at 84.0% and 86.5% respectively.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH RQF LEVEL 3 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2023 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND)

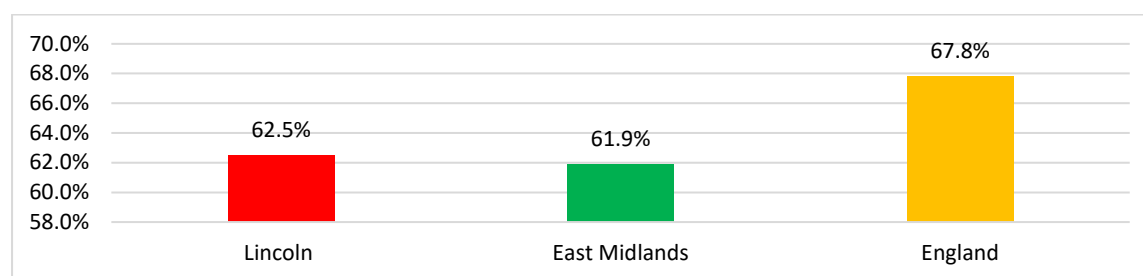


Figure 57

[Source – NOMIS 2024](#)

Figure 97 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with RQF Level 3 qualifications in Lincoln was 62.5% in 2023. In comparison the East Midlands figure was lower at 61.9% and the England was higher at 67.8%.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH RQF LEVEL 4+ QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2023 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND)

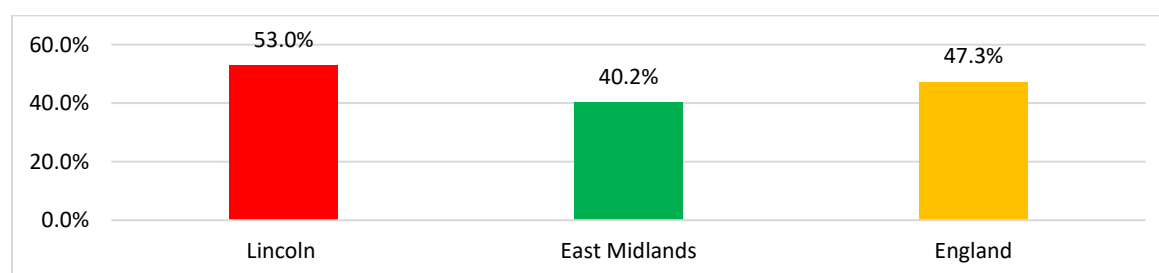


Figure 98

Figure 98 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with RQF Level 4+ qualifications in Lincoln was 53% in 2023. In comparison both the East Midlands figure and England figure were lower at 40.2% and 47.3% respectively.

AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2022/23

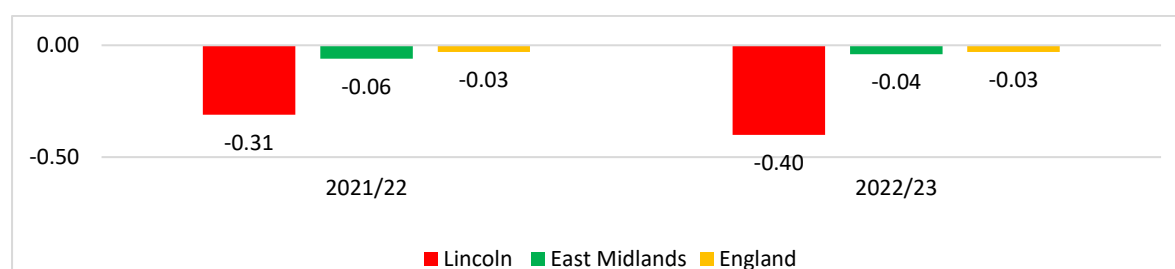


Figure 99

[Source – LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 99 shows the average 'Progress 8' score for Lincoln 2022/23. The city's 'Progress 8' score was -0.40, below the average scores reported for East Midlands (-0.04) and England (-0.03).

‘Progress 8’ is a ‘value-added’ measure that indicates how much a secondary school has helped pupils improve or progress over a five-year period, when compared to a government-calculated projections. The score is calculated based on an average score of 0; a score above 0 means pupils will have progressed further than other children with similar levels of attainment nationally, whereas a score below 0 means that pupils have progressed below expected projections when compared to their peers.

AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2022/23

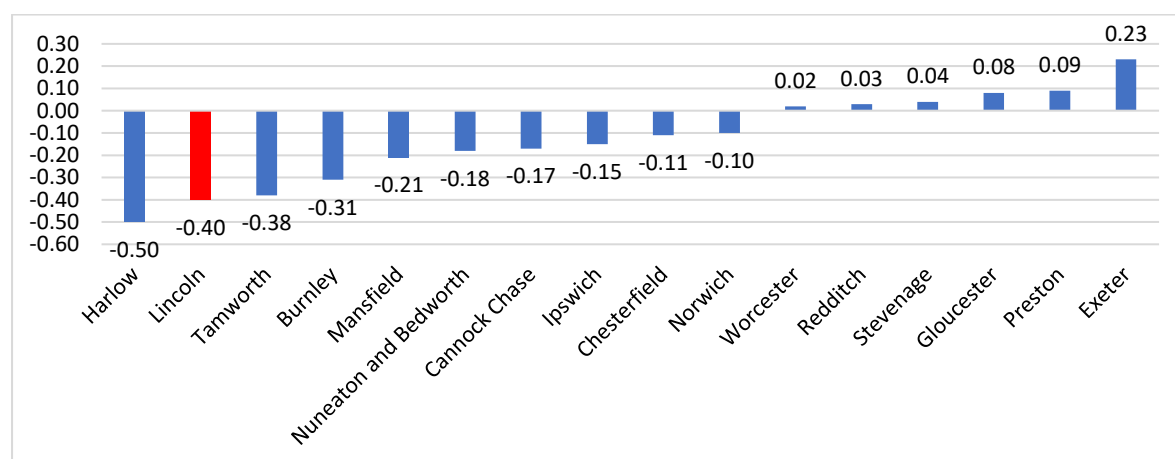


Figure 100

[Source – LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 100 shows that Lincoln had the 2nd lowest average Progress 8 score in 2022/23, at -0.40. In comparison, Harlow had the lowest with a score of -0.50 and Exeter had the highest score at 0.23.

AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2022/23

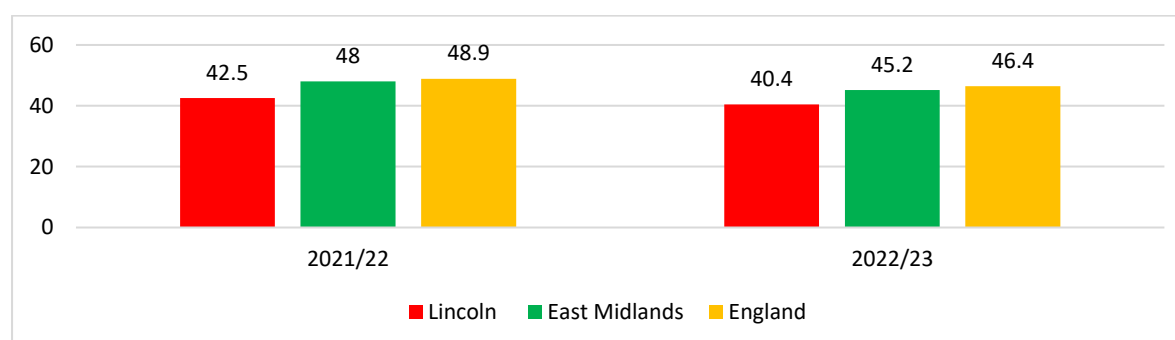


Figure 101

[Source – LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 101 shows the average ‘Attainment 8’ score for Lincoln in 2022/23 was 40.4 which was below the average scores reported for East Midlands (45.2) and England (46.4).

'Attainment 8' is a measure published annually, which compares the average academic performance of individual secondary schools. The score is calculated by adding together pupils' highest grades across eight government approved school subjects. These grades are converted into points, and a formula is applied that provides the school's overall 'Attainment 8' score.

AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2022/23

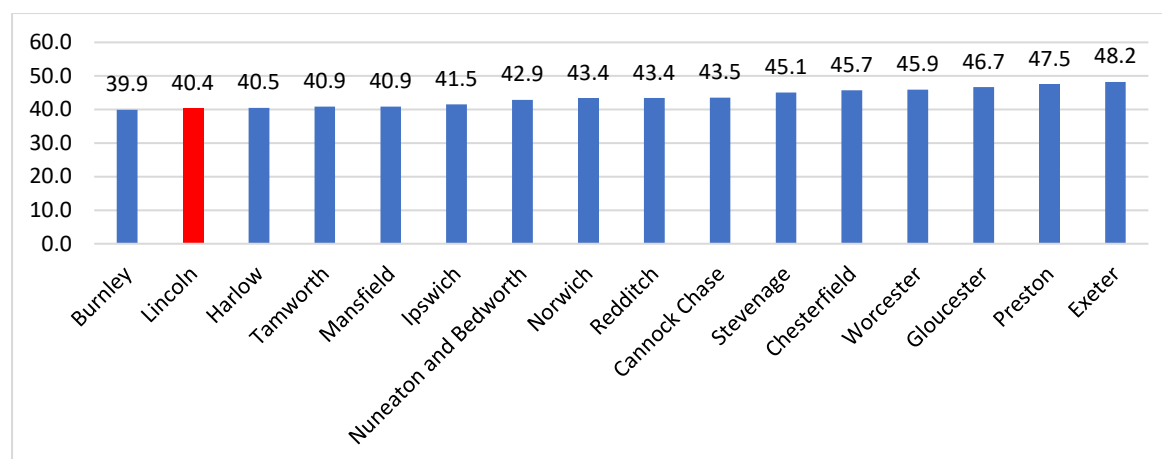


Figure 102

[Source – LG Inform 2024](#)

Figure 102 shows that Lincoln had the 2nd lowest average Attainment 8 score in 2022/23 at 40.4. In comparison, Burnley had the lowest with a score of 39.9 and Exeter had the highest score at 48.2.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS (LINCOLN VS LINCOLNSHIRE NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2023

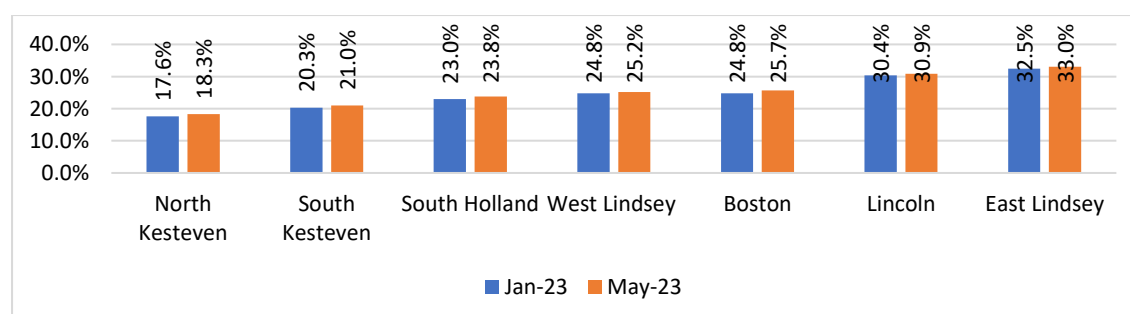


Figure 603

[Source – Lincolnshire County Council 2024](#)

Figure 103 shows Lincoln had the 2nd highest percentage of students eligible for free school meals amongst its Lincolnshire neighbours at 30.9%. In comparison, North Kesteven had the lowest percentage at 18.3% and East Lindsey had the highest at 33%.

HEALTH INDEX SCORE: PUPIL ABSENCES (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2021)

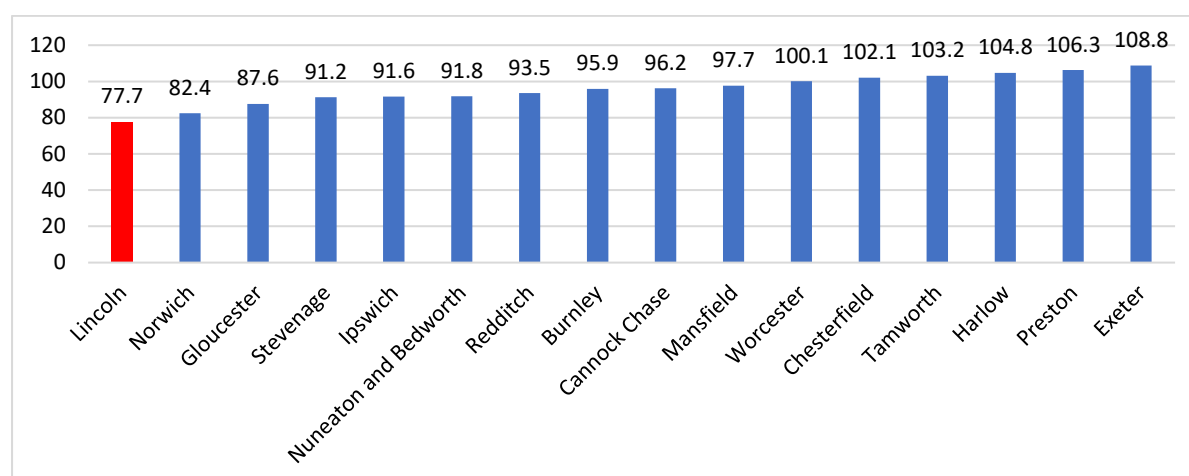


Figure 74

[Source – ONS 2024](#)

Figure 104 shows that Lincoln had the worst Health Index Score for pupil absences at 77.7 when compared to its nearest neighbours. In comparison, Exeter had the best score at 108.8.

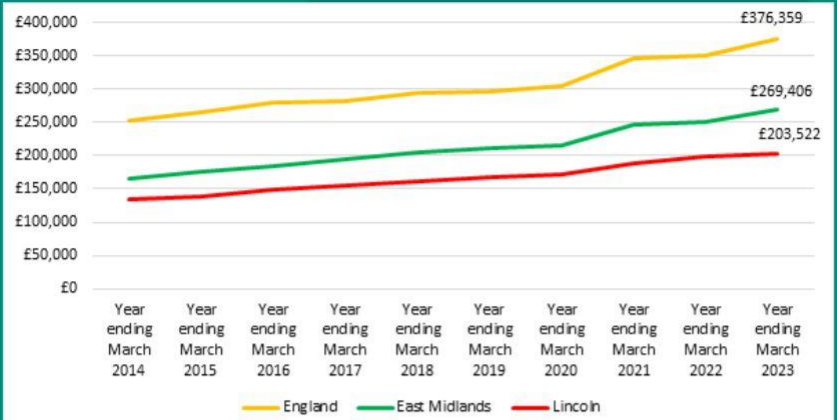
It is important to note that the Health Index Score is determined as better or worse based on an England average of 100. A more detailed explanation of the methodology can be found in the introduction of the full version of the Lincoln City Profile 2023-2024.

HOUSING KEY POINTS

Lincoln has seen an increase in the average price across all property types to **£203,522** in March 2023



Average price paid for all property types in Lincoln 2014-2023



Average property price paid in March 2023

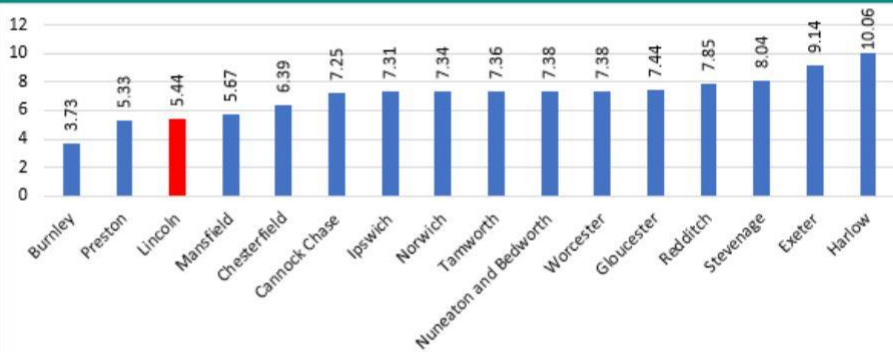
Detached house - **£311,107**

Semi-detached house - **£210,669**

Terraced house - **£167,358**

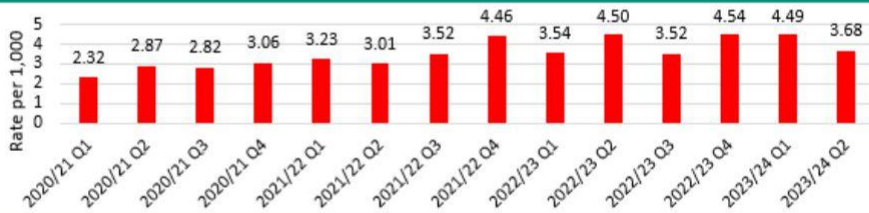
Flat/maisonette - **£131,113**

Lincoln's house price affordability ratio ranked **third most affordable**



Park ward remains the most affordable ward in Lincoln to buy property, with a median price of **£128,000**

Carholme is the most expensive ward in the city to buy a property, with a median price of **£220,000**

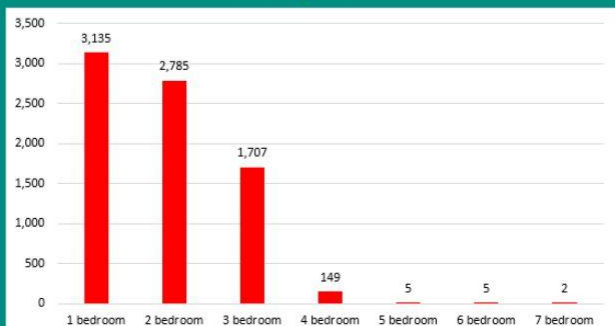


Households assessed as homeless in Lincoln per 1,000 as of **Q2 2023/2023**

Number of households in temporary accommodation in Lincoln as of **Q2 2023/2024**



City of Lincoln housing stock by number of bedrooms, as of **April 2024**



Average social and affordable weekly rents in the city, as of **April 2024**



HOUSING

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN LINCOLN 2014-2023

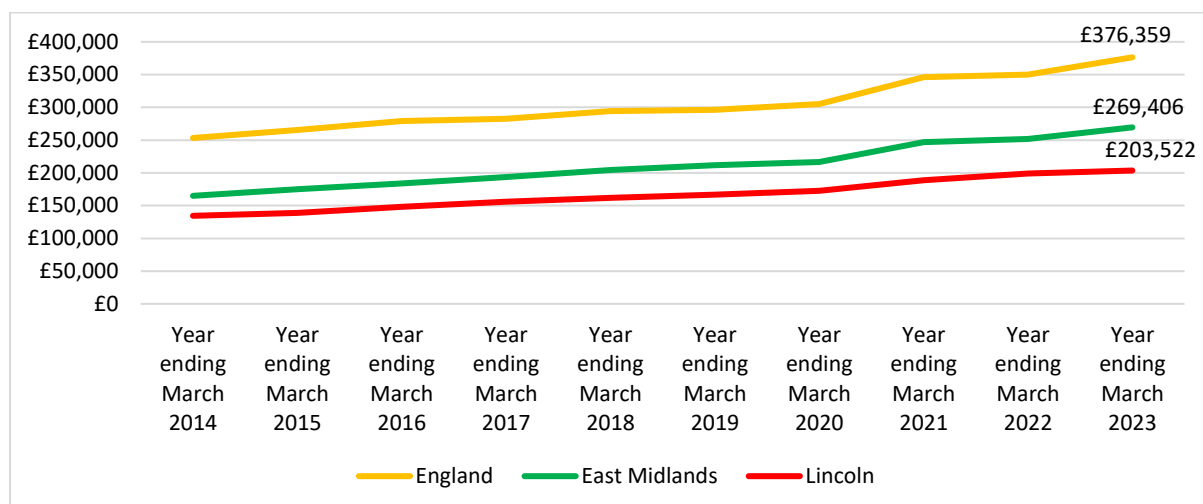


Figure 105

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 105 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in the average price across all property types, from £199,021 in March 2022 to £203,522 in March 2023.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2014-2023

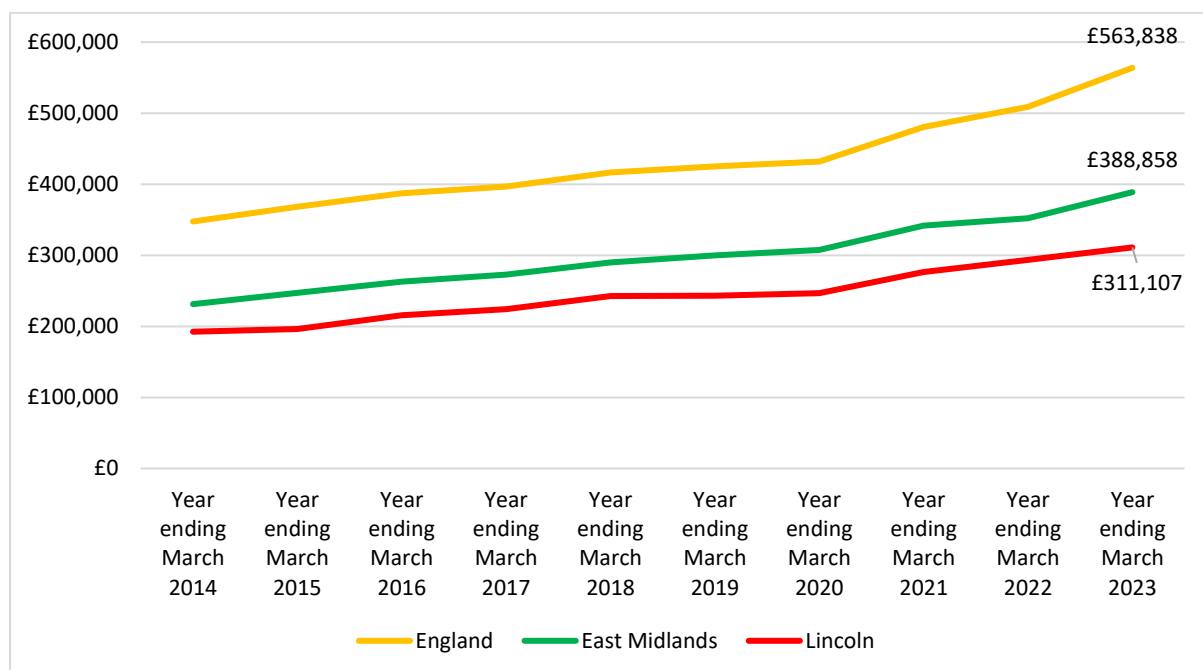


Figure 106

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 106 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in the average price paid for a detached house, from £293,628 in March 2022 to £311,107.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A TERRACED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2014-2023

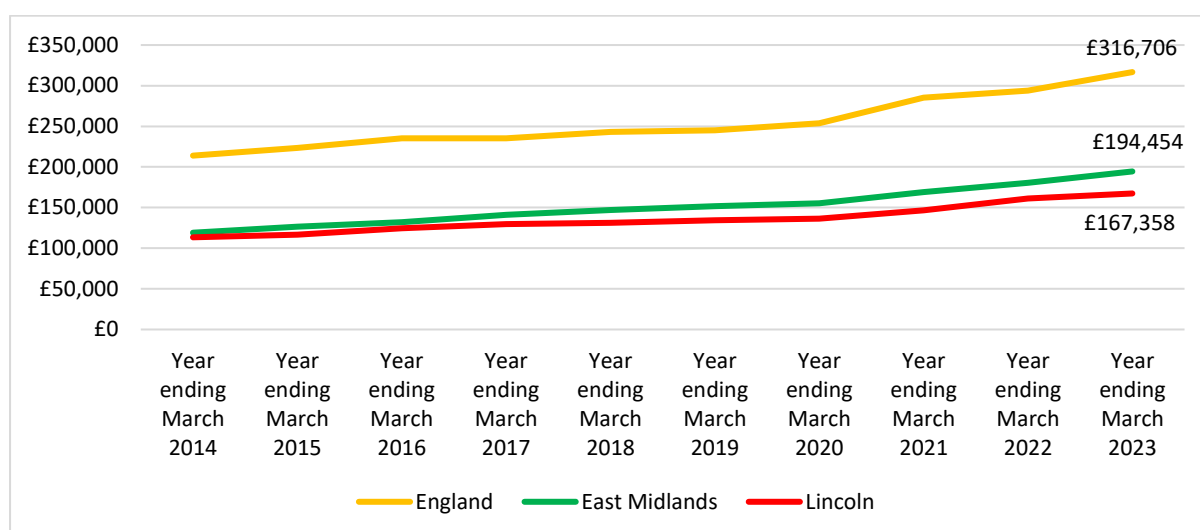


Figure 107

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 107 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for a terraced house increase, from £160,986 in March 2022, to £167,358 in March 2023.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2014-2023

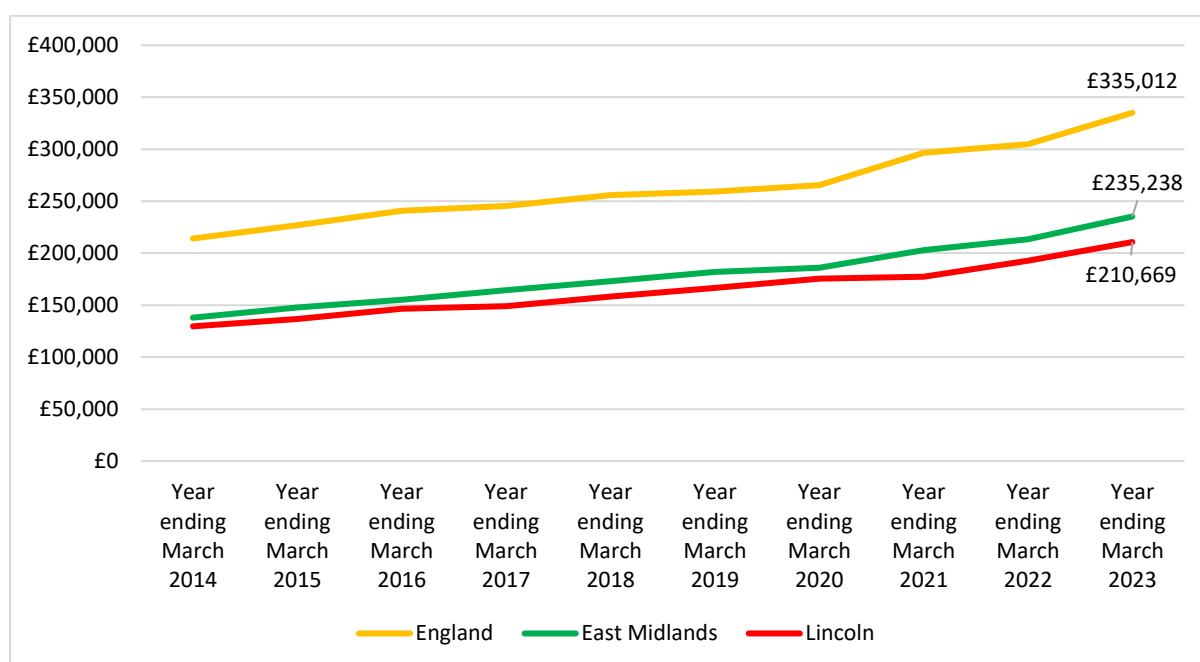


Figure 108

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 108 shows Lincoln has seen a significant increase in the average price paid for a semi-detached house, from £192,690 in March 2022 to £210,669 in March 2023. This equates to an increase of £17,979, over 9 percent.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A FLAT/MAISONETTE IN LINCOLN 2014-2023

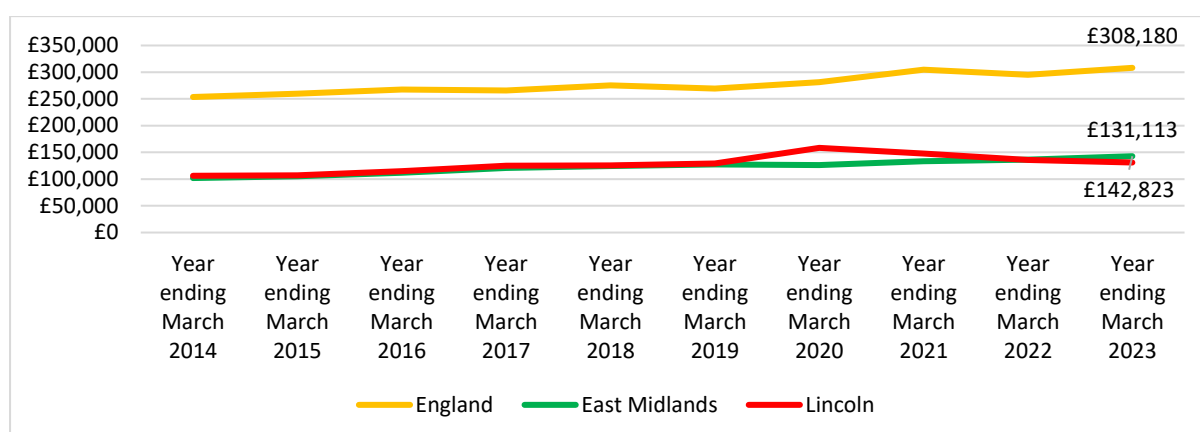


Figure 109

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 109 shows Lincoln has seen a decrease in the average price paid for a flat/maisonette, decreasing from £135,832 in March 2022 to £131,113 in March 2023 decreasing by £4,719 (3.6 percent).

MEDIAN PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES BY WARD, MARCH 2021 – MARCH 2023

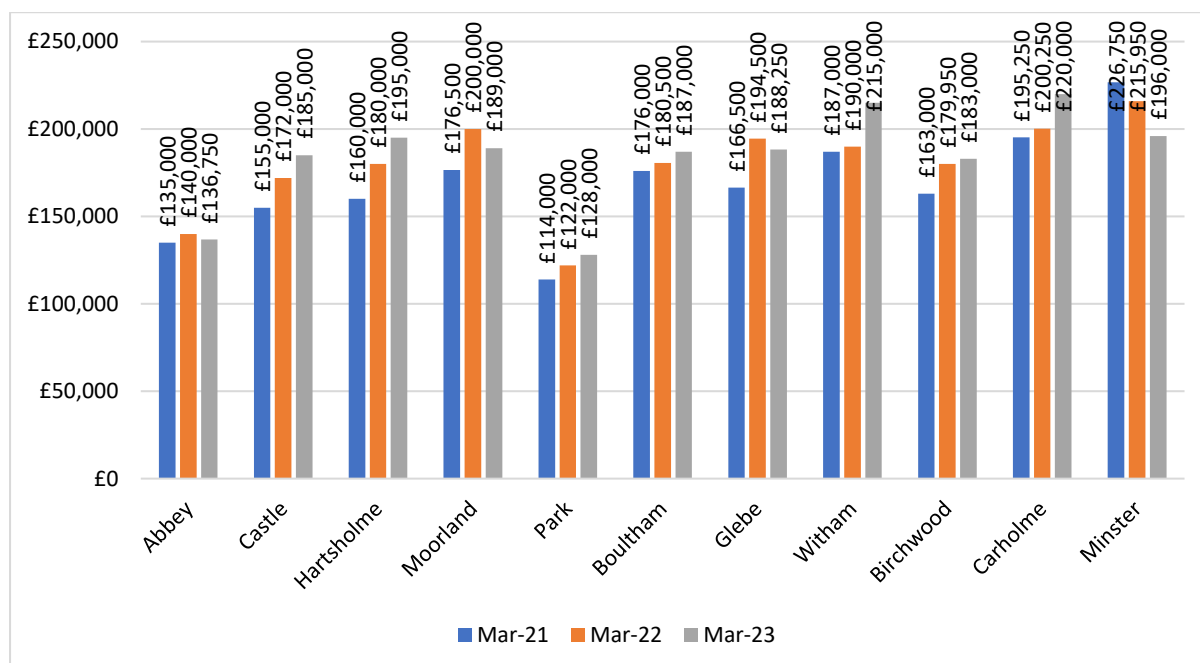


Figure 110

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 110 shows Park ward remains the most affordable ward in Lincoln to buy a property in March 2023, with a median price paid of £128,000. The next most affordable ward is Abbey, with a median price paid of £136,750. Carholme is the most expensive ward in the city to buy a property, with a median price of £220,000.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 1 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2022/23

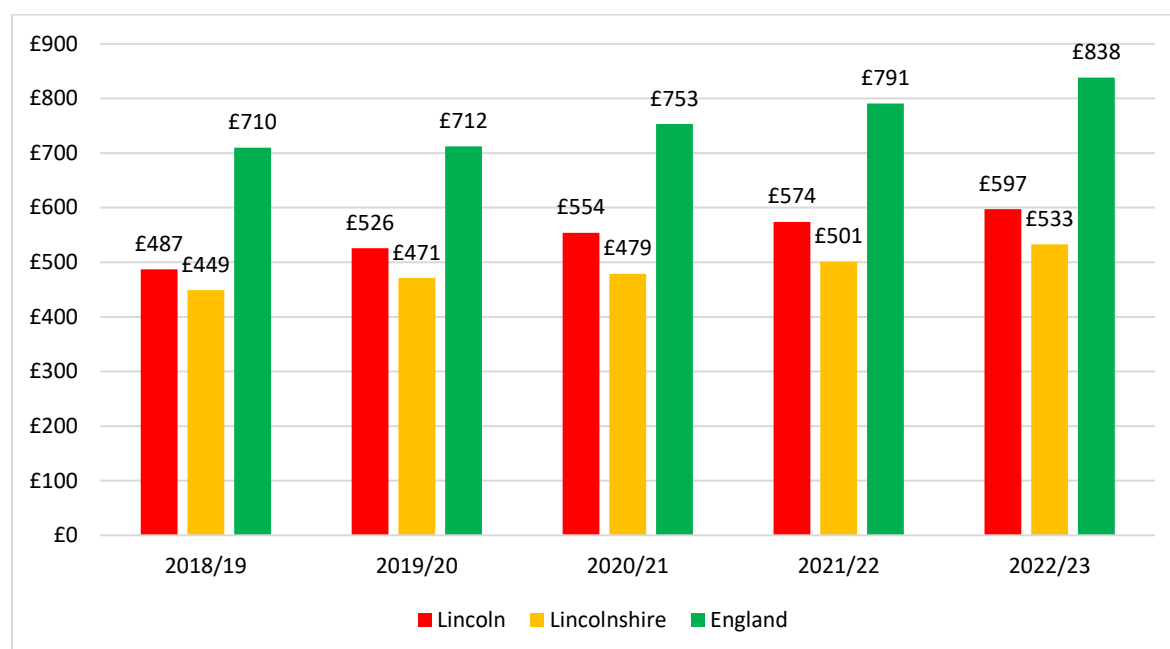


Figure 111

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 111 shows Lincoln saw a increase in the average price paid to rent a 1 bedroom property, increasing by £25 in 2022/23 to £597 per month. This reflected similar increases regionally (£32). Nationally saw a slightly higher increase at £47.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 2 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2022/23

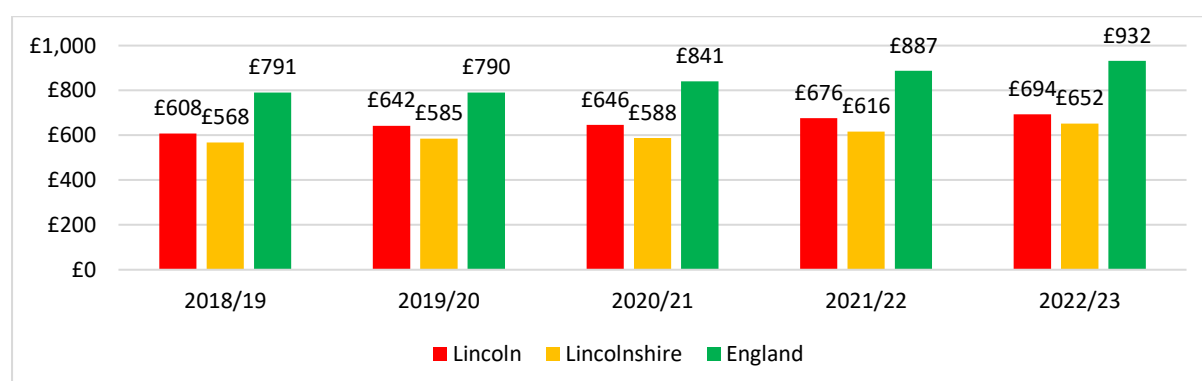


Figure 112

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 112 shows that, in 2022/23, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid to rent for a 2 bedroom property, increasing from £676 in 2021/22 to £694 in 2022/23. Again, this is reflected regionally and nationally with further increase in both.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 3 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2022/23

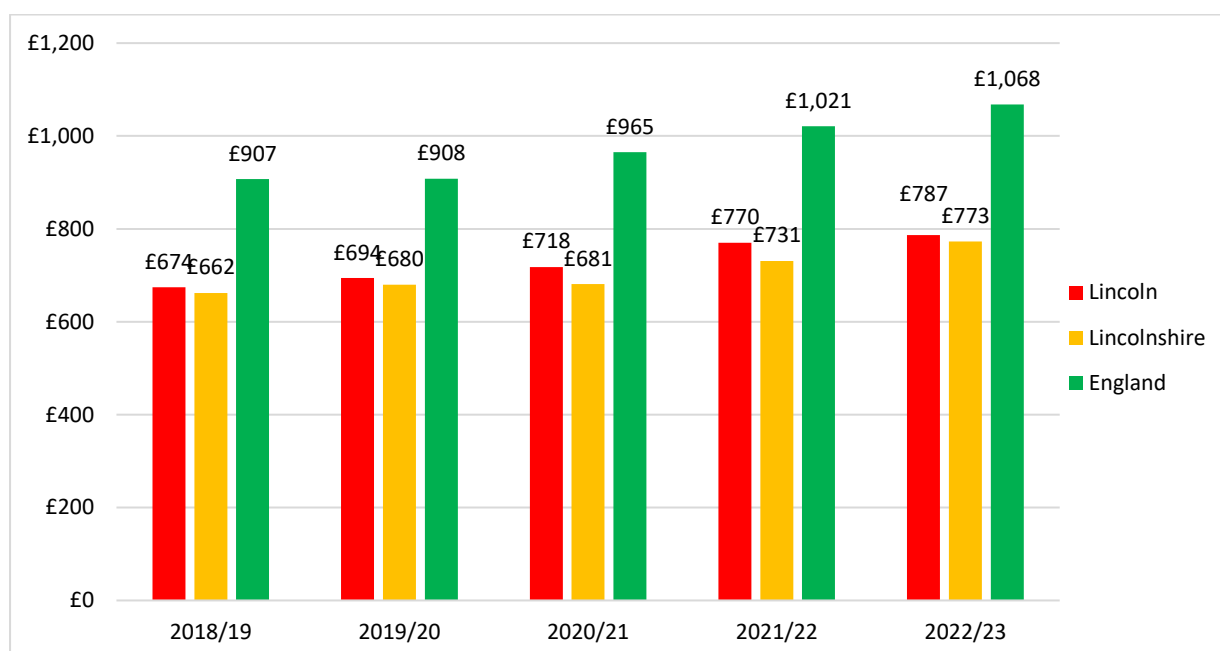


Figure 113

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 113 shows that, in 2022/23, Lincoln saw further increases in the average price paid in rent for a 3 bedroom property, up from £770 in 2021/22 to £787 in 2022/23. Again, this reflects both regional and national trends.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 4 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2022/23

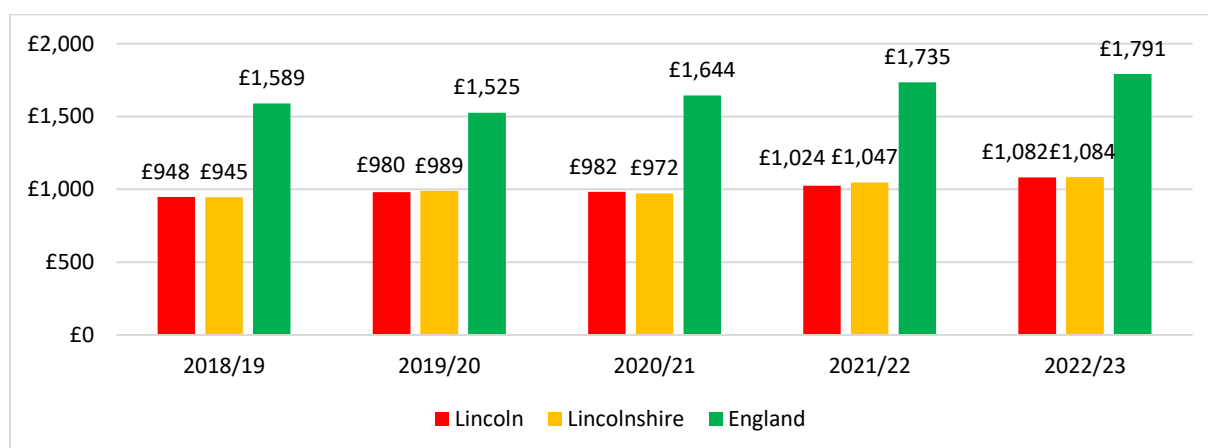


Figure 114

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 114 shows in 2022/23, Lincoln also saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 4 bedroom property, up from £1,024 in 2021/22 to £1,082 in 2022/23. Both Lincolnshire and England also saw increases in rental costs for this property type.

HOUSEHOLDS ASSESSED AS HOMELESS IN LINCOLN PER 1,000 AS OF Q2 2023/2024

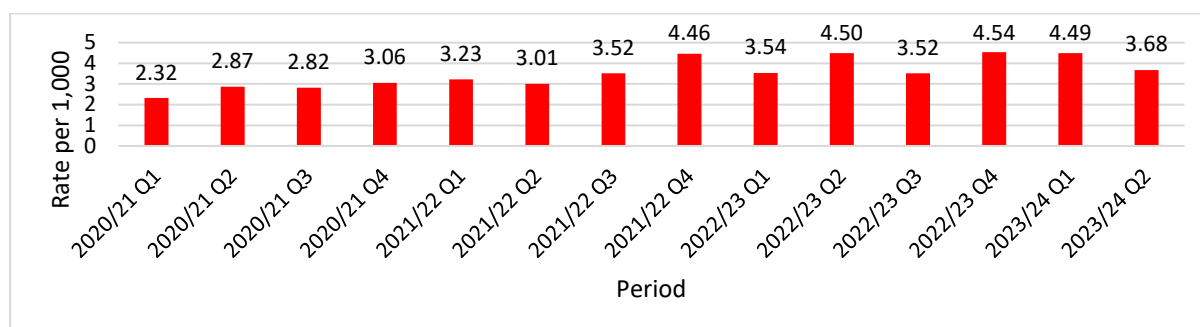


Figure 115

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 115 shows the rate per 1,000 of households assessed as homeless tends to fluctuate each quarter.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMODATION IN LINCOLN AS OF Q2 2023/2024

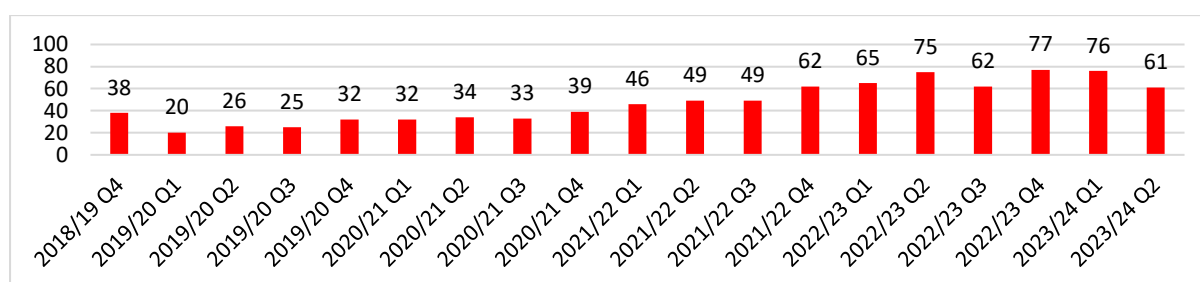


Figure 116

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Similar to figure 115, this figure fluctuates each quarter. Figure 116 shows Lincoln as having having seen a year-on-year increase (between Quarter 1 of 2022/23 and Quarter 1 of 2023/24) in the number of households requiring temporary accomodation.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN 2014-2023

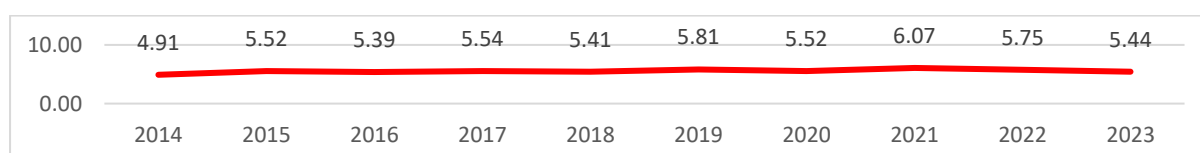


Figure 117

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 117 shows Lincoln's affordability ratio has improved, showing a slight decrease from 5.75 in 2022 to 5.44 in 2023. A lower ratio equates to greater affordability.

Affordability is 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. It is important to note this data is related to buying a house only.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN 2023 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

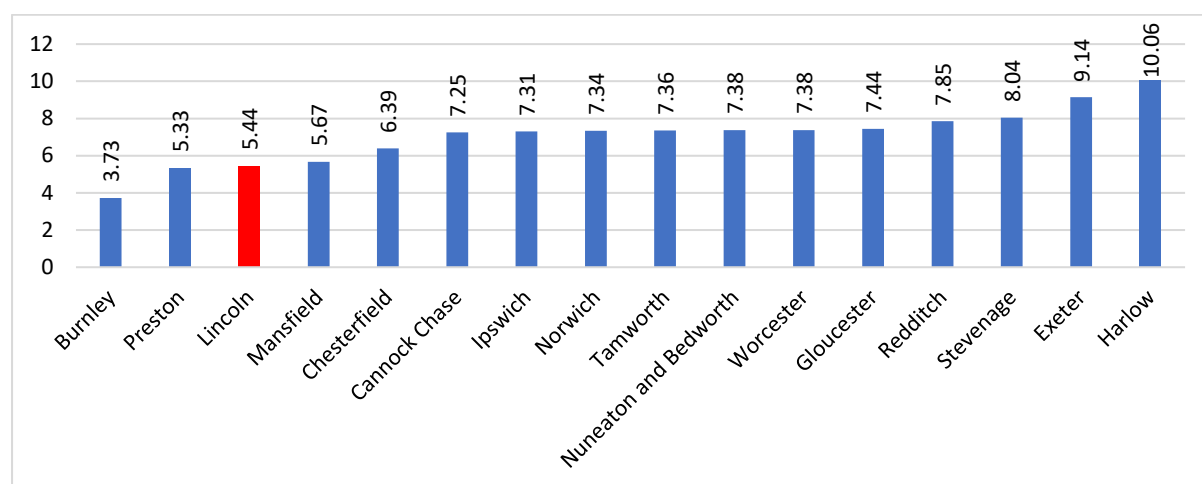


Figure 118

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 118 demonstrates Lincoln's house price affordability ratio compared to those of its nearest neighbours. Lincoln ranked 3rd lowest (where low equates to more affordable) in 2023. It is important to note this data is related to buying a house only.

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIMS ISSUED BY LANDLORDS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q3 2023/2024

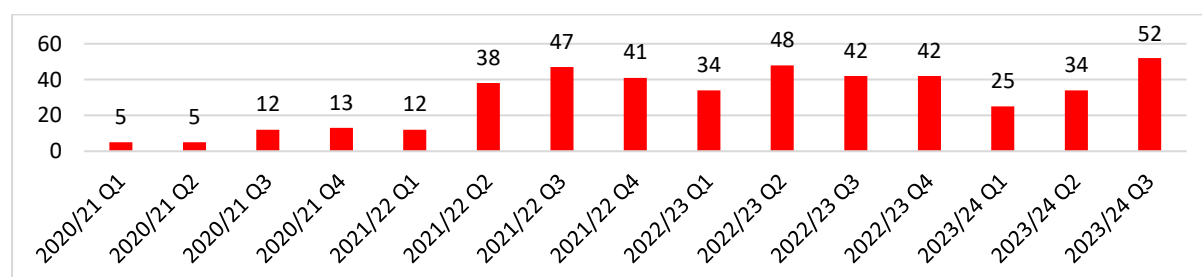


Figure 119

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 119 shows the number of possession claims issued by landlords in Lincoln. The number of claims has fluctuated throughout the year. There was an increase in possession claims in the most recent quarter, with 52 claims being issued by landlords, this was the highest number of claims in any quarter in our reporting period.

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIM ORDERS ISSUED BY MORTGAGE LENDERS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q3 2023/2024

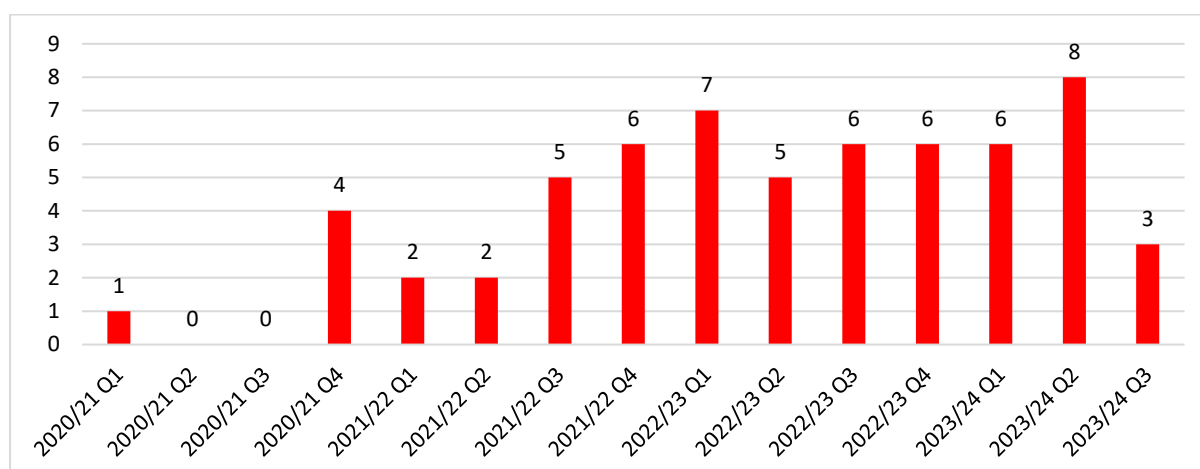


Figure 120

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 120 shows that possession claim orders issued by mortgage lenders in Lincoln. In the most recent quarter, 3 claim orders were issued by lenders, compared to 8 in the previous quarter. This follows a broadly static number of claims over the previous 12 month period, where possession claim orders have remained relatively low.

NUMBER OF RIGHT TO BUY APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN LINCOLN 2014/15-2023/2024

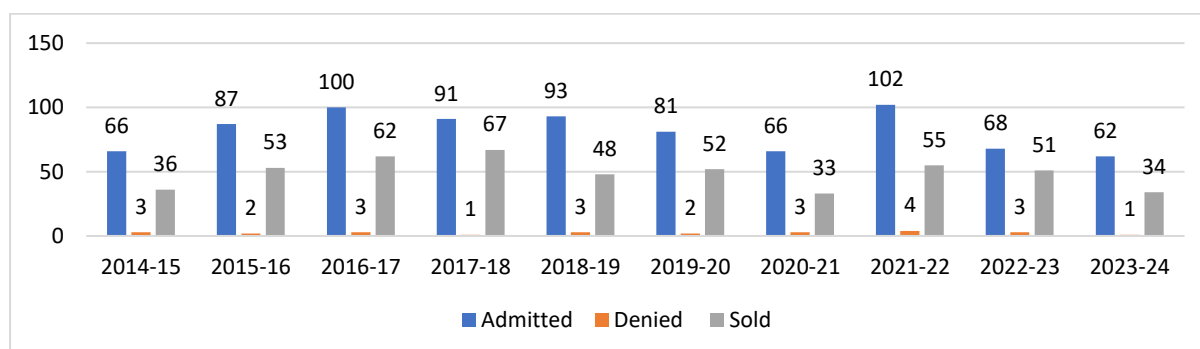


Figure 121

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024](#)

Figure 121 shows a slight decrease in the number of admitted right to buy applications over the last 12 months. During 2023/24, 62 properties were admitted to the Right to Buy process and 34 properties were sold through the Right to Buy process during the year, this is a decrease of 17 sold properties compared to 2022/23.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE HOUSING REGISTER AS OF 2023/2024

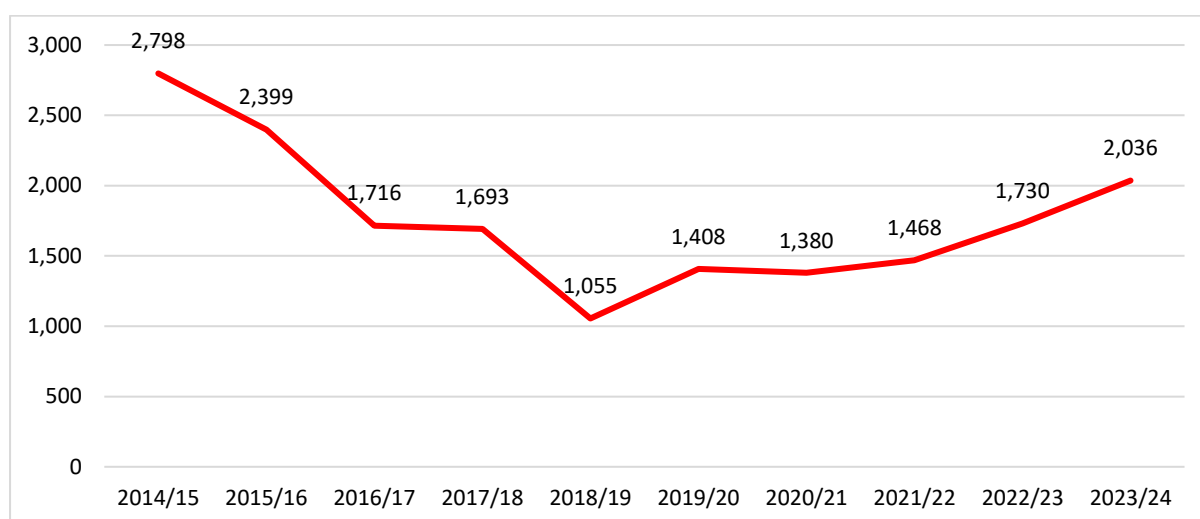


Figure 122

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 122 shows the number of people in Lincoln on the council housing register has increased by 306 people, from 1,730 in 2022/23 to 2,036 in 2023/24.

CITY OF LINCOLN SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK BY SIZE (NO. OF BEDROOMS) – AS OF APRIL 2024

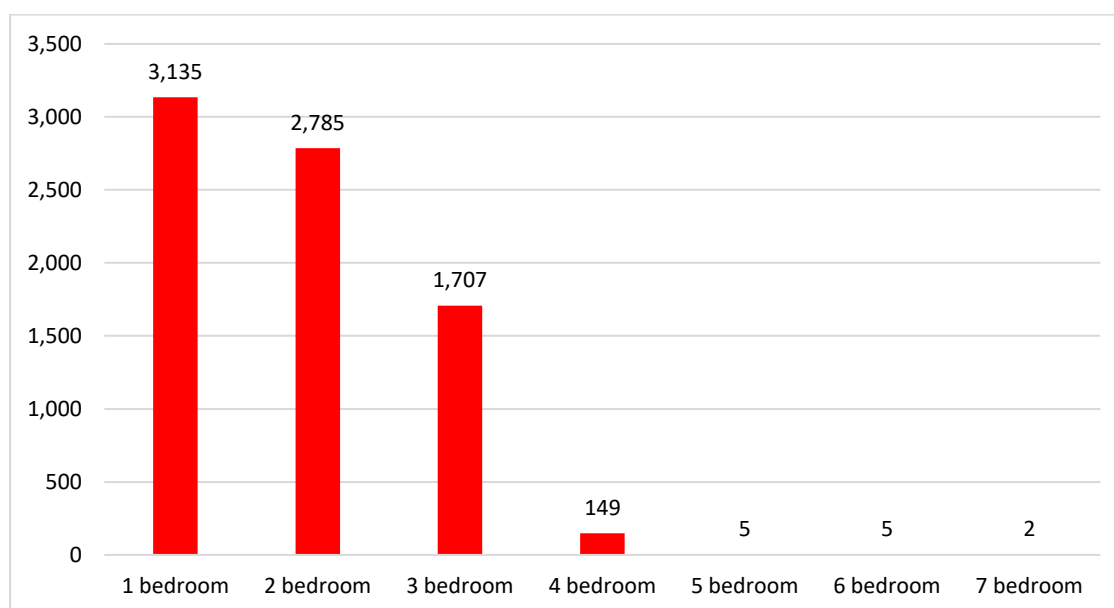


Figure 123

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 123 shows the breakdown of City of Lincoln social housing stock by number of bedrooms as of April 2024. The top three housing types are, as expected, one, two and three bedroom properties. The Council currently owns a total of 7,788 social homes, a reduction of 29 from April 2023 figures.

AVERAGE SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE WEEKLY RENT PER BEDROOM IN LINCOLN AS OF APRIL 2024

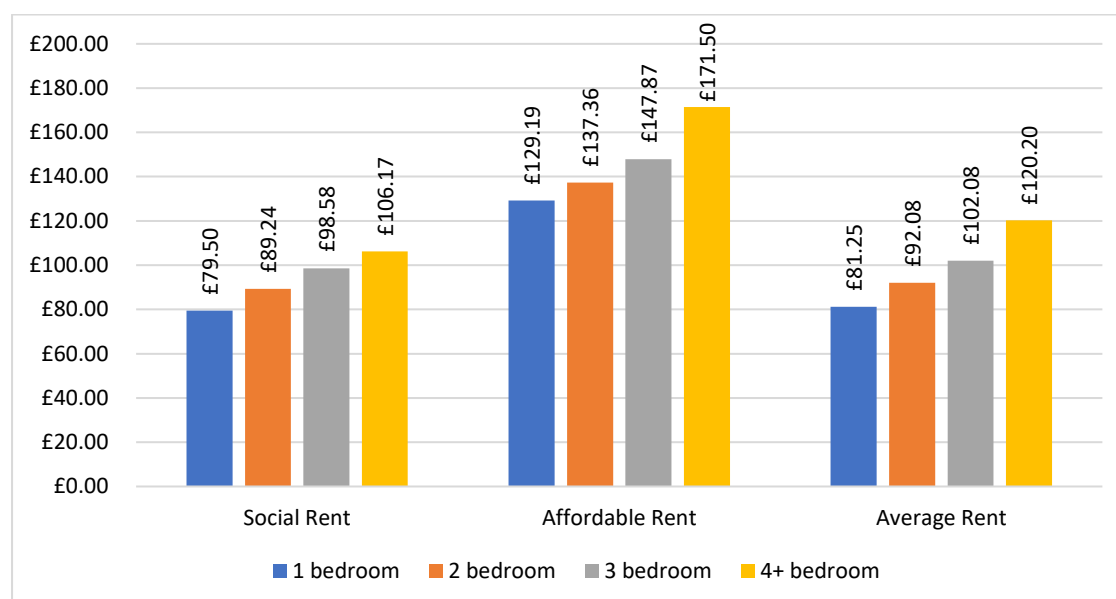


Figure 124

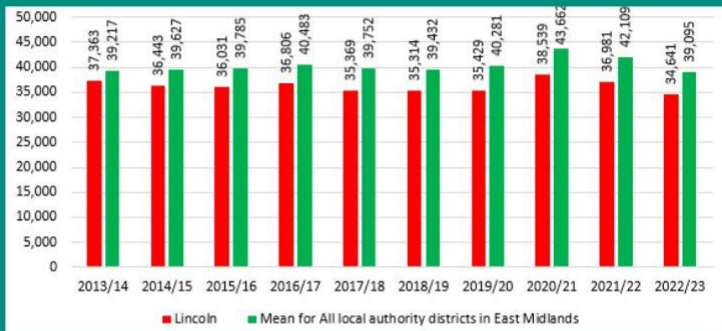
Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 124 shows the average social and affordable weekly rents in the city, as of April 2024. The average rents are based on a period of 50 weeks, as tenants are given two rent-free weeks during the year.

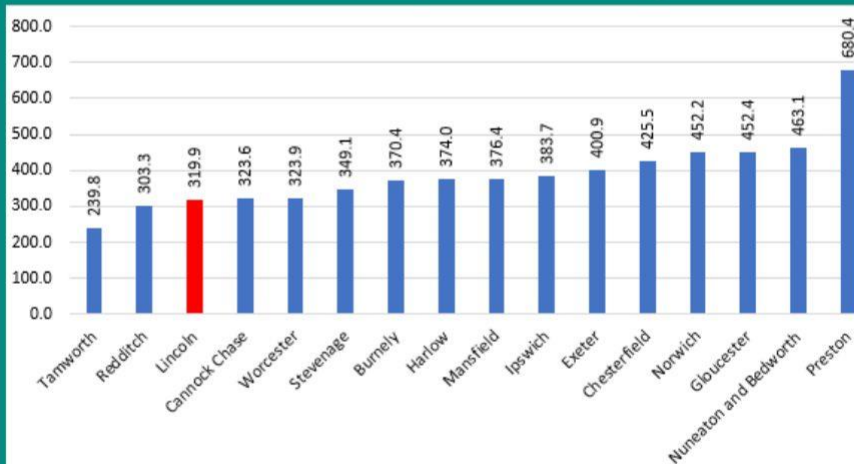
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE KEY POINTS

- In 2022, the number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln was **46,500**
- Between 2021 and 2022, the number of LGVs decreased by **700**, HGVs by **400** and Buses/Coaches by **100**

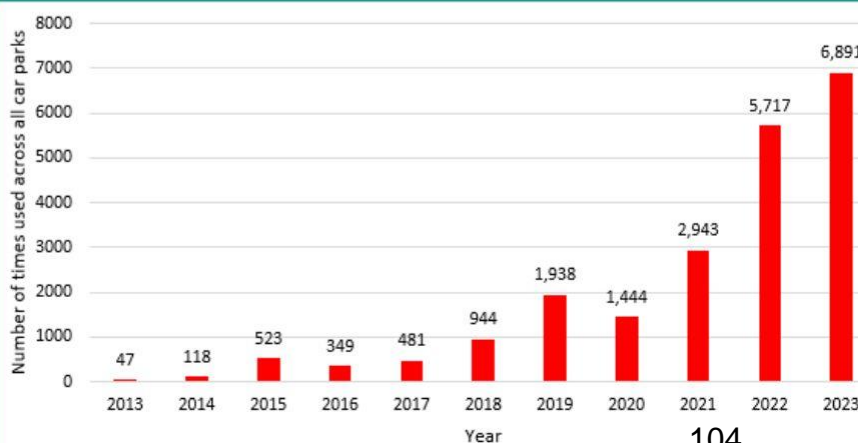
Total household waste in Lincoln vs mean for all local authority districts in East Midlands (in tonnes) 2022/23



Lincoln had the **third lowest** estimated carbon dioxide emissions when compared to its neighbours



Electric vehicle charging points usage in City of Lincoln Council car parks 2023



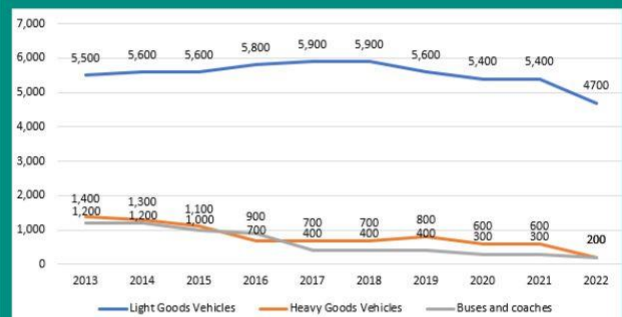
As of 2024, **71.62%** of households in Lincoln have access to a car or a van



As of 2024, the most frequently used transportation to work is by **car or van**



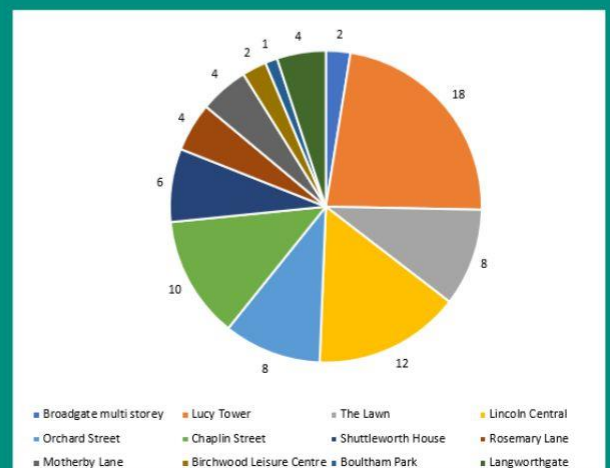
Licensed Light Good Vehicles, Heavy Good Vehicles and Buses/Coaches in Lincoln



Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Lincoln in 2024



Electric vehicle charging points in City of Lincoln Council car parks



ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS (IN TONNES) 2022/23

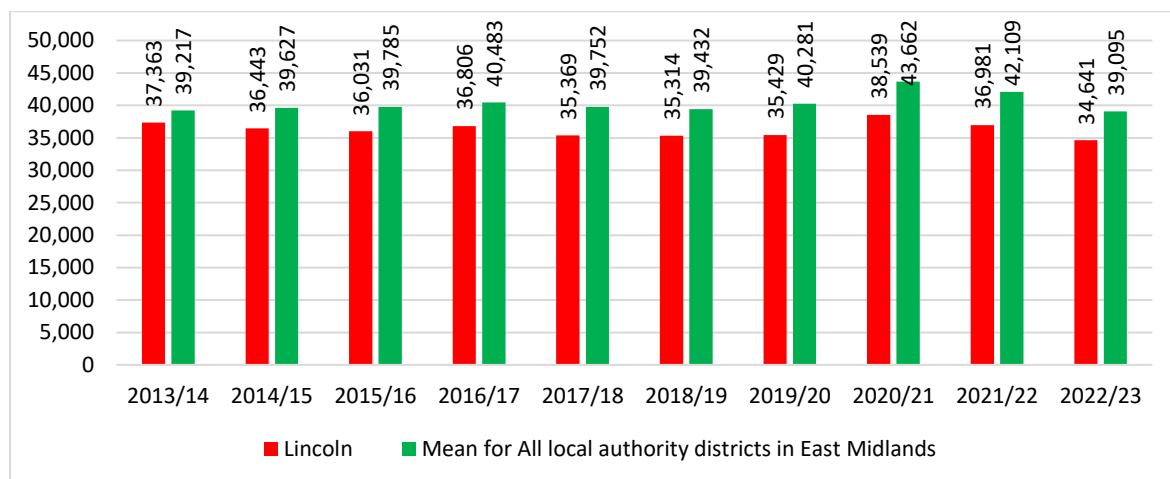


Figure 125

[Source - LG inform 2023](#)

Figure 125 shows a decrease in the total household waste collected in Lincoln, from 36,961 in 2021/22 to 34,641 in 2022/23. This latest figure continues to remain below the mean for all local authority districts in the East Midlands.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS 2022/23

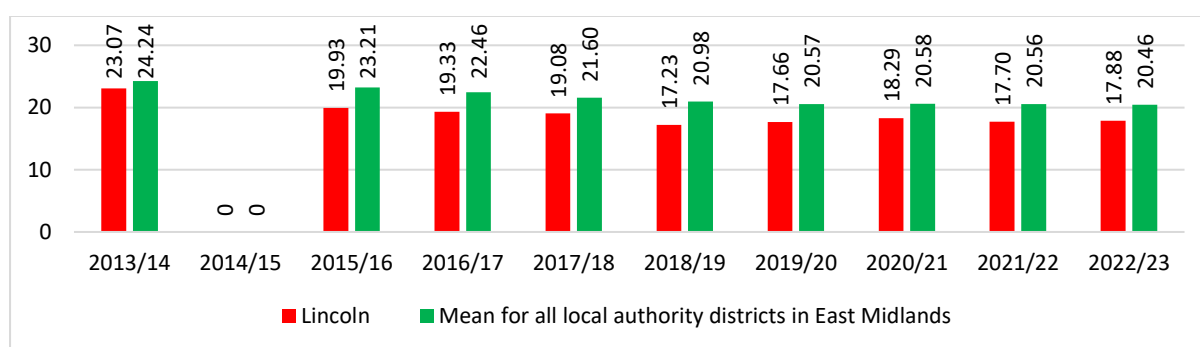


Figure 126

[Source - LG inform 2023](#)

Figure 126 shows the percentage of dry recycling having increased slightly in 2022/23, reporting at 17.88% compared to 17.70% in 2020/21.

Please note data is not provided in the above table for 2014/15. This is due to insufficient information having been available that year.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2022/23

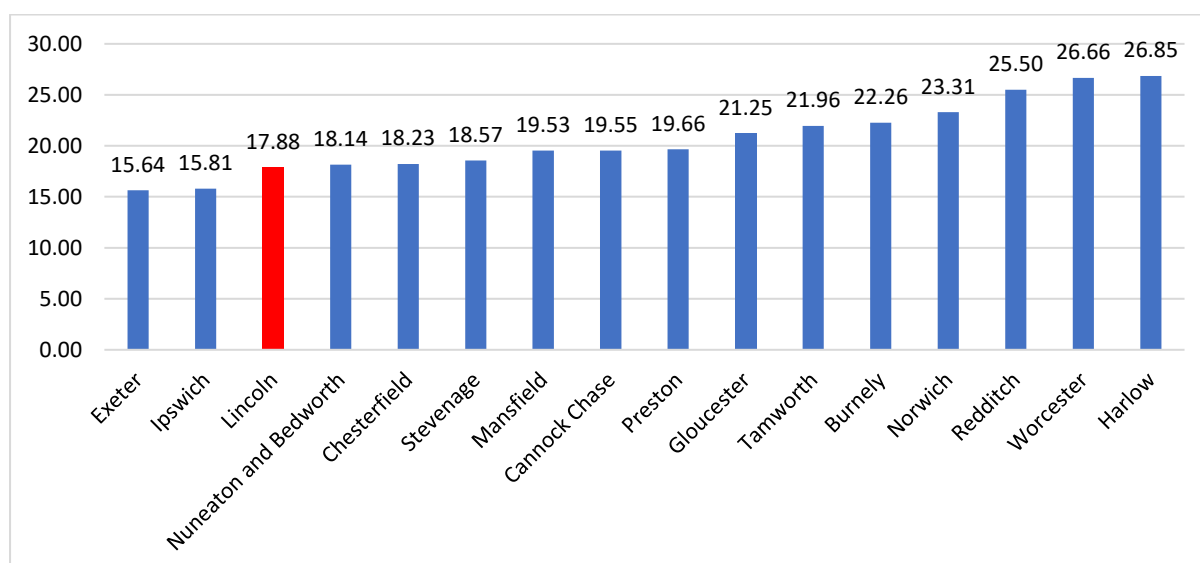


Figure 127

[Source - LG inform 2023](#)

Figure 127 shows that, in 2022/23, Lincoln had the third lowest rate for dry recycling when compared to its nearest neighbours (17.88%). In comparison, Harlow had the highest dry recycling rate, with a figure of 26.85%.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES – TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN KILOTONS 2021

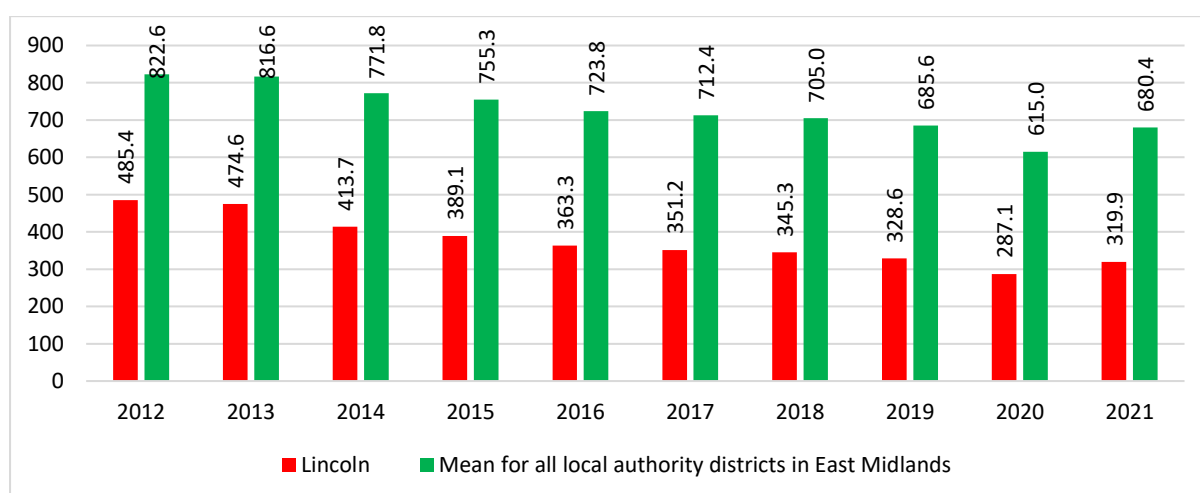


Figure 128

[Source – GOV.UK 2021](#)

Figure 128 shows Lincoln's CO2 emissions compared to the mean for all local authority districts in East Midlands. Estimates for CO2 emissions have increased, following continued decreases in previous years, with 2021 seeing CO2 emissions rise from 287.1 kilotons in 2020 to 319.9 kilotons in 2021.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES – TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS IN KILOTONS 2021

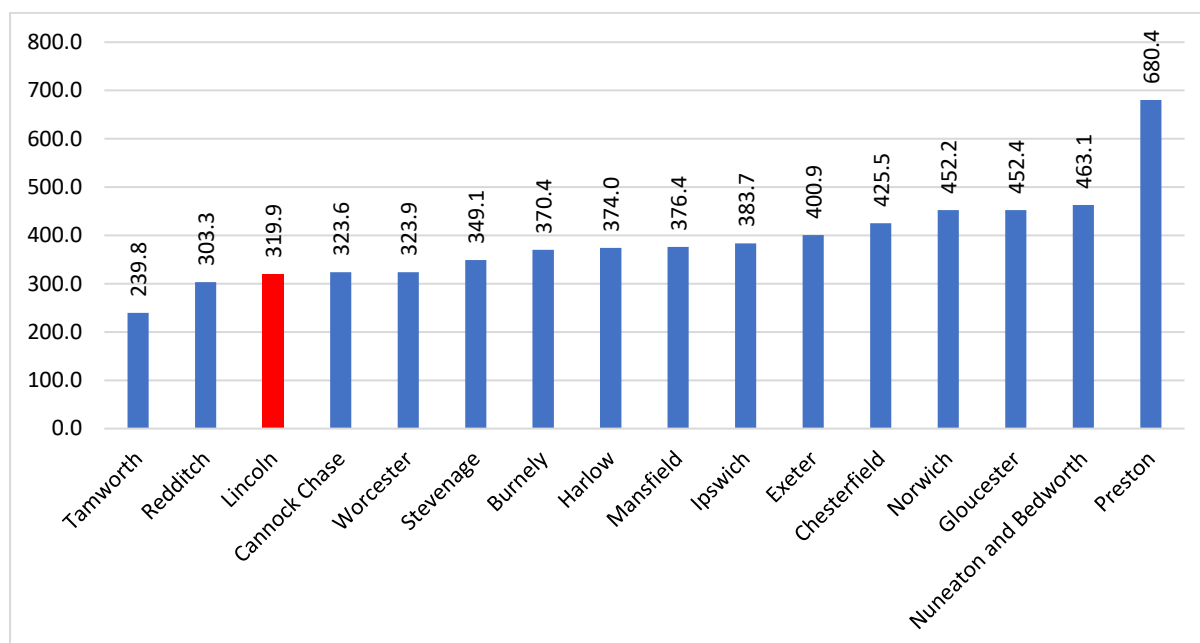


Figure 129

[Source – GOV.UK 2021](https://gov.uk)

Figure 129 shows that, in 2021, Lincoln had the 3rd lowest estimated CO2 emissions when compared to its nearest neighbours, with a figure of 319.9 kilotons. Tamworth had the lowest estimated CO2 emissions, at 239.8 kilotons.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2022

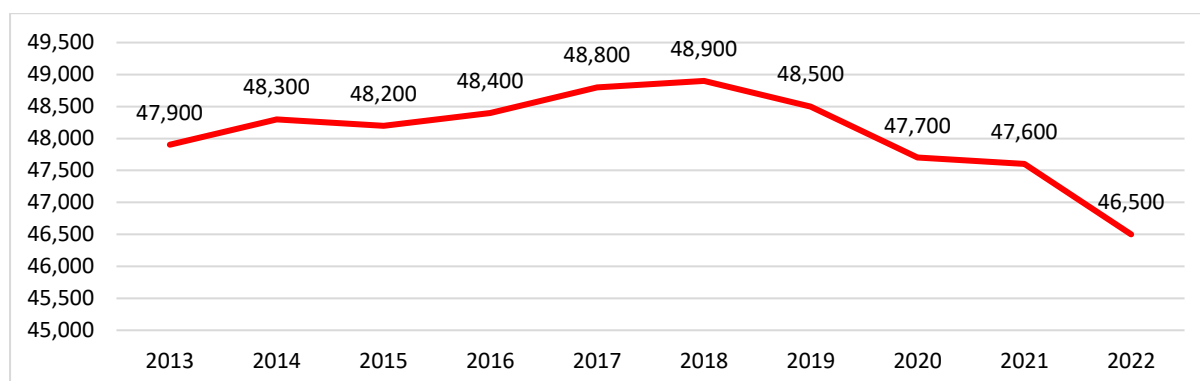


Figure 130

[Source - GOV.UK 2022](https://gov.uk)

Figure 130 shows a reduction in the total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln, from 47,600 in 2021 to 46,500 in 2022.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2022

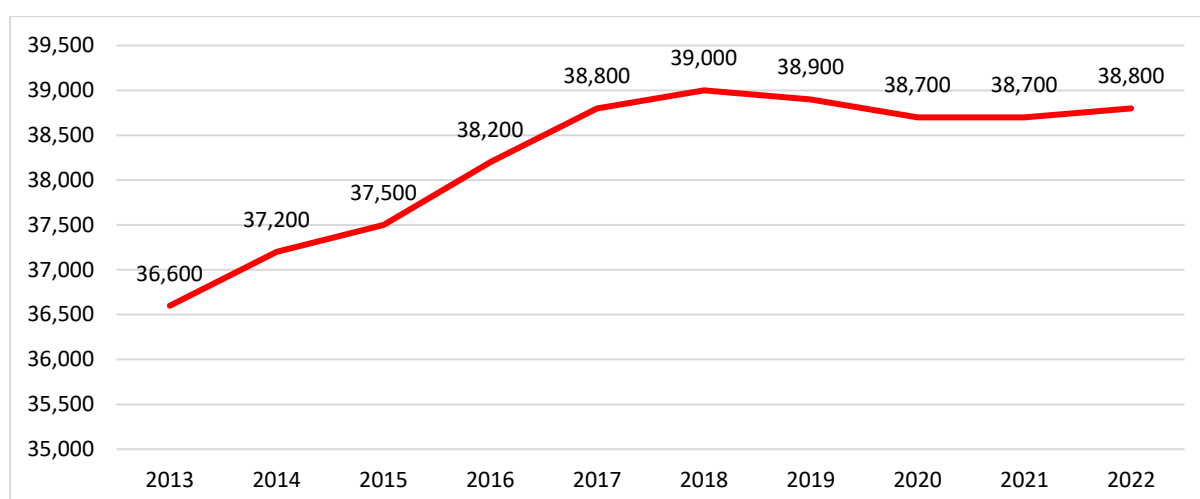


Figure 131

[Source - GOV.UK 2022](#)

Figure 131 shows the total number of licensed cars in the city increased between 2021 and 2022, at 38,800.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED MOTORCYCLES IN LINCOLN 2022

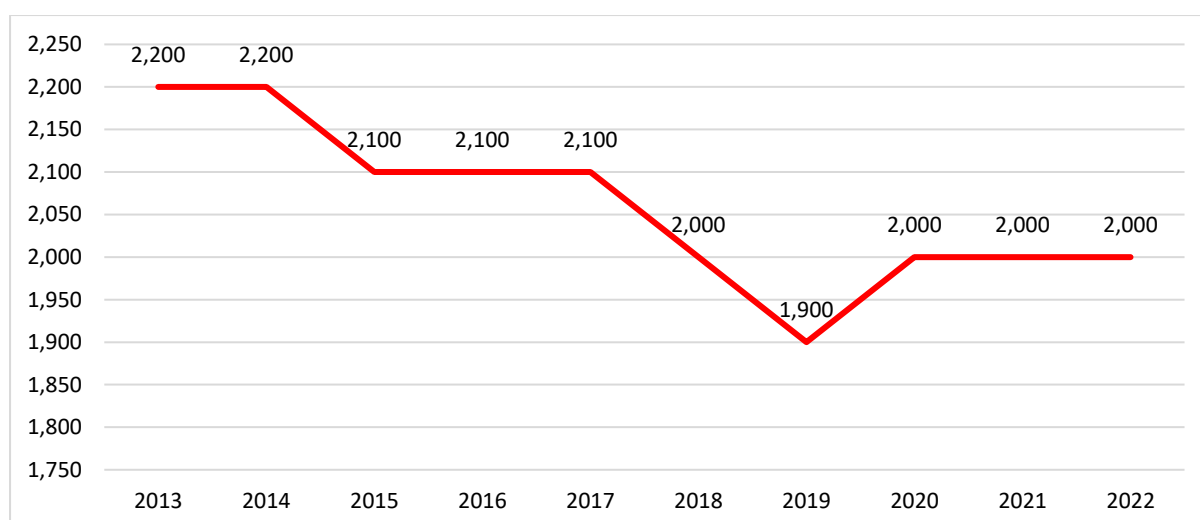


Figure 132

[Source - GOV.UK 2022](#)

Figure 132 shows the total number of licensed motorcycles having remained the same between 2020-2022, at 2,000. Since 2014 there has been an overall downward trend in the number of licensed motorcycles in the city.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2022

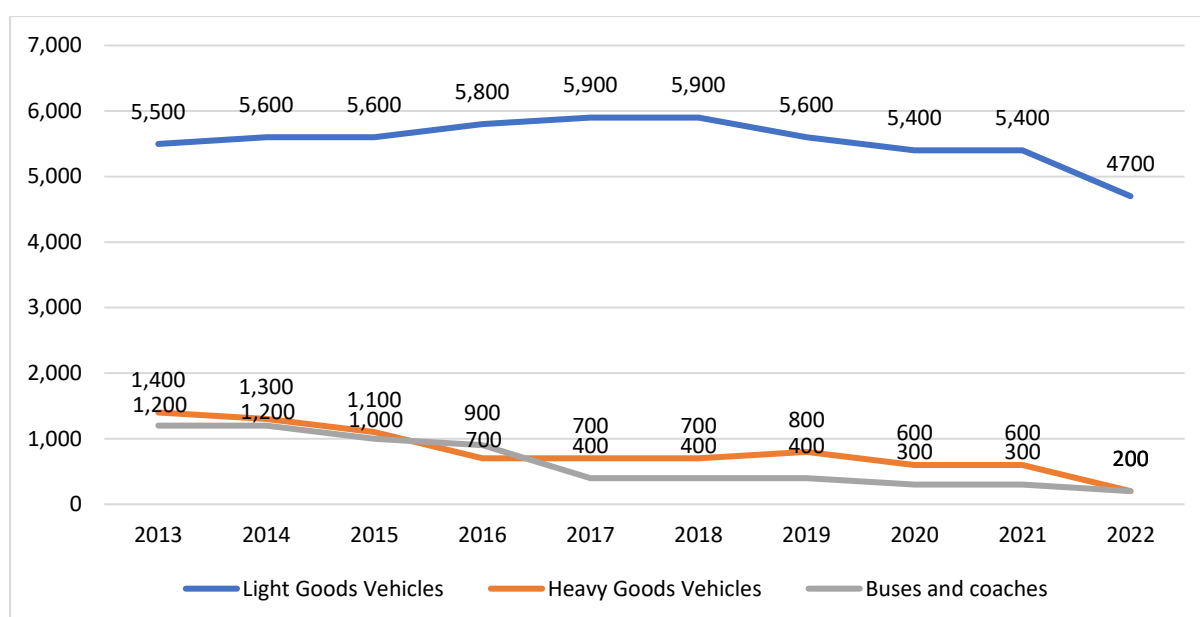


Figure 133

[Source - GOV.UK 2022](https://gov.uk)

Figure 133 shows that, between 2021 and 2022, the total number of licensed Light Goods Vehicles, Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses/Coaches in Lincoln reduced. LGVs reduced by 700, HGVs by 400 and Buses/Coaches by 100 within this period.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED PLUG-IN VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2021

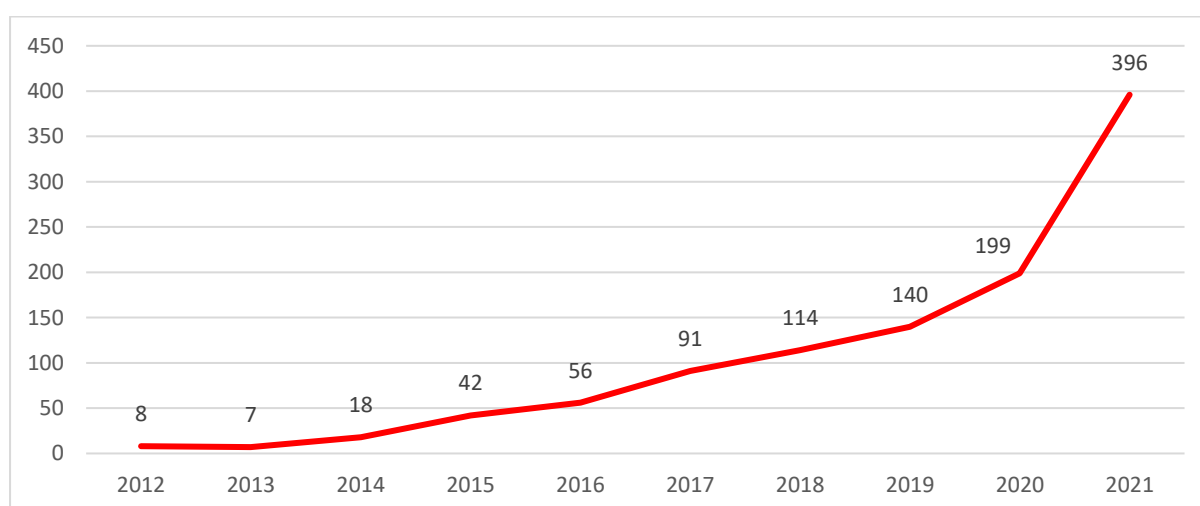


Figure 134

[Source - GOV.UK 2021](https://gov.uk)

Figure 134 shows the total number of licensed plug-in vehicles in Lincoln has increased significantly since 2010, with the latest figure for 2021 at 396 vehicles.

LINCOLN 'NO2' AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF 2024

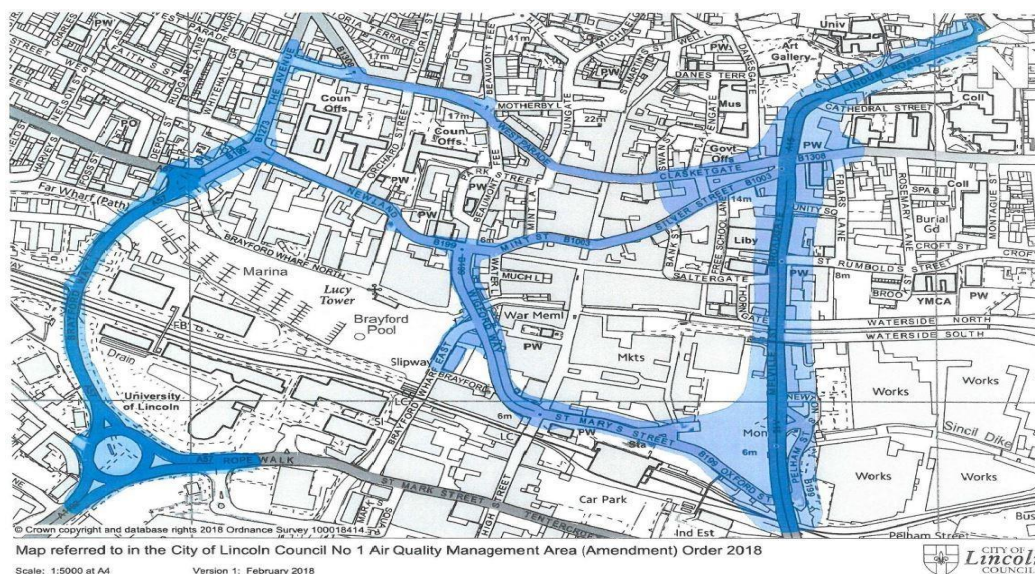


Figure 135

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 135 shows the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Lincoln in 2024. The spatial extent of the AQMA was reduced in August 2018, due to positive improvements in nitrogen dioxide levels. An AQMA boundary can be changed or revoked only if sufficient evidence is available that demonstrates breaches of the national air quality objectives are unlikely.

AUTOMATIC NO2 (NITROGEN OXIDE) MONITORING LOCATIONS AS OF 2024

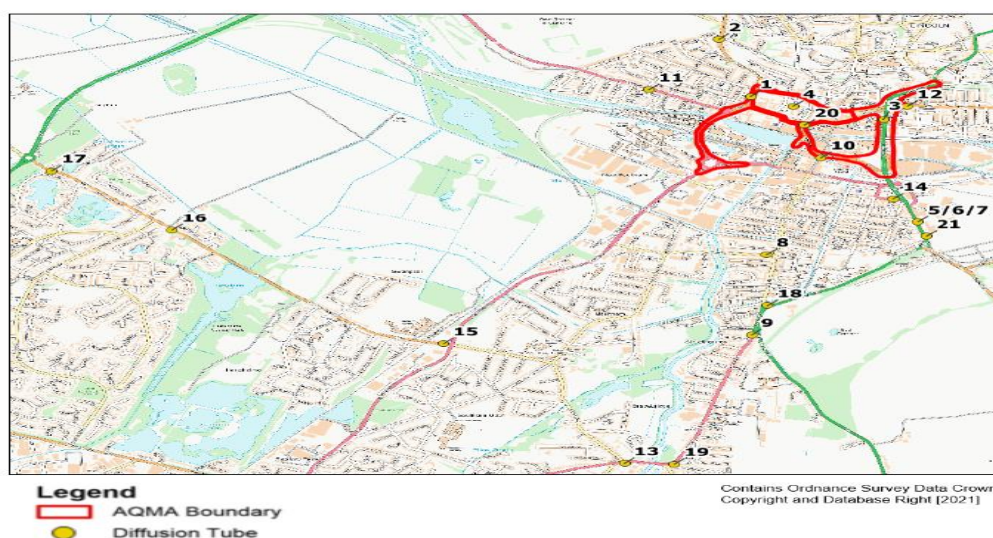


Figure 136

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2024

Figure 136 shows the location of NO₂ monitoring sites in Lincoln, as of 2024. In the 5 years up to and including 2019, all long-term monitoring sites showed an

improvement in NO₂ levels. This trend continued in 2020 and into 2021, albeit some of the improvements seen in 2020 and 2021 are likely to have been a result of the reductions in vehicular traffic during Covid-19 lockdowns. However, data collected in 2022 and 2023 confirms that the improving trends in NO₂ levels, observed pre-pandemic, have continued.

The continued improvement in NO₂ levels in the city's AQMA are likely to result in proposals coming forward in 2024 for the remaining AQMA to be revoked. This move is supported by DEFRA due to the long-term compliance with the national air quality objectives within the city.

HECTARES OF WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND THAT ARE ABSORBING CARBON DIOXIDE AS OF 2021

Woodland Area	ha
South Common	11
Boultham Mere	16
Swanpool	13.5
The Pheasantry	4.5
Foal Close	3
Hartsholme	43
Swanholme	10
Boultham Moor woods & fishponds	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 137

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 137 shows the numerous areas of woodland and grassland in Lincoln in 2021, and the extent to which they were absorbing carbon dioxide (in hectares). In total woodland areas in the city were absorbing 206.3 hectares, with the highest contributor in this area being Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations with a combined total of 77 hectares. In total, grassland areas absorbed 180.3 hectares during 2021, with the largest contributor being West Common at 66.3 hectares.

New data for this measure will be available later in 2024. City of Lincoln Council is currently working in partnership with the University of East Anglia and with support of the Net-Zero Innovation Fund to recapture the carbon value of the sites listed within figure 137.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS USAGE RATES IN CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL CAR PARKS 2023

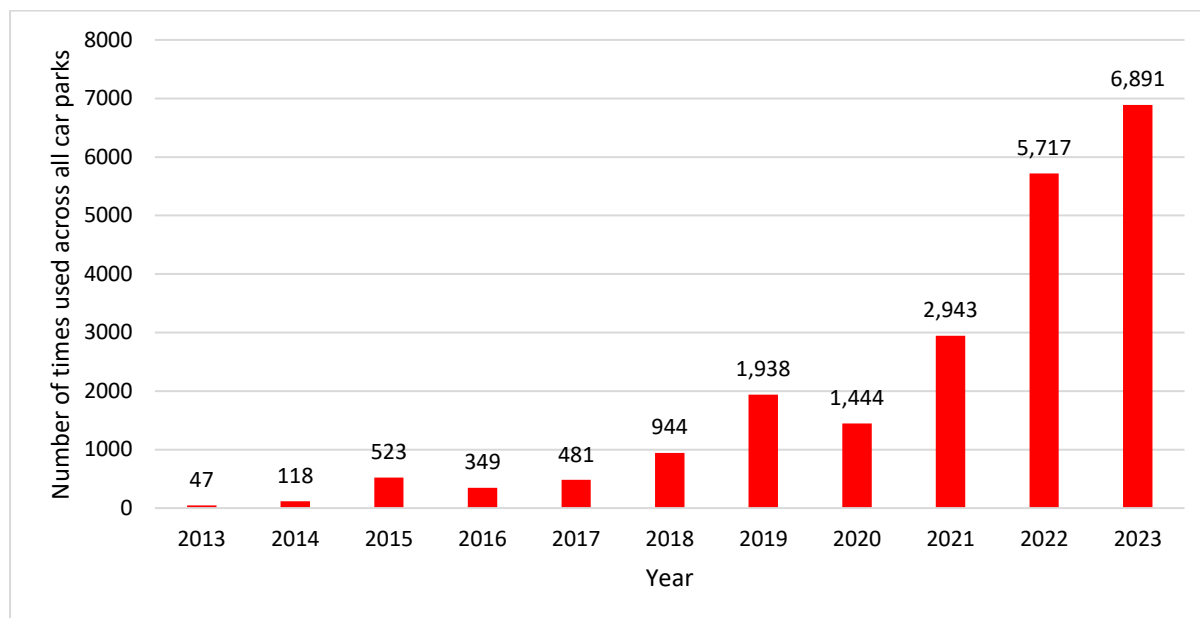


Figure 138

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023

Figure 138 shows the number of times electric vehicle charging points were used in Lincoln, across all car parks. The figures show a consistent and overall sustained increase from 2016, with a total of 6,891 individual charges in 2023. It is anticipated that this figure will further increase as more EV charging points are introduced across council car parks.

EV charging points are currently available in the following City of Lincoln Council owned car parks:

- Broadgate multi storey car park (2 available)
- Lucy Tower (18 available)
- The Lawn car park (8 available)
- Lincoln Central car park (12 available)
- Orchard Street car park (8 available)
- Chaplin Street car park (10 available)
- Shuttleworth House (6 available)
- Rosemary Lane car park (4 available)
- Motherby Lane (4 available)
- Birchwood Leisure Centre (2 available)
- Boultham Park car park (1 available)
- Langworthgate car park (4 soon to be available)

METHOD USED TO TRAVEL TO WORKPLACE AS OF JANUARY 2024

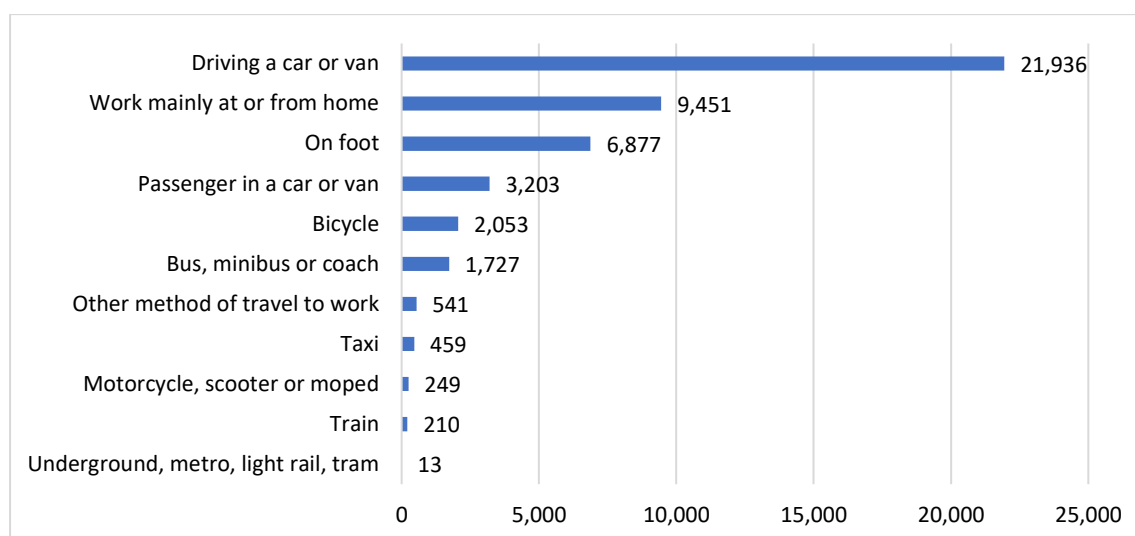


Figure 139

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 139 shows that the most frequently used method of transportation to work in Lincoln as of 2024 is “Driving a car or van”, followed by “on foot” methods.

METHOD USED TO TRAVEL TO WORKPLACE PERCENTAGES AS OF JANUARY 2024

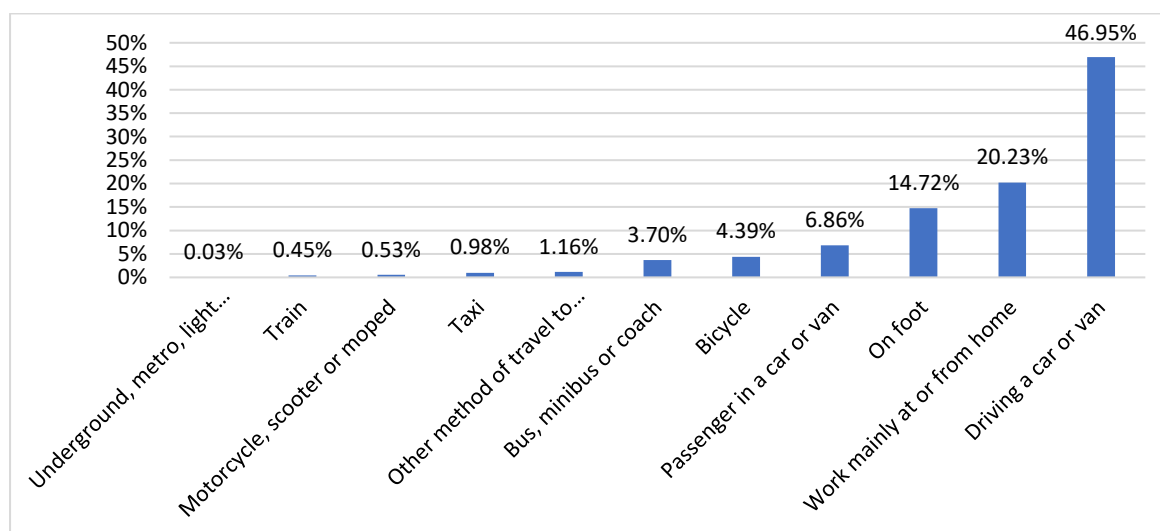


Figure 140

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 140 shows that of the transport to work methods reported in Lincoln as of 2024, 46.95% utilised driving a car or van, 14.72% on foot, and 6.86% as a passenger in a car or van.

PERCENTAGE OF CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AS OF JANUARY 2024

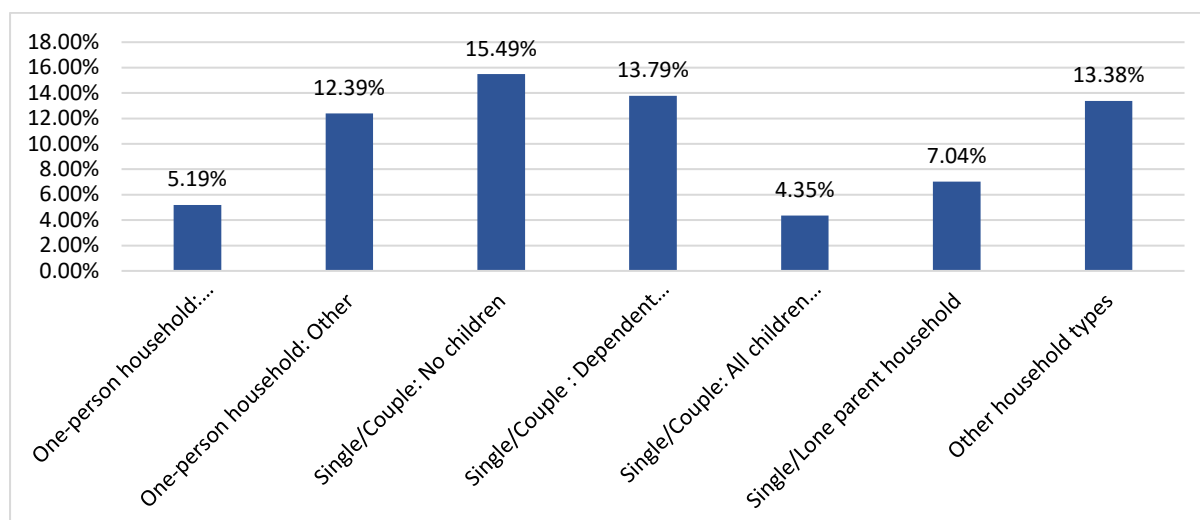


Figure 141

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 141 shows that within Lincoln as of 2024 71.62% of households have access to a car or van, with the highest percentage amongst those with no children.

PERCENTAGE OF CAR OR VAN UNAVAILABILITY BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AS OF JANUARY 2024

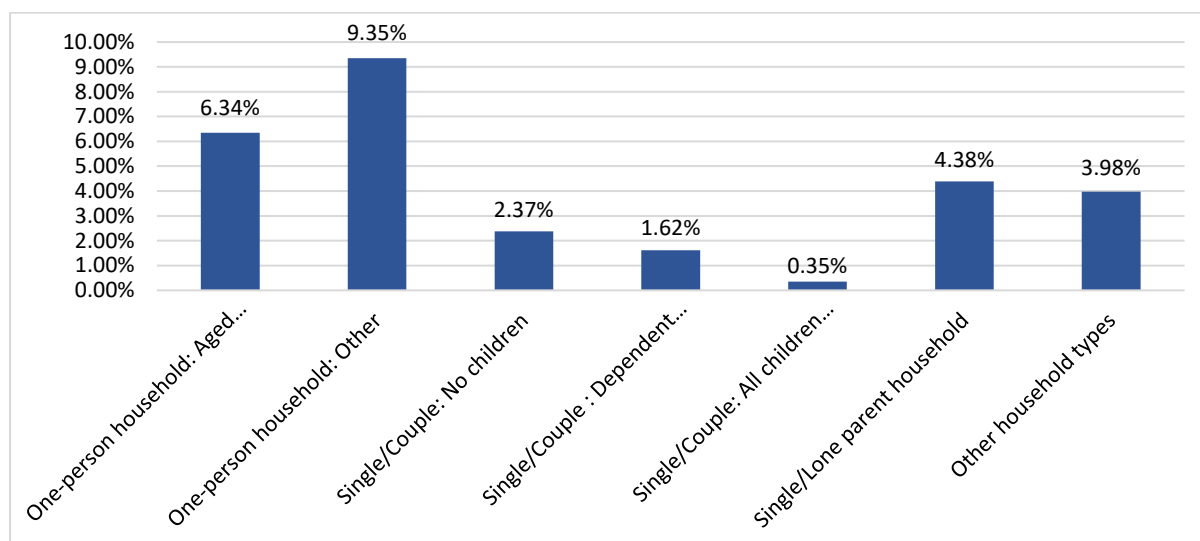


Figure 142

[Source - ONS 2024](#)

Figure 142 shows that within Lincoln as of 2024 a total of 28.38% of households do not have access to a car or van, with the highest percentage amongst one person households under 65 years of age.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

Burnley (Population – 95,553)	Norwich (Population – 144,525)
Cannock Chase (Population – 101,140)	Nuneaton and Bedworth (Population – 135,481)
Chesterfield (Population – 104,110)	Preston (Population – 151,582)
Exeter (Population – 134,939)	Redditch (Population – 87,132)
Gloucester (Population – 133,522)	Stevenage (Population – 89,737)
Harlow (Population – 94,409)	Tamworth (Population – 79,639)
Ipswich (Population – 139,247)	Worcester (Population – 104,120)
Mansfield (Population – 111,117)	

“OTHER CRIMES” AGAINST SOCIETY

The below crimes are the definitions of “other crimes against society” which is one of the categories of crime covered in this profile in figure 59.

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

APPENDIX 2 – PARTNERSHIP ORGANISATIONS

Throughout the Lincoln City Profile, datasets collected can be affected by local, regional, national, and global circumstances. Wider economic forces and significant restraint on public expenditure will continue to pose challenges for all of us.

Appendix 2 provides an overview of Government ministerial departments responsible for running the country, day to day operations and deciding how to best deliver public services, in addition to many valued third sector organisations that impact on the lives of people living in the City of Lincoln, as well as agencies, partner groups and associations with responsibility for delivering services.

There are many more valued collaborators and groups involved in all aspects of supporting the City, that all contribute to the great place that Lincoln is.

Academy Trusts
Attorney General's Office
Bishop Grosseteste University
Border Force
British Cabinet and National Security Council
British Transport Police
City of Lincoln Council
Community lotteries
Competition and Markets Authority
Crown Prosecution Service
Department for Business and Trade
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
Department for Energy Security & Net Zero
Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
Department for Levelling up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)
Department for Transport
Department for Work & Pensions
Department of Education
Department of Energy & Climate Change
Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency
Electoral Registration Office
Environment Agency
Food Standards Agency
General Register Office
Government Legal Department
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)
Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)
HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate.
HM Land registry

HM Passport Office
HM Revenues & Customs
HM Treasury
Home Office
Housing Ombudsman
Lincoln College
Lincoln Community Grocery
Lincoln Community Larder
Lincoln Foodbank
Lincoln Social Responsibility Charter
Lincoln Tenants Panel (LTP)
Lincolnshire County Council
Lincolnshire Police
Local Government Association
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Ministry of Justice
National Archives
National Health Service (NHS)
National Highways
Network Rail
Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Office of Rail and Road
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire
OFGEM
OFQUAL
OFSTED
Planning Inspectorate
Regulator of Social Housing
Secretary of State for Health and Social Care
Secretary of state for the Home Department
Serious Fraud Office
Trussell Trust
UK Health Security Agency
UK Visas & Immigration
University of Lincoln
University Technical College (UTC)
World Health organisation (WHO)



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The purpose of this summary is to highlight the datasets in the Lincoln City Profile where the Council has the most influence.

The datasets within the Profile are a result of complex systems nationally, regionally and locally, influenced by a range of factors that are largely outside of the council’s direct control. However, there are some sections of the Profile, such as Housing, Economy, and Environment and Climate, where the council has more influence due to the services it is directly responsible for delivering in the city.

Datasets in other sections of the Profile such as Health, Education, and Crime are areas where the council is not the lead agency. However, there are decisions the council makes that will still have some, albeit small, impact on these datasets over time. For example, the council has little direct influence on datasets in the Health section of the Profile; however, its decisions are likely to influence some of the wider determinants of people’s health such as provision of housing, access to greenspace, and investments in the local economy that result in better employment opportunities. The Council also advocates for the city and its residents through its membership of strategic partnerships, and can therefore influence decisions made within those partnership arrangements.

Each section of the Lincoln City Profile, including the council’s level of influence, is briefly summarised below:

119	Population	
	<p>The data contained within the Population section of the Lincoln City Profile sets the scene for the rest of the document and is largely influenced by Lincoln’s two higher education institutions. University of Lincoln and Bishop Grosseteste University are the primary drivers for Lincoln’s ‘young city’ status, and both contribute significantly to the demographic make-up of Carholme, Boultham, Park and Abbey Wards in particular.</p> <p>This section also includes a dataset on ‘digital exclusion.’ Areas with the highest proportions of digitally excluded residents align closely with areas that have high levels of other forms of deprivation and are mostly those parts of the city with larger proportions of social housing. The relationship between these different forms of deprivation, and the causes and solutions, are complex and relate to our ‘Reducing Inequality’ priority.</p>	
	Economy	
	<p>The Economy chapter of the Lincoln City Profile contains a range of datasets linked to employment, workers’ earnings, job availability and business activity. This section also includes datasets on ‘gross value added’ (GVA).</p> <p>This section is very strongly affected by the demography of neighbouring ‘dormitory’ districts such as North Kesteven and West Lindsey. Many residents of these neighbouring districts work for employers based in the city.</p>	

Employment and income are indices of deprivation, and it is well established that both have a significant impact on people's quality of life. These datasets are linked to our 'Inclusive Economic Growth' corporate priority and will be influenced both by implementation of the economic development policies in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, and by programmes and projects led by DMD that seek to enhance the local economy. The Economy section of the Profile is therefore one of the 3 sections where the council has the greatest influence.

There are links between this section of the Profile and the Education, Welfare and Housing sections.

Welfare



The data within the Welfare section of the Lincoln City Profile focuses on activity related to the claiming of universal credit and other benefits; child poverty; and indices of multiple deprivation (IMD).

This section is most closely aligned with our 'Reducing Inequality' priority and will be strongly impacted by the cost-of-living crisis and the financial pressures this has placed on households across the city.

The datasets within this section of the profile demonstrate the 'effect' of datasets within other sections. The extent to which the council can influence the 'Welfare' section over the longer term will therefore be based on how its current and future strategic priorities impact other sections of the Profile.

Crime



The Crime section of the Profile consists mostly of datasets compiled and reported by Lincolnshire Police. It also contains data on reports made to the council related to ASB, noise and fly tipping.

Lincoln is the primary urban area in a predominantly rural county, and therefore most of the datasets in this section of the Profile are ones where the council has limited influence. The prevalence of some forms of crime will, realistically, be linked to many of the positive attributes the city has to offer including its higher education institutions, its status as a shopping and tourist destination, and its nighttime economy.

The council also has some influence over perceptions of crime and ASB in how it contributes to the local environment. By being responsive and providing clean and safe streets and public spaces through quick removal of flytipping, effective street cleansing and provision of CCTV, the council can encourage people to feel positive about where they live and create the conditions for communities to thrive. The council also has a direct impact when responding to incidents and, in partnership with other agencies, in the prevention of crime and ASB in some areas.

Crime relates to our 'Remarkable Place' and 'Reducing Inequality' corporate priorities, and is also linked to the Population, Housing and Health sections of the Profile.

Health



The Health section of the City Profile contains a range of datasets focused on life expectancy in the city, mortality rates, smoking, suicide and physical activity. It also includes, for the first time, datasets from the ONS 'Health Index' that compares Lincoln to its CIPFA Nearest Neighbours.

The Health Index data focuses on three key data categories; 'healthy people,' 'healthy places' and 'healthy lives.'

Health is an index of deprivation, and this section of the Profile relates to all of the council's strategic priorities. Like the Crime section of the Profile, the council has limited influence over much of the health data in the city. The key areas where the council has influence over the health of its communities relate to the environment and facilities it is able to offer, such as through its leisure centres, green and public spaces and services such as Wellbeing Lincs. As landlord to over 20% of the city's residents, the quality, range of property types and availability of the council's housing stock also influences people's health and wellbeing.

District Council services play an important role in tackling the wider determinants of health, on both the health of individuals and the community. These wider determinants of health encompass five broad lever areas:

- Housing & Homelessness
- Activity and Wellbeing
- Environment and Sustainability
- Community Engagement
- Economic Inclusion

It is important to note that the outcomes for some of this work will be seen in generational changes rather than immediate shifts in health data.

Education



The Education section of the City Profile includes datasets on educational attainment at all qualification levels, plus information on free school meals, pupil absences and the progress young people make as they go through secondary education. Whilst Education is an index of deprivation and therefore a significant contributor to people's quality of life, the council has limited influence over the datasets in this section of the Profile.

There are links between this section of the Profile and the Economy, Health, Housing and Welfare sections. Whilst the council is not the local education authority and has little direct influence over schools, education is linked to the strategic priorities 'Reducing Inequality,' 'Quality Housing' and 'Inclusive Economic Growth.' The council can influence some of the key lifestyle factors that support families with

pupils in education, such as the quality and availability of housing, access to welfare advice, and sustaining an environment for inclusive economic growth.

As with employment, the city/district boundaries are permeable in terms of where secondary education institutions are located and where their respective pupils live.

Housing



The Housing section of the Profile is one of the three key areas where the council has the greatest influence. There is a national housing crisis and, as the urban centre of an otherwise mostly rural county, the effects of this are very strongly felt in the city. The number of people on the council's housing list continues to increase and there are far fewer homes available, of the right type, than the city needs in order to meet local demand.

Housing is an index of deprivation, and as landlord to more than 20% of the city's residents the council's decisions have a direct impact on the quality of life of people living in its homes and their security of tenure. Some of the datasets in this section of the Profile relate directly to our HRA Business Plan.

Whilst the council has less influence over the availability of privately rented and owner occupied homes, implementation of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, through delivery of key strategic developments such as Western Growth Corridor, nonetheless provide opportunities to increase the supply of different housing tenure types in the city.

This section of the profile is most strongly linked to our 'Quality Housing' strategic priority.

Environment and Climate



The Environment and Climate section of the City Profile is one of the three key areas where the council has significant influence. This section includes a range of datasets covering topics such as household waste disposal and recycling, CO2 emissions, vehicle ownership and EV usage, air quality and carbon sequestration.

As one of the city's principal landowners, the council has substantial influence over the key drivers for these datasets including the amount and quality of greenspace, vehicle charging infrastructure in its car parks, and energy efficiency of its buildings. This includes over 7,500 council homes, of which over 80% already have an EPC rating of C or above.

This section of the profile is most closely linked to the strategic priorities 'Climate Change' and 'Remarkable Place.'

SUBJECT:	ACQUISITIONS POLICY
DIRECTORATE:	HOUSING AND INVESTMENT
REPORT AUTHOR:	ANDREA RIPLEY, HOUSING STRATEGY OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For Executive to consider the contents of the revised Acquisition Policy for approval before publication.

2. Background

- 2.1 The sale of council homes continues to create pressure to replace properties sold via the right to buy (Rtb) and to ensure the RtB retained capital receipts are utilised within the required timescales for the purposes of replacing social housing. There is a continued need for the Council to make best use of funds to replace housing and where possible offer additionality of housing stock due to increasing demand for housing.
- 2.2 Since the introduction of the RtB legislation in 1980, the City of Lincoln Council has received applications year on year for tenants to purchase the homes they live in. The below demonstrates the number of sales over the past 5 years:

Year	Total no of Sales
22/23	51
21/22	55
20/21	33
19/20	57
18/19	48

- 2.3 Local Authorities have the ability to reinvest Right to Buy (RtB) receipts within Retention Agreements (1-4-1 capital receipt agreements) for a period of 5 years from these sales. RtB receipts can now be used for up to 50% of the capital costs of purchase and repair of a property or new build on the basis that they provide a one for one replacement for social housing (as defined by section 68 (1)(a) of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.)
- 2.4 During 2018/19 it was determined that an up to date policy capturing RtB receipt processes and legalities for acquiring former council homes was required. On the 28th May 2019 the Acquisition Policy was approved by Executive and became policy in June 2019.
- 2.5 On 23 September 2019 an amendment was approved by Executive to enable acquisitions of varying property types not just ex council housing via delegated authority.

- 2.6 On 17 March 2021 the Housing Delivery report was approved by Executive. Section 6 and Appendix 2 of this report amended the Acquisitions Policy to enable external housing providers to apply for funding.
- 2.7 The process of purchasing homes from the open market or via direct approaches is continuing to work well. To date the policy has facilitated the purchase of 99 homes and this number will continue to increase following the structured process set out in the revised Acquisitions Policy. The Council also has a further 13 properties in conveyancing which are likely to be acquired soon.
- 2.8 The Acquisitions Policy also allows for acquiring properties for other funding streams such as specific need government housing schemes. Examples include Next Steps Accommodation and the Local Area Housing fund. Once approval has been granted from Executive to deliver these projects, the acquisitions process is followed utilising the delegated authority in place. This ensures a consistent approach across all acquisitions to the housing stock.

3. Amendments to the Acquisitions Policy

The following amendments have been captured within the revised policy:

- Up to 50% of capital costs can be apportioned to the RtB funding following government changes in March 24. Historically the maximum amount was 30% but the government now allows up to 50%.
- Acquisitions cap changes to the RtB policy is referred to within the policy. This change prohibits the number of RTB replacements being delivered as acquisitions rather than new build properties.
- Updates to the appendices in relation to the subsidy control act rather than State Aid and European Union.
- The external provider contract now references provisions for potential clawback in respect of all or part of the grant should the obligations for purchase and repair, social housing use, affordable rents and nominations agreement not be fulfilled by the grant recipient. Such potential clawback to be secured over an appropriate period and on terms subject to legal input on a case-by-case basis but likely to include entries in the subject property ownership title of a suitable charge and a restriction on disposal without first procuring that the purchaser enters into similar direct obligations with the Council.
- The wording around external provider applications amended to specifically state that a retrospective claim will not be considered unless authorised by the Chief Finance Officer, Director of Housing and Investment in conjunction with the Housing Portfolio Member.
- The Acquisitions Policy will be reviewed every five years to ensure compliance with legislation. If there are minor housekeeping changes, it is suggested, that these be delegated to the Director for Housing and Chief

Finance Officer in conjunction with the Housing Portfolio member for approval.

4. Corporate Priorities

4.1 Let's deliver quality housing.

The acquisition of properties and development land will help meet Lincoln's housing need now and in the future. The revised Acquisitions Policy, ensures that the policy is up to date with existing processes, government legislation and decisions are made in line with suitability of the property for HRA housing stock,

5. Organisational Impacts

5.1 Finance

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

For each acquisition the Housing Strategy team will prepare a business case which includes the valuation, estimated repair cost, rent and service charge financial modelling. The business case will be assessed by Finance as to its viability and if financially viable the appropriate approval route will be progressed.

5.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules

There are no new legal implications specifically for the implementation of this policy, however The Council's Legal Services Team undertake conveyancing work, the cost of which would be contained within existing HRA resources.

There are no known procurement implications with the introduction of this policy.

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

The review of the Acquisitions Policy helps to ensure the Council is utilising funds to best effect to enable housing provision whilst also meeting the Council's statutory duty.

Equality, Diversity and Human Rights form part of the processes being followed and the specific housing teams involved within the assessment and award of tenancies and licences to homes purchased using the acquisition policy. Upon

assessment each applicant will be considered against a set criteria based on their current need in line with the Lincs Homefinder Policy.

5.4 Human Resources

There are no staffing implications via the approval of this revised policy. This is an existing policy which is being refreshed.

5.5 Land, Property and Accommodation

There are no direct property implications arising as a result of this report. All housing acquisitions under this policy will be held by the Housing Revenue Account.

5.6 Corporate Health and Safety Implications

The scheme does not have any corporate health and safety implications. Any work and processes followed will be in line with existing corporate working practice.

6. Risk Implications

6.1 (i) Options Explored

Acquisition Policy Not Updated

The Acquisitions policy approved in 2019 along with subsequent revisions during 2019 and 2021 would continue. This information would not be in line with current guidance.

Implementation of the Revised Acquisition Policy (Preferred Option)

The revised Acquisition Policy provides a clear and useful policy which captures up to date grant rate levels and guidance along with information for any external applicants who may apply.

7. Recommendation

7.1 For Executive to consider the contents of the revised Acquisition Policy for approval and publication.

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?	3
List of Background Papers:	None
Lead Officer:	Andrea Ripley Housing Strategy Officer Andrea.ripley@lincoln.gov.uk

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City of Lincoln Council ACQUISITION POLICY

July 2024

Version Control

Date	Version Number	Revision Notes	Revising Officer/Team
September 2019	1	Implementation of Acquisition Policy	Kate Bell Housing and Investment Directorate
March 2021	2	Revision to capture spend of 141 receipts for registered providers	Melanie Holland Housing and Investment Directorate
January 2024	3	Revision and update to policy capturing updated guidance in relation to caps to acquisitions, appendices and retrospective funding applications Draft presented to HSSC to capture 40% grant rates	Andrea Ripley Housing & Investment Directorate
July 2024	4	Revision and update to policy capturing updated guidance in relation to caps to acquisitions, appendices and retrospective funding applications Previously at 40% grant rates when presented to HSSC, however amended to 50% in July 2024 within Exec final version due to % increase notification .	Andrea Ripley Housing & Investment Directorate



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1. Introduction

The City of Lincoln Council Acquisition Policy applies to the acquisition of land, development sites and residential properties including new build, former council and empty homes.

This policy is a guide for purchases of property and land utilising right to buy receipts and other funding sources including grant funding and direct revenue financing for Housing Revenue owned land or properties by a delegated approval process.

2. Use of capital receipts acquired through Right to Buy

Under the latest Right to Buy (RTB) regulations owners of former council homes purchased under RTB regulations must, if they wish to re sell their property within ten years of their initial purchase, offer it to their former landlord (the council), or another social landlord. Should the sale take place within the first 5 years of their ownership they must also repay a percentage of the RTB discount they have received on the purchase of the property.

Local Authorities have the ability to reinvest Right to Buy (RtB) receipts within Retention Agreements (so-called 1-4-1 capital receipt agreements) for a period of up to 5 years.

RtB receipts can be used for 50% of the capital costs of purchase and repair of a property or new build on the basis that they provide a one for one replacement for affordable housing (as defined by section 68 (1)(a) of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.) Updated guidance on retained right to buy receipts and their use for replacement supply was published and updated in June 2023 detailing 40% and in March 24 the Council was notified this is increased with future review to 50%. The remaining 50% contribution of fund towards Capital Costs to purchase and repair, cannot include other forms of grant and other certain funding sources. For example the Affordable Homes 21-29 programme cannot be used in conjunction with RtB receipts.

Any underspend of retained capital receipts will have to be returned to the Secretary of State with interest of 4% above the base rate on a day to day basis compounded it is compounded quarterly for receipts up to 30 April 2021 and annually after that date.

3. What retained additional receipts can be spent on

There are some restrictions on how receipts can be spent. Retained receipts can be used to supply:

- Homes for social or affordable rent
- Homes for shared ownership sale
- Homes for sale as First Homes

An acquisition cap was introduced in April 2022, and this should also be considered to inform future purchasing numbers and types of homes to ensure the Council meet the terms of the RtB fund.

There is no requirement for replacement homes to be of the same type, size, location, or tenure as the homes they replace. These are decisions for the City of Lincoln Council to make in accordance with local need.

Receipts may also be used to buy existing properties for conversion into eligible housing.

4. Criteria for Acquisition of former council homes and other individual dwellings to meet strategic need.

It is proposed that former council properties that are offered back to the council for purchase or former council and privately owned properties for sale on the open market will be assessed and a business case prepared with a recommendation to either purchase or reject the property.

The Council will aim to purchase at least 10 properties per annum from the council's RtB retained capital receipts fund. Properties can be purchased through the Right of Return process, through proactive engagement with local estate agents and via direct approaches from sellers.

The decision to purchase properties will be dependent on a business case and considered on a property by property basis, any decision made would be after consideration of the following factors:-

- There is a specific housing need for the type, size and location of the property that is being offered, this can be evidenced and in accordance with the council's housing register/Lincs Homefinder.
- A property is considered of strategic importance, for example individual units within a council owned block or located within the council's defined regeneration area.
- The decision to purchase individual properties funded by retained capital receipts will be considered alongside any planned or potential purchase of larger sites/properties.
- Larger sites/properties may be prioritised over individual properties if at any time there is a limit on the availability of the council's retained capital receipts.
- The financial viability of the acquisition and revenue return if the purchase price and refurbishment costs are met by 50% of RtB receipts and 50% other finances such as prudential borrowing, direct revenue financing or resources.
- The non-availability of any RtB receipts will, however, not restrict the purchase of individual properties if there is still a business case to support the acquisition and funding can be progressed from other funding mechanisms e.g. direct revenue financing, alternative funding mechanisms from government such as the affordable homes programme.
- The property is purchased with vacant possession and with the exception of former council flats, properties will be freehold.
- Each party will bear the costs of their own legal and valuation fees.

The following process for the acquisition of individual private properties, including former council homes will be adopted:-

- The Housing Strategy Team (HS) undertake property searches to identify potential acquisitions and consider properties through the Right of Return process.

- HS organise and coordinate viewing and valuation inspections with the Housing Investment Team and Commercial Valuer or Property Services valuer.
- HS assess the valuation and repair costs and if considered value for money will make an offer subject to contract of an amount no more than the valuation. On acceptance of the offer HS prepare a business case which will include the valuation, revenue return and intended rent setting (affordable or social), estimated repair cost, an anticipated on costs.
- The business case will be sent to Finance, Section 151 Officer and Director of Housing and Investment (or their nominated deputies) under delegated authority. Once all approvals are in place the Legal Services team are instructed by HS to undertake the conveyancing.
- On completion, the acquisition becomes part of the Council's HRA stock and void works are undertaken to enable the property to be let.

5. Criteria for the purchase of all other acquisitions

The Council on occasions is approached directly by landowners/property owners offering to sell vacant or recently developed housing sites. The Housing Strategy Team also check for land sales, off plan acquisitions available and advertised on the open market. All residential sites offered to the council for sale directly or that become available on the open market are assessed to determine if they meet the council's strategic priorities and have a defined local housing need.

The decision to purchase sites will be dependent on a business case and considered on a site by site basis which would be determined by the following factors:

- Acquisitions will include properties for demolition, properties to be remodelled as supported housing, properties bought off-plan or as a group of acquisitions and development land. This is not an exhaustive list of properties or sites.
- Due to the financial costs and resources required by the council to purchase land/properties, larger sites will be prioritised over individual properties if resources are limited at any time.
- The viability of the purchase, new build/refurbishment and borrowing costs will be assessed against rent levels as set out in the council's rent policy to ensure that all development/developed sites/private properties are self-funded or if possible can be purchased with a government grant/funding contribution e.g. Homes England Affordable Homes Programme's can be applied for to fund new build acquisitions or off plan acquisitions from the open market.
- Housing need will be considered in line with the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Housing Needs Assessments, Housing Strategy and Housing Register.
- The council will undertake land valuations (to be appointed internally or externally depending on the expertise/capacity available at the time) and ground surveys where necessary when considering any purchase of land sites.
- The purchase price and refurbishment costs will, in the first instance, be met by 50% RtB receipts with the balance of 50% through prudential borrowing, Direct Revenue Financing or resources within the Housing Investment Programme. The non-availability of any RtB receipts will, however, not restrict the purchase of individual properties if there is still a business case to support the purchase or where this is

being funded via other funding streams such as government funding such as the Affordable Homes Programme.

- Where a site is purchased with existing housing the properties are sold with vacant possession.
- Delegated authority can be sought and used for the purchase of one home/ unit at a time.
- Each party will bear the costs of their own legal and valuation fees.

Where more than one home forms part of the conveyancing transaction or is solely land purchases, a business case will be presented to Executive for approval unless an urgent decision is required in which case Executive delegations are in place to the 'virtual' Asset Management Group.

6. City of Lincoln Council Right to Buy Replacement Grant Scheme

The use of retained capital receipts can be utilised for RtB replacement of a range of affordable housing products. RtB receipts can be transferred to providers of social housing to provide 50% of funding to deliver affordable housing within Lincoln.

To increase the number of empty homes brought back into use and / or further increase the supply of new build affordable housing the council introduced a capital grants programme using RtB capital receipts which otherwise would be returned to the Treasury with interest if not spent within 5 years.

6.1 Grant Fund Criteria

The criteria for the grant scheme will be set out to meet the Government's funding rules and will include the following:-

- The council will require providers of social housing to enter into a nomination agreement active for a period of 60 years from the practical completion date in relation to 100% of all new lettings and 75% of subsequent lettings of the homes delivered.
- The grant funding element from the council, or any other public body, cannot exceed 50% of the total amount invested in the capital delivery of the project.
- Funding from the Right to Buy Replacement Programme Grant Fund cannot be used in combination with funding from Homes England. However a split development site with more than one project could qualify so long as funds from the council and Homes England are not invested in delivering the same project.
- Payment of grant will be at pre-agreed stages which will form part of the grant agreement with the council.
- Strict time limits will apply to the delivery of the project and funding claims in accordance with Government funding rules for the RTB funding.

- The provider will be required to submit regular monitoring delivery reports at the end of each quarter relating specifically to:-
 - starts on site;
 - spend on each individual project
 - key programme milestones

The grant will cover the following heads of expenditure:-

Acquisition

- Purchase price of land/site
- Stamp duty land tax on the purchase price of the land/site

Works

- Main works contract costs (excluding any costs defined as on costs)
- Major site development works (where applicable). These include piling, soil stabilisation, road/sewer construction, major demolition
- Statutory agreements, associated bonds and party wall agreements (including all fees and charges attributed to such works) where applicable.
- Additional costs associated with complying with archaeological works and party wall agreement awards (including fees charges and claims attributable to such works) where applicable
- Unrecoverable VAT on the above (where applicable)

On costs

- Legal fees and disbursements
- Net gains losses via interest charges on development period loans
- Building society or other valuation and administration fees
- Fees for building control and planning permission
- Fees and charges associated with any requirements relating to energy requirements of dwellings, Eco-homes certification and Housing Quality Indicators.
- In-house or external consultant's fees disbursements and expenses (where the development contract is a design and build contract) see note 1 below
- Insurance premiums including building warranty and building defects liability insurance (except contract insurance included in works cost)
- Contract performance bond premiums

- Borrowing administration charges (including associated legal and valuation fees)

6.2 Grant Agreement for Right to Buy 1-4-1 Replacement Schemes

The council will assess an application for RTB grant funding based on the Right to Buy Replacement Programme Grant Fund Assessment Criteria and Scheme Requirements set out in full in appendix 2.

Subject to the provider of social housing meeting the criteria the council will issue a Grant Agreement for Right to Buy Replacement Schemes to be signed by the provider.

Applications for funding and approval is not guaranteed nor can be relied upon until the formal decision and grant determination is made. Therefore, retrospective claims will not be considered unless authorised by the Chief Finance Officer, Director of Housing and Investment in conjunction with the Housing Portfolio Member.

This policy is not a core function of housing service delivery. Therefore, the process and its terms sit separately to the formal complaints and appeals process and a complaint or appeal cannot be submitted if a housing provider is unhappy with the decision made to award a grant application or not.

6.4 Monitoring of the Grant fund

Where a grant is awarded by the council the provider will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on delivery of the scheme to ensure that the provider is meeting the strict time limits that will apply to the delivery of the project and funding claims in accordance with Government RTB funding rules. A template of the monitoring form for the council's right to buy replacement grant scheme is available in appendix 4.

7. Monitoring and Review of this policy

To ensure the policy remains up to date, the policy will be reviewed every five years to ensure compliance with government guidance and legislation. A new version of the policy will be adopted at review, however if there are minor housekeeping changes during the period of the five years, delegated approval is in place for the Director of Housing and Chief Finance Officer in conjunction with the Housing Portfolio Member for approval.

8. Equality and Inclusion

Equality and inclusion are at the heart of City of Lincoln Council's vision and core values. We recognise that inequality continues to affect different people and communities in different ways. We are committed to creating and sustaining a modern and supportive working environment for our tenants and employees.

This Policy enables the acquisition of housing which is then offered for letting to tenants by accompanying procedures including Lincs Homefinder which consider protected characteristics and equality of opportunity when assessing an applicant for housing.



Appendix 1

Business Case and Authorisation to Purchase Land/Property

Land / Property Reference	
Report by	
Date	
Report	
To cover the following:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valuation• Refurbishment works costs and quote details• Evidence Housing Need if applicable• Opportunities to improve SAP rating• Anticipated total costs, including works and fees• Proposed Offer Price	
Finance	
141 money allocation 50 %- £	
50% match funding - £	
Detail financing apportionment	
Recommendation	
[As per the attached policy which gives delegated authority to the Director of Housing and Investment and Chief Finance Officer to proceed with purchases of ex council properties]	
To proceed with the purchase of property as follows:	
Finance (Sign and Date)	
DHI (Sign and Date)	
Chief Finance Officer (Sign and Date)	
Legal (Sign and Date)	

Appendix 2

Right to Buy Replacement Programme Grant Fund Assessment Criteria and Scheme Requirements

Information for Applicants

Both new build and refurbishment projects are eligible for funding. In compiling your application please take note of the following key points. In many instances these are essential to ensure compliance with Government funding rules. NB delivery timescales for projects are very important and must be adhered to in order to trigger grant payments:

- 1 The Council will require you to enter into a nomination agreement active for a period of 60 years from the Practical Completion Date in relation to 100% of all new lettings and 75% of subsequent lettings of the homes delivered.
- 2 The grant funding element from the Council, or any other public body, cannot exceed 50% of the total amount invested in the capital delivery of the project.
- 3 Funding from the Right to Buy Replacement Programme Grant Fund cannot be used in combination with funding from the Homes England. However, a split development site with more than one project could qualify so long as funds from the Council and HE are not invested in delivering the same project.
- 4 Payment of grant will be at pre-agreed stages which will form part of your grant agreement with the Council.
- 5 Funds can be spent on new build property or on the refurbishment of a property. Refurbished property must not be social housing properties at the time of the expenditure. All projects must take place within City of Lincoln Council Boundary.
- 6 Strict time limits will apply to the delivery of the project and funding claims in accordance with Government funding rules for the RTB funding.
- 7 Your organisation will be required to submit regular monitoring delivery reports at the end of each quarter relating specifically to:-
 - starts on site;
 - spend on each individual project
 - key programme milestones
 - Intended Practical Completion date
- 8 As a minimum your organisation must agree to provide financial records/accounts and any other records requested relating to each project quarterly unless otherwise agreed. Claims should be supported by evidence of spend having been incurred (for example copy

invoices). The Council's external Auditors may need to inspect your organisations financial accounts relating to the project(s) in order that the Council complies with the Government Capital Receipts Pooling requirements and the subsequent audit requirements.

- 9 Planning application progress: whilst we do not require planning to be submitted progress toward planning application submission/planning approval is important and therefore your application should clearly describe where you are in respect to the planning application process including pre app discussions and any key planning issues.

Eligible expenditure

The amount spent on social housing includes the following:

- a) Development costs associated with the acquisition of dwellings to be used as social housing;
- b) Development costs associated with the acquisition of land for the construction of dwellings to be used as social housing;
- c) Development costs of construction of dwellings to be used as social housing.

Development costs mean the costs relating to the development of social housing in respect to the heads of expenditure set out below:

Heads of expenditure

Acquisition

- Purchase price of land/site
- Stamp duty land tax on the purchase price of the land/site

Works

- Main contract costs (excluding any costs defined as on costs)
- Major site development works (where applicable). These include piling, soil stabilisation, road/sewer construction, major demolition
- Statutory agreements, associated bonds and party wall agreements (including all fees and charges attributed to such works) where applicable.
- Additional costs associated with complying with archaeological works and party wall agreement awards (including fees charges and claims attributable to such works) where applicable

- Unrecoverable VAT on the above (where applicable)

On costs

- Legal fees and disbursements
- Net gains losses via interest charges on development period loans
- Building society or other valuation and administration fees
- Fees for building control and planning permission
- Fees and charges associated with any requirements relating to energy requirements of dwellings, Eco-homes certification and Housing Quality Indicators.
- In-house or external consultant's fees disbursements and expenses (where the development contract is a design and build contract) see note 1 below
- Insurance premiums including building warranty and building defects liability insurance (except contract insurance included in works cost)
- Contract performance bond premiums
- Borrowing administration charges (including associated legal and valuation fees)
- An appropriate proportion of the development and administration costs of the Authority or the body in receipt of funding from the Authority
- Irrecoverable VAT on the above

Note 1

Where the development contract is a design and build contract the on-costs are deemed to include the builders design fee element of the contract sum. The amount included by the builder for the design fees should be deducted from the works cost element referred to above, as should other non-works costs that may be submitted by the builder such as fees for building and planning permission, building warranty, defects liability insurance, contract performance bond and energy rating of dwellings.

Note 2

Some items will not qualify as development costs unless the Authority can clearly demonstrate that such costs are properly chargeable to the social housing, i.e. for the sole use of residents or to comply with any statutory obligations that may have been imposed.

Examples of these are:

- Works to roads which do not exclusively serve the social housing
- Landscaping to areas of land which lie outside the boundaries of the land on which the social housing site is located.
- District heating systems
- Trunk sewers and sewage disposal works
- Special refuse treatment buildings
- Public conveniences
- Community halls, club rooms, reception rooms

Note 3

Subject to the above where any cost incurred or to be incurred by the Authority or a body in receipt of funding from the Authority is common to both the development of the social housing and to any other activity, asset or property of the Authority or a body in receipt of funding from the Authority only such part of that cost as is attributable to the development of the social housing may be treated as a cost in which the retained amount may be paid.

Note 4

Approval process - where an application is received for a funding request of under £500k the Chief Financial Officer Director of Housing and Investment will approve and authorise the release of this funding from the Right to Buy Replacement Programme. Approvals for this can take up to one month. Where the funding request is over £500k the decision will have to be approved by the Executive Board. Approvals for this can take up to three months.

Key Assessment criteria

Timescales: Strict timescales apply to spend of RTB funding and therefore delivery within agreed timescales is essential. (The grant agreement will specify dates for drawdown of funding and expenditure).

Value for Money: Your organisation will be expected to demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure best consideration and value for money. A development appraisal may be required if your project is selected at the Expression of Interest stage to go forward to a full application – the level of match funding required – development offer e.g. additional benefits that the project will deliver for the community.

Affordability: The Council has a preference for the properties to be let at a social rent, however will consider affordable rent as long as the rent charge remains within Local Area Housing Allowance levels.

Deliverability: Confirmation of funding availability and strength of project partnership and organisational record of delivery will be essential to the award. Other evidence to demonstrate the scheme is deliverable such as land availability/ownership will also be considered. Similarly the planning status of the scheme will be an important consideration for the allocation of grant.

Quality standards: The Council is committed to promoting excellence in respect of design quality, space standards and environmental efficiency. As a minimum all schemes will be expected to meet Decent Homes Standard.

Alignment with Council Priorities: Including Empty Homes Strategy, Housing Strategy affordable housing priorities, housing demand data.

Learning, Training and Employment: Schemes should demonstrate how they will ensure learning and training opportunities and how they will drive standards for apprenticeships and local labour opportunities.

Proposed Management: Applicants should clearly set out how the properties are to be managed, for example, whether they are to be managed by the provider or instead a managing agent be appointed. The Council reserves the right to request additional information in order to ensure that it is satisfied with the proposed management arrangements.

Appendix 3

City of Lincoln Council Grant Agreement for Right to Buy 1-4-1 Replacement Schemes

THIS AGREEMENT is made the day of Two thousand and

BETWEEN:

(1) **CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL** of City Hall, Beaumont Fee Lincoln LN1 1DD ("**the Council**") and

(2) [] (Company No.)whose registered office is at ADDRESS [] ("**the Grant Recipient**")

RECITALS:

- (1) By an agreement dated 12 June 2012 the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has permitted the Council to retain capital receipts the provision of social housing
 - (2) The Council has agreed to advance grant funding to the Grant Recipient to facilitate the delivery of new social housing in the Council's administrative area
 - (3) The Council will have nomination rights in respect of the social housing constructed by the Grant Recipient
 - (4) The Grant Recipient has submitted a bid to the Council for grant funding to assist the Grant Recipient in the acquisition and refurbishment of Properties for social housing
 - (5) The grant funding provided under this Agreement is made in compliance with the requirements set out in the Subsidy Control Act 2022 and accompanying regulations concerning public service compensation granted for Services of Public Economic Interest
- PRINCIPAL CLAUSES:**

1. Definitions

In this Agreement unless the context otherwise requires:

"Actual Programme Costs" means in respect of the Refurbishment Programme the total amount of Eligible Programme Costs actually incurred by the Grant Recipient in acquiring and developing as such amount is warranted and certified by the Grant Recipient pursuant to the provisions of Schedule 1

"Affordable Rent" means a rent (inclusive of service charges) which does not exceed eighty per centum (80%) of the market rent for an equivalent property of the relevant size and location such rent to be assessed and set in accordance with the requirements of the Rent Standard or such other below market rent to be agreed from time to time by the parties

"Affordable Rent Unit" means a Social Housing Unit let or to be let at an Affordable Rent and not a Social Rent

"Agreed Principles" means the terms set out in Part 1 of Schedule 3

"Agreed Timescale" means:

in respect of the Start on Site Date, 28 days from the acquisition of the first Property in each Phase of the Refurbishment Programme; and

in respect of the Date of Practical Completion, within 6 months of the Start on Site Date of the last Property in each Phase of the Refurbishment Programme

"Consents" means all consents building regulation approvals and other necessary approvals and consents (under statute any lease or otherwise) and all other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements required to enable the Refurbishment Programme to be lawfully carried out and maintained

"Date of Practical Completion " means the date on which the Project Monitor notifies the Grant Recipient (such notification not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) that they are satisfied acting reasonably that the Phase 1 and/or Phase 2 of the Refurbishment Programme is Practically Complete and has been completed within the Agreed Timescale

"the Refurbishment Programme" means the acquisition and refurbishment in accordance with the Refurbishment Standards of:

- (a) {} Properties in Phase 1 of the programme ("Phase 1")
- (b) {} Properties in Phase 2 of the programme ("Phase 2") for the purposes of letting the Properties on an assured short hold tenancy or a form of tenancy to be agreed in advance by the Council at an Affordable Rent or such other below market rent to be agreed from time to time by the parties

"Eligible Programme Costs" means those costs incurred by the Grant Recipient in carrying out the Refurbishment Programme as specified in Schedule 6 (calculated using generally acceptable accounting principles)

"Decent Homes Standard" means the standard described in sections 4 and 5 of the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Local Government's publication entitled "A Decent Home: Definition and guidance for implementation June 2006 Update";

"Encumbrance" means any mortgage charge pledge lien or other encumbrance

"Event of Default" means any of the events or circumstances set out in Schedule 4

"the Grant" means the Phase 1 Grant and the Phase 2 Grant totalling the maximum amount of grant payable to the Grant Recipient by the Council in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1

"the Grant Recipient's Obligations" means the obligations of the Grant Recipient as set out in Schedule 3

"Insolvency Event" means the occurrence of any of the following in relation to the Grant Recipient:

- (a) it is unable or admits an inability to pay its debts as they fall due, suspends making payments on any of its debts or, by reason of actual or anticipated financial difficulties,

commences negotiations with one or more of its creditors with a view to rescheduling any of its indebtedness

- (b) the value of its assets is less than its liabilities (taking into account contingent and prospective liabilities)
- (c) a moratorium is declared in respect of any indebtedness
- (d) any corporate action, legal proceedings or other procedure or step is taken in relation to:
 - (i) the suspension of payments, a moratorium of any indebtedness, winding-up, dissolution, administration or reorganisation (by way of voluntary arrangement, scheme of arrangement or otherwise)
 - (ii) a composition, compromise, assignment or arrangement with any of its creditors
 - (iii) the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrator, compulsory manager or other similar officer
 - (iv) enforcement of any Security over any assets of the Grant Recipient
 - (v) any analogous procedure or step is taken in any jurisdictionother than any winding-up petition which is frivolous or vexatious and is discharged, stayed or dismissed within ten (10) Business Days of commencement or
- (e) any expropriation, attachment, sequestration, distress or execution affects any asset or assets of the Grant Recipient which has a Material Adverse Effect in relation to the Programme

"the Key Personnel" means the personnel identified by the Council as being key personnel

"Longstop Date" means 24 months from the date of this Agreement PROVIDED always that the Council may in its absolute discretion (but without any obligation to do so) from time to time extend the Longstop Date by giving notice in writing to the Grant Recipient fixing a revised

Longstop Date and upon the giving of such notice any such revised Longstop Date shall be substituted for the date previously fixed hereunder]

"Material Adverse Effect" means the effect of any event or circumstance which is reasonably likely to be materially adverse to the ability of the Grant Recipient to deliver the Phase 1 and /or Phase 2 of the Refurbishment Programme on the basis agreed under this Agreement within the Agreed Timescales

"the Maximum Sum" means 50% of the Actual Programme Costs or the sum of (WORDS) s (£NUMBERS) whichever is the lesser sum.

"Phase 1 Grant" means £VALUE being the maximum amount of grant payable to the Grant Recipient by the Council during Phase 1 of the Refurbishment Programme in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1

"Phase 2 Grant" means £VALUE being the maximum amount of grant payable to the Grant Recipient by the Council during Phase 2 of the Refurbishment Programme in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1

"Potential Event of Default" means an event that with the giving of notice by the Council or lapse of time would become an Event of Default in accordance with Schedule 4

"Practical Completion" means that Phase 1 and /or Phase 2 of the Refurbishment Programme has been completed within the Agreed Timescale in accordance with Refurbishment Standards and the terms of this Agreement such that all the Properties within each Phase are fit for beneficial occupation as Social Housing Units, and Practically Complete shall be construed accordingly

"Properties" means the properties to be acquired by the Grant Recipient for refurbishment as Social Housing Units comprising NUMBER OF UNITS Affordable Rented Units or such other mix of Social Housing as the Council may from time to time agree in writing

"Public Sector Subsidy" means all funding or subsidy in relation to the Refurbishment Programme in money or money's worth (including the Grant) received or receivable by the Grant Recipient from public sector bodies (whether national or local) or bodies in receipt of lottery funds from the National Lottery Distribution Fund pursuant to the National Lotteries Acts 1993 and 1998 and any further funding by the Council provided under this Agreement

"the Project Monitor" means such person as the Council may from time to time notify to the Grant Recipient is to act as Project Monitor

"Refurbishment Standards" means the standards submitted to and agreed by the Council but which if no specific standards are agreed must as a minimum meet the Decent Homes Standard

"Regulator" means the HCA acting through the Regulation Committee established by it pursuant to Part 2 of the HRA 2008 or any similar future authority (including any statutory successor) carrying on substantially the same regulatory or supervisory functions

"Rent Standard" means any standard set by the Regulator (including any associated explanatory notes or guidance from time to time under Section 193 Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 pursuant to any then applicable Direction)

"Rent Standard Guidance" means the document of that name published by the Regulator in March 2012 (including any other guidance issued by the Regulator in relation to that document) as such document and/or associated guidance may be amended, updated or replaced from time to time

"Secure Legal Interest" means the Grant Recipient has in respect of the Properties:

- (a) freehold title registered with title absolute
- (b) leasehold title registered with title absolute where the lease has at least 60 years unexpired duration

"Security" means a mortgage charge pledge lien or other security interest securing any obligation of any person or any other agreement or arrangement having a similar effect (such as a sale or lease and leaseback a blocked account set off or similar arrangement)

"SPEI" means services in the Public Economic Interest which are essential services provided to the public which could not be supplied to the market without a subsidy

"SPEI Decision Overpayment" means the extent to which the Public Sector Subsidy (including the Grant) exceeds the maximum amount of aid over the current financial year and the two preceding financial years

"Social Housing" has the meaning attributed to it in Section 68 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008

"Social Housing Unit" means a unit of Social Housing provided by the Grant Recipient that will be made permanently available to be let at an Affordable Rent

"Social Rent" means a rent calculated in accordance with the formula for calculating social rents set out in the Rent Standard Guidance

"Start on Site Date" means the date on which:

- (a) the Grant Recipient has taken possession of the Property and
- (b) the physical Works to the Property has commenced;

"Subsidy" means aid given by a public authority which provides support to an enterprise that gives that enterprise an economic advantage meaning the equivalent support could not have been obtained on commercial terms.

"Successful Completion" means Completion of the Refurbishment Programme within the Agreed Timescales

"Unlawful Subsidy" means any subsidy which has been granted in contravention of the subsidy control principles as set out in legislation.

"Value Added Tax" means any tax on value (other than Stamp Duty) or turnover (including Value Added Tax as defined by the Value Tax Act 1994) as shall be payable at the rate appropriate at the time of the relevant supply

"Works" means all of the works set out in Schedule 6 to this agreement and the refurbishment works required to bring the Properties up to the Refurbishment Standard such works to be agreed by the Parties in respect of each Property prior to the Start on Site Date

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 References to parties and other persons include their successors and permitted assigns except where the context otherwise requires
- 2.2 References to a clause or schedule are references to a clause of or a schedule to this Agreement unless otherwise provided. Clause and schedule headings are for ease of reference only
- 2.3 References to this or any other agreement or document or statute are references to them in force for the time being and as amended varied supplemented consolidated or re-enacted from time to time and include any schedules and annexes to such agreement or document and in the case of statutes any delegated legislation
- 2.4 In this Agreement "including" shall be construed so as not to limit the generality of any words or expressions in connection with which it is used
- 2.5 The schedules form part of this Agreement
- 2.6 The term 'Refurbishment Programme' include each and every Property therein
- 2.7 Words importing one gender include all other genders and the singular shall include the plural and vice versa

3. Purpose

- 3.1 The Council has agreed to make the Grant available to the Grant Recipient to provide the Refurbishment Programme subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
- 3.2 Each party undertakes to co-operate with the other to facilitate the proper performance of this Agreement and the delivery of the Refurbishment Programme.

Payment of the Grant

- 4.1 Subject to the provisions of this Agreement the Council shall pay the Grant to the Grant Recipient in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1
- 4.2 Unless the Council in its absolute discretion otherwise agrees the Council shall not be liable to pay the Grant or any part of the Grant at any time after the Longstop Date (as the same may be extended) or when:
- 4.2.1 an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing;
 - 4.2.2 the Council believes acting reasonably that an Event of Default is likely to occur as a result of the relevant payment or is imminent; or
 - 4.2.3 any of the representations and warranties contained in this Agreement would be incorrect in a material respect if it was then to be repeated
 - 4.2.4 the Council believes acting reasonably that the payment of the Grant would be Unlawful subsidy control compliance

5. The Grant Recipient's Obligations

The Grant Recipient agrees with the Council that it will observe and perform the Grant Recipient's Obligations throughout the duration of this Agreement

6. Effect of Events of Default

Where an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing and has not been remedied the Council may by notice in writing to the Grant Recipient:

- 6.1 suspend the payment of the Grant for such period as the Council in its absolute discretion may determine;
- 6.2 vary the Maximum Sum in which case the payment of the Grant shall thereafter (subject to the provisions of this Agreement and provided that no other Event of Default has occurred and is continuing) be made in accordance with the variation notified to the Grant Recipient; and
- 6.3 terminate this Agreement whereupon:
 - 6.3.1 the Council shall cease to be under any obligation to provide the Grant to the Grant Recipient under this Agreement;
 - 6.3.2 the Council may require the Grant Recipient to repay the whole or any part of the Grant previously paid to the Grant Recipient where the Grant Recipient has not been liable to pay and has not paid such whole or part of the Grant to a third party and it is irrecoverable and the Grant Recipient agrees that upon receipt of notice requiring repayment they shall repay the sums required within twenty eight days of receipt of such notice;

7. Repayment of the Grant

- 7.1 The Grant Recipient shall, unless the Council acting in its absolute discretion agrees otherwise, repay to the Council any part of the Grant paid to the Grant Recipient as a result of an administrative error (whether by the Council the Grant Recipient or any other person). Any sums falling to be paid by the Grant Recipient to the Council under this

Clause may be deducted from any further payments of any part of the Grant that the Council may be liable to pay to the Grant Recipient

- 7.2 If the Agreement Funding gives rise to a subsidy control SPEI Decision Overpayment or otherwise constitutes Unlawful subsidy then the Council shall be entitled to recover from the Grant Recipient the amount of such subsidy control SPEI Decision Overpayment and/or Unlawful subsidy together with such interest as it is required by law to recover and the Grant Recipient must pay such amount(s) within ten (10) Business Days of the Council requesting repayment

8. Notices

Any notice required to be given under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be served:

- 8.1 as regards a notice to be served on the Council by personal delivery or by sending it by recorded postal delivery to the Council's City Solicitor at City Hall Beaumont Fee Lincoln LN1 1DD; or
- 8.2 as regards a notice to be served on the Grant Recipient by personal delivery or by sending it by recorded postal delivery to the Grant Recipient's Chief Executive at the address given in this Agreement

and shall (where sent by post) be deemed to have been served and received on the second working day following the day of posting and (where delivered personally) be deemed to have been given when received by the person to whom it is addressed

9. Value Added Tax

The payment of the Grant by the Council under this Agreement is believed to be outside the scope of Value Added Tax but if any Value Added Tax shall become chargeable all payment of the Grant or any part of the Grant shall be deemed to be inclusive of Value Added Tax and

the Council shall not be obliged to pay any Value Added Tax over and above the amount of the Grant

10. Representations and Warranties

10.1 Without prejudice to any other term of this Agreement, the Grant Recipient:

10.1.1 expressly acknowledges the Agreed Principles and agrees to observe them and to be bound by them;

10.1.2 represents and warrants in the terms set out in Part 2 of Schedule 2` to the Council on the date hereof and on each day during the currency of this Agreement; and 3.1.3 acknowledges and agrees that the Council is relying on such representations and warranties and that each of such warranties and representations shall be separate and independent and, save as expressly provided to the contrary, shall not be limited by reference to any of them or by any other provisions of this Agreement.

11. Publicity

11.1 Subject to clause 11.2 below, the Grant Recipient shall not make or consent to the making of any public statement or announcement or engage in any promotional activity concerning this Agreement or any involvement of the Council concerning the Refurbishment Programme without the Council's prior consent

11.2 The Grant Recipient shall at all times during the carrying out of the Refurbishment Programme maintain on the Properties in a location to be agreed with the Council a sign of a type and design approved by the Council indicating that the Refurbishment Programme has been funded by the Council

12. Indemnity

The Grant Recipient shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Council from and against all costs expenses actions charges claims damages proceedings and other liabilities sustained or incurred as a direct result of any Event of Default or Potential Event of Default caused by the Grant Recipient

13. General

- 13.1 Nothing in this Agreement shall constitute or create a partnership or joint venture between the Council and the Grant Recipient or constitute the Grant Recipient or its staff as agents of the Council for any purpose whatsoever and the Grant Recipient and its staff shall not in any circumstances hold itself or themselves out as such
- 13.2 Except where any agreement decision or determination to be made by the Council under or in connection with this Agreement is expressly qualified such agreement decision or determination by the Council shall be made by the Council in its sole and absolute discretion
- 13.3 Any consent approval waiver or agreement of the Council or any person acting on behalf of the Council pursuant to this Agreement shall not be deemed to be an acceptance by the Council of the correctness or suitability of the contents of the subject of the approval or consent
- 13.4 This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of England and Wales and the Council and the Grant Recipient irrevocably agree that any legal action or proceedings arising out of or relating to this Agreement may be brought and enforced in the courts of England and Wales and irrevocably submit to each jurisdiction
- 13.5 This Agreement may only be amended in writing duly executed by the Council and the Grant Recipient

- 13.6 If at any time any of the provisions of this Agreement become illegal invalid or unenforceable in any respect under any law or regulation of any jurisdiction in which they are to be performed the legality validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall not be in any way affected or impaired as a result and the Council and the Grant Recipient shall in good faith amend this Agreement to reflect as near as may be the spirit and intention behind such unenforceable provision or provisions so that the same may comply with the laws of that jurisdiction
- 13.7 No failure or delay on the part of the Council in exercising any right or power and no course of dealing between the Council and the Grant Recipient shall operate as a waiver nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right or power of the Council prevent any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right or power of the Council. The rights and remedies of the Council are cumulative and not exclusive of any other rights or remedies which the Council would otherwise have provided that the Council has in each instance acted in good faith
- 13.8 Nothing contained in or done under this Agreement and no consents given by the Council shall prejudice the Council's rights powers or duties and/or obligations in the exercise of its functions or under any statutes bye-laws instruments orders or regulations
- 13.9 Nothing in this Agreement nor in any other document shall impose any obligation or liability on the Council with respect to any actions of or obligations or liabilities assumed or incurred by the Grant Recipient or their agents contractors or employees whether under contract statute or otherwise
- 13.10 Any disputes or differences arising as between the Council and the Grant Recipient as to their respective rights duties or obligations or as to any other matter or thing arising out of or connected with the subject matter of this Agreement (other than as herein

provided) shall be referred in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1996 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force to the determination of a single arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties or failing agreement within seven days of a written request by one of the parties requesting such agreement then (upon the request of either of the parties) to a person nominated as arbitrator by the President for the time being of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

13.11 For the avoidance of doubt nothing herein contained or implied shall prejudice or affect the Council's rights powers and obligations in the exercise of its functions as a local authority and the rights powers duties and obligations of the Council under all public and private statutes bye-laws orders and regulations may be as fully and effectually exercised in relation to the Properties and the Refurbishment Programme as if this Agreement had not been executed by them

13.12 The Grant Recipient may not assign or sub-contract any part of this Agreement without the consent of the Council (other than pursuant to security) and the Council may only assign or sub-contract it to a body which shall supersede the Council in dealing with the subject matter of this Agreement

14. Security

The Grant Recipient consents to the entry of an agreed notice against the Grant Recipient's title to the Property at the Land Registry. This includes clawback in respect of all or part of the grant should the obligations for purchase and repair, social housing use, affordable rents and nominations agreement not be fulfilled by the grant recipient. Such potential clawback to be secured over an appropriate period and on terms agreed prior to acquisition. This is likely to include entries in the subject property ownership title of a suitable charge and a restriction

on disposal without first procuring that the purchaser enters into similar direct obligations with the Council.

15. Nominations

On the date of this Agreement the Grant Recipient will enter into a nominations agreement in the form attached at Schedule 5.

16. Entire Agreement

This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding and agreement between the Council and the Grant Recipient as to the subject matter of this Agreement and save as expressly referred to or incorporated by reference supersedes all prior negotiations submissions or understanding between the Council and the Grant Recipient with respect to the subject matter

17. Fraud

The Grant Recipient must take all reasonable steps to prevent the risk of fraud to the Council. Where such steps reveal the possibility of fraud affecting the resources of the Council the Grant Recipient shall immediately inform the Council

18. Prevention of Bribery and Corruption

The Council shall be entitled to cancel this Agreement and to recover from the Grant Recipient the amount of any loss resulting from such cancellation if:

- 18.1 the Grant Recipient shall have offered or given or agreed to give to any person any gift or consideration of any kind inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do or for having done or forborne to do any action in relation to this Agreement or any other agreement with the Council;



- 18.2 the like acts shall have been done by any person employed by the Grant Recipient or acting on its behalf; or
- 18.3 in relation to any agreement with the Council the Grant Recipient or a person employed by them or acting on its behalf shall:
- 18.3.1 have committed any offence under the Bribery Act 2010; or
- 18.3.2 have given any fee or reward the receipt of which is an offence under Section 117(2) of the Local Government Act 1972
- 18.4 In exercising its rights or remedies under this Clause 18 the Council shall act in a reasonable and proportionate manner having regard to such matters as the gravity of and the identity of the person performing the relevant act

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have executed this document as a deed the day and year first hereinbefore written

SCHEDULE 1

Procedures for the payment of the Grant

1 Reporting

- 1.1 Until Practical Completion or such later date as the Council shall require the Grant Recipient will deliver to the Project Monitor a written report ("the Report") each month following the date of this Agreement updating the Council on general progress in relation to the Refurbishment Programme including, but not limited to:
- 1.1.1 details of Properties selected for acquisition
 - 1.1.2 exchanges of contract and completion of the purchases of selected Properties
 - 1.1.3 details of schedule of works and a detailed breakdown of the estimated cost of the refurbishment works for each Property
 - 1.1.4 expenditure incurred in relation to the Refurbishment Programme :
- 1.2 The Report shall be signed by one of the Key Personnel or such other person as the Council in its absolute discretion may agree
- 1.3 The Council reserves all its rights pursuant to this Agreement in relation to any material changes or anticipated changes to the Refurbishment Programme or any of the schedules to this Agreement that may be disclosed in the Report
- 1.4 The Report shall be in such form as the Council may reasonably require
- 1.5 The Grant Recipient shall deliver to the Project Monitor such information as the Council or the Project Monitor may reasonably require in support of the Report

2 Application for payment

2.1 Application for Payment of the Phase 1 Grant

- 2.1.1 An Application for Payment of 50% of the Phase 1 Grant shall be submitted to the Project Monitor by the Grant Recipient on the Phase 1 Start on Site Date confirming that the Start on Site Works have commenced. The Council will pay the grant monies within 28 days of the Application for Payment.
- 2.1.2 The Grant Recipient may upon the Date of Practical Completion of the last Phase 1 Property submit a further application for payment in respect of Actual Programme Costs incurred during Phase 1 of the Refurbishment Programme up to a maximum of 50% of the Phase 1 Grant) together with the Report and

2.2 Application for Payment of the Phase 2 Grant

- 2.2.1 An Application for Payment of 50% of the Phase 2 Grant shall be submitted to the Project Monitor by the Grant Recipient on the Phase 2 Start on Site Date confirming that the Start on Site Works have commenced. Subject to 2.2.3 below the Council will pay the grant monies within [28] days of the Application for Payment
- 2.2.2 The Grant Recipient may upon the Date of Practical Completion of the last Phase 2 Property submit a further Application for Payment in respect of Actual Programme Costs incurred during Phase 2 of the Refurbishment Programme up to a maximum of 50% of the Phase 2 Grant together with the Report
- 2.2.3 It is hereby agreed by the Parties that the Council may not be obliged to make a payment of grant funding in respect of a Phase 2 Application for Payment unless all Properties in Phase 1 have achieved Practical Completion within the Agreed Timescale.
- 2.3 Any variance to the above payment schedules and phases will be determined and agreed prior to signing of the agreement and documented. For example, purchase and repair applications may replicate funding draw down milestones in line with the capital

funding guide terms. Such as 40% at acquisition, 35% at start on site and 25% upon practical completion subject to the expenditure being evidenced and in line with 50% total grant award.

- 2.4 The Application for Payment shall be signed by one of the Key Personnel or such other person as the Council (acting reasonably) may agree
- 2.5 The Application for Payment shall be made in such form as the Council may reasonably require
- 2.6 The Grant Recipient shall keep in one location the documentation required to verify the accuracy of the Application for Payment and shall permit the Council on giving reasonable notice and at reasonable times access to inspect such documentation
- 2.7 The Grant Recipient acknowledges that any delay in delivering the Report the Application for Payment or any information requested by the Council pursuant to this Schedule is likely to delay the payment of the Grant or any part of the Grant to the Grant Recipient
- 2.8 The Grant Recipient will if reasonably required by the Council or the Project Monitor meet with the Council or the Project Monitor in order to review verify and discuss the Report or the Application for Payment
- 2.9 The Grant Recipient will permit the Council and the Project Monitor access to the Property in order to inspect the Properties discuss the Report and/or the Application for Payment and shall if required (on reasonable notice) by the Council or the Project Monitor arrange for the Consultants or any of the Consultants required by the Council or the Project Monitor to be available at such inspection
- 2.10 The Grant Recipient shall deliver to the Council or the Project Monitor such information as the Council or the Project Monitor may reasonably require in support of the Application for Payment

3 Payment of the Grant

- 3.1 Without prejudice to the Council's rights to withhold the payment of the Grant under the terms of this Agreement the Council shall be under no obligation whatsoever to make a payment of the Grant or any part of the Grant until it is completely satisfied that such payment will be in relation to Actual Programme Costs in respect of the Refurbishment Programme.
- 3.2 The Council shall pay the Grant to the Grant Recipient in instalments each instalment to be paid within twenty eight days of receipt of the Application for Payment PROVIDED THAT the total aggregate of all the payments made by the Council in respect of the Actual Programme Costs shall not in any event exceed the Maximum Sum
- 3.3 Unless the Council otherwise agrees the Council shall not be liable to pay the Grant or any part of the Grant:
- 3.3.1 unless the Application for Payment :
- 3.3.1.1 are made in the form reasonably required by the Council and are signed by one of the Key Personnel;
 - 3.3.1.2 relate to Actual Programme Costs in relation to which the Grant Recipient has not submitted any other Application for Payment to the Council; and
 - 3.3.1.3 includes to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council evidence that the expenditure to which the Application for Payment have been incurred and that payment is due from the Grant Recipient
- 3.3.2 if an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or if the Council believes acting reasonably that an Event of Default is likely to occur as a result of payment pursuant to such Application or is imminent

3.3.3 if any of the representations and warranties contained in this Agreement would be incorrect in a material respect if then repeated by reference to the facts and circumstances then subsisting

3.3.5 if the Council is not satisfied acting reasonably that the relevant Phase of the Refurbishment Programme in relation to which the Application for Payment has been made has been satisfactorily completed

3.4 If the Council shall determine that any expenditure previously defrayed and the subject of a prior Application for Payment are not Actual Programme Costs or if at any time the Council has paid more than it is liable to pay under any provision of this Agreement the Council shall be entitled to deduct the amount properly stipulated by the Council as having been overpaid from any further payments of any part of the Grant

3.5 The Council is not under an obligation to consider any obligation to make a payment in respect of any Application for Payment made on or after a date which is 28 days prior to the Longstop Date

SCHEDULE 2

Acknowledgments Representations and Warranties

Part 1

Agreed Principles

- 1.1. The Grant is being made available by the Council on the express understanding that it is applied solely for the purposes of funding the Actual Programme Costs in respect of the Refurbishment Programme
- 1.2. The Public Sector Subsidy including the Grant in respect of Refurbishment Programme may not exceed an amount equal to 50% of the Actual Programme Costs incurred by the Grant Recipient in respect of the delivery the Refurbishment Programme;

Part 2

Representations and Warranties

1. The Grant Recipient is duly incorporated under the law of England and Wales and has the corporate power to own its assets and to carry on the business which it conducts or proposes to conduct.
2. The Grant Recipient has the power to enter into and to exercise its rights and perform the Grant Recipient's Obligations under this Agreement
3. The Grant Recipient is not subject and will not become subject to any other obligation, compliance with which will or is likely to, have a Material Adverse Effect in relation to the Refurbishment Programme.
4. The Grant Recipient's obligations under this Agreement constitute legal, valid and binding obligations, enforceable in accordance with its terms.
5. The execution, delivery and performance by The Grant Recipient of this Agreement do not:

- 5.1. insofar as it is aware contravene any applicable law or directive or any judgement, order or decree of any court having jurisdiction over it;
- 5.2. conflict with, or result in any breach of any of the terms of, or constitute a default under, any agreement or other instrument to which it is a party or any licence or other authorisation to which it is subject or by which it or any of its property is bound; or
- 5.3. contravene or conflict with its memorandum and articles of association or rules (as applicable) from time to time.
6. All Consents required in connection with the execution delivery issue validity or enforceability of this Agreement have been obtained (or will be obtained before or when required) and (where obtained) have not been withdrawn
7. To the best of the Grant Recipient's knowledge, no claim is presently being asserted and no litigation, arbitration or administrative proceeding is presently in progress or, to the best of its knowledge, pending or threatened against it or any of its assets which will or might have a Material Adverse Effect in relation to the Refurbishment Programme.
8. To the best of the Grant Recipient's knowledge, no proceedings or other steps have been taken and not discharged (nor, to the best of its knowledge threatened) for its winding-up or dissolution or for the appointment of a receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, liquidator or similar officer in relation to any of its assets or revenues and without limitation no Insolvency Event has occurred in relation to it.
9. No person having any Security over the Properties or any other assets of the Grant Recipient has enforced or given notice of its intention to enforce such security.
10. It is not aware, after due enquiry, of anything which materially threatens the success or Successful Completion of the intention or purpose of this Agreement.
11. All information documents and accounts submitted by the Grant Recipient to the Council were true and accurate as at the date on which the same were supplied and that no change

has occurred since the date on which such information was supplied which renders the same untrue or misleading in any material respect (save as may have been disclosed or updated or corrected by other information supplied to the Council) and that save as so disclosed updated or corrected there has been no material adverse change in its undertaking assets operations or prospects since such information was provided.

12. The Grant Recipient has disclosed to the Council all information which it reasonably believes would influence the Council in awarding the Grant to it or the amount thereof.
13. The Grant Recipient is not aware after due enquiry of anything which materially threatens the success or Successful Completion of the Refurbishment Programme or makes it unlikely.
14. No Event of Default has occurred and is continuing and save as notified to the Council the Grant Recipient is not aware of any Potential Event of Default.
15. The Grant Recipient has a Secure Legal Interest in the Properties or will have acquired a secure Legal Interest at the date of Application for Payment in respect of any grant monies to be spent on Works at those Properties
16. The representations and warranties contained in this Schedule shall be deemed to be repeated whenever payment of the Grant or any part of the Grant is made with reference to the facts and circumstances then pertaining.

SCHEDULE 3

The Grant Recipient's Obligations

1 Consents

- 1.1 The Grant Recipient shall not carry out any work without having first obtained all necessary Consents for that work and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) shall not carry out any work constituting development for which permission is required under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 without detailed planning consent for that work having been obtained and if requested by the Project Monitor to produce to him such documents or copy documents as the Project Monitor may reasonably require to demonstrate satisfaction of its obligations under this paragraph
- 1.2 At all times throughout the Refurbishment Programme to comply with all Consents
- 1.3 The Grant Recipient shall apply for the Reserved Matters Approval within eight weeks of the Effective Date

2 Procurement

The Grant Recipient shall comply with all applicable Procurement legislation (including the Council's own procedure rules where notified to the Grant Recipient in writing) in connection with the procurement of any part of the Refurbishment Programme and promptly provide to the Council any information which the Council may reasonably require in order to satisfy itself that the Grant Recipient has done so

3 Indemnity

The Grant Recipient shall at all times fully and effectually indemnify the Council from and against any claims made against or losses incurred by the Council in connection with this Agreement including but not limited to any proceedings of any kind that may be suffered by the Council in connection with the payment of the Grant to the Grant Recipient

4 Practical Completion

- 4.1 The Grant Recipient shall give at least fourteen days' prior written notice to the Council of the date when they anticipate that the Date of Practical Completion of the Refurbishment Programme will occur
- 4.2 Immediately following the issue by its architect of a certificate of practical completion of the Refurbishment Programme (or any part of the Refurbishment Programme) the Grant Recipient shall furnish a copy thereof to the Council

5 Material alteration of the Refurbishment Programme

Not without the prior written consent of the Council to make any alterations or variations to the Refurbishment Programme

6 Dealings with this Agreement

Not to assign or transfer or otherwise dispose of the benefit of this Agreement other than pursuant to security

7 Notification by the Grant Recipient

The Grant Recipient shall notify the Council in writing:

- 7.1 as soon as practicable thereafter in the event of any material change in the information on costs (whether actual or estimated) of carrying out the Refurbishment Programme

and the Project provided for the appraisal of the Grant or the arising of any event which materially affects the continued accuracy of such information

- 7.2 as soon as practicable thereafter in the event of any receipt by the Grant Recipient of any other Public Sector Subsidy or the offer of the same in respect of the Refurbishment Programme
- 7.3 as soon as practicable thereafter of any event which is reasonably likely to materially and adversely affect the carrying out and completion of the Refurbishment Programme
- 7.4 forthwith on becoming aware of the occurrence of an Event of Default or of a Potential Event of Default

8 Provision of information

The Grant Recipient shall provide the Council with such information as the Council may reasonably require in connection with the Refurbishment Programme or any permitted variations thereto from the Start Date to the date on which the Companies have fulfilled all of their obligations under this Agreement

9 Inspection and audit facilities

The Grant Recipient shall permit the Council or persons authorised by the Council (in each case on giving reasonable notice and at reasonable times) to inspect the Property and to inspect audit and take copies of all reports books accounting records and vouchers relating to the Refurbishment Programme which the Council (acting reasonably) considers relevant and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing and the rights and obligations of either party) to inspect any works before the issue of any certificate of partial or practical completion and the Grant Recipient shall ensure that there is due regard to any observations made by or on behalf of the Council in particular in respect of any items which

are considered need to be done or remedied before the relevant certificate is issued Provided always that the Grant Recipient may exercise its professional judgement in a reasonable manner

10 Further assurance

At any time upon the written request of the Council the Grant Recipient shall promptly execute and deliver or procure the execution and delivery of any and all such further instruments and documents as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of obtaining for the Council the full benefit of this Agreement and of the rights and powers herein granted

11 Good faith

The parties shall at all times act with good faith in their dealings with one another

12 Execution of the Refurbishment Programme

12.1 The Grant Recipient shall as soon as reasonably practicable procure the commencement and thereafter with all due expedition the carrying out and completion of the Refurbishment Programme in a good and workmanlike manner with good quality materials and substances of their respective kinds in accordance with all with the Consents and with due monitoring by the Grant Recipient of progress with a view to achieving Practical Completion within the Agreed Timescales

12.2 Following Practical Completion the Grant Recipient shall take all steps necessary to procure the remedy without delay of all defects in workmanship and materials which may then be found

13 Use of the Grant

The Grant Recipient will apply the Grant only for the carrying out of the Refurbishment Programme

14 No Borrowing etc.

14.1 The Grant Recipient will not without the Council's prior written consent (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) create or permit to subsist any Encumbrance on any of their interests assets or revenues (including in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Property)

15 Payment of Outgoings

The Grant Recipient shall pay and discharge all costs expenses and other amounts required to procure the due performance of its obligations under this Schedule including all amounts of Value Added Tax payable by the Grant Recipient

16 Meetings

The Grant Recipient shall give to the Project Monitor at least five days' prior written notice (or if this is not practicable as much notice as is possible) of any meeting where the Refurbishment Programme or any item pertaining to the Refurbishment Programme is to be discussed or is likely to be discussed and shall provide him with copies of the agenda for the meeting and copies of any papers to be discussed. A representative of the Council shall be permitted to attend any such meeting and participate in any discussions taking place (but not vote) and the Project Monitor shall be provided with copies of the minutes of all such meetings including any at which the Council is not represented

SCHEDULE 4

Events of Default

1 Insolvency

At any time:

- 1.1 an Insolvency Event has occurred in relation to the Grant Recipient; or
- 1.2 the Grant Recipient ceases to operate

2 Misuse of the Grant

The Grant Recipient applies the Grant other than in respect of the Refurbishment Programme and fails to repay the Grant within 30 days of a demand under paragraph 3.4 of Schedule 1

3 Breach of other obligations

At any time the Grant Recipient fails to perform and observe any obligation owed to the Council under this Agreement or under any deed or document supplemental to this Agreement or creating security pursuant to this Agreement and fails to remedy such failure within 30 days of notice from the Council requiring it to do so

Fraud

At any time the Grant Recipient has acted fraudulently in relation to this Agreement or the Refurbishment Programme

4 Material misrepresentation

At any time any representation or statement made by or on behalf of the Grant Recipient in this Agreement and/or the Grant Recipient's application for the Grant and/or in any document

referred to in or delivered under this Agreement is not true and accurate in any material respect when made or deemed repeated whether deliberately or not

5 Commencement and completion of the Works

The Refurbishment Programme has not been started and completed within the Agreed Timescales or such longer period (if any) as the Council at its absolute discretion may allow

7 Withdrawal etc. of Consents

Any Consent is withdrawn or revoked or expires or is modified or made subject to any condition which in the Council's opinion may materially or adversely affect the Grant Recipient's ability to perform and observe their obligations under this Agreement

8 Breach of Nominations Agreement

The provisions of the Nominations Agreement are not complied with

SCHEDULE 5

Eligible Programme Costs

The costs eligible for Grant funding under the terms of this Agreement are:

a) the Programme costs associated with the acquisition of the Properties to be used as Social Housing

b) the programme costs associated with the refurbishment of the Properties to the Refurbishment Standard in respect of the heads of expenditure set out below

Heads of expenditure

1 Acquisition

1.1 Purchase price of the Properties

1.2 Stamp duty land tax on the purchase price of the Properties

2 Works

2.1 Such works as are notified in writing to and agreed by the Council in respect of each Property prior to the Start on Site Date for that Property

2.2 2.3 Statutory agreements, associated bonds and party wall agreements (including all fees and charges attributed to such works) where applicable.

2.4 Additional costs associated with complying with party wall agreement awards (including fees charges and claims attributable to such works) where applicable

2.5 Unrecoverable VAT on the above (where applicable).

3 On costs

3.1 Legal fees and disbursements

3.2 Building society or other valuation and administration fees

- 3.3 Fees for building control and planning permission
- 3.4 Fees and charges associated with compliance any requirements relating to energy requirements of dwellings, Eco-homes certification and Housing Quality Indicators.
- 3.5 Insurance premiums including building warranty and building defects liability insurance (except contract insurance included in works cost).
- 3.6 Contract performance bond premiums
- 3.7 Borrowing administration charges (including associated legal and valuation fees).
- 3.8 An appropriate proportion of the administration costs of Grant Recipient
- 3.9 Irrecoverable VAT on the above.

SCHEDULE 6

PROPERTIES

[if addresses of properties known at the date of the agreement]

Executed as a deed by a
director, in the presence of:

.....

Witness signature:

.....

Witness name:

.....

Witness address:

.....

Witness occupation:

.....

THE COMMON SEAL of CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL
was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

Appendix 4

Right to Buy Replacement Programme Monitoring Table

Scheme Reference Number:		Period:	
Name of Organisation:			
Organisational Contact:			
Scheme inc. short description and unit numbers:			
Scheme Commencement Date:			
Development Period:			
Long Stop Date:			

Monitoring Report:

Please outline works completed within the current reporting period and expenditure occurred.
Please outline works to be completed within the next reporting period.
Where you have been unable to meet the terms of the agreement please detail: 1) Reasons for the delay 2) What actions have been undertaken to mitigate this. 3) Upcoming milestones

I confirm that this is an accurate record of the project funded by the Right to Buy Replacement Programme:	
Name	
Position	
Signature	
Date	

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Equality with Human Rights Analysis Toolkit



Appendix B

The Equality Act 2010 and Human Rights Act 1998 require us to consider the impact of our policies and practices in respect of equality and human rights.

We should consider potential impact before any decisions are made or policies or practices are implemented. This analysis toolkit provides the template to ensure you consider all aspects and have a written record that you have done this.

If you need any guidance or assistance completing your Equality and Human Rights Analysis contact:

Corporate Policy Team - Email: policy@lincoln.gov.uk

Legal Services – Email: louise.simpson@lincoln.gov.uk

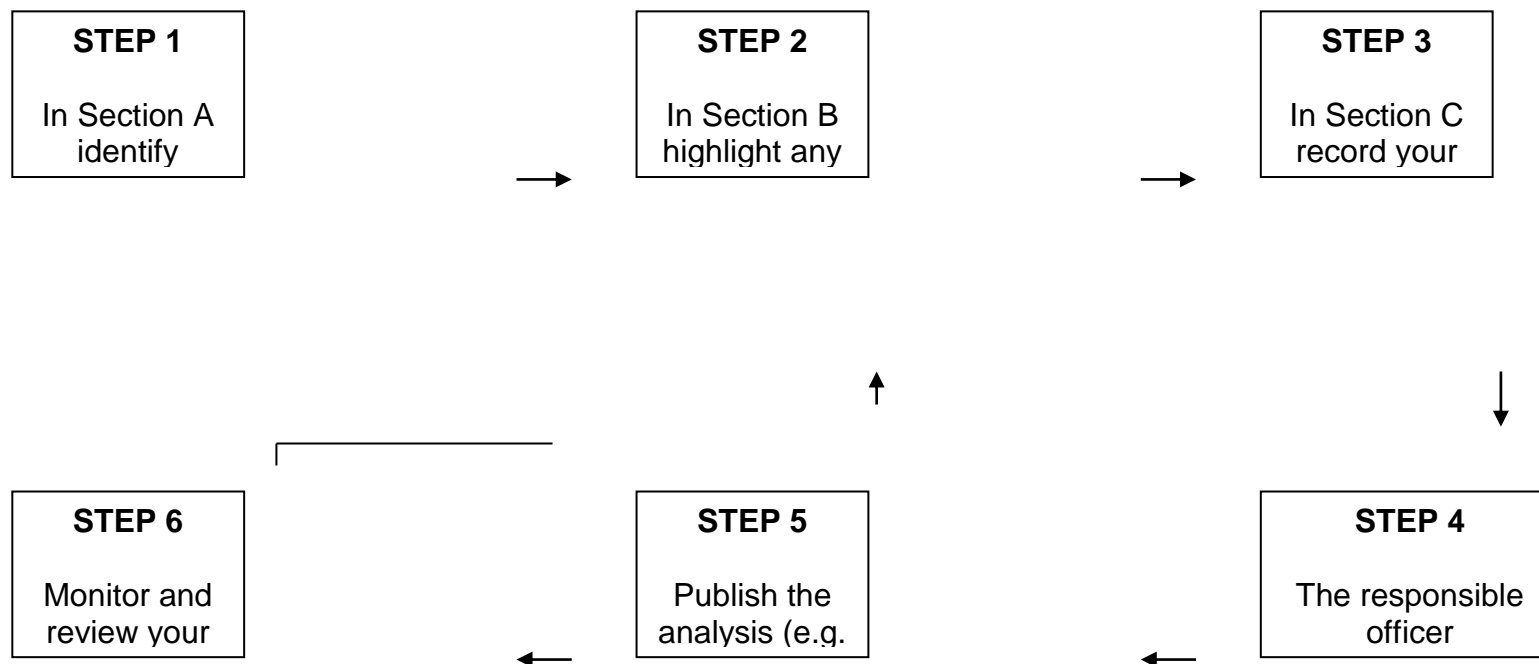
A diagram of the process you should follow is on page 2, and glossary and guidance to help you complete the toolkit can be found on pages 6-9.

181 Even after your policy, project or service has been implemented; it is recommended that analysis is undertaken every three years, and that this analysis is updated at any significant points in between. The purpose of any update is that the actual effects will only be known after the implementation of your policy, project or service. Additionally, area demographics could change, leading to different needs, alternative provision can become available, or new options to reduce an adverse effect could become apparent.

Useful questions to consider when completing this toolkit

1. What is the current situation?
2. What are the drivers for change?
3. What difference will the proposal make?
4. What are the assumptions about the benefits?
5. How are you testing your assumptions about the benefits?
6. What are the assumptions about any adverse impacts?
7. How are you testing your assumptions about adverse impacts?
8. Who are the stakeholders and how will they be affected?
9. How are you assessing the risks and minimising the adverse impacts?
10. What changes will the Council need to make as a result of introducing this policy / project / service / change?
11. How will you undertake evaluation once the changes have been implemented?

STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO EQUALITY ANALYSIS



* Evidence could include information from consultations.

SECTION A

Name of policy / project / service	City of Lincoln Council Acquisitions Policy
Background and aims of policy / project / service at outset	<p>The City of Lincoln Council Acquisition Policy applies to the acquisition of land, development sites and residential properties including new build, former council and empty homes.</p> <p>The policy is a guide for purchases of property and land utilising right to buy receipts and other funding sources including grant funding and direct revenue financing for Housing Revenue owned land or properties by a delegated approval process. The policy is in place to ensure a consistent and fair approach when considering acquisitions.</p> <p>Properties purchased will form part of the Housing Revenue Account and in turn be let and managed appropriately in line with the tenancy's CoLC provide.</p> <p>When acquiring properties demand and property types and sizes are considered and progressed accordingly often leading to a variety of property types, bedroom numbers, and accessibility.</p>
Person(s) responsible for policy or decision, or advising on decision, and also responsible for equality analysis	The responsible person for the City of Lincoln Acquisitions Policy, EIA review and validation is the Housing Strategy and Investment Manager.
Key people involved <i>i.e. decision-makers, staff implementing it</i>	Housing Strategy Officer, Housing Strategy and Investment Manager, Housing Investment Team, Tenancy Services (where appropriate if an acquisition is for a particular cohort), Housing Solutions Manager, Senior Finance Officer, Chief Finance Officer and Director of Housing and Investment

SECTION B

This is to be completed and reviewed as policy / project / service development progresses

	Is the likely effect positive or negative? (please tick all that apply)			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this and if appropriate who you have consulted with*	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
Age			x	No Identified impacts	NA	
Disability including carers (see Glossary)			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Gender re-assignment			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Pregnancy and maternity			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Race			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Religion or belief			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Sex			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Sexual orientation			x	No identified impacts	NA	
Marriage/civil partnership			x	No identified impacts	NA	

Human Rights (see page 8)			x	No identified impacts	NA	
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**Evidence could include information from consultations; voluntary group feedback; satisfaction and usage data (i.e. complaints, surveys, and service data); and reviews of previous strategies*

Did any information gaps exist?	Y/N/NA	If so what were they and what will you do to fill these?
None at this stage	N/A	The CoLC acquisitions policy is to be published to offer transparency and guidance on the acquisitions process but also act as guidance for external providers who may apply for grant.

SECTION C

Decision Point - Outcome of Assessment so far:

Based on the information in section B, what is the decision of the responsible officer (please select one option below):

Tick here

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 185 | • No equality or human right Impact (your analysis shows there is no impact) - sign assessment below | [x] |
| | • No major change required (your analysis shows no potential for unlawful discrimination, harassment)- sign assessment below | [] |
| | • Adverse Impact but continue (record objective justification for continuing despite the impact)-complete sections below | [] |
| | • Adjust the policy (Change the proposal to mitigate potential effect) -progress below only AFTER changes made | [] |
| | • Put Policy on hold (seek advice from the Policy Unit as adverse effects can't be justified or mitigated) -STOP progress | [] |

Conclusion of Equality Analysis (describe objective justification for continuing)	<p>No negative E&D impacts identified. The policy sets out the acquisitions policy which is followed for CoLC acquisitions but also sets out its terms should an external provider apply.</p> <p>Once purchased acquisitions form part of CoLC housing stock owned and managed by the HRA. The purchases are let based on housing need and demand.</p> <p>There are occasions where CoLC may need to purchase properties utilising funding streams from government for certain cohorts. Examples of this includes Rough Sleeping Accommodation. Where these particular funding and accommodation types are progressed, approval is sought from Executive prior to any acquisitions and Equality Assessments are considered as part of those approval processes. The acquisitions policy is then utilised as a formal and consistent process to enable the acquisition of the required properties.</p> <p>The award and type of tenancy/ licence issued to a tenant when the properties are let is determined and</p>
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	allocated in line with Lincs Homefinder Allocations policy which also has its own policy and EIA.
--	---

When and how will you review and measure the impact after implementation?*	EIA to be revisited every 5 years. Should any legislative changes occur during this time further reviews may take place earlier than the stated 5 years. Delegated authority for minor house keeping changes have been captured within the Executive report from July 24.
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Checked and approved by responsible officer(s) (Sign and Print Name)	A Ripley	Date	28/02/2024
Checked and approved by Assistant Director (Sign and Print Name)	P Burton	Date	29/02/2024

When completed, please send to policy@lincoln.gov.uk and include in Committee Reports which are to be sent to the relevant officer in Democratic Services

The Equality and Human Rights Commission guidance to the Public Sector Equality Duty is available via: www.equalityhumanrights.com/new-public-sector-equality-duty-guidance/

City of Lincoln Council Equality and Human Rights Analysis Toolkit: Glossary of Terms

Adult at Risk - an adult at risk is a person aged 18 years or over who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental health, age or illness, and who is or may be unable to take care of themselves, or protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation.

Adverse Impact. Identified where the Council's operations has a less favourable effect on one or more groups covered by the Equality Act 2010 than it has on other groups (or a section of a group)

Carer - see also disability by association. A carer is a person who is unpaid and looks after or supports someone else who needs help with their day-to-day life, because of their age, long-term illness, disability, mental health problems, substance misuse

Disability by association. Non disabled people are also protected from discrimination by association to a disabled person. This might be a friend, partner, colleague or relative. This applies to carers who have a caring responsibility to a disabled person.

Differential Impact. Identified where a policy or practice affects a given group or groups in a different way to other groups. Unlike adverse impact, differential impact can be positive or negative.

Disability. It is defined under the Equality Act 2010 as 'having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and adverse long term effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'.

Physical impairment is a condition affecting the body, perhaps through sight or hearing loss, a mobility difficulty or a health condition.

Mental impairment is a condition affecting 'mental functioning', for example a learning disability or mental health condition such as manic depression

Diversity. Diversity is about respecting and valuing the differences between people. It is also recognising and understanding the mix of people and communities who use services and their different needs.

Discrimination. Discrimination has been defined as 'the unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on less because of a protected characteristic – see protected characteristic. This includes discrimination by association, perception, direct and indirect discrimination.

Example of discrimination: An employer does not offer a training opportunity to an older member of staff because they assume that they would not be interested, and the opportunity is given to a younger worker

Equality. The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment:

Equality Analysis. This is a detailed and systematic analysis of how a policy, practice, procedure or service potentially or actually has differential impact on people of different Protected Characteristics

Equality Objectives. There are specific strategic objectives in the area of equalities and should set out what services are seeking to achieve in each area of service in terms of Equality.

Equality of Opportunity. Equality of opportunity or equality opportunities may be defined as ensuring that everyone is entitled to freedom from discrimination. There are two main types of equality encompassed in equal opportunities:

1. Equality of treatment is concerned with treating everyone the same. Thus, in an organisational context it recognises that institutional discrimination may exist in the form of unfair procedures and practices that favour those with some personal attributes, over others without them. The task of equal opportunities is therefore concerned with the elimination of these barriers.
2. Equality of outcome focuses on policies that either have an equal impact on different groups or intend the same outcomes for different groups.

Evidence. Information or data that shows proof of the impact or non impact - evidence may include consultations, documented discussions, complaints, surveys, usage data, and customer and employee feedback.

Foster good relations. This is explicitly linked to tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

General Equality Duty. The public sector equality duty on a public authority when carrying out its functions to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment, foster good relations and advance equality of opportunity.

Gender reassignment. The process of changing or transitioning from one gender to another – for example male to trans-female or female.

Harassment. This is unwanted behaviour that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity or creates a degrading, humiliating, hostile, intimidating or offensive environment.

Human Rights – Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world - **see below**

Marriage and Civil Partnership. Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Same-sex couples can have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. Single people are not protected. Discrimination on grounds of marriage or civil partnership is prohibited under the Act. The prohibition applies only in relation to employment and not the provision of goods and services.

Pregnancy and Maternity. Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Protected Characteristics. These are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful. The characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Race
- Religion and belief (including lack of belief)
- Sex/gender
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sexual orientation

Public functions. These are any act or activity undertaken by a public authority in relation to delivery of a public service or carrying out duties or functions of a public nature e.g. the provision of policing and prison services, healthcare, including residential care of the elderly, government policy making or local authority services.

Race. This refers to the protected characteristic of race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.

Religion or belief. Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

Section 11 of the Children Act. This duty is a duty under the Children Act 2004 that requires all agencies with responsibilities towards children to discharge their functions with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. They must also ensure that any body providing services on their behalf must do the same. The purpose of this duty is that agencies give appropriate priority to safeguarding children and share concerns at an early stage to encourage preventative action.

Sex. It refers to whether a person is a man or a woman (of any age).

Sexual Orientation. A person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex; the opposite sex; or to both sexes: *Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual*

Victimisation. Victimisation takes place where one person treats another less favourably because he or she has exercised their legal rights in line with the Equality Act 2010 or helped someone else to do so.

Vulnerable Adult. A Vulnerable Adult is defined as someone over 16 who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who is or may be unable to take care of him/herself or unable to protect him/herself against significant harm or exploitation'

Human Rights

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world. They help you to flourish and fulfill your potential through:

- being safe and protected from harm
- being treated fairly and with dignity
- living the life you choose
- taking an active part in your community and wider society.

The Human Rights Act 1998 (also known as the Act or the HRA) came into force in the United Kingdom in October 2000. It is composed of a series of sections that have the effect of codifying the protections in the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law.

The Act sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that individuals in the UK have access to. They include:

- Right to life
- Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment
- Right to liberty and security
- Freedom from slavery and forced labour
- Right to a fair trial
- No punishment without law
- Respect for your private and family life, home and correspondence
- Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly and association
- Right to marry and start a family
- Protection from discrimination in respect of these these rights and freedoms
- Right to peaceful enjoyment of your property
- Right to education
- Right to participate in free elections

186 Many every day decisions taken in the workplace have no human rights implications. However, by understanding human rights properly you are more likely to know when human rights are relevant and when they are not. This should help you make decisions more confidently, and ensure that your decisions are sound and fair.

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Appendix C

Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee

11 March 2024

60. Acquisitions Policy

Andrea Ripley, Housing Strategy Officer:

- a) presented the revised Acquisition Strategy (Appendix 1) for review prior to consideration by Executive
- b) highlighted that the renewed Acquisitions Policy represented a refresh of the old one
- c) advised that the sale of council homes continued to create pressure to replace sold properties via Right to Buy (RtB) and to ensure that capital receipts were utilised within the required timescales for the purposes of replacing social housing
- d) explained that the process of purchasing homes from the open market or via direct approaches continued to work well; to date the policy had facilitated the purchase of 99 homes and this number would continue to increase following the structured process set out in the revised Acquisitions Policy
- e) summarised the amendments made to the Acquisitions Policy as set out in paragraph 3 of the report
- f) advised that following the budget update by Government the previous week, up to 50% of capital costs could now be apportioned to the Right to Buy (RtB) fund
- g) invited Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committees questions and comments.

Members discussed the content of the report in further detail. Questions raised were responded to by officers as follows:

Question: How did the Housing Authority use the 50% costs it was apportioned?

Response: Rtb receipts could be used for 50% of the capital costs for the purchase and repair of a property or new build development/acquisitions. Each purchase would undergo financial viability modelling on funding and revenue with delegated authority in place to authorise before proceeding with a purchase. Each year the government determined the level of RtB receipts the Council was able to retain from the sales of council properties. The receipt and spend of these funds was tracked by Finance and Housing Strategy to ensure compliance and to reduce any risk to pay back unspent funds within the required timescales. As only 50% of each purchase could be funded via the RtB receipts the remaining cost was funded via prudential borrowing or direct revenue financing. The Housing Strategy team would provide members with an example of how funding had been apportioned and potential future availability of funding for 2024/2025.

RESOLVED that:

1. A breakdown of Rtb receipts apportionment and potential future availability of funding to be forwarded to members of Housing Scrutiny Sub-Committee.
2. The revised Acquisition Policy be supported and referred to Executive for approval.

SUBJECT:	EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
DIRECTORATE:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE & TOWN CLERK
REPORT AUTHOR:	CAROLYN WHEATER, MONITORING OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To advise members that any agenda items following this report are considered to contain exempt or confidential information for the reasons specified on the front page of the agenda for this meeting.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 It is recommended that the press and public be excluded from the meeting at this point as it is likely that if members of the press or public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt or confidential information.

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