

# **HUMBER LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP PROFILE**

**June 2020**

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This document should be cited as:

LIPSIT (2020) 'Humber Local Enterprise Partnership Profile'. Local Institutions, Productivity, Sustainability and Inclusivity Trade-offs (LIPSIT) working paper.

Local Institutions, Productivity, Sustainability and Inclusivity Trade-offs (LIPSIT) is an [ESRC](#) (Economic and Social Research Council) funded collaborative project with Demos and the Universities of Birmingham, Cardiff, Surrey and Warwick. The aim of the project is to identify institutional and organisational arrangements at the regional level that tend to lead to the 'good' management of policy trade-offs associated with increasing productivity, and to make recommendations based on this. For further details of our research please visit [www.LIPSIT.ac.uk](http://www.LIPSIT.ac.uk).



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## Introduction

This profile of the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (HLEP) provides a detailed account of the region's devolved structure and data relating to key aspects of the economy, including: innovation, business, infrastructure, people, place and the environment.

## Humber Local Enterprise Partnership

The Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (HLEP) is one of 38 (previously 39) private sector-led LEPs created to facilitate financial planning, regeneration, transport and labour market interventions at the local level. HLEP was formally established in 2010 and officially approved by government in 2011. The HLEP occupies 3,639sq km, has a population of 924,000 and is comprised of the local authority areas of Hull, East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. HLEP's geography is varied, ranging from the rural areas of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds, seaside towns on the east coast and the city of Hull. It is one of 11 LEPs that make up the Northern Powerhouse.



Figure 1: Geography of the Humber LEP

The HLEP Board is made up of 20 members, the details of which can be found in Table 1 below.

<b>Board Members</b>	
Lord Haskins of Skidby (Chair)	Former chairman of Northern Foods and Express Dairies and Former Board member of Yorkshire Forward RDA 1998-2008
Stephen Parnaby OBE (Deputy Chair)	Business Development Director at Wren Kitchens
Tim Rix CBE (Vice Chair)	Managing Director of J R Rix & Sons Ltd
Stephen Savage (Vice Chair)	
Kirsten Bolton	Marketing Director at Willerby Ltd
Sallyann Garrard-Hughes	Head of Regional Operations at the Engineering Construction Industry Training Board
Councillor Richard Burton	Leader of East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Anne Tyrrell	Principal of North Lindsey College
Brendan Conlan	Managing Director of On Line Design and Engineering Ltd
Councillor John Fenty	Deputy Leader of North East Lincolnshire Council
Councillor Rob Waltham MBE	Leader of North Lincolnshire Council
Councillor Stephen Brady OBE	Leader of Hull City Council
Darren Cunningham	General Manger of the Humber Refinery and UK Director of Phillips 66
David Kilburn	Founder and Executive Chairman of MKM Building Supplies
Dr Paul Sewll OBE	Chair or Sewell Group
Ian Plunkett	Office Senior Partner at PwC UK
Isobel Mills CBE	
Jo Smedley	Managing Director of Red Herring Games LTD
Professor Susan Lea	University of Hull
Simon Bird	Regional Director of ABP Ports

Table 1: HLEP Board Members

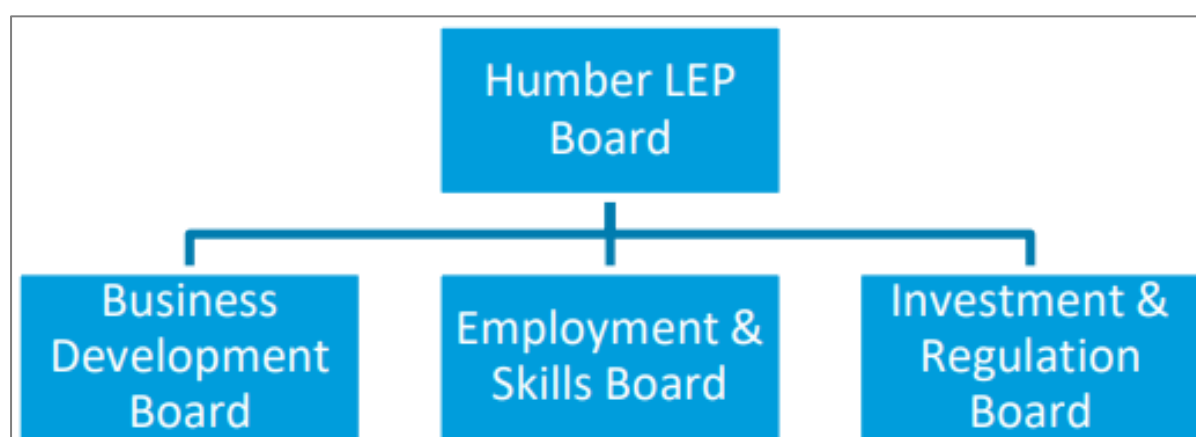


Figure 2: HLEP governance structure

A more detailed description of the Humber LEP board and sub-boards can be found in **Appendix A**.

Following the government's commitment in 2013 to negotiate Growth Deals with every Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), LEPs were tasked with developing multi-year strategic economic plans (SEPs) to

demonstrate their commitment to the growth agenda and to set out their priorities in return for freedoms, flexibilities and influence over resources from government and a share of the Local Growth Fund.

Through the delivery of their first SEP in 2014 - [‘Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020’](#) - the HLEP set out their growth vision alongside their short- and mid- term strategies for delivery in line with five key strategic enablers:

1. Creating an infrastructure that supports growth
2. Supporting businesses to succeed
3. A great place to live and visit
4. A skilled and productive workforce
5. Flood risk and environmental management

*“The ambition is to maximise the potential offered by the Humber Estuary, leading the Humber to become a renowned national and international centre for renewable energy and an area whose economy is resilient and competitive. We will continue to develop our strengths in key sectors, supporting our businesses to grow and helping our residents to access the opportunities they need to lead prosperous and rewarding lives.”*

HLEP Vision Statement 2014

In 2016, the HLEP SEP underwent a review – [‘Review of the Humber Strategic Economic Plan’](#) – that highlighted the following:

- Substantial progress has been made in all areas of the strategy, with major public and private investments taking place across the Humber region and strong partnerships working together to grow the economy.
- The Humber region has reported positive performance across all major economic indicators since 2012 and has returned to economic growth. However, this growth rate is behind the regional and national average and consequently the area has taken longer to recover from the global recession, which poses questions over its future resilience to economic shocks.

A detailed list of all key policies and strategy documents relating to the HELP can be found in **Appendix B**.

In terms of funding, Table 2 provides a summary of external funding by source received by the HELP since 2011. The investment totals £267.9m.

	Total £m	Per Head (£)
Regional Growth Fund 2011-12 to 2016-17	30	32.68
Growing Places Funding 2011-12	8.9	10
Growth Deals 2014-2021	141.5	153
European Structural and Investment Fund 2014-2020	87.5	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>267.9</b>	

Table 2: External Funding at HLEP level (Source: [Smart Specialisation Hub 2019](#))

## Humber LEP Key Statistics

In Table 3 below, figures for the HLEP are shown for a number of key indicators related to prosperity, inclusivity and sustainability. Figures for the UK are also provided as a baseline to assess regional performance according to latest data and over a 5-year period.

	HLEP		UK	
	2018	% change 2013-18	2018	% change 2013-18
GVA per/hour	85.8	<b>-3.4</b>	100	<b>2.0</b>
Median gross weekly pay for full-time workers	515.2	<b>8.8</b>	568.3	<b>9.8</b>
Employment rate 16-64	73.9	<b>6.2</b>	75.0	<b>5.3</b>
% of total employees in low pay sectors <sup>1</sup>	36.4	<b>1.5</b>	33.7	<b>-1.7</b>
% of workers in high-skilled occupations (SOCs 1, 2, 3)	12.3	<b>6.2</b>	14.9	<b>5.5</b>
% of working-age population with NVQ Level 2+ quals.	67.8	<b>-0.3</b>	74.9	<b>3.7</b>
% in-work households with and without children receiving child and/or working tax credits	26.7	<b>-22.3</b>	22.1	<b>-29.1</b>
20:20 ratio of median weekly pay (gross), ft workers	2.19	<b>-4.9</b>	2.27	<b>-0.02</b>
Ratio of lq. house price to lq. earnings <sup>2</sup>	5.8	<b>14.2</b>	7.3	<b>11.1</b>
Life Expectancy (females)	82.2	<b>0.3</b>	82.9	<b>0.2</b>
% of total connections receiving superfast broadband (>= 30 Mbits) (years = 2016-18)	56.3	<b>24.1</b>	55.3	<b>36.5</b>
% of workless households	17.1	<b>-5.0</b>	14.5	<b>-16.2</b>
CO2 per capita emissions (t) (years = 2017, 2013-17)	13.4	<b>-13.0</b>	4.5	<b>-23.7</b>
Total residual fuel consumption, tonnes of oil equivalent per capita (years = 2017, 2013-17)	2.05	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	<b>-9.3</b>
Total transport energy consumption, tonnes of oil equivalent per capita (years = 2017, 2013-17)	0.57	<b>2.0</b>	0.57	<b>-0.3</b>
Motor vehicle traffic per capita, vehicle miles <sup>3</sup>	5082	<b>8.0</b>	5083	<b>4.2</b>
Municipal waste generation, tonnes per capita <sup>4</sup>	0.52	<b>-1.9</b>	0.66	<b>-4.3</b>
% of household waste sent for recycling/reuse/composting <sup>5</sup>	54.0	<b>11.1</b>	43.0	<b>-0.5</b>

Table 3: Key Statistics

This data was used to develop a regional typology to assess the productivity, inclusivity and sustainability of all UK regions in relation to the nature of their economies and their outcomes over time. Table 4 below shows the results of this typology for the HLEP, indicating its performance in relation to all other regions in England (LEPs and CAs), Wales and Scotland.

<sup>1</sup> UK = Data for Great Britain

<sup>2</sup> UK = Data for England and Wales

<sup>3</sup> UK = Data for Great Britain

<sup>4</sup> UK = Data for England, 2014-18

<sup>5</sup> UK = Data for England, 2014-18

	LEVELS (2018)			CHANGE (2013-2018)		
	PROSPERITY	INCLUSIVITY	SUSTAINABILITY	PROSPERITY	INCLUSIVITY	SUSTAINABILITY
HLEP	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Table 4: HLEP performance on prosperity, inclusivity and sustainability (levels and change)

LOW = Q1; MEDIUM = Q2 and Q3; HIGH = Q4

The results indicate the following for the HLEP:

**Prosperity** - performance low and improving below average compared to other regions

**Inclusivity** - performance medium and improving in line with other regions

**Sustainability** - performance low but improving in line with other regions

<b>PROSPERITY</b>	<b>85.8</b> GVA per/hour (index) (UK=100) ↓ 3.4% 2013-18	<b>£515.2</b> Median gross weekly pay for full-time workers ↑ 8.8% 2013-18	<b>73.9%</b> Employment rate 16-64 ↑ 6.2% 2013-18	<b>36.4%</b> of total employees in low pay sectors ↑ 1.5% 2013-18	<b>12.3%</b> of workers in managerial, professional and technical occupations ↑ 6.2% 2013-18	<b>67.8%</b> of working age population with NVQ2+ quals. ↓ 0.3% 2013-18
<b>INCLUSIVITY</b>	<b>26.7%</b> In-work households receiving child and/or working tax credit ↓ 22.3% 2013-18	<b>2.2</b> 20:20 ratio of median weekly pay ↓ 4.9% 2013-18	<b>5.8</b> Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings ↑ 14.2% 2013-18	<b>82.2</b> Female life expectancy ↑ 0.3% 2013-18	<b>56.3</b> of premises with access the superfast broadband ↑ 24.1% 2016-18	<b>17.1%</b> of workless households ↓ 5.0% 2013-18
<b>SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<b>13.4</b> CO2 per capita emissions ↓ 13.0% 2013-17	<b>2.1</b> Total residual fuel consumption (tonnes of oil equivalent per capita) ↑ 0.2% 2013-17	<b>0.6</b> Total transport energy consumption (tonnes of oil equivalent per capita) ↑ 2.0% 2013-17	<b>5082</b> Motor vehicle traffic (vehicle miles per capita) ↑ 8.0% 2013-18	<b>0.52</b> Municipal waste generation (tonnes per capita) ↓ 1.9% 2013-18	<b>54.0</b> of household waste sent for recycling/reuse/composting ↑ 11.1% 2013-18



Productivity in the Humber is considerably less than the national average. Looking at GVA/hour as the best proxy measure of productivity available, Figure 3 shows that GVA/hour worked has been consistently less than the UK average over a 5 year period (2013-18). In 2018, GVA/hour in the Humber was £30.1 compared to £35.0 for the UK. It should be noted that the data used in Figure 3 should not be used to compare GVA/hour between years but only within years.

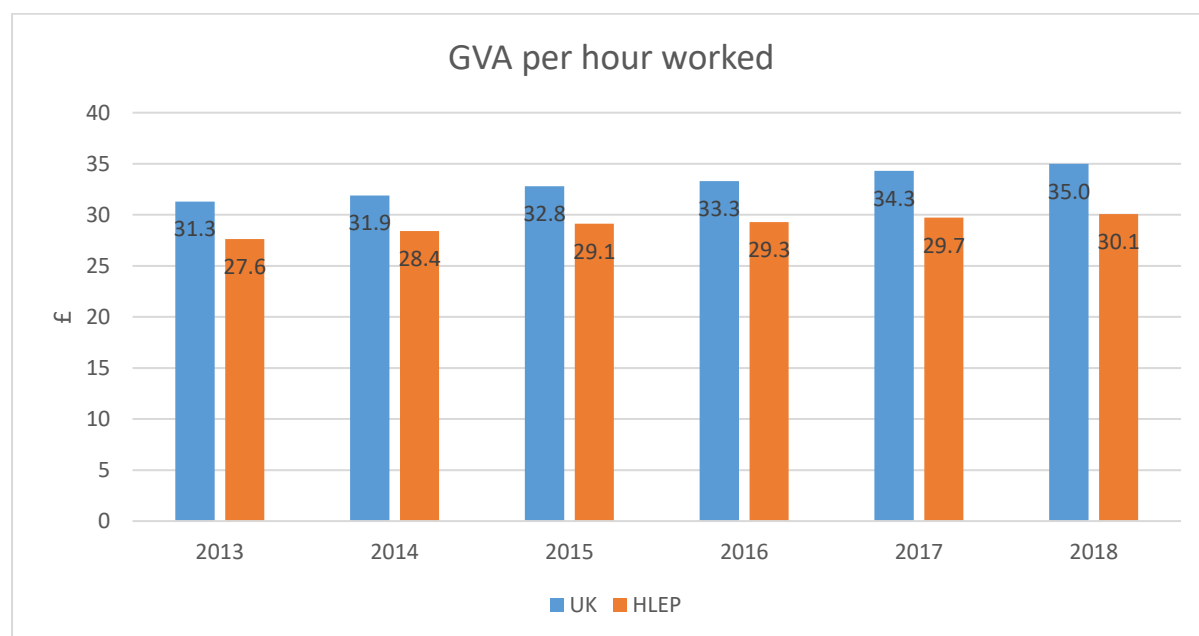


Figure 3: GVA per hour worked (£), nominal (smoothed) (Source: ONS)

Now turning to look at the growth of GVA/hour in the Humber over a 5-year period, Figure 4 below provides a mixed picture of performance. GVA/hour in the Humber showed positive signs of growth between 2013 and 2015 above national productivity that had stagnated. However, GVA/hour in the Humber then growth fell significantly and below the national average since 2016.

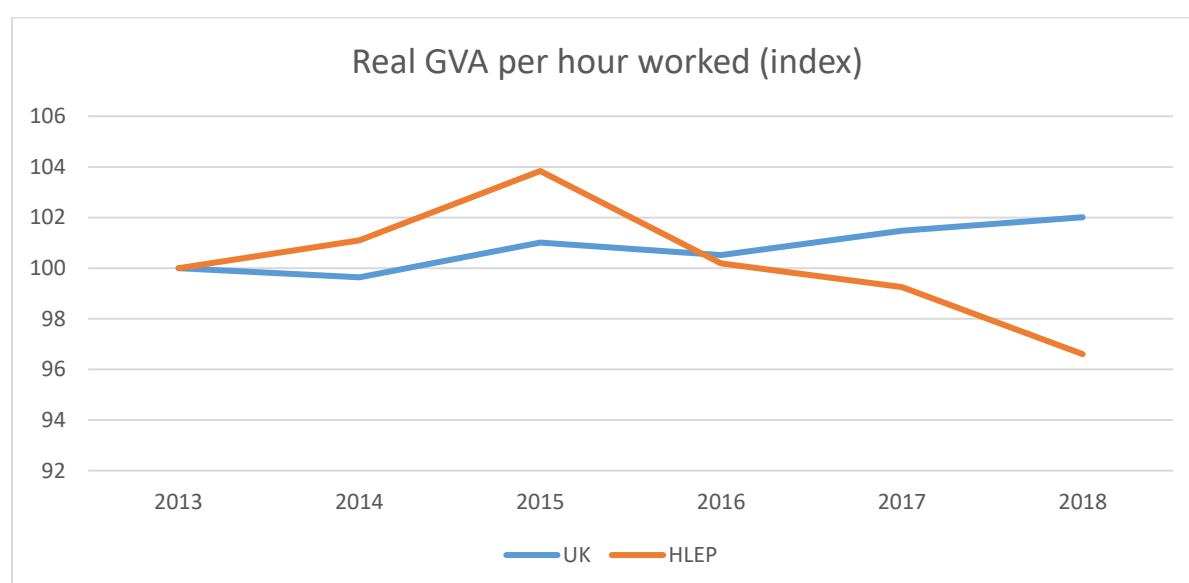


Figure 4: Real GVA per hour worked (index) (Source: ONS)

## 1. Innovation

Figure 5 and Tables 5-6 below provide an initial indication of the strength of the innovation environment in the HLEP. Figure 5 gives an approximation of the extent to which firms are engaged in different types of innovation activity in the HLEP area, including the lowest and highest proportions for each metric of all LEP areas as benchmarks. This data shows that the HLEP performs relatively strongly compared to other LEPs on just one innovation benchmark - 'process innovation'. The HLEP performs particularly poorly in innovations related to 'business practices', 'R&D', 'design' and 'radical innovation'.

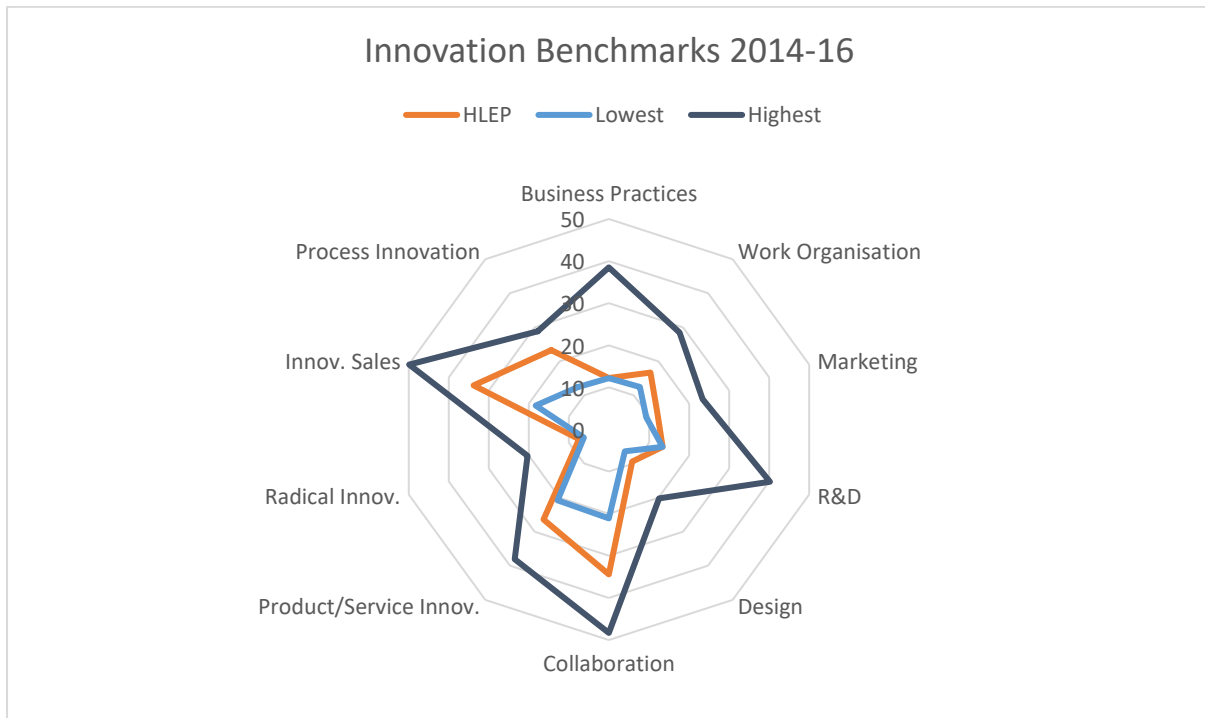


Figure 5: Innovation Benchmarks ([Source: Roper and Bonner, 2019](#))

	Business Enterprise Spending on R&D		Higher Education Spending on R&D	
	£/FTE	Benchmark relative to average LEP value	£/FTE	Benchmark relative to average LEP value
Humber	191	0.24	23	0.11

Table 5: Spending on R&D, 2014 (Source: [Smart Specialisation Hub](#))

	Interactions between HE Institutions and Business			
	Consultancy	Benchmark relative to average LEP value	Contract Research	Benchmark relative to average LEP value
Humber	4427	0.91	5548	0.69

Table 6: Interactions between HE Institutions and Business: Income for consultancy and contract research for SME's and large businesses, HEBCI, 2014/15-2015/16 (average over 2 years) (Source: [Smart Specialisation Hub](#))

Tables 5 above shows that the HLEP performs below average in terms of business enterprise spending on R&D, with £191 spent for each full-time equivalent job and a benchmark relative to the average LEP value of 0.24. Also shown in Table 5 is higher education spending on R&D where the HLEP performs particularly poorly with £23 spent for each full-time equivalent job and a benchmark relative to the average LEP value of 0.11. The HLEP also underperforms the average for all LEPs on the number of interactions between HEIs and business in terms of consultancy (a total of 4427 interactions between 2014 and 2016 and a benchmark of 0.91) and in terms of contract research (a total of 5548 interactions between 2014 and 2016 and a benchmark of 0.69).

The **University of Hull** is HLEP's only university with a total of 16,018 students enrolled in 2017/18 (Source: HESA). The University of Hull is not considered a research intensive university, reflected in Figure 6 below which shows the HLEP falling well below the LEP average for involvement in innovation research production.

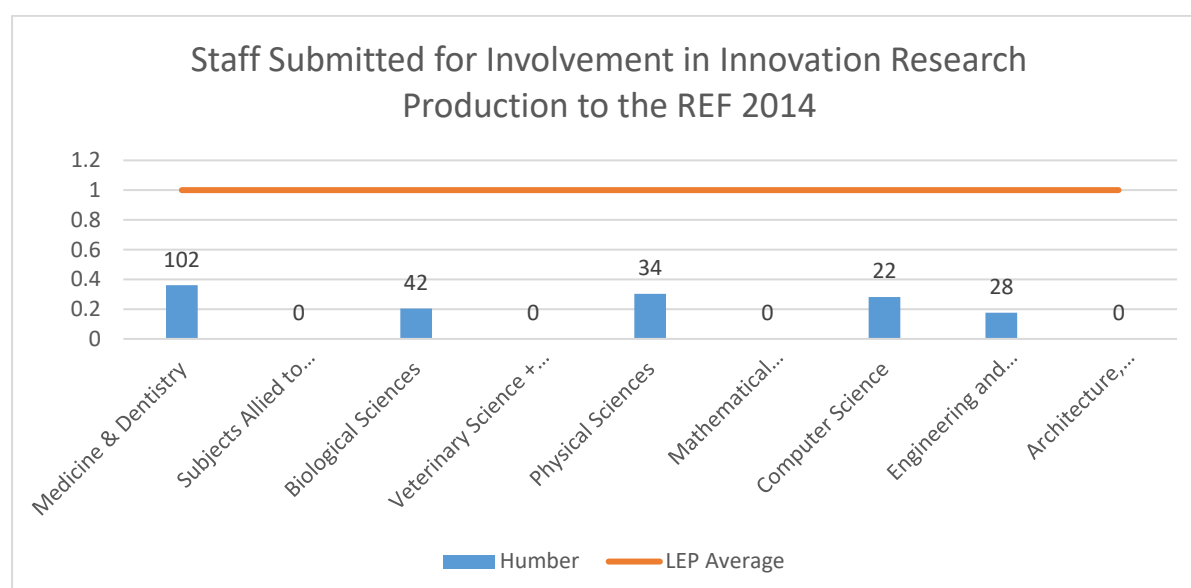


Figure 6: Staff submitted for involvement in innovation research production to the REF 2014 (Source: [Smart Specialisation Hub](#))

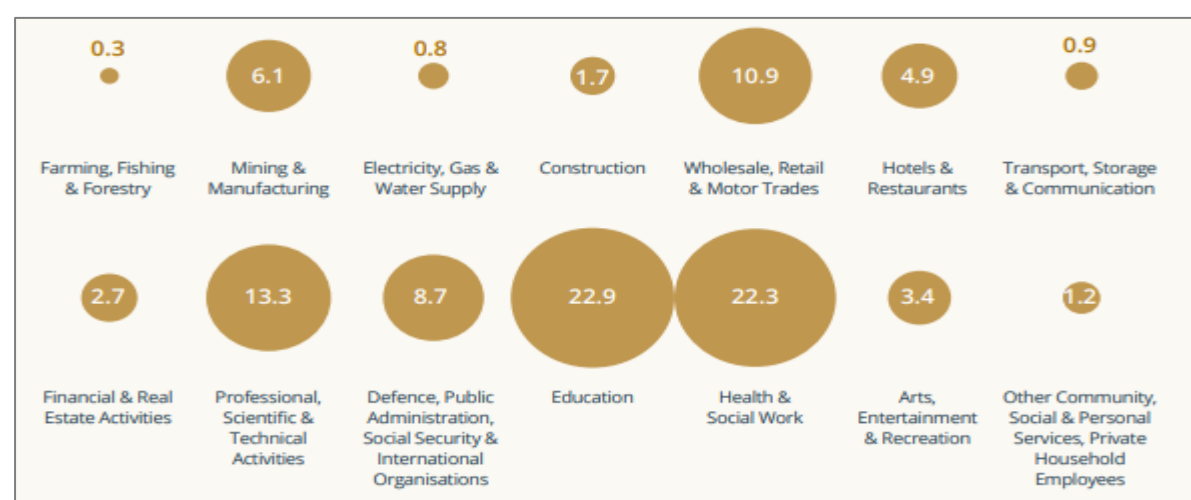


Figure 7: Employment of first degree graduates across industry sectors (%) (Source: [Smart Specialisation Hub](#))

Figure 7 provides a breakdown of employment of First Degree Graduates across industry sectors. The largest sector is Education (22.9%) followed by Health and Social Work (22.3%).

Relative to the LEP average, the HLEP has low numbers in employment in science and technology sectors as shown in Figure 8.

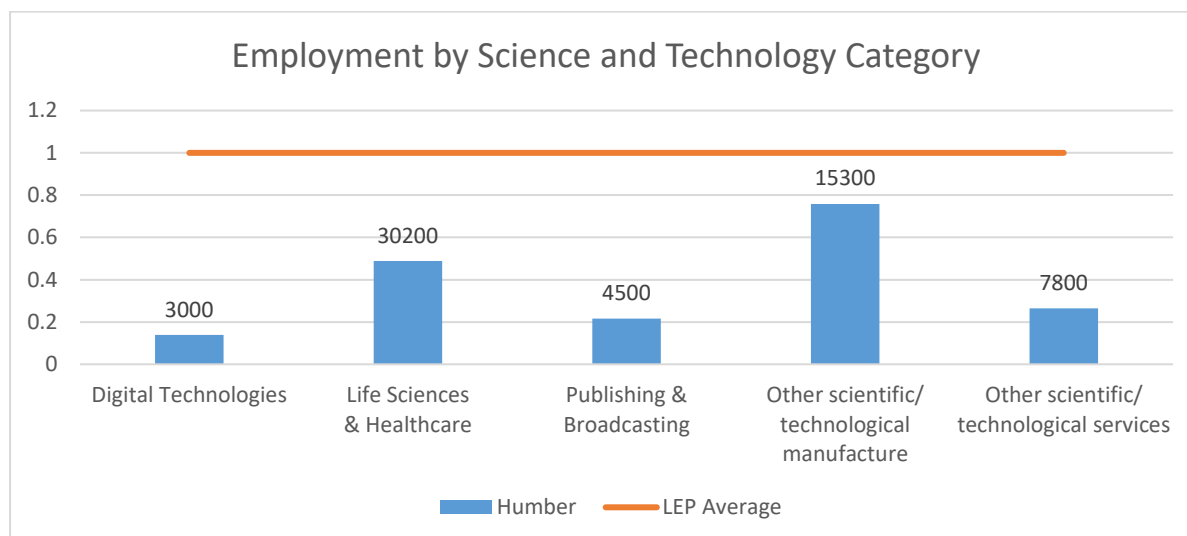


Figure 8: Employment by science and technology category (Source: [Smart Specialisation Hub](#))

## 2. Business

The HLEP's business base currently stands at 31,305 (336 per 10,000 population compared to 442 for the UK in 2018). To reach the national average, the HLEP would need to increase its enterprise stock by 9,876. Business births per 10,000 population for the HLEP is also lower than the national average at 38 compared to 57 in 2018 (see Table 7). In 2018, business births were only just exceeding business deaths but this does show that the HLEP is on a positive upwards trajectory for growing its business base and narrowing the gap between the HLEP and the UK (see Figure 9). Figure 10 shows the proportion of start-ups scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years (2015-18) and survivors scaling £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years (2015-18). On the growth of start-ups, the data shows that the HLEP falls below the English average at 1.7% compared to 2.0%. On the growth of existing businesses, HLEP again falls below the average for England at 7.3% compared to 7.6%. Between 2010-13 and 2015-18, HLEP consistently had a lower high growth firm incidence rate than the UK average (see Figure 11).

	Business stock (2018)	Business stock per 10,000 population	Start-ups (2018) per 10,000 population
UK	2939520	442	57
Humber	31305	336	38

Table 7: Business Stock and Start-ups (Source: ONS Business Demography, 2018)

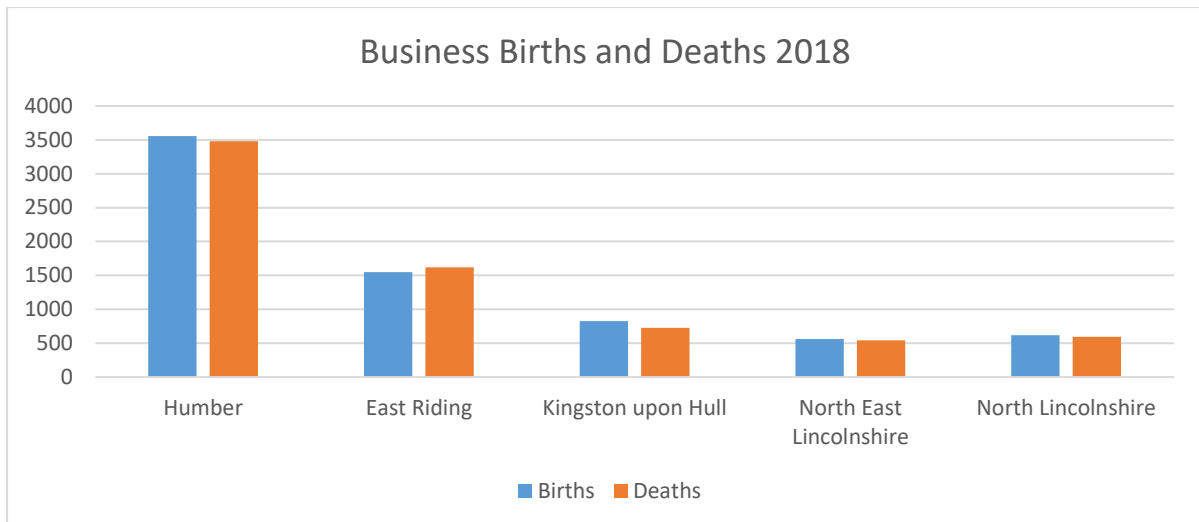


Figure 9: Business Births and Deaths (Source: ONS Business Demography, 2018)

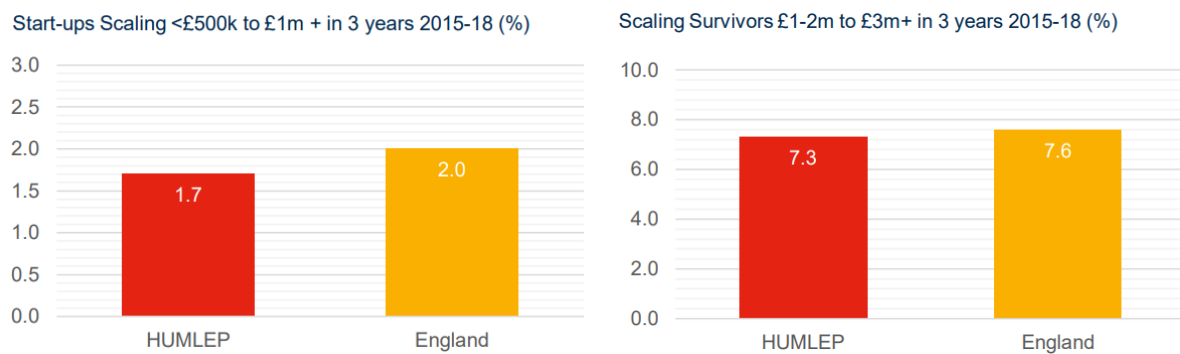


Figure 10: Growth of start-ups scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (Source: [Enterprise Research Centre, 2018](#))

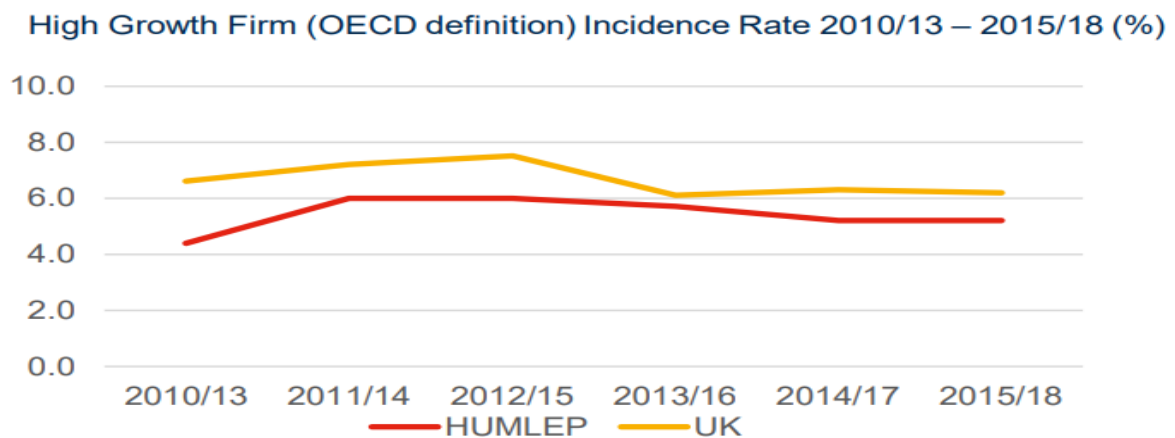


Figure 11: High growth firm incidence rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%) (Source: [Enterprise Research Centre, 2018](#))

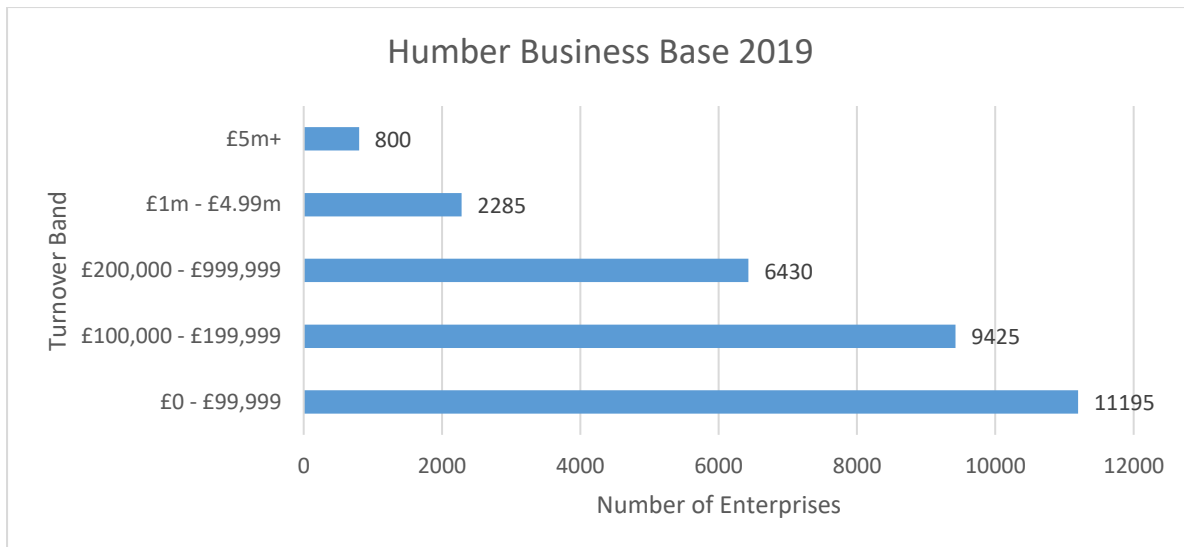


Figure 12: HLEP Business Base 2019 (Source: UK Business Counts – Enterprises by Industry and Turnover Size Band)

	Humber (number)	Humber (%)
Micro (0 to 9)	26390	87.6
Small (10 to 49)	3050	10.1
Medium (50 to 249)	575	1.9
Large (250+)	120	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30130</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 8: Business Counts of Enterprises 2019 (Source: ONS)

Table 8 shows that the vast majority of HLEP businesses enterprises (87.6%) are small firms with 0 to 9 employees. Only 0.4% of enterprise firms in the HLEP employ more than 250 people.

Figure 13 shows job by broad sector for the HLEP and Great Britain. The HLEP has a strong business base focused on 'manufacturing' (17.3% of total employment), 'health' (13.5% of total employment) and 'retail' (9.7% of total employment). Other sectors the HLEP scores higher than the national average on, include: 'education' (8.9%), 'transport and storage' (6.4%), 'public administration and defence' (4.6%), and 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (1.1%).

According to the 2018 Business Local Index (BLI), East Riding of Yorkshire is the highest performing area in the Humber LEP on the overall BLI score (ranking 175 out of 324 authorities) which places it in the middle 20% of local authorities nationally. Kingston upon Hull ranks 241, and therefore ranking in the bottom 40% of authorities, whilst North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire both perform in the bottom 20%.

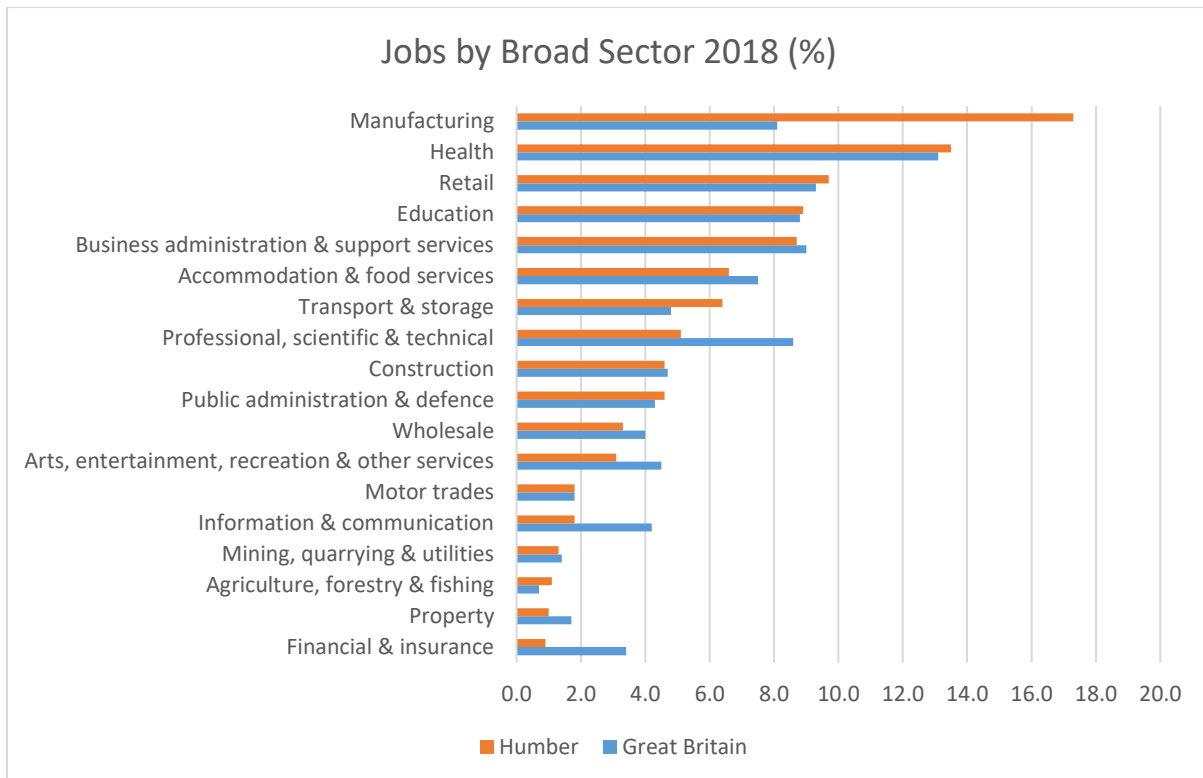


Figure 14: Jobs by broad sector (Source: BRES, 2018)

### 3. Infrastructure

The Humber LEP describes itself as the 'Gateway to Europe' having over 60 ships sailing a week to mainland Europe from the Humber ports, the largest ports in the UK by volume handled. The road and rail networks in the Humber are relatively congestion free and are complemented by a storage and pipeline network that can handle specialist materials and chemicals.

Figure 15 below highlights the Humber LEP's main infrastructure priority projects since the beginning of its existence.



**Rail Gauge:** The Port of Immingham's rail infrastructure was improved by a £15m deal to ensure the line can accommodate wagons carrying 'hi cube' containers.



**A180:** The A180 South Humber Bank Improvement Scheme is Phase 1 of a three stage programme of road and cycle improvements to the A180 in Grimsby and its link roads.



**Cottingham and Orchard Park Flood Alleviation Scheme:** Work is almost complete on a £21.2m scheme to protect homes in Cottingham and Orchard Park from flooding by storing surface runoff.



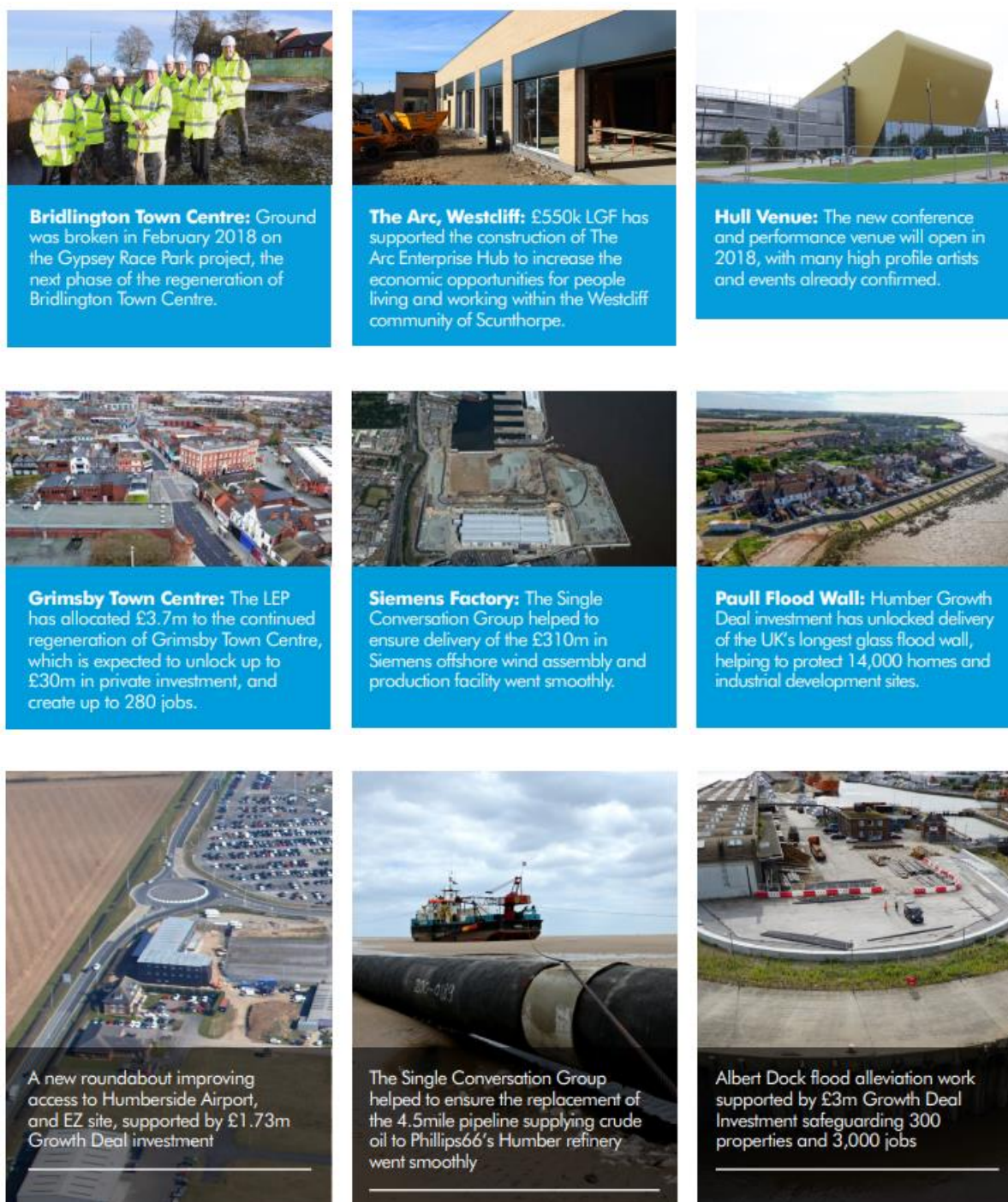


Figure 15: Humber LEP infrastructure priority projects (Source: Humber LEP Annual Reviews, 2015-16 to 2018-19)

The Humber has the largest Enterprise Zone in the country, covering 1,238ha and comprising a package of 30 sites. Many of these are primarily targeting the offshore wind sector, including the Able Marine Energy Park, Green Port Hull, Port of Grimsby and Humberside Airport • As of June 2018, 38 organisations had located on the Humber Enterprise Zone including the Doubletree by Hilton Hotel, the Ron Dearing UTC and Indivior's £23m pharmaceutical research centre, creating 454 new jobs ([Source](#)).

Housing stock in the HLEP has been rising in recent years, as can be seen in Figure 16 below. However, it is rising at a slower pace than the average for England. Between 2017 and 2018, the number of dwellings in the HLEP rose by 0.7% compared to 0.9% for England.



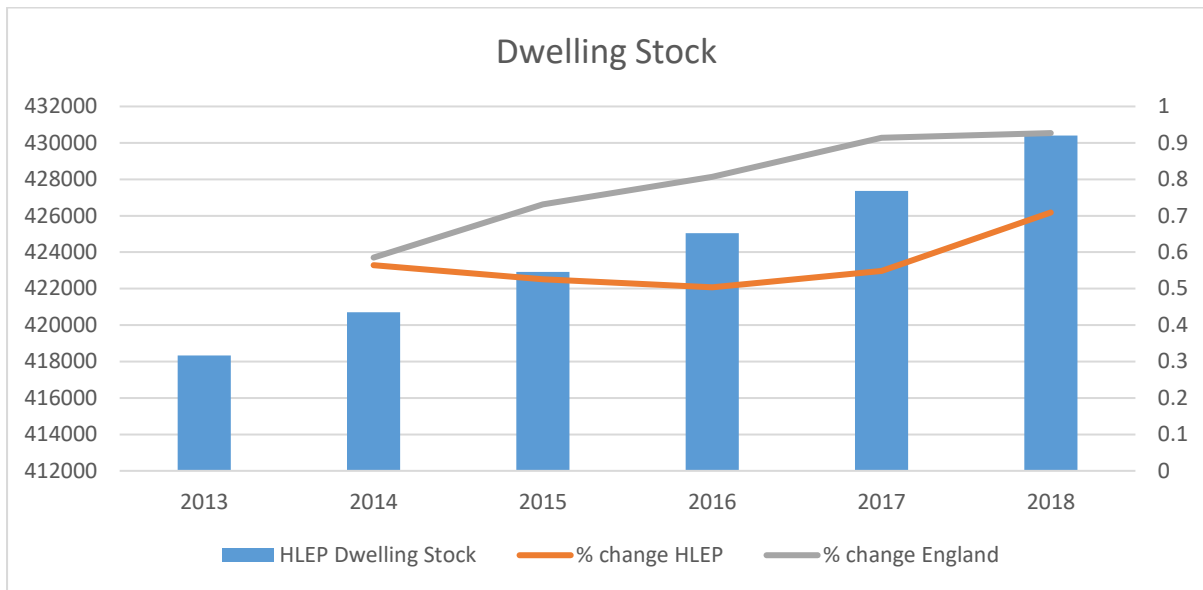


Figure 16: Dwelling Stock (Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018)

Figure 17 shows the ratio of median house prices to median gross annual earnings for each local authority area in the HLEP. Of the four authorities in the Humber LEP area, the affordability ratio was greatest in East Riding of Yorkshire in 2018 at 6.26. This compares to 5.08 in North East Lincolnshire, 4.95 in North Lincolnshire and 4.85 in Kingston upon Hull. Overall, between 2013 and 2018 housing costs in the HLEP local authority areas were increasing faster than local salaries. However, this upwards trend took a slight dip between 2017 and 2018 in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North East Lincolnshire.

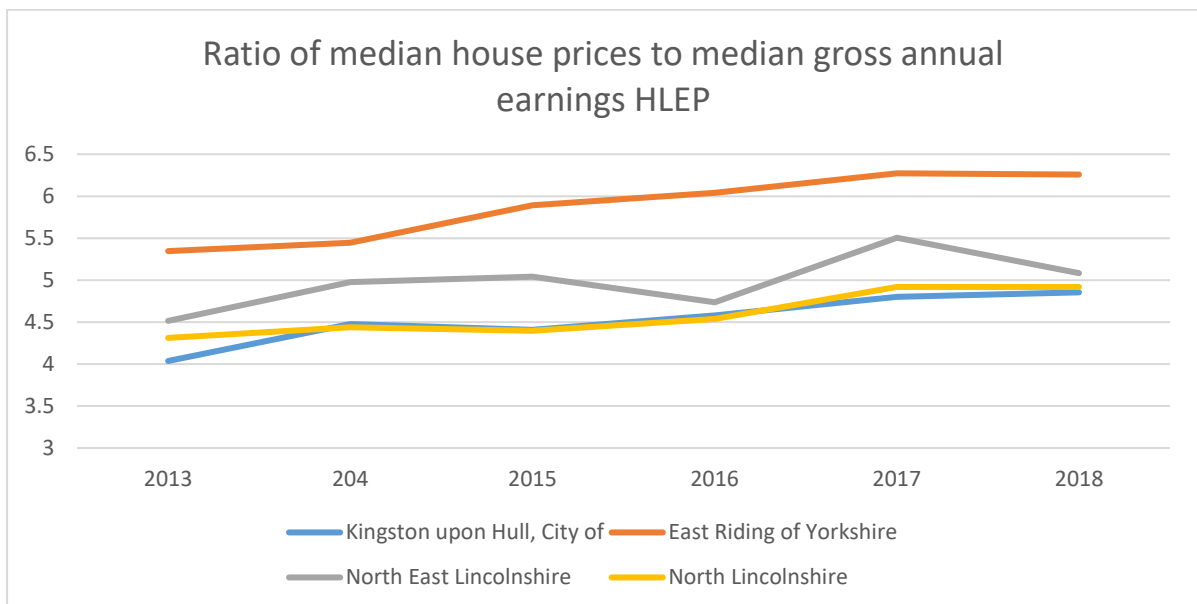


Figure 17: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings in the HLEP

The HLEP benefits from better than average broadband connectivity, with 56.3% of total connections receiving superfast broadband (> 30 Mbps) compared to 55.3% for the UK.

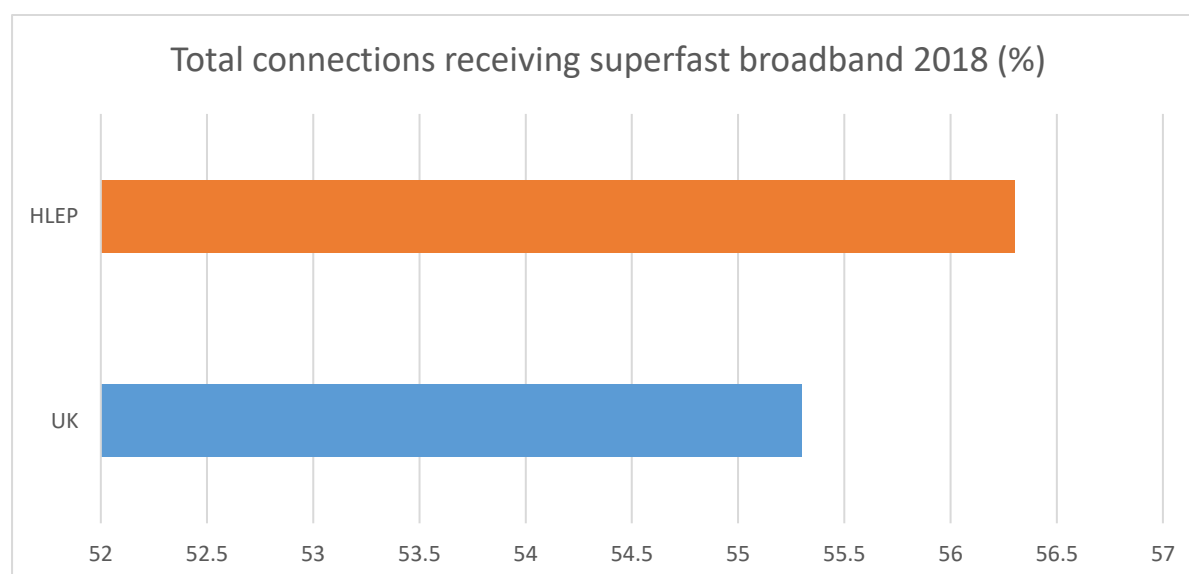


Figure 18: Total connections receiving superfast broadband (Source: OFCOM, Connected Nations 2018)

#### 4. People

	HLEP	HLEP (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people aged 16-64	566800	60.8	62.7
Economically Active	453100	78.1	78.9
In Employment	430100	74.0	75.7
Employees	374700	65.1	64.7
Self Employed	53300	8.6	10.8
Unemployed	23700	5.2	3.9

Table 8: Working age population, employment and unemployment 2018 (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey)

	HLEP (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4+	29.8	39.3
NVQ3+	50.4	57.8
NVQ2+	70.2	74.9
NVQ1+	83.0	85.4
Other Qualifications	7.4	6.8
No Qualifications	9.6	7.8

Table 9: Qualifications 2018 (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey)

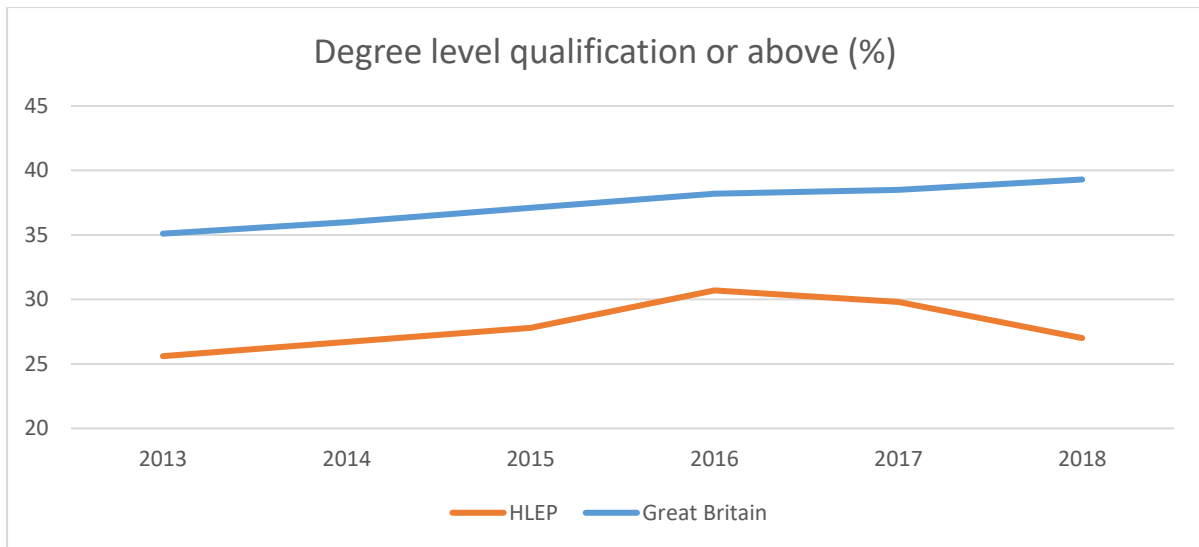


Figure 19: Population aged 16-64 with NVQ4+ qualifications (Source: ONS)

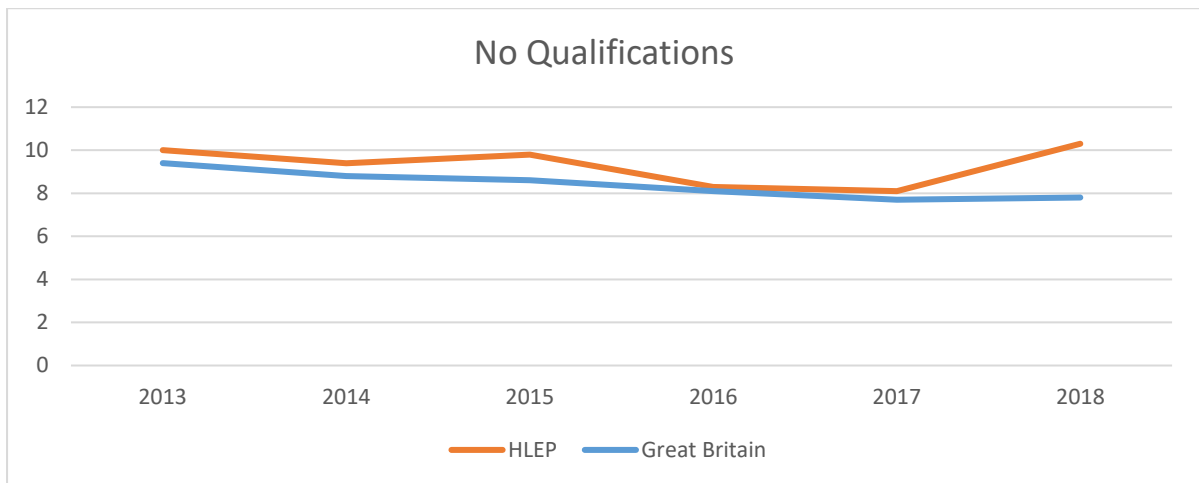


Figure 20: Population aged 16-64 with no qualifications (Source: ONS)

In terms of graduate destinations, many students graduating from the Humber choose to take up jobs outside the region. While it is estimated around half of students stay in the Humber area (based on the migration patterns of 20-22 year olds), other common destinations for graduates (20-22 year olds) include: Leeds (300 graduates moving from the Humber each year), London (200), Sheffield (190), York (130), Lincoln (130), Manchester (120) and Newcastle (110). Areas from which graduates are attracted to the Humber area from other areas after they graduate include York (190 graduates), Lincoln (130), Scarborough (75) and Nottingham (50). Data from the University of Hull on their leavers' destinations finds that 57% find employment within the Yorkshire and Humber region. Other common destinations include London (9%), North West England (6%) and the East Midlands (6%). The University has seen increasing rates of graduates going on to 'Positive Destinations' (i.e. professional/technical employment or postgraduate study), with this accounting for 73% of graduates (a 6% point increase since 2013/14) ([Source: ONS Local Area Migration Statistics, 2018; Graduate Employability at the University of Hull - Destination of Leavers from HE Survey, 2016](#)).

## 5. Place

The arts and entertainment sector has emerged as a sector strength for the Humber in comparison to the national average. As a sector there are 1,970 businesses in the Humber employing 14,250 people. This relative strengthening of this sector is linked to Hull being the UK City of Culture in 2017 and the range of activities associated with this. This is supported by the findings for the University of Hull's (2018) *Cultural transformations: The impacts of Hull City of Culture 2017* which estimates nearly 800 new jobs were generated in creative and visitor economy sectors between 2013-2016.

The HLEP is an area with high levels of deprivation. According to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for England, 28.6% of the HLEP falls within the 20% more deprived areas nationally. In contrast, 16.6% of the HLEP falls within the 20% least deprived areas (see Table 10). The distribution of deprivation in the HLEP is shown in Figure 21. Kingston upon Hull is the 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England based on IMD 2019 score and the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.

2019 IMD		
	No.	%
10% most deprived	131 (out of 583 LSOAs)	22.5%
20% most deprived	167 (out of 583 LSOAs)	28.6%
10% least deprived	48 (out of 583 LSOAs)	8.2%
20% least deprived	97 (out of 583 LSOAs)	16.6%

Table 10: 10% and 20% most and least deprived areas in the Humber (Source: IMD 2019)

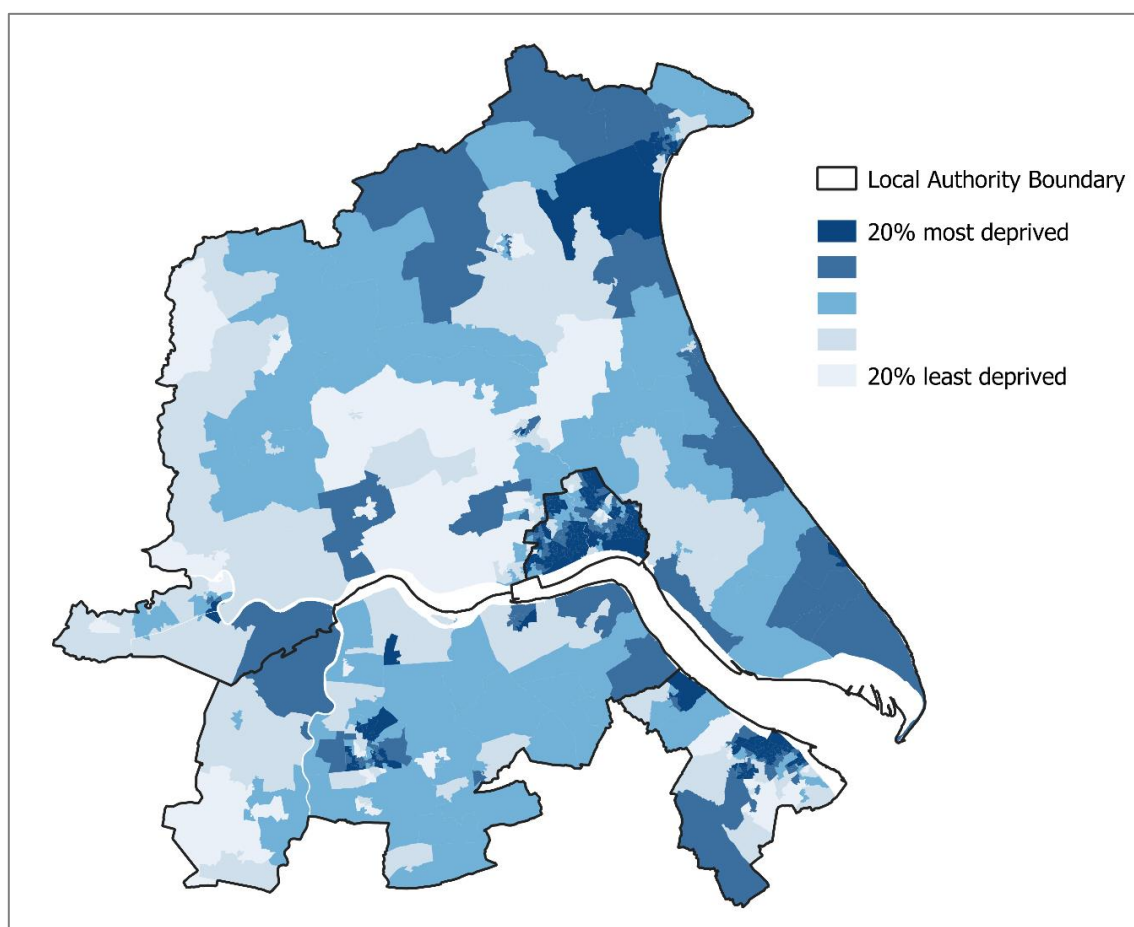


Figure 21: Deprivation in the HLEP (Source: IMD 2019)

## 6. Environment

Industry across the Humber Estuary emits 12.4MtCO<sub>2</sub> per annum, or 13.9 tonnes per Humber resident – over twice the national average. The Humber’s industrial cluster emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than any other UK cluster (30% more than the next largest). Paradoxically, the region is vulnerable to the associated climate impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, with the second highest flood risk in the country after the Thames Estuary. The Humber’s cluster of energy-intensive industries create products that the wider economy and society depend on, including steel, petrol, chemicals, plastics and cement. These are strategically important to the UK. However, through these processes the Humber emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than anywhere else in the country (Source: [Humber Clean Growth Local White Paper 2019](#))

In 2017, Humber LEP produced 13.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita, above the England average of 5.1 (see Table 11). Compared to 2016, Humber has reduced emissions per capita by 3.6%. England’s overall emissions per capita decreased by 5.6%.

	2016 per capita emissions	2017 per capita emissions	2016-17 per capita emissions change (%)
England	5.4	5.1	-5.6%
<b>Humber</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>

Table 11: 2016-17 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy)

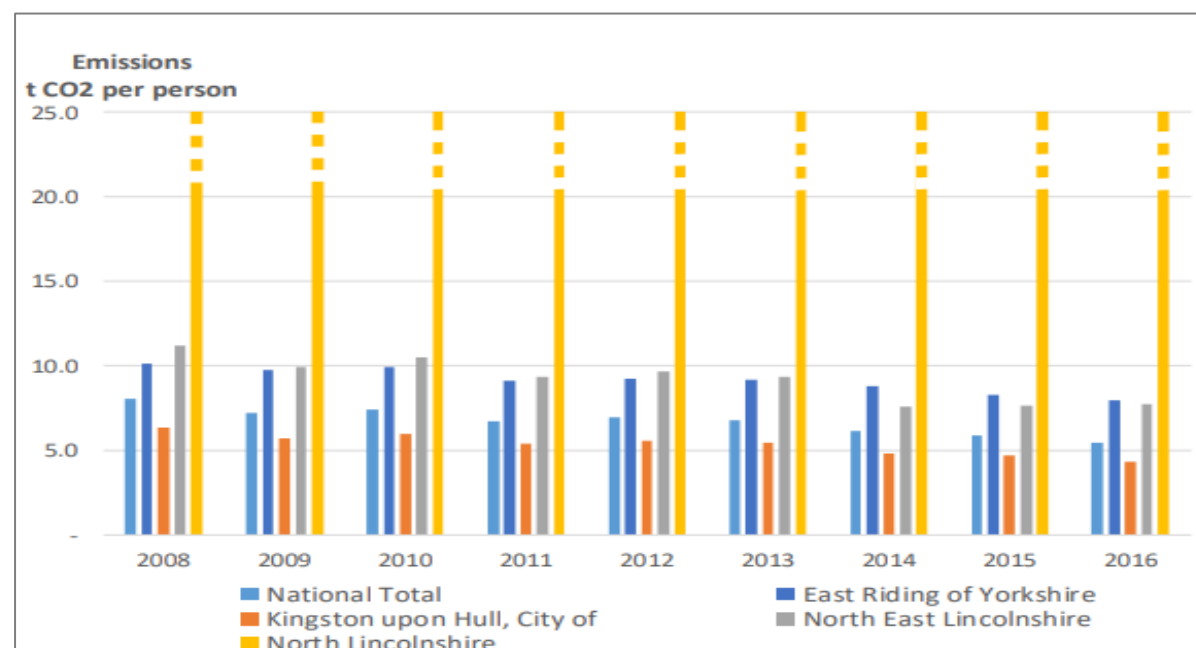


Figure 22: Comparison of per capita emissions across the Humber region (Source: [Humber Local Energy Strategy](#))

The Humber generates a significant part of the UK’s energy and is leading in the deployment of renewables, especially offshore wind power. The area is central to the further roll-out of offshore wind in the North Sea and hosts the largest wind farm under construction in the world.

## Clean Growth in the Humber

The Humber is home to the UK's busiest cargo port in the UK –  
**1/3** and **1/4**  
of the UK's coal  
is imported and landed there

The region creates the most CO<sub>2</sub> in the UK at  
**12.6 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>** per year

The region wants to meet their carbon budget by 2032 by reducing emissions to less than  
**9 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>**

The same as taking  
**2.9 million**  
cars off the road

Achieving the 2032 carbon budget will create  
**20,570 jobs**  
in the region through a pipeline of activities costing  
**£6.75 billion**

### How will this be achieved?

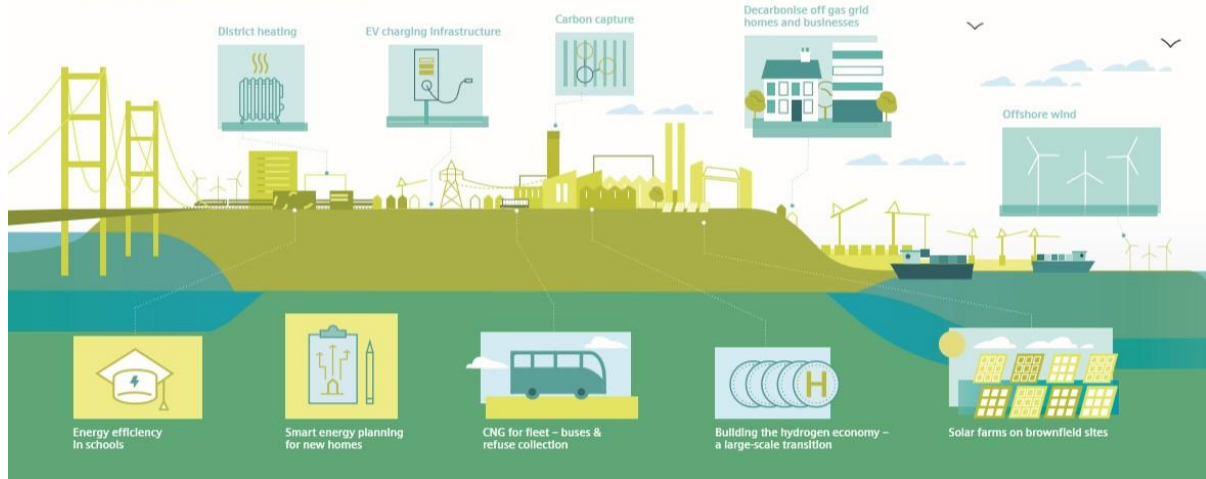


Figure 23: HELP's Energy Strategy (Source: [Humber LEP Energy Strategy](#))

## Appendix A - Governance Structure

Board/group	Remit	Financial responsibilities	Membership
<b><u>Humber LEP Board</u></b> *	Humber-level economic strategy and sets priorities for funding within its remit; oversees the sub-boards and all aspects of the LEP's work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes decisions on the LEP's core operational budget</li> <li>• Makes decisions on adding LGF projects to the programme and pipeline, and other programme-related issues</li> <li>• Makes recommendations to the Humber Leadership Board to commit funding to LGF projects, after considering sub-board advice</li> <li>• Makes decisions on Business Loan Fund projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector Chair</li> <li>• Deputy Chair</li> <li>• At least two thirds private sector members<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• 4 local authority leaders/portfolio holders</li> <li>• University of Hull representative</li> <li>• Further education representative</li> <li>• Nominated SME representative</li> <li>• Maximum 20 members (plus up to 5 co-optees on a one-year basis)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Business Development Board</u></b> *	Business support, access to finance, international trade, marketing the Humber for trade and investment, business engagement, key sectors and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes decisions on operational funding delegated to it by the LEP Board</li> <li>• Makes recommendations to the LEP Board on committing funding to LGF projects</li> <li>• Makes recommendations to the LEP Board on adding LGF projects to the programme and pipeline</li> <li>• Makes strategic decisions on the Growth Hub programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector chair</li> <li>• Private sector members</li> <li>• 2 local authority portfolio holders</li> <li>• 1 university and 1 further education representative</li> </ul>
<b><u>Employment &amp; Skills Board</u></b> *	Education, skills and training at all levels; engaging with and influencing schools, colleges, training providers and universities; careers education, information, advice and guidance; and unemployment support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes decisions on operational funding delegated to it by the LEP Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector chair</li> <li>• Employer members</li> <li>• Provider members</li> <li>• 2 local authority members</li> <li>• DWP representative</li> </ul> <p>(To be updated in line with SAP guidance during 2019/20)</p>

<b><u>Investment &amp; Regulation Board</u></b> *	Infrastructure, such as transport, housing, energy, digital communications and flood defences; site development including Enterprise Zones; and regulation through statutory agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes decisions on operational funding delegated to it by the LEP Board</li> <li>• Makes recommendations to the LEP Board on committing funding to LGF projects</li> <li>• Makes recommendations to the LEP Board on adding LGF projects to the programme and pipeline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authority chair</li> <li>• 4 local authority members (including chair)</li> <li>• 4 statutory agency members</li> <li>• 4 private sector members</li> </ul>
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Source: <https://www.humberlep.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Humber-LEP-Assurance-Framework-2019-20.pdf>



## Appendix B – Summary of HLEP Deals and Strategies

Policy	Description
Humber Growth Deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LEP has invested City Deal and Local Growth Deal (LGF) monies in skills capital improvements aligned to sector growth areas and focused on improving and growing provision of STEM skills. This has resulted in over 12,000 additional students taking STEM-related courses.</li> </ul>
Hull and Humber City Deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed in 2013, this gave the Humber LEP new freedoms and flexibilities on skills and planning, as well as £10m investment. This was used to support the Humber Centre of Excellence for Energy Skills, develop the Springboard Programme to reduce youth unemployment, the further development of FE estates, and deliver the LEP's Growth Hub.</li> </ul>
National Offshore Wind Sector Deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details commitment to increase UK content to 60% by 2030 and a £250m investment in the UK supply chain.</li> <li>Sets out ambitions to strengthen links between employers and higher-level technical training providers to develop a sector-wide standardised curriculum and prepare for the introduction of T Levels. States there will also be greater collaboration between industry and universities to support a higher skilled and inclusive workforce.</li> </ul>
Humber Industrial Strategy Prospectus, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out the Humber's ambitions to grow into the future. The Humber is expected to focus around four key sector areas, including clean energy, engineering &amp; assembly, energy intensive &amp; continuous process and enabling services (including ports &amp; logistics and digital &amp; professional). The principal focus is to accelerate clean growth on the Energy Estuary, with the Humber becoming a net-zero carbon industrial economy by 2040.</li> <li>The LEP is committed to building the Humber's skills profile and encouraging greater inclusion across the four key sectors, through the 'People' pillar of productivity. To date the LEP has used ESF investment to enable programmes which assist young people and adults to participate in economic activity. This includes targeted programmes for young people and improving productivity for those in work via the Skills Support for the Workforce Programme, which has so far upskilled over 6,350 SME employees.</li> </ul>
Enterprise Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Humber has the largest Enterprise Zone in the country, covering 1,238ha and comprising a package of 30 sites. Many of these are primarily targeting the offshore wind sector, including the Able Marine Energy Park, Green Port Hull, Port of Grimsby and Humberside Airport</li> <li>As of June 2018, 38 organisations had located on the Humber Enterprise Zone including the Doubletree by Hilton Hotel, the Ron Dearing UTC and Indivior's £23m pharmaceutical research centre, creating 454 new jobs.</li> </ul>
Northern Powerhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Northern Powerhouse is driving forward its ambitions for devolved powers and budgets to local areas in the North to invest in skills, innovation, transport and culture.</li> <li>The 1<sup>st</sup> ever Northern Powerhouse Decarbonisation and Energy conference is set to be held in Hull in November 2019, reflecting the perceived strength of the sector within the Northern Powerhouse area. 700 + delegates are expected to attend.</li> </ul>

Review of the Humber Strategic Economic Plan, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out ambitions to maximise the Humber's potential, economic resilience and develop key sector strengths, focusing on the Energy Estuary. Other important sectors for the economy include: ports and logistics, chemicals, engineering and manufacturing, creative and digital, food and the visitor economy.</li> <li>The Humber identifies employment and skills as one of five 'strategic enablers'. The Hull &amp; Humber City Deal invested £1.124m to improve facilities in five Further Education Colleges in the region – most of which were linked to STEM and renewable energy technology.</li> <li>The Humber ESIF programme has invested in activities to support a skilled and productive workforce in the Humber. These include supporting people into the labour market as well as up-skilling those currently in work. The Humber LEP area ESIF strategy highlighted the use of Community Led Local Development to engage with the hardest to reach groups as a priority for investment.</li> </ul>
Innovation in the Humber, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The report aims to understand the Humber's contribution to innovative activity in support of the development of the Local Industrial Strategy. A number of R&amp;D centres and collaborative partnerships are identified as important for innovation, mainly concentrated in Hull with others on the South Humber Bank, Scunthorpe and Grimsby.</li> <li>Evidence shows Y&amp;H region generates proportionally smaller Innovate UK funded projects (£266,464 against the national average project size of £337,599). The Humber sub-region falls below the regional average (£174,443 against £266,464) and generating just 7.36% of funded Innovate UK applications within Y&amp;H.</li> </ul>
The Humber Skills Commission , 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Humber LEP Skills Commission 'Lifting the Lid' looked at the challenges, issue and barriers that the Humber faces in respect of skills, to review employment and skill initiatives and recommend how the Humber should take advantage of opportunities arising from national skills policy. The findings are linked to the outcomes in the Employment and Skills Strategy.</li> <li>The report identifies the following as areas to address in the Humber: skill shortages in the manufacturing / engineering and renewable energy sectors, CEIAG refocus, promotion of apprenticeships, involvement of employers in schools / colleges, upskilling the workforce, and tackling youth unemployment.</li> </ul>
Employment and Skills Strategy, 2014-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LEP is committed to deliver a skilled, motivated and productive workforce to drive economic growth and sustainability for the Humber region, which will help drive regeneration and innovation.</li> <li>Seven priorities outlined: Raising employer commitment and investment in skills at all levels; Fostering an inclusive, LEP-wide approach with all key stakeholders; Influencing provision to better meet local economic need; Improving the quality, accessibility and dissemination of labour market information and careers education, information, advice and guidance (CEIAG); Supporting people in finding and sustaining employment, in progressing their own enterprises; Maximising the use of funding, including capital, to develop excellent learning environments and facilities, leading to a more highly skilled current and future workforce; Extending residents aspirations to gain higher level academic and vocational skills, including progression to HE.</li> </ul>



East Riding Economic Strategy 2018-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out ambitions to become a competitive and resilient low carbon economy that supports sustainable and inclusive growth</li> <li>• Four overarching priorities: business growth; lifelong learning; quality locations; sustainable economy. Priority 2 (lifelong learning) will support pathways to progression, improve learning and employment outcomes and develop a skilled and productive workforce.</li> <li>• East Riding LA (along with all the Humber LAs) champions the combined Humber Gold Standard / Quality in Careers Standard and deliver high quality CEIAG for young people, broaden STEM participation via the Education and Skills Partnership and support the renewable energy sector through the Green Port 'Employment &amp; Skills' strand.</li> </ul>
Hull City Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched in 2013, the City Plan aims to create 7,500 jobs for local people through various projects and investments. It sets out Hull's ambition to become a gateway to Europe and an integral part of the Northern Powerhouse of cities.</li> <li>• Focusing on inclusive growth, the Plan has helped to support: a city-wide coherent education system, building entrepreneurial skills / attitudes among young people, and improving access to good jobs, training and skills development.</li> <li>• Green Port Hull – beneficiary of significant Regional Growth Fund funding secured to establish Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire as a world class centre for renewable energy; now home to Siemens Gamesa turbine manufacture facility.</li> </ul>
North Lincolnshire Economic Growth Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy looks to increase productivity, create higher level skills, higher level jobs, increase employment and improve infrastructure across North Lincolnshire. This was developed in response to the UK's Industrial Strategy.</li> <li>• Two of the ten 'ideas' for growth are directly aligned to employment and skills: lifelong integration of skills and development (idea 7); and the University Campus North Lincolnshire – providing higher level skills (idea 8). To achieve these outcomes, the LA plans to use devolved budgets to push the skills agenda, support devolving administration of the Apprenticeship Levy and use capital funding to develop a multi-university campus.</li> </ul>
North East Lincolnshire Economic Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy sets out priority aspirations to: encourage businesses to invest and grow, support entrepreneurship, have a skilled and productive workforce which can access fulfilling / well-paid jobs, build world-class infrastructure and ensure young people have aspirations which hold no bounds.</li> <li>• The LA focusses on improving the educational attainment of young people and preparing them more effectively for the world of work; developing better career pathways including Apprenticeships and other vocational/academic learning; improving the quality and relevance of training for unemployed adults; and encouraging more employers to invest in upskilling their workforce.</li> <li>• The Council and its partners have developed a Skills Strategy to address these challenges.</li> <li>• 8,800 new jobs and nearly 10,000 new homes will be delivered in Greater Grimsby as part of the Stage 1 Town Deal worth £67 million</li> </ul>