



**Notice of a public meeting of
Corporate and Scrutiny Management Policy and Scrutiny
Committee**

- To:** Councillors Levene (Chair), Fenton, Galvin (Vice-Chair), Crisp, D'Agorne, Gates, Lisle, Reid and Williams
- Date:** Monday, 13 June 2016
- Time:** 5.30 pm
- Venue:** The Thornton Room - Ground Floor, West Offices (G039)

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point, Members are asked to declare:

- any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests
- any prejudicial interests or
- any disclosable pecuniary interests

which they may have in respect of business on this agenda.

2. Minutes (Pages 1 - 12)

To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 9 May 2016.

3. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak can do so. The deadline for registering is **5.00pm on Friday 10 June 2016**. Members of the public can

Speak on agenda items or matters within the remit of the Committee.

To register to speak please contact the Democracy Officer for the meeting, on the details at the foot of the agenda.

Filming, Recording or Webcasting Meetings

Please note this meeting may be filmed and webcast or audio recorded and that includes any registered public speakers, who have given their permission. The broadcast can be viewed at <http://www.york.gov.uk/webcasts> or, if sound recorded, this will be uploaded onto the Council's website following the meeting.

Residents are welcome to photograph, film or record Councillors and Officers at all meetings open to the press and public. This includes the use of social media reporting, i.e. tweeting. Anyone wishing to film, record or take photos at any public meeting should contact the Democracy Officer (whose contact details are at the foot of this agenda) in advance of the meeting.

The Council's protocol on Webcasting, Filming & Recording of Meetings ensures that these practices are carried out in a manner both respectful to the conduct of the meeting and all those present. It can be viewed at https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/6453/protocol_for_webcasting_filming_and_recording_council_meetingspdf

4. Attendance of Executive Leader and Deputy Leader

The Executive Leader and Deputy Leader have been invited to attend the meeting to outline their priorities and challenges for 2016-2017.

5. Schedule of Petitions (Pages 13 - 22)

This report provides the committee with details of new petitions received to date, together with those considered by the Executive or relevant Executive Member/Officer since the last meeting of the committee. Members are asked to consider the petitions received and actions reported, and agree an appropriate course of action in each case.

6. Pre-Decision Report - Guildhall Project (Pages 23 - 56)

The purpose of this report is to present the latest progress on the development of the Guildhall complex to allow for pre-decision scrutiny ahead of a report being presented to July's Executive seeking approval to proceed with project delivery.

7. Draft Annual Scrutiny Report 2015-16 (Pages 57 - 68)

Members are asked to give consideration to the draft Annual Scrutiny Report, which covers the period between June 2015 and May 2016, prior to the report being presented to Full Council.

8. Ideas for Potential Topics for Review in this Municipal Year including potential review of elements of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) motion to support the work of One Planet York (Pages 69 - 102)

Members are asked to put forward suggestions for potential topics for review in this municipal year.

Members are also asked to consider a potential review of elements of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) motion to support the work of One Planet York.

9. Work Plan 2016-17 (Pages 103 - 104)

Members are asked to give consideration to the committee's draft work plan for 2016-17.

10. Any Other Business

Any other business which the Chair decides is urgent.

Democracy Officer:

Name: Jayne Carr

Contact Details:

Telephone – (01904) 552030

Email – jayne.carr@york.gov.uk

For more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting:

- Registering to speak
- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports and
- For receiving reports in other formats

Contact details are set out above.

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

এই তথ্য আপনার নিজের ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

Ta informacja może być dostarczona w twoim własnym języku. (Polish)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

یہ معلومات آپ کی اپنی زبان (بولی) میں بھی مہیا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ (Urdu)

 **(01904) 551550**

City Of York Council

Committee Minutes

Meeting	Corporate and Scrutiny Management Policy and Scrutiny Committee
Date	9 May 2016
Present	Councillors Levene (Chair), Fenton, Flinders, Galvin (Vice-Chair), Gates, Lisle, Reid, Williams and D'Agorne (Substitute for Councillor Kramm)
In attendance	Councillor Cuthbertson Councillor Craghill
Apologies	Councillor Kramm

Part A - Matters Dealt with Under Delegated Powers

51. Declarations of Interest

Members were asked to declare any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests, any prejudicial interests or any disclosable pecuniary interests which they might have in respect of business on the agenda. No additional interests were declared.

52. Minutes

Resolved: That the minutes of the meeting held on 7 March 2016 be approved as a correct record and then signed by the Chair.

53. Public Participation

It was reported that there had been four registrations to speak at the meeting under the Council's Public Participation Scheme and that two Members of Council had also registered to speak. The speakers spoke in respect of agenda item 6 – Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) – Motion referred by Council.

Ms Sally Brooks spoke in support of the motion. She detailed some of the implications of TTIP and drew attention to an independent study that had been published. She stated that TTIP would have limited economic benefits and significant costs. Ms Brooks informed Members that it was possible that TTIP may be delayed but that this was not a reason for complacency and she urged Members to support the motion.

Ms Ginnie Shaw stated that she was speaking in support of the motion as she believed that TTIP would have health and environmental implications and would undermine local democracy. It was currently possible to take into account environmental and social implications when procuring goods and services but this would not be the case under TTIP.

Mr John Heawood asked Members to further investigate the implications of TTIP. The Council was committed to supporting York's SMEs and they would be vulnerable to the implications of TTIP. Mr Heawood asked Members to support at least the investigative part of the motion.

Ms Hazel Palmer stated that she supported the TTIP motion. She drew Members' attention to the implications for human, animal and plant life. She stated that she was also concerned that TTIP would do nothing to support climate protection.

Councillor Ian Cuthbertson explained why the motion had been referred by Council to scrutiny. Although TTIP would have some advantages there would also be problems, including the possibility of job losses. Councillor Cuthbertson stated that there was an option for Council to take a campaigning role. Members' attention was drawn to the possible implications on local food and the supply chain. Councillor Cuthbertson urged Members to take a longer term view on this issue and suggested that this could be tied in with the Economic Strategy.

Councillor Denise Craghill stated that TTIP was a significant concern for local government. The first part of the motion asked Council to write to a number of people and requested a more detailed assessment. Councillor Craghill stated that she hoped that the Committee would refer this element back to Full Council. She stated that the Committee could ask that the letters be sent prior to any assessment being carried out by officers. There was, however, a need for a proper assessment to be carried out regarding the implications for York. It might

also be appropriate for the treasury management team to consider the implications of TTIP. Councillor Craghill stated that elements of local democracy had been threatened. She suggested that part of the motion be referred to a cross-committee task group for further consideration.

54. Schedule of Petitions

Members considered a report which provided the Committee with details of new petitions received to date, together with those considered by the Executive or relevant Executive Member/officer since the last meeting of the Committee. Members were asked to consider the petitions received and actions reported, and agree an appropriate course of action in each case.

Referring to petition 37 – York Art Gallery, Members noted that the Learning and Culture Policy and Scrutiny Committee had instigated a scrutiny view to assist in the establishment of new legal framework for the relationship between City of York Council and York Museums Trust. Concerns previously raised regarding the charging plans had also been considered as part of this scrutiny review. Members agreed that the Learning and Culture Policy and Scrutiny Committee should be made aware that the petition had been received.¹

Referring to petition 46 – Ban Lettings Boards, Members expressed concern that no date had yet been agreed as to when the matter would be considered by the Executive Member for Transport and Planning. Members requested that they receive an update on the situation.²

Resolved: That the report be noted.

Reason: To ensure the Committee carries out its new requirements in relation to petitions.

Action Required

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Notify Chair of Learning and Culture Policy and Scrutiny Committee | JP |
| 2. Email Members with update on the present position | JP |

55. City of York Digital Inclusion

Members received a presentation on progress in the implementation of My Account system and digital inclusion. *[A copy of the presentation is included with the online agenda papers for the meeting].*

Members agreed that the committee had a role to play in supporting the work that would be taking place to help the Council achieve its target of 70% take up of digital services across three years for those customers with internet access. ¹

Members commented on the need to ensure that the digital services were user-friendly and accessible and that appropriate arrangements remained in place for residents who were not able to access services on-line.

Resolved: (i) That the update on digital inclusion be noted.

(ii) That further consideration be given as to how the committee could monitor the 70% take up target, as part of its work plan for 2016/17.

Reason: To ensure that the committee can monitor the progress in the implementation of digital services.

Action Required

1. Consider as part of the committee's work plan

SE

56. Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership - Motion Referred by Council

[See also Part B minute]

Members considered a report which presented information on the implications of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). The report was in response to the motion submitted by Councillor D'Agorne to Full Council on 24 March 2016, and Council's decision to refer the motion to Corporate and Scrutiny Management Policy and Scrutiny Committee for further consideration. The wording of the motion was detailed in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the report.

Members considered the following options:

- (i) Agree not to proceed any further with the motion in light of the potential resource implications (as outlined in paragraph 27 of the report) and the assessment of the impact of undertaking a review set out in the report.
- (ii) Agree to proceed with a specific review and remit to be identified; or
- (iii) Propose an alternative way forward.

The Chair asked Members to consider how best the motion should be dealt with, rather than considering issues in respect of TTIP itself at this stage.

Councillor D'Agorne outlined a proposed way forward whereby part of the motion would be referred directly back to Full Council for consideration at the meeting in July 2016 but arrangements could also be put in place to allow a cross-party scrutiny of the more local implications.

Acknowledging the concerns that had been raised by speakers under the Public Participation item on the agenda, Councillor Galvin moved, and Councillor Flinders seconded, a motion that the committee write to Ministers requesting that the views that had been expressed be taken into consideration but that no further action be taken beyond this.

On being put to the vote the motion fell.

Councillor Levene then moved and Councillor Williams seconded that the following recommendation be referred back to Council:

“Council notes that:

- *The European Union (EU) and the USA launched negotiations in July 2013 on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP);*
- *Negotiations continue, seeking to protect international investors, harmonise standards, reduce tariffs and open new markets throughout the EU and USA;*
- *Services within TTIP includes not just private but also public services;*
- *There has been no assessment of the potential impact on local authorities and their services;*
- *There has been no scrutiny or consultation with City of York Council or other local government representatives such as the Local Government Association (LGA) and our*

local MPs for York Central or York Outer are also unable to scrutinise the negotiating documents;

- *Our twin municipality of Munster in Germany passed a resolution in 2014 to reject TTIP;*
- *Our twin municipality of Dijon in France passed a resolution in 2014 to ask for the full involvement of local authorities in free trade negotiations and public disclosure of all texts on the TTIP negotiations.*

Council believes that:

- *TTIP could have a significant impact on local services, employment, suppliers and decision-making;*
- *A thorough impact assessment of TTIP on local authorities must be carried out before the negotiations can be concluded;*
- *The proposed Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism has been used by corporations to overturn democratic decisions by all levels of governments at significant public cost. Local decision-making must be protected from ISDS;*
- *The EU's food, environmental and labour standards are better than those in the US and TTIP negotiations must raise and not lower these standards across the EU and USA;*
- *Sourcing supplies and employment locally is important to strengthening local economies and meeting local needs. TTIP must not impact on local authorities' ability to act in the best interests of their communities.*

Council resolves:

That appropriate officers report to the Executive analysing the potential impact of TTIP upon the Council and its services, with a view to:

Writing to the Secretary of State for the Environment and Local Government, the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills, the MPs for York Central and York Outer and all Yorkshire and the Humber MEPs, as well as the Local Government Association, raising the serious concerns of the City of York Council about the potential impact of TTIP on our local authority and the secrecy of the negotiating process"

On being put to the vote the motion was declared carried.

Members were then asked to consider whether more detailed policy analysis should be carried out in relation to the remainder of the motion and whether there was a role for scrutiny in this process. It was suggested that there may be an opportunity to consider this as part of the One Planet York Strategy.

Councillor Levene moved, and Councillor Williams seconded, a motion that at the next meeting, as part of the committee's consideration of their annual work, information be received on the One Planet York Strategy and as a result further consideration be given to whether ongoing developments with that strategy could assist in addressing any of the implications associated with the wider elements of the TTIP motion, as set out in part (ii) of the motion below:

“That any report to the Executive addresses the feasibility of and resource implications associated with:

- *Calling for a full assessment of the impact of TTIP on local authorities;*
- *Joining with other local authorities that are opposed to TTIP across Europe and work with local campaigners to raise awareness about the potential impact of TTIP;*
- *Developing local supply chains and business networks through better advertising and promotion of what local companies can provide;*
- *Reviewing the council's own procurement policies to promote as much as possible the take up of locally produced and fair trade food;*
- *Enhancing the support to York's diversity of small, independent and locally based shops;*
- *Developing a Local Food Strategy for York in conjunction with the health service and producer groups in our region (including the promotion of local supply chains and networks, support for producers and feasibility studies for increasing the local production of high quality healthy food in the region).”*

On being put to the vote that motion was declared carried.

Resolved: That further consideration be given to how scrutiny could contribute to furthering part (ii) of the motion as set out above, having received an update on One Planet York at the next meeting of this Committee, under its future work plan.

Reason: To ensure that the motion referred to the committee by Full Council has been given due consideration.

57. Work Plan

Consideration was given to the committee's draft work plan for 2016-17.

It was suggested that an item be included on the plan to consider "One Planet York" and the opportunities for scrutiny to feed into this.

It was noted that the Leader and Deputy Leader were scheduled to attend the next meeting to outline their priorities and challenges for 2016-17. Members requested that they be asked to submit a written report in advance of the meeting.

Resolved: That, subject to the agreed inclusions, the work plan be approved.

Reason: To ensure that the committee has a planned programme of work in place.

Part B - Matters Referred to Council

58. Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership - Motion Referred by Council

[See also Part A minute]

Members considered a report which presented information on the implications of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). The report was in response to the motion submitted by Councillor D'Agorne to Full Council on 24 March 2016, and Council's decision to refer the motion to Corporate and Scrutiny Management Policy and Scrutiny Committee for further consideration. The wording of the motion was detailed in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the report.

Members considered the following options:

- (i) Agree not to proceed any further with the motion in light of the potential resource implications (as outlined in paragraph 27 of the report) and the assessment of the impact of undertaking a review set out in the report.
- (ii) Agree to proceed with a specific review and remit to be identified; or
- (iii) Propose an alternative way forward.

The Chair asked Members to consider how best the motion should be dealt with, rather than considering issues in respect of TTIP itself at this stage.

Councillor D'Agorne outlined a proposed way forward whereby part of the motion would be referred directly back to Full Council for consideration at the meeting in July 2016 but arrangements could also be put in place to allow a cross-party scrutiny of the more local implications.

Acknowledging the concerns that had been raised by speakers under the Public Participation item on the agenda, Councillor Galvin moved, and Councillor Flinders seconded, a motion that the committee write to Ministers requesting that the views that had been expressed be taken into consideration but that no further action be taken beyond this.

On being put to the vote the motion fell.

Councillor Levene then moved and Councillor Williams seconded that the following recommendation be referred back to Council:

“Council notes that:

- *The European Union (EU) and the USA launched negotiations in July 2013 on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP);*
- *Negotiations continue, seeking to protect international investors, harmonise standards, reduce tariffs and open new markets throughout the EU and USA;*
- *Services within TTIP includes not just private but also public services;*
- *There has been no assessment of the potential impact on local authorities and their services;*
- *There has been no scrutiny or consultation with City of York Council or other local government representatives such as the Local Government Association (LGA) and our*

local MPs for York Central or York Outer are also unable to scrutinise the negotiating documents;

- *Our twin municipality of Munster in Germany passed a resolution in 2014 to reject TTIP;*
- *Our twin municipality of Dijon in France passed a resolution in 2014 to ask for the full involvement of local authorities in free trade negotiations and public disclosure of all texts on the TTIP negotiations.*

Council believes that:

- *TTIP could have a significant impact on local services, employment, suppliers and decision-making;*
- *A thorough impact assessment of TTIP on local authorities must be carried out before the negotiations can be concluded;*
- *The proposed Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism has been used by corporations to overturn democratic decisions by all levels of governments at significant public cost. Local decision-making must be protected from ISDS;*
- *The EU's food, environmental and labour standards are better than those in the US and TTIP negotiations must raise and not lower these standards across the EU and USA;*
- *Sourcing supplies and employment locally is important to strengthening local economies and meeting local needs. TTIP must not impact on local authorities' ability to act in the best interests of their communities.*

Council resolves:

That appropriate officers report to the Executive analysing the potential impact of TTIP upon the Council and its services, with a view to:

Writing to the Secretary of State for the Environment and Local Government, the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills, the MPs for York Central and York Outer and all Yorkshire and the Humber MEPs, as well as the Local Government Association, raising the serious concerns of the City of York Council about the potential impact of TTIP on our local authority and the secrecy of the negotiating process"

On being put to the vote the motion was declared carried.

Further consideration was given as to how to deal with part (ii) of the motion (minute 56 refers).

Recommended: That Council be asked to reconsider part (i) of the motion detailed above in italics.

Reason: To ensure that the motion referred to the committee by Full Council has been given due consideration.

Councillor D Levene, Chair

[The meeting started at 6.15 pm and finished at 7.40 pm].

This page is intentionally left blank



Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee**9 May 2016**

Report of the Assistant Director Governance & ICT

Schedule of Petitions**Summary**

1. Members of this Committee are aware of their new role in the initial consideration of petitions received by the Authority. The current petitions process was considered by the Audit and Governance Committee on 2 October 2014 and endorsed by Council on 9 October 2014. This process aimed to ensure scrutiny of the actions taken in relation to petitions received either by Members or Officers.

Background

2. Following agreement of the above petitions process, Members of the Corporate and Scrutiny Management Policy and Scrutiny Committee had been considering a full schedule of petitions received at each meeting, commenting on actions taken by the Executive Member or Officer, or awaiting decisions to be taken at future Executive Member Decision Sessions.
3. However, in order to simplify this process Members agreed, at their June 2015 meeting, that the petitions annex should in future be provided in a reduced format in order to make the information relevant and manageable. At that meeting it was agreed that future petitions reports should include an annex of current petitions and agreed actions, but only following consideration of the petitions by the Executive or relevant Executive Member or Officer.
4. This was agreed, in the knowledge that the full petitions schedule was publicly available on the Council's website and that it was updated and republished after each meeting of the Committee.
<http://democracy.york.gov.uk/ecCatDisplay.aspx?sch=doc&cat=13020&path=0>

5. **Current Petitions Update**

A copy of the reduced petitions schedule is now attached at Annex A of the report which provides a list of new petitions received to date together with details of those considered by the Executive or relevant Executive Member/Officer since the last meeting of the Committee. Further information relating to the two petitions which have now been considered by the Executive Members/Officers since the last meeting is set out below:

Petition Number

37. York Art Gallery

A hard copy of this petition, containing 90 signatories together with an online petition containing over 56 residents signatories, was handed in at the Executive meeting by Councillor Taylor on 24 September 2015. The petition asked “that York Public Art Gallery should be free of charge as art belongs to everyone”.

Consideration was given to the petition at the Executive meeting on 24 September, when consideration was given to the York Museums Trust’s revised charging plans. At that time the Executive agreed to note the York Museums Trust’s (YMT) revised charging plans and agreed a process for updating the legal agreements between CYC and the trust to reflect new funding levels.

A decision was also taken to Commission further work with regard to options for new legal structures to better protect the museum assets and to release £20k from contingency to fund the maximum cost of the new concessions. These decisions were taken in order to ensure a vibrant and sustainable museums service over the long-term.

Following this decision, on 25 November 2015 the Learning & Culture Policy and Scrutiny Committee agreed to set up a scrutiny review to assist in the establishment of a new legal framework for the relationship between City of York Council and York Museums Trust (YMT). Concerns previously raised regarding the charging plans were also considered as part of this Scrutiny Review and the final report and recommendations of this review will be presented at the Executive meeting on 28 April 2016.

49. Trentholme Drive

Consideration was given to this hard copy petition, signed by 32 residents of Trentholme Drive, which requested residents parking at the Executive Member for Transport & Planning's Decision Session on 14 April 2016.

The Executive Member considered an Officer report which set out the issues around commuter parking in the area and the following options were put forward:

Option one: Conduct a formal consultation, report the outcome to the Director of City and Environmental Services, who will decide whether sufficient support is evident to advertise an amendment to the Traffic Regulation Order.

Option two: Take no further action

Following consideration, the Executive Member agreed the undertaking of a formal consultation with residents of Trentholme Drive for a Residents' Priority Parking area. This was agreed as the documentation provided would enable residents to make an informed decision.

6. The Process

There are a number of options available to the Committee as set out in paragraph 7 below, however these are not exhaustive. Every petition is, of course, unique, and it may be that Members feel a different course of action from the standard is necessary.

Options

7. Having considered the reduced Schedule attached which provides details of petitions received and considered by the Executive/Executive Member since the last meeting of the Committee; Members have a number of options in relation to those petitions:

- Request a fuller report, if applicable, for instance when a petition has received substantial support;
- Note receipt of the petition and the proposed action;

- Ask the relevant decision maker or the appropriate Executive Member to attend the Committee to answer questions in relation to it;
- Undertake a detailed scrutiny review, gathering evidence and making recommendations to the decision maker;
- Refer the matter to Full Council where its significance requires a debate;

If Members feel that appropriate action has already been taken or is planned, then no further consideration by scrutiny may be necessary.

8. Following this meeting, the lead petitioner in each case will be kept informed of this Committee's consideration of their petition, including any further action Members may decide to take.

Consultation

9. All Groups were consulted on the process of considering more appropriate ways in which the Council deal with and respond to petitions, resulting in the current process. Relevant Directorates are involved and have been consulted on the handling of the petitions outlined in Annex A.

Implications

10. There are no known legal, financial, human resource or other implications directly associated with the recommendations in this report. However, depending upon what, if any, further actions Members agree to there may, of course, be specific implications for resources which would need to be addressed.

Risk Management

11. There are no known risk implications associated with the recommendations in this report. Members should, however, assess the reputational risk by ensuring appropriate and detailed consideration is given to petitions from the public.

Recommendations

12. Members are asked to consider the petitions received and actions reported, as set out in paragraph 5 above and on the attached Schedule at Annex A, and agree an appropriate course of action in each case.

Reason: To ensure the Committee carries out its new requirements in relation to petitions.

Contact Details

Author:

Jill Pickering
Democracy Officer
Tel No. 01904 552061
e: jill.pickering@york.gov.uk

Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

Andrew Docherty
AD Governance & ICT

**Report
Approved**

Date 28 April 2016

Wards Affected:

All

Background Papers: None

Annexes: Annex A – Extract from schedule of petitions received and action taken to date

This page is intentionally left blank

Petition Details	Petition Type	No of Signatures (Approx)	Responsible Officer	Decision maker (e.g. Cabinet Member, Director)	Date of Consideration	Action Agreed	Date of Consideration by CSMC & Outcome
<p>37. York Art Gallery- York Public Art Gallery should be free of charge, art belongs to everyone.</p>	<p>Hard copy handed in by Cllr Taylor at the Executive, 24-09-15</p>	<p>90 signatories (56 residents) plus on-line petition</p>	<p>Charlie Croft Assistant Director Communities, Culture and Public Realm 553371</p>	<p>Executive Member for Culture, Leisure & Tourism</p>	<p>Executive 24-09-15</p>	<p>This petition was noted by the Executive and the Executive agreed to:</p> <p>Note York Museums Trust's (YMT) revised charging plans following discussions between the Council and YMT;</p> <p>Agree a process for updating the legal agreements between CYC and the trust to reflect new funding levels;</p> <p>Commission further work with regard to options for new legal structures to better protect the museum assets;</p> <p>Agree the release of £20k from contingency to fund the maximum cost of the new concessions.</p> <p>Reason: To ensure</p>	

Petition Details	Petition Type	No of Signatures (Approx)	Responsible Officer	Decision maker (e.g. Cabinet Member, Director)	Date of Consideration	Action Agreed	Date of Consideration by CSMC & Outcome
					Executive Scrutiny Final Report 28-04-16	a vibrant and sustainable museums service over the long-term. This petition was also considered as part of the York Museums Trust Scrutiny Review undertaken to examine the Council's financial contribution and future custodianship arrangements.	
<p>44. Parking Enforcement outside the City Walls – Petition to CYC for parking enforcement to be given to Police Officers outside the City Walls</p>	Hard copy received from Cllr Richardson 05-11-15	10 signatories	Steve Waddington Assistant Director T: 01904 554016	Executive Member for Transport & Planning Decision Session	-	Note: Petition only received 10 signatures. Officers to respond	
<p>46. Ban Lettings Boards - petition the council to apply to the Government for special planning powers granting the ability to ban letting boards in locations with an excessive amount and where there is local support.</p>	E-Petition running 17-11-2015 to 31-03-16	5 signatories	Jonathan Carr, Head of Development Services & Regeneration T: 01904 551303 / Martin Grainger, Head of Integrated Strategy T: 01904 551317	Executive Member for Transport & Planning	Executive Member for Transport & Planning Decision Session TBC following Officers consideration of the ways of applying	Officers have been considering the potential ways of applying for special powers to ban letting boards under Schedule 3, Part 1, Class 3A of the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations	

Petition Details	Petition Type	No of Signatures (Approx)	Responsible Officer	Decision maker (e.g. Cabinet Member, Director)	Date of Consideration	Action Agreed	Date of Consideration by CSMC & Outcome
					special powers	2007 – including discussions with other local authorities who have undertaken this process. Once this investigation work is completed they will confirm the details	
46a Ban Lettings Boards Petition calling on the Government to give City of York Council the power to ban letting boards in locations with an excessive amount and where there is local support.	Presented to Council by Cllr Shepherd 17-12-15	182 signatories	Jonathan Carr, Head of Development Services & Regeneration T: 01904 551303 / Martin Grainger, Head of Integrated Strategy T: 01904 551317	Executive Member for Transport & Planning	Executive Member for Transport & Planning Decision Session TBC as above	(see 46 above)	
48. Mill Lane, Heworth - To dramatically reduce traffic into Mill Lane	Emailed to Cllrs Boyce/ Funnell 08-02-16 on behalf of lead petitioner Trevor Rowell	29	Alistair Briggs Traffic Network Manager T: 01904 551368	Executive Member for Transport & Planning Decision Session	Executive Member for Transport & Planning Decision Session 12-05-16	TBC	
49. Trentholme Drive – Residents Parking Request	Hard copy sent to Highways Section 12.02.16 (Sue	32	Alistair Briggs Traffic Network Manager T: 01904 551368	Executive Member for Transport & Planning Decision	Executive Member for Transport & Planning	The Executive Member approved a formal consultation with residents of	

Petition Details	Petition Type	No of Signatures (Approx)	Responsible Officer	Decision maker (e.g. Cabinet Member, Director)	Date of Consideration	Action Agreed	Date of Consideration by CSMC & Outcome
	Gill dealing with it)			Session	Decision Session 14-04-16	Trentholme Drive for a Residents' Priority Parking area. Reason: The documentation package provided enables residents to make an informed decision	



Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee

13 June 2016

Report of the Assistant Director Finance Property & Procurement

The Guildhall – Development Update**Summary**

1. The purpose of this report is to present the latest progress on the development of the Guildhall complex as a business club / serviced office venue, with supporting commercial development on the riverside, to allow for pre-decision scrutiny ahead of a report being presented to July's Executive seeking approval to proceed with project delivery.

Background

2. The project was previously considered by Corporate Scrutiny Management Committee (CSMC) in January 2015 and more recently in September 2015. The Scrutiny recommendation made on that occasion was formally approved by Executive on the 29th of October 2015.
3. Approval was granted for detailed project development work as follows :
 - To secure the future of the Guildhall as a serviced office venue with virtual office and business club facilities by maximising the benefits of the different spaces within the complex; its heritage appeal, and also ensuring ongoing council use and public access in a mixed use development.
 - Confirm the appointment of a multi disciplinary design team lead by Architects Burrell Foley Fischer.
 - Confirm the selection of a commercial operating partner through the most appropriate and advantageous lease or service contract arrangements.
 - Confirm a programme of engagement with the business sector / target market to understand their requirements, facilitated through joint working with project partners; the Universities and Make it York.

4. In response to this approval the following actions have been taken:
 - The Design Team led by Architects Burrell Foley Fischer were appointed in November 2015 and commenced work immediately.
 - Over the period November – December 2015 they undertook a thorough review of the previous feasibility work and prepared a review report and a strategic brief of requirements to inform project development.
 - The Design team also undertook a complete fabric and structural condition survey of the entire complex, which highlighted a number of areas of concern and identified the need for additional ground and structural investigations.
 - To ensure that the Heritage significance of the site was fully recognised we committed to early engagement with Historic England through their Enhanced Advisory Service and also to them providing Enhanced Listing for the complex.
 - Commercial Agents Cushman Wakefield were appointed (following a formal procurement) to advise on the river side leisure units. Their initial advice was invaluable in informing the stage 2 Design. They have subsequently undertaken significant soft market engagement / testing and provided a robust valuation of the restaurant unit to support the project funding proposals.
 - Over the period January – March 2016 the Design Team undertook RIBA stage 2, Concept Design work, arriving at a preferred option (See plans at Annex 1) This gateway review, in accordance with the project programme led directly into the RIBA stage 3, detail design work which will be presented to the meeting for consideration.

5. The stage 2 report highlighted a number of key points :
 - In response to the strategic brief a number of different layout options were considered and the pros / cons of each were evaluated. The preferred option was agreed as the best for all elements; office / business club, council use, and cafe / restaurant units. The preferred layout also worked best with the advice from Historic England and our Commercial Agent.
 - Ensuring the Guildhall itself remained at the heart of the re-developed complex – the Design Team proposed a new ‘business club entrance’

(See page 3 of Annex 1) to the south side of the Guildhall – with a glazed link providing ancillary space and the associated facilities necessary for the proper operation of the venue.

- The location / size of restaurant (See page 3 & 4 of Annex 1) – as a response to the Design Team analysis, early consultation with Historic England and commercial advice, the restaurant unit was moved from the south range to the north west of site where fewer constraints on access / servicing / conflict with historic fabric. This also allowed for a larger floor area to respond to the feedback from market testing.
- Following the detailed structural and fabric condition survey undertaken by the Design Team additional pressures were highlighted where the council's existing condition survey (2013) did not address all areas of concern. Additional repair and remedial works are likely to be necessary to bring the complex back into use specifically relating to the structural movement in several locations across the complex, almost certainly linked to the ground conditions at this riverside location. A detailed Ground Investigation has been undertaken and we will report the findings in summary to the meeting. On-going structural monitoring will also be used to gather further evidence of the movement occurring at various locations across the building complex (south range / Guildhall south wall / Victorian offices / north annex tower). The findings from this further and more detailed investigation will inform the necessary remedial measures.

The Revised Scheme Design

6. It is hoped that at the meeting the team will be able to share a 3D model of the Stage 3 design but this was not ready for the publication of this report. In addition two dimensional graphics do not adequately demonstrate the spaces that will be created and the new pathways through the complex.
7. The draft stage 3 report presents a design solution which :
 - Secures the future of the complex through a comprehensive scheme of repair / refurbishment and restoration to the most important and sensitive areas of the site
 - Refurbishes and reconfigures the south range to provide : a cafe and ancillary space including toilets and storage to serve the Guildhall, with a glazed link courtyard space

- Improvements to the Guildhall itself including under floor heating
 - Structural repair / maintenance to the river facade and windows
 - Creates serviced office and business club space
 - New services throughout – a complete replacement of all heating / electrical / fire and security alarms and access control systems. The proposed heating system will use a river water sourced heat pump taking advantage of the location to secure a sustainable solution with low running costs.
 - A new build element to the north annex to provide : an attractive restaurant space with riverside terrace / courtyard and additional office accommodation, with the new vertical circulation and highly serviced areas away from the more sensitive historic elements.
 - This also provides a lift for accessing the public gallery of the council chamber
8. Working with the Design Team we looked at a range of Serviced Office and Business Club facilities both in London and Leeds, undertaking site visits with the Design Team, and also analysing other locations through web searches / data comparison. The key findings were analysed by the Design Team and fed into the design process to support this approach.
9. The stage 3 Design Proposals have made the refurbished Guildhall integral to the business club entrance and with a cafe; capable of serving business users, the Guildhall space and taking advantage of Mansion House visitors being located directly off the Guildhall yard in the south range buildings. For this reason it was decided to wrap the cafe unit in with the office lease, rather than marketing an independent lease opportunity. The public / visitor route into the complex now leads through the Guildhall (See page 3 of Annex 1).
10. Legal and procurement advice was sought on the options for selecting an operator for the business club / serviced office venue, either through a lease agreement or a service contract. It was agreed, following analysis, that the best option would be to seek a lease agreement with a suitable private sector operator to provide optimum market engagement and flexibility in accordance with the Executive approval.
11. The procurement of a service contract could restrict flexibility / innovation where the specification of performance measures may direct operators

towards a fixed and less flexible solution. Executive were clear that the type of office tenants / users should not be restricted and a lease agreement offers this flexibility in approach.

12. In February we sought expressions of interest from business club / serviced office operators which generated a good response. A bidder day event was held at the Guildhall on the 9th of March, which indicated high levels of interest with representatives from 16 organisations attending. The outcomes of this process will be presented to Executive as part of the business case along with options for other operating models.
13. The council's use of the complex for full council meetings / civic events / functions was set out in detail, also including office accommodation for Mansion House / Civic and Democratic Staff. Public access would necessarily continue for council meetings and events. Specific provision has been made for access to the complex for Residents Festival and Heritage Open Days weekends in January / September respectively.
14. This reserved use will be included within the operating lease and will be secured by a user agreement appended to the lease. The cost will therefore be netted off (the income from the operating lease will be lower as a result). There is clearly a cost to the operator in allowing for this use and a restriction on their use of the complex. This factor was highlighted as a concern by bidders.

Commercial Leisure Unit

15. The early designs identified two commercial elements to the scheme that would help to fund the proposal, a cafe in the south range and an restaurant in the north range. Both Design Team thinking and advice from our Commercial Agent informed the Design development at RIBA stage 2 – The Design Team suggested that moving the restaurant unit from the south range to the north west side of the complex allowed for a larger unit with far fewer constructional constraints and better access to external areas on the riverside. Advice from our Commercial Agent also advised a market requirement for a slightly larger (5000 – 6000ft²) unit with additional requirements for storage and plant space. There is currently significant interest in the space from restaurant operators.

Public Access

16. Feed back from the Residents Festival indicated the extent to which members of the public feel 'ownership' of the Guildhall complex and the extent to which many felt they could not gain access to some of the areas of key interest. There was specific support for proposals to make the

riverside more accessible. Accordingly the scheme has increased the availability of riverside space. The concept is similar to that at City Screen – private space with public access.

Condition of the Guildhall Complex

17. The existing condition of the Guildhall complex is poor. Historic England have advised that the complex could soon be considered at risk were no future use to be identified. The 2013 condition survey identified £2m (exclusive of fees) of necessary works to bring the complex up to a satisfactory standard – of which £1m were priority urgent works. With fees and inflation factors this equates to approx £2.5m of works necessary to sustain the complex where this includes elements of new services, but no other alterations or improvements.

Quality requirements

18. The Design team have worked hard and with imagination to deliver a design that meets a complex range of requirements and satisfies all stakeholders. Whilst opportunities for value engineering do exist, a complex of this nature with such highly graded heritage assets requires a treatment commensurate with its significance. The specification for the works includes for a material quality appropriate to the location and setting which is one of the most visible in York.

Freehold retention

19. Both Executive and Scrutiny have previously outlined the importance of the long term custodianship of the Guildhall by the Council. This requires retention of the freehold which in turn will bring with it external repairing liabilities which will be met from a repairs fund built up from the income from leasing the commercial space.
20. It will be proposed that the Commercial restaurant space will be let on a 25 year lease and the operation of the managed office space is likely to be through a 10 year lease with a 5 year extension. The leases will transfer elements of the maintenance and repairs liability to the leaseholders and the lease terms suggested and validated by external advice are felt to offer the best compromise between maximising income generation thorough de-risking the offer and facilitating the transfer of running and maintaining the complex to the private sector.

The Business Case

21. A full business case will be presented to the Executive in July but this was not complete at the time of publication of this report. Further details may be shared at the meeting if they are available.
22. The Business case will set out:
 - The costs of the designed scheme
 - The income from commercial restaurant lease
 - Options for delivering the office/cafe/Guildhall management and the projected income from these options
 - The cost of doing nothing
23. The total project costs are likely to have increased since the October 2015 position for the following reasons :
 - Additional Floor area – In order to accommodate the larger restaurant unit, with attractive and accessible riverside external spaces and maximising the lettable office space the gross building area has increased by approximately 80m²
 - More new build, less refurbishment – It has proved pragmatic to replace much of the the north annex in order to provide a new highly serviced core for toilets / kitchens and lift serving all levels of the development and also reflecting the poor structural condition of this element.
 - Structural condition / ground conditions - The structural survey identified evidence of significant movement at several locations across the complex. Additional ground investigations and proposed structural monitoring will provide further information to inform the necessary remedial works – but the tower is a particular concern.
 - Build Cost Inflation : When the initial cost estimates were made build cost inflation was running at 2-2.5%. However in 2015 the improving economic outlook saw upward revisions and significant market movement Annual build cost inflation has now increased to 4- 4.5% which will have a significant impact on the eventual costs and will continue to be a risk factor for the project. Any delays to the construction phases will exacerbate this inflationary trend.

24. The business case will be considered alongside an option not to proceed which will entail costs based on current repairs and maintenance liabilities and ongoing operating costs.

Consultation

25. As part of the residents festival over the in January 2016 an exhibition was held in the Guildhall and tours of the complex were offered for residents, working in conjunction with community group York Past and Present. This weekend event proved to be extremely popular with approx 200 people taking tours and over 400 people visiting and viewing the exhibition. The feedback was overwhelmingly positive.
26. We have also worked with Historic England, taking advantage of their Enhanced Advisory Services to undertake pre-application engagement and to secure an Enhanced Listing for the complex. Most recent advice from Historic England indicates : *Historic England is broadly comfortable with the scheme and we welcome the direction in which it is going.*

‘Enhanced List Entries’ are part of a new service responding to the regulatory Reform Act of 2015, designed to streamline the Heritage consent process. Historic England undertook a re-listing exercise for the Guildhall complex which gives much greater clarity as a basis for assessing proposed changes. In summary this has confirmed that the complex is highly significant with its links to city governance over several centuries and The Guildhall and riverside rooms are listed at Grade 1.

27. The significant changes are :

- The Mansion House Garages are no longer part of the Mansion House listing
- The Victorian council offices are now listed at Grade II* - including the riverside block of the north annex
- The remainder of the North Annex is no longer listed
- The south range is now listed at grade II

28. There is helpful detail in the listings confirming that the interiors of the former committee rooms 2 and 3 are not of special interest, nor the interiors of the north annex riverside block and south range. This provides clarity and allows greater scope for appropriate alteration in these areas.

The enhanced list descriptions are attached at Annex 2. This process has also involved our planning / conservation teams. Clearly there are still significant details to resolve, but early engagement has been useful in ensuring that the plans are developing in response to early comments.

29. In addition to this, contact has been made with a number of adjoining owners to make them aware of our emerging proposals including; the Post Office / York Conservation Trust in relation to the access to the north west side of the site. We have also communicated the proposals to City Screen.
30. The next stage of consultation will be formal pre-application exhibition of the proposals at the Guildhall and presentations to The Conservation Areas Advisory Panel and York Civic Trust.

July Executive Report

31. A report to Executive in July will seek permission to continue with the next stages of project development, moving towards delivery in accordance with the outline programme. Permission to proceed would require -
 - Agreement to the business case and funding proposals for the scheme
 - Marketing the restaurant unit and securing a pre-let agreement
 - Deciding upon the preferred delivery model/operator for operating the office element of the complex
 - Submission of planning and listed Building Consent applications
 - RIBA stage 4 Detail Design and construction information / specification
 - Project risk and 'buildability' workshop to address with site access issues
 - Limited enabling works
 - Selection of a preferred construction contractor through an EU compliant process.
32. Executive will be asked to approve the progression of the project on this basis. Scrutiny are asked to make comments on the proposals presented here pre-decision, to enable these to be considered in the report to Executive.

Contact Details

Author:

David Warburton
Guildhall Project Manager
Tel No. 551312

Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

Tracey Carter
AD for Finance, Property and Procurement
Tel No. 553419

Wards Affected: Guildhall

All



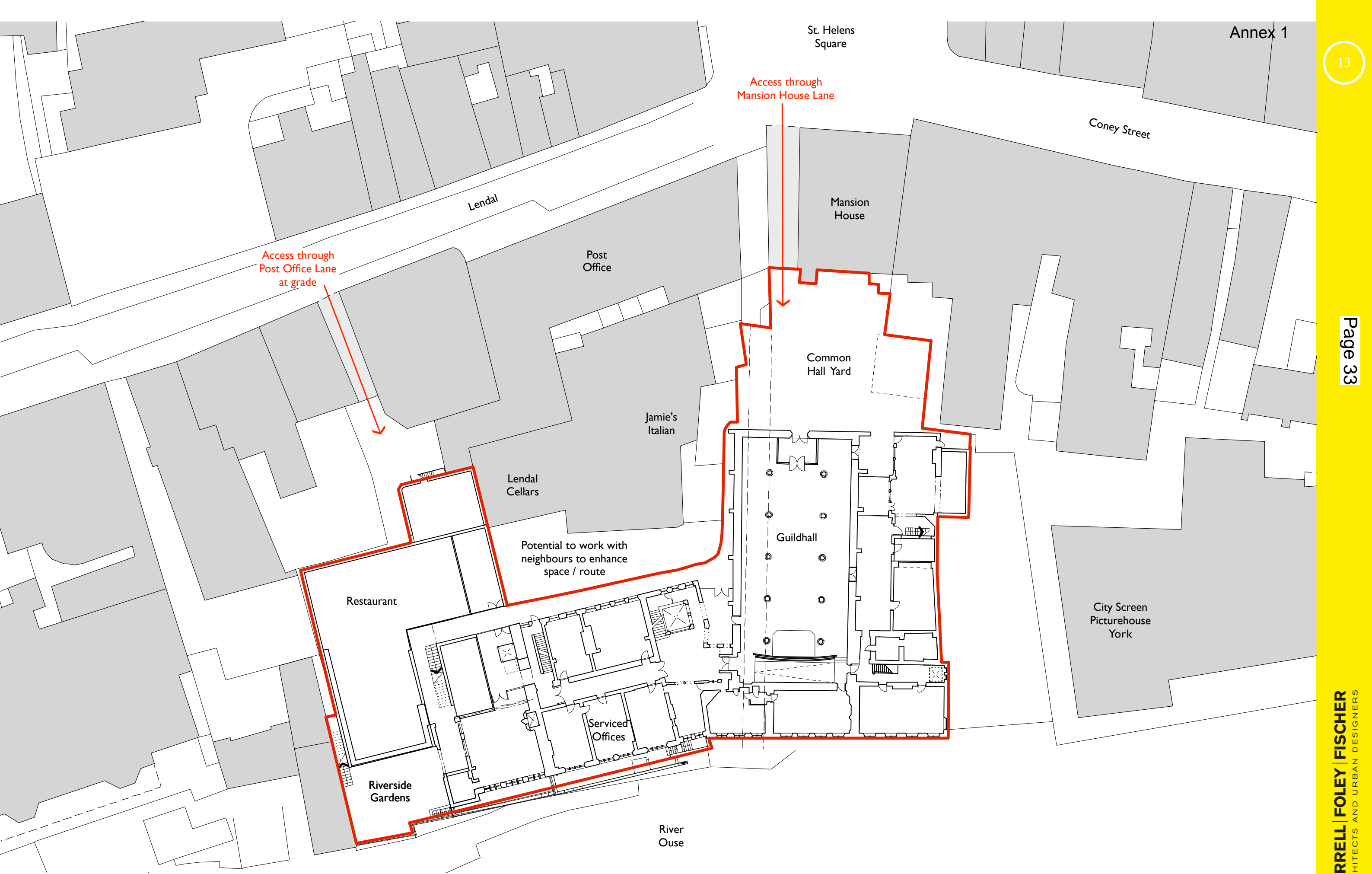
For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

CSMC meetings – 14/9 and 16/9 2015
Executive 29 October 2015

Annexes

Annex 1 - Stage 2 proposed plans and areas
Annex 2 – Extract from enhanced list descriptions



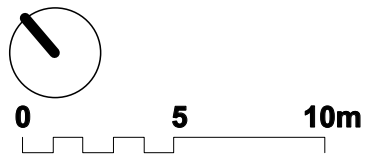


46sqm COSTED OPTION:
 UTILISING BASEMENT FOR WC's /
 ANCILLARY / KITCHEN TO
 SUPPORT OFFICE VENUE - TO FREE
 UP SPACE IN THE SOUTH RANGE
 ABOVE

LIFT AS PART OF COSTED OPTION
 FOR UTILISING BASEMENT TO FREE
 UP SPACE IN THE SOUTH RANGE
 ABOVE

NEW OPENING
 FIRE RATED
 GLAZED SCREEN

HEIGHT OF EXTERNAL
 WALL INCREASE BY 3
 COURSES



■ COMMERCIAL	■ ANCILLARY / BREAKOUT	■ BASEMENT ANCILLARY / BREAKOUT
■ OFFICE	■ PLANT / STORAGE	 NEW WALLS
■ COUNCIL	■ CIRCULATION	5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER OFFICE SPACE
■ GUILDHALL	■ ANCILLARY	



COMMON HALL YARD TO BE LANDSCAPED,
STEPS AND RAMP TO BE RECONFIGURED
AND THE GARAGES REMOVED

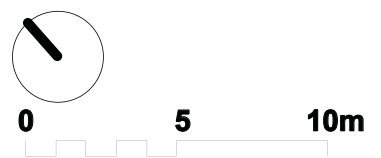
NEW ENLARGED
DRAFT LOBBY /
CLOAKS

MAIN ENTRANCE
FOR GUILDHALL

MAIN ENTRANCE FOR SERVICED
OFFICE VENUE, MEETING ROOMS

ALTERNATIVE ENTRANCE
FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS &
IF GUILDHALL IS IN USE

- NEW OPENING
- NEW BUILD TO HEIGHT OF EAVES, ROOF ALTERED TO ACCOMMODATE MEZZANINE FLOOR
- EXISTING STONE SHELL / ROOF OVER RETAINED, NEW LARGE OPENINGS FORMED
- EXISTING BLOCKED UP WINDOWS OPENED TO FORM DOORWAYS
- NEW OPENING
- EXISTING STRUCTURE TO BE REBUILT, WITH ROOF TERRACE ABOVE
- ALTERNATIVE COSTED OPTION: UTILISING BASEMENT FOR WC's / ANCILLARY / KITCHEN - REFER TO BASEMENT PLAN
- NEW DAIS / JOINERY / SEATING / SLIDING PARTITION INCORPORATED IN A SINGLE STOREY SCREEN
- EXISTING STRUCTURE TO BE STABILISED
- LIFT AS PART OF COSTED OPTION FOR UTILISING BASEMENT FOR WC's / ANCILLARY / KITCHEN TO FREE UP SPACE IN THE SOUTH RANGE CURRENTLY SET ASIDE FOR ANCILLARY ACCOMMODATION - REFER TO BASEMENT PLAN
- EXISTING SLABS LIFTED AND RAMP FORMED, SLABS RE-USED
- HIDDEN KITCHEN WITHIN STORAGE WALL



YORK GUILDHALL COMPLEX
INITIAL CONCEPT DESIGN: GROUND FLOOR PLAN
OPTION 5C

KEY

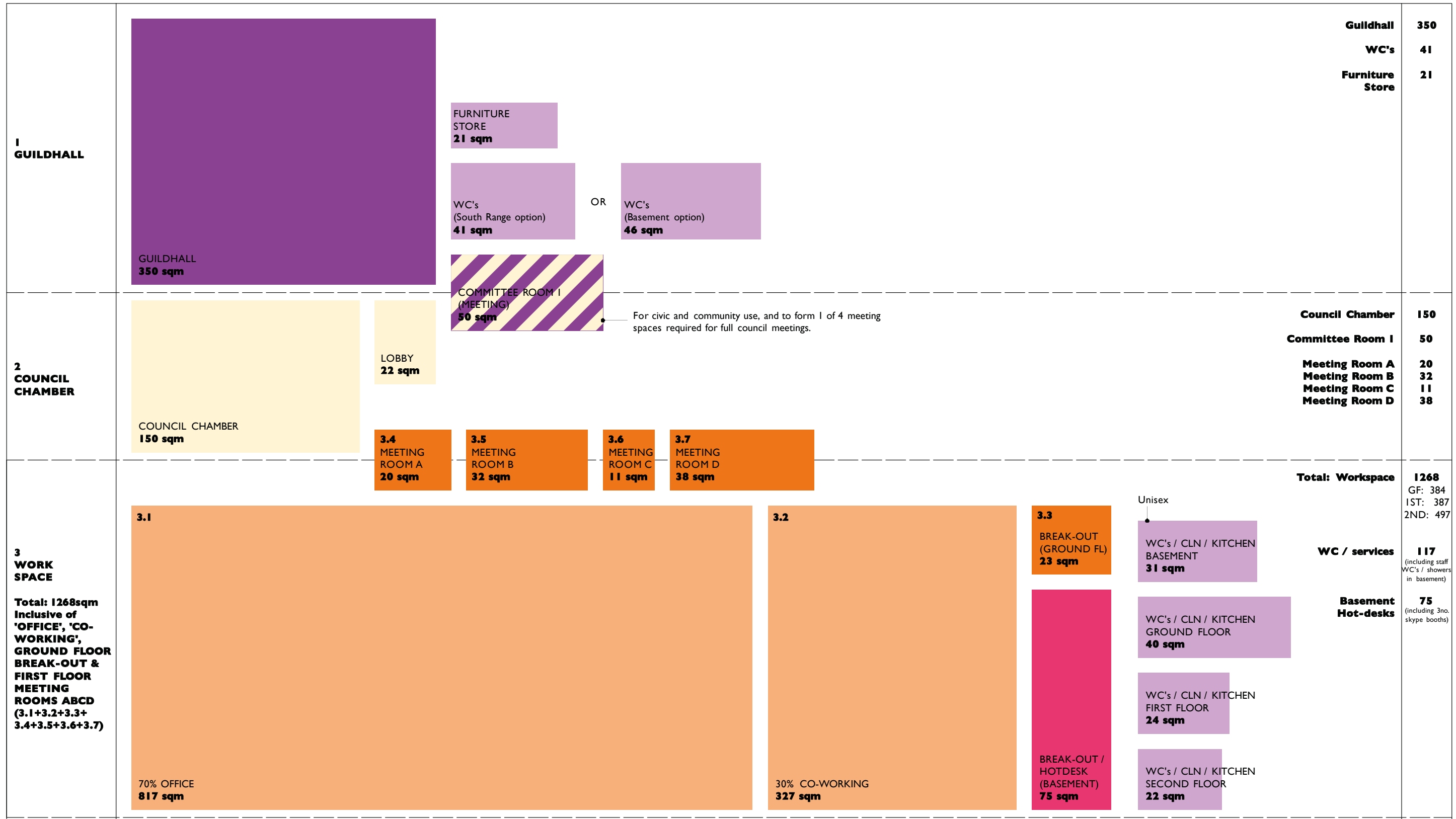
■ COMMERCIAL	■ ANCILLARY / BREAKOUT	■ BASEMENT ANCILLARY / BREAKOUT
■ OFFICE	■ PLANT / STORAGE	 NEW WALLS
■ COUNCIL	■ CIRCULATION	5 NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER OFFICE SPACE
■ GUILDHALL	■ ANCILLARY	

DATE: 30.03.16
DRWG NO: SK 71
SCALE: 1:250 @ A3





This page is intentionally left blank



		AREA (sqm) OPTION 5C
4 COMMERCIAL	<p>CAFE (SHELL) 170 sqm</p> <p>RESTAURANT (SHELL) 510 sqm</p> <p>PLANT ROOM 60 sqm</p> <p>STORAGE 40 sqm</p>	<p>Cafe 170 GF: 85 IST: 85</p> <p>Restaurant 510 GF: 392 (incl. 60sqm plant) IST: 118</p>
5 RECEPTION	<p>Reception area to include furniture for informal meetings</p> <p>RECEPTION 18 sqm</p> <p>ADMIN OFFICE 14 sqm</p> <p>COPIER ETC 12 sqm</p> <p>KITCHENETTE (Within GF Business Lounge) 3 sqm</p>	<p>Total: Reception Area 47 (including business lounge kitchenette)</p>
6 PLANT / EQUIPMENT	<p>CYCLE STORE 28 sqm TBC</p> <p>REFUSE / RECYCLING 25 sqm TBC</p> <p>COMMS / SERVER RM 20 sqm</p>	<p>Total: Plant etc 73 (Restaurant plant included in Item 4)</p>
7 CIRCULATION	<p>CIRCULATION 534 sqm TBC</p>	<p>Circulation 534 (including 40 sqm Events Space)</p>
8 PLANT / ANCILLARY	<p>BASEMENT PLANT 91 sqm</p> <p>VULNERABLE BASEMENT GAMES / FITNESS SUITE 69 sqm</p>	<p>Plant / Ancillary 160</p>

Case Name: York Guildhall, Municipal Offices and Guildhall Annex, and Mansion House, Coney Street, York

Case Number: 1432222

Background

An application has been received, under our Enhanced Advisory Services, requesting that the List entries for the Guildhall, Municipal Offices, and Mansion House be amended to bring them up to present standards and to determine the status of curtilage buildings to assist with future management and redevelopment proposals for the Guildhall and Municipal Offices.

Asset(s) under Assessment

Facts about the asset(s) can be found in the Annex(es) to this report.

Annex	List Entry Number	Name	Heritage Category	HE Recommendation
1	1257969	Mansion House, railings and gas lamps attached to front	Listing	Amend List
2	1257929	Guildhall and Chamber Range, Atkinson block, former cells and meeting room, Common Hall Lane and boundary wall containing entrance to lane	Listing	Amend List
3	1257939	Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and Guildhall Annex	Listing	Amend List
4	1433732	Meeting Room and former Cells on south side of Guildhall	Listing	Add to List

Visits

Date	Visit Type
06 January 2016	Full inspection

Context

The applicant has requested that the List entries for the Guildhall, Municipal Offices, and Mansion House are updated and the special interest of curtilage buildings is clarified. The City of York Council vacated the majority of the Guildhall complex in 2013 (the Council Chamber is still used) and it is presently in pre-planning discussions to agree new uses. These discussions need to be based on a sound assessment of significance.

Historic England

Advice Report

09 March 2016

The Guildhall, Common Hall Lane, Council Hall (the Atkinson Block) and wall containing an entrance to the lane, Coney Street, were listed at Grade I on 14 June 1954, and the address was amended on 14 March 1997. The Mansion House, Coney Street, was also listed Grade I on 14 June 1954. The Municipal Offices, Coney Street, were listed at Grade II on 24 June 1983, and the address was amended on 14 March 1997.

Assessment

CONSULTATION

The applicant and owner, who are also the local authority, the Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's Inspector of Historic Building and Historic England's Inspector of Monuments were invited to comment on the factual details of the case as part of the consultation process. The applicant also forwarded the consultation report on to other interested parties involved with consideration of the future management of the Guildhall and Municipal Offices. The applicant provided further research on the history of the Guildhall Annex undertaken by Richard Griffiths Architects. This has been incorporated into the History section for the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber, and Guildhall Annex. No other responses were received.

DISCUSSION

The criteria for listing a building are its special architectural or historic interest in a national context (Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings, March 2010). Buildings on the statutory List are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest. The Guildhall and the Mansion House were both listed at Grade I in 1954, meaning that they are of 'exceptional interest'. The Municipal Offices were listed at Grade II in 1983, meaning that the building is 'of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve it'. Since the buildings were listed the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013) enabled changes to the Planning Act 1990 which allow for even greater precision in identifying what is listed. Provision (5A) allows us to say definitively whether attached or curtilage structures are protected, and also whether features within the footprint of a listed building lack special interest and thus do not warrant protection. With this in mind the List entries are being reassessed to see whether they should be amended to provide clarity on matters of their future management and to bring the List entries up to present standards.

The three List entries are discussed individually below:

THE GUILDHALL

The pre-existing Guildhall entry mentions the C15 Guildhall and chamber range, the Atkinson Block, Common Hall Lane, and the boundary wall between the Guildhall and Lendal Cellars Public House (Grade II), which also contains the entrance doorway to Common Hall Lane. The former cells and meeting room on the south side of the Guildhall are presently treated as curtilage buildings.

Guildhalls are mentioned in Historic England's Law and Government Buildings Listing Selection Guide (April 2011). Specific considerations for this building type include date, architectural quality and decorative treatment, planning, setting and civic groups, and civic identity.

The Grade I listing is undoubtedly warranted. The Guildhall resonates with the civic history of York through the ages. Built in 1449-1459 it stood on an already important religious and civic site, replacing an earlier Guildhall. The building was funded jointly by The Mayor and Commonality of York and the Guild of St Christopher. When built, the Guildhall was a manifestation of both the wealth and social standing of the Guild of St Christopher and the centre of York's political and administrative focus. It was used by the city to hold the Court of Assizes and Court of Nisi Prius (a trial court for hearing civil cases before a judge and jury), and the Inner Chamber was used for meetings of the Council of the North and the City Council. While the religious connotation ceased following the dissolution of the guilds in 1549, there is a strong sense of civic identity continuing through the centuries. This unbroken history of the building as a seat of power since it was built in C15 was tacitly acknowledged on the world stage when the Guildhall suffered a devastating attack in the Second World War as a target of the German Baedeker raids. Dramatic photographs of the time show the building ablaze against the night sky. A mere two months later historic photographs show the opening of the Assizes in the Guildhall, defiantly proceeding regardless of the roofless state of the building, thus continuing to fulfil its purpose unabated. The subsequent restoration of the building reinvigorated the community's commitment to the Guildhall, and served to underline its symbolic importance to the city. Though court proceedings are no longer carried out within the Guildhall, it retains its civic identity through its close association with the interconnecting Municipal Offices which contain York's Council Chamber.

The Guildhall and its chamber range are architecturally of particular importance as a C15 civic building. Unlike other guildhalls in York it was built of stone, denoting its primary status. The craftsmanship of the building was guaranteed by using the most skilled masons, the city mason, Robert Couper, and the master mason of York Minster, John Barton, whose names are recorded in association with its building at a time when craftsmen often remained nameless. The hall took the form typical of a medieval hall, with a screens passage and dais, an arrangement still readable in the fabric. The chamber range fronted directly onto the river, being built on top of the river wall and incorporating the Watergate of the reconstructed Common Hall Lane, a pre-existing medieval route down to the river. Also built of ashlar, it respects the hall behind and provides a dignified façade appropriate to its civic status. This part of the building is also of interest due to its remaining largely intact. The Guildhall itself, as mentioned above, was badly damaged in a Baedeker raid in 1942. While this led to the inevitable loss of original fabric, the historically accurate restoration of the building after the event, using remaining fragments and documentary evidence, is in itself of architectural interest in its approach to reconstruction of an historic building in this period.

The interior of the Guildhall demonstrates the mid-C20 approach to its restoration, which was to largely accurately reconstruct original features to a high standard. The octagonal timber columns of oak from the Lowther Estate, the panelled and bossed roof, and the re-carved window tracery date from the 1958-1960 restoration. The present day was acknowledged in the west window which was embellished with a well-designed modern stained glass window by HW Harvey depicting incidents of York's history. Original masonry and door apertures do, however, survive, and it is possible to read the layout of the original building. The Inner Chamber of the chamber range escaped the war damage. Its interior clearly denotes its high status and demonstrates its continued use since it was built in the C15. It retains original masonry, C15 blocked windows and staircases built into the walls, and a panelled ceiling with moulded beams and bosses, and high-quality fixtures and fittings relating to a 1679 refurbishment including oak panelling and fireplace overmantel, with an early-C19 marble surround.

Mentioned in the pre-existing List entry are Common Hall Lane and the boundary wall between the Guildhall and the former Augustinian Friary. Both are historically important in demonstrating the pre-existing urban layout of the city. The boundary wall contains medieval masonry, and also the restored entrance to Common Hall Lane. The significance of the lane, which led down to the river and the presumed location of the Roman bridge over the Ouse, was acknowledged in its reconstruction under the C15 Guildhall.

On the south side of the Guildhall is the Atkinson Block built in 1808-10 to designs by Peter Atkinson the Younger, who also designed York's Ouse Bridge of 1810-20, listed at Grade II. The Atkinson Block is mentioned in the pre-existing List entry for the Guildhall as the "Council Hall of 1808-10". Of principal interest is the primary river façade of this building, which is built in limestone ashlar. Peter Atkinson demonstrates a sympathetic understanding of the medieval building it abuts to produce a subtle and thoughtful design. In particular he designed this façade of his extension to echo the Perpendicular detailing of the C15 chamber range and so support rather than detract from the earlier building. This resulted in a façade of continuity and harmony. Built on top of the river wall, the elevation visually rises directly out of the water and is reflected in it, magnifying its impact when seen across the river.

Historically the Atkinson Block is of interest as it demonstrated an expansion of the civic duties of the Guildhall, replacing the council meeting room in the Tollbooth on the Ouse Bridge, which was demolished to be replaced by Peter Atkinson's new Ouse Bridge. As with the Guildhall, the Atkinson Block was damaged in the Baedeker raid and formed part of the same careful restoration. Here it concentrated on the primary exterior façade, with the rear wall and interior of the building less accurate reconstructions, though following the same plan. The fixtures and fittings date from the reconstruction with the exception of the original doorway with traceried reveals and soffit at the foot of the stairs and the adjacent small doorway to the cellar steps. Despite this, it is considered that the building's contribution to the river façade is such that it should be retained on the same List entry as the Guildhall. It is recommended that the Guildhall and Chamber Range, Atkinson Block, Common Hall Lane and boundary wall containing the entrance to the lane should remain listed at Grade I within a single List entry.

The Guildhall also has two curtilage buildings which are not expressly mentioned in the current List entry, namely the former cells, and the small meeting room built in the early C20 on the south side of the Guildhall and attached to the rear of the Atkinson Block. It is acknowledged that the interior of both buildings, which abut, have been altered with walls removed. However, the buildings' exteriors are largely intact and their supporting role to the complex is apparent both in their appearance and function. The small meeting room is in the more prominent location, standing close to the south elevation of the Guildhall and visible from the yard in front of the latter. Although the architect is unknown, it has been carefully and sympathetically designed to fulfil its subordinate role to the medieval Guildhall both in its scale and design, with the visible front and east side elevations similarly built of limestone ashlar. The front elevation has a central gable and the appearance

Historic England

Advice Report

09 March 2016

is of a small school or meeting room, which it was, providing extra meeting space for the civic duties undertaken at the Guildhall. Meanwhile, the cells are clearly identifiable from the barred windows and flat roof. The presence of cells underlines the Guildhall's long continuing role as home of the Court of Assizes, one of the reasons it was originally built in C15. It is recommended that these two buildings are listed at Grade II in a separate List entry.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s.1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate, and consider that they are with regard to the internal fixtures and fittings of the Atkinson Block other than the tracery-detailed door and doorway at the foot of the staircase and the small doorway leading to the cellar steps, which are the only remaining original features in the reconstructed interior after Second World War damage. We also consider that the interiors of the meeting room and the cells, which have been altered by the removal of cross walls and insertion of later fixtures and fittings should be excluded as they are not of special interest. We also consider that the later, glazed, lean-to canopy and small, flat-roofed store in front of the former cells are not of special interest. This is clear in the proposed List entries.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for listing are fulfilled and therefore it is recommended to keep the Guildhall and chamber range, the Atkinson Block, and Common Hall Lane and boundary wall containing entrance to the lane at Grade I and amend the List Entry to meet present standards. It is recommended that the meeting room and former cells on the south side of the Guildhall are listed at Grade II.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The 1449-59 Guildhall and chamber range, the 1808-10 Atkinson Block, and medieval Common Hall Lane and boundary wall of various dates from medieval times, containing an entrance to the lane, are to remain listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: the Guildhall was built in 1449-59 by Robert Couper, City mason, and John Barton, master mason of York Minster, funded jointly by The Mayor and Commonality of York and the Guild of St Christopher as a manifestation of both the wealth and social standing of the Guild and the centre of York's political and administrative focus;
- * Civic identity: built on an already important religious and civic site, the medieval Guildhall resonates with the civic history of York continuing as its seat of power since that time, an identity it continues to hold through its close association with the adjoining late-C19 Council Chamber and the C18 Mansion House, residence of the Lord Mayor of York;
- * Architectural interest: the medieval Guildhall is built of stone unlike other guildhalls in York, denoting its primary status, and takes the form typical of a medieval hall, an arrangement still readable in the fabric, with an intact contemporary inner range of chambers fronting the river, next to the early-C19 restored Atkinson Block containing additional council rooms and designed with a similar appearance;
- * Urban layout: the northern boundary wall marked the boundary between the Guildhall and the adjoining Augustinian Friary, while the site contains Common Hall Lane, a pre-existing lane which led down to the river and presumed location of the Roman bridge over the Ouse, and was reconstructed to run beneath the Guildhall to a Watergate;
- * World events: the Guildhall suffered a devastating attack in the Second World War as a target of the German Baedeker raids, the city's defiance publicly demonstrated by the proceeding of the Assizes Court two months later within the roofless building; its subsequent historically accurate restoration served to underline the medieval building's symbolic importance to the city;
- * Aesthetic value: the primary outward-looking elevation of this constricted site is the river façade comprising the C15, Perpendicular-style chamber range with Guildhall behind, flanked by the similarly-detailed, early-C19 Atkinson block to the right and the 1889-91 Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the early-C20 Guildhall Annex with corner tower to the left, all carefully designed to play a supporting role to the medieval building and together presenting an impressive composition in limestone ashlar, the material used for many of the city's most important historic buildings and structures such as York Minster, the city walls and numerous urban churches.

The early-C20 meeting room and former cells on the south side of the Guildhall are recommended for listing at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Architectural interest and function: the architecture of the buildings clearly shows their supporting roles to the judicial and administrative functions of the Guildhall by providing additional cells for the Court of

Assizes held in the Guildhall since C15 and an additional meeting room underlining the long-standing and on-going significance of the site as York's seat of local Government;

* Group value: the two buildings have group value with the closely adjacent medieval Guildhall due to their proximity and sympathetic style in terms of scale, materials, and appearance.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND COUNCIL CHAMBER, AND GUILDHALL ANNEX

These two buildings are presently listed at Grade II. The Municipal Offices and Council Chamber were built in 1889-91 to designs by E G Mawbey and Alfred Creer, and the Guildhall Annex was built for the Post Office in the early C20.

The crowning glory of the Municipal Offices is the Council Chamber on the west side of the building, overlooking the river. Still in use as the council chamber, it retains its late-C19 fitting out and decoration in a romantic Gothic style by the reputable firm of Kendal, Milne and Co. The style chosen was deliberately in keeping with the original style of the medieval Guildhall complex to which it is attached. The skilled craftsmanship of the embellished timber depressed barrel-vaulted roof, traceried panelling, chimneypiece, architraves and doors, and fixed furniture is particularly high resulting in a notable civic ensemble. The same attention to detail is shown to all aspects, with the tiled slips to the fireplace depicting scenes of medieval York; a particularly pleasing detail. The layout of the room also echoes the hierarchy of a medieval hall, with the Lord Mayor's chair raised on a dais beneath a cantilevered canopy at the 'high' end, and the public benches at the 'low' end. In the middle are the fixed chair benches with traceried panelled backs and desks of the Councillors, those opposite the Lord Mayor's chair curved round in an aesthetically pleasing semi-circle. As an example of a late-C19 council chamber, it is considered that this impressive chamber is of more than special interest, clearly referencing its close physical and functional proximity to the medieval Guildhall and thus visually demonstrating the continuous thread of York's civic identity on this site.

The interior of the rest of the building remains largely intact both in layout and good-quality fixtures and fittings, which include fitted panelled coat stands in the Council Chamber anteroom, a grand stone staircase with an arcaded screen in the entrance hall, mosaic floors to the public spaces, original panelled and part-glazed doors, architraves, marble fireplaces to the offices, and glazed tiles to the extensive basement. As such it plays a supporting role to the Council Chamber, while also showing the rise in the administrative duties of councils towards the end of the C19.

In contrast, the interior of the Guildhall Annex, built for the Post Office in the early C20, was always utilitarian having been built as a sorting office and base for its workers and equipment. Additionally there have been subsequent alterations to the internal layout and the installation of modern suspended ceilings and strip lights from when it was converted to office space for the Council. This means that there is little in the way of original fixtures and fittings remaining.

The Municipal Offices and the Guildhall complex are not readily visible from the city centre, standing to the rear of the Mansion House, rather than fronting the street. Externally, the primary elevations of the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the Guildhall Annex are the river façades, which have been designed to sit sympathetically alongside the adjoining medieval chamber range to the Guildhall and the early-C19 Atkinson Block. By this date the railway had arrived in York. The route from the railway station just outside the city walls to the city centre led over the nearby Lendal Bridge, built in 1861-3 by Thomas Page (Grade II). One of the primary views from the bridge was of the river façade of the Guildhall complex. Like the earlier buildings, the Municipal Offices and the Guildhall Annex use limestone ashlar for this façade. This is in contrast to the cream and red brick used for the inner, less visible facades. The massing and rhythm of the new building facades also respect that of the earlier buildings to create continuity of vision rather than of new build; the new Council Chamber denoted by impressive double-height Perpendicular windows with hood moulds reminiscent of a medieval hall. The Guildhall Annex, whilst acknowledging the spirit of the earlier buildings, is less rigorous in its historicist detailing, instead using a more stripped, Arts and Crafts idiom to its detailing, most notable in the design of the low, corner tower. Nevertheless, its design works very successfully both as a termination of the building and as a landmark, drawing attention to the rest. Its very use of high-quality ashlar stone for the riverside block of what is otherwise a plain, functional building serves to underline the importance placed upon this river façade. This both reiterates the individual significance of the medieval Guildhall and chamber range and in a wider context provides a visual link with the city walls, the towering York Minster, and the towers and spires of numerous urban churches, the use of limestone marking out the most important historic buildings and structures in the city. The combined phases of the elevation also rise directly out of the river, reflecting in the water and dramatizing the aesthetic impact of the complex.

In contrast to the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex the long sorting office range is discreetly inset and lower in height. The north, outer elevation is built of red brick and, although visible from the bridge does not

stand out, its lower roofline making views across to the higher, red-brick gables of the General Post Office on Lendal possible.

It is considered that the special interest of the Council Chamber and the riverside façade is such in relationship to the adjoining Grade I medieval Guildhall and chamber range, and early-C19 Atkinson Block, that the building should be recommended for upgrading to Grade II*. The more than special interest lies primarily in these two elements. Consequently, despite the interior of the Guildhall Annex containing little of interest, the riverside block of this early-C20 building should be included in the Grade II* listing because of the contribution its exterior makes to the aesthetic impact of the riverside façade of the complex. In contrast the sorting office range to the rear is utilitarian. Although it has some historic interest in the development of the postal service in York, being described as 'one of the best equipped postal establishments in the kingdom' when built, it has no particular features externally and retains nothing internally to mark it out as of special interest in the national context. It is therefore recommended that this range is excluded from the listing. However, it is noted that it was designed to fit into its location discreetly, a task it successfully fulfils, while its form echoes a much earlier urban layout with linear plots running east-west towards the river. These qualities mean that it is nonetheless an asset to the conservation area, playing a supporting role to the listed buildings in its vicinity. In the north-west, inner corner of the sorting office and the east elevation of the Municipal Offices is a small WC outshot. It was built at the same time as the early-C20 sorting office and did not form part of the original design for the Municipal Offices. As such it is not considered of special interest. There is also a boundary wall on the east side of the Municipal Offices. It is utilitarian and appears to have been built at the same time as the building, not being shown on earlier historic mapping and using the same type of bricks as the east elevation. Therefore, the wall does not have the historic interest of the north boundary wall of the Guildhall, which contains medieval masonry and separated the Guildhall from the, no-longer extant, Augustinian Friary. It is considered that this plain, late-C19 boundary wall is not of special interest in the national context, but does contribute to the fabric of the conservation area.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s.1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate, and consider that they are with regard to the utilitarian, early-C20 former sorting office range to the Guildhall Annex, and the interior of the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex, which lacks original fixtures and fittings of interest. In addition, the small WC outshot in the north-west inner corner of the sorting office and the east elevation of the Municipal Offices, the boundary wall on the east side of the Municipal Offices, the modern external fire-escape balcony and ladder on the east elevation of the Municipal Offices, the interior, modern stair-lift attached to the main staircase and the inserted timber and glazed door and screen to the first-floor spine corridor are considered not of special interest. This is clear in the proposed List entry.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for upgrading the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex are fulfilled and therefore it is recommended to upgrade to Grade II*.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The Municipal Offices and Council Chamber of 1889-91 by E G Mawbey and Alfred Creer, City Surveyors, and the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex built in the early C20 for the Post Office, are recommended for upgrading from Grade II to Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

- * Interior: the comprehensive fitting out and decoration of the Council Chamber in a romantic Gothic style by the reputable firm of Kendal, Milne and Co has resulted in a notable civic ensemble;
- * Craftsmanship: the many timber elements of the Council Chamber, including the embellished timber roof, traceried panelling, impressive chimneypiece, architraves and doors, and fixed furniture, demonstrate a high degree of skilled craftsmanship in their execution;
- * Civic identity: the Gothic styling and medieval layout of the Council Chamber clearly references the close physical and functional proximity of the medieval Guildhall and thus the continuous thread of York's civic identity on this site;
- * Architectural interest: the primary river facades of the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the Guildhall Annex are designed to sit sympathetically alongside the medieval chamber range of the Guildhall and early-C19 Atkinson Block, using similar limestone ashlar, with massing and rhythm respecting that of the earlier buildings and creating a continuity of vision; the new Council Chamber with its impressive double-height Perpendicular windows is reminiscent of a medieval hall;
- * Aesthetic value: the main outward-looking façade of this constricted site fronts the river, presenting an impressive composition rising directly out of the water, the quality of design and use of limestone ashlar for the entire composition reiterating both its individual importance and providing a visual link in a wider

context with the city walls, the towering York Minster, and towers and spires of numerous urban churches, together forming some of the city's most important historic buildings and structures;

* Group value: the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber have a close functional value as a civic group with the medieval Guildhall and chamber range and early-C19 Atkinson Block (Grade I), and the early-C18 Mansion House (Grade I) fronting Coney Street with a through-carriageway in its northern bay by which the former buildings are approached.

THE MANSION HOUSE

The Mansion House is a town house and this type of building is discussed in Historic England's Domestic 2: Town Houses Listing Selection Guide (October 2011). Town houses impressed through their opulence and scale and reflected social and economic hierarchies. Town houses of the grander style were designed as places of entertainment with large rooms for receptions and prominently designed staircases. Specific considerations include date, their architectural interest such as their design, decoration, plan form and construction. The status of these houses means that principal spaces are of particular interest, though service quarters may also be of interest.

The Mansion House is correctly graded at Grade I. It was built for the Lord Mayor of York in 1725-1733 and still fulfils the function as the Lord Mayor's residence. As such it predates any other surviving Mansion House in England. The symbolic significance of the house as home to the city's pre-eminent citizen is emphasised by its prominent inclusion of the City of York arms on the front pediment. It was built in close association with the medieval Guildhall, which stands immediately behind it and is reached by a through-carriageway in the northern bay of the house, the two having a close functional value as a civic group. The site it occupies replaced the chapel of the Guild of St Christopher; the Guild had jointly funded the Guildhall with the Mayor and Commonality of York and used the facilities until its dissolution. The composition of the front elevation, in a visually prominent location facing onto Coney Street, is an aspirational interpretation of London styles, most probably the Queen's Gallery at Somerset House, London emphasising the status of the building.

Internally, the plan form remains largely intact and highlights the specific function of the house, with a particularly large reception room, a suite of rooms for functional and staff requirements, such as a porter's room and a room used for robing, and extensive kitchens and cellars in the basement. The status of the building is again emphasised by the opulence of the interior, notably the huge, first-floor State Room, originally called the Great Room. This room was used for entertainment both locally and to host nationally and internationally important guests and it clearly demonstrates a particularly high level of craftsmanship. The stair hall containing the main staircase leading to the State Room is also particularly rich in its embellishment. Other fixtures and fittings, such as doors, architraves, and fireplaces (some later) are of a consistently high standard.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s.1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate, and consider that they are with regard to the modern, projecting lift shaft and the small lean-to extension at the rear of the house, and the 1930s double-garage on the south side of the yard to the rear of the Mansion House, which are considered not of special interest. This is clear in the proposed List entry.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for listing are fulfilled and therefore it is recommended to keep the Mansion House at Grade I and amend the List entry to meet present standards.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The Mansion House, and railings and gas lamps attached to the front, of 1725-1733, should remain listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

* Historic interest: built as the residence of the Lord Mayor of York, a function it still fulfils, the Mansion House predates any other surviving Mansion House in England;

* Architectural interest: the prominently located front elevation demonstrates an aspirational interpretation of London styles, most likely the Queen's Gallery at Somerset House (London), emphasising the status of the building as home to the city's pre-eminent citizen;

* Plan form: the largely intact plan form highlights the specific function of the house with a particularly large and grand reception room, a suite of rooms for functional and staff requirements, such as a porter's room and a robing room, and extensive kitchens and cellars in the basement;

Historic England

Advice Report

09 March 2016

* Interior: the quality of craftsmanship throughout and the opulence of the interior, notably the first-floor State Room and embellished stair hall, emphasises its use both as residence to the Lord Mayor and in hosting both local events and national guests on behalf of the city;

* Group value: the Mansion House has a close functional value as part of a civic group with the medieval Guildhall and Municipal Offices containing the late-C19 Council Chamber, which both stand behind the Mansion House and are reached by a through-carriageway in its northern bay.

Countersigning comments:

Agreed. We have very carefully reassessed this important civic complex and, where possible, have used powers of exclusion in the Act to express where special interest does not lie. We have prepared modernised List entries in all cases to improve understanding and positive management of this complex, which includes the Guildhall and Mansion House; buildings of exceptional interest to the nation's story.

V. Fiorato, 1st March 2016

Case Name: York Guildhall, Municipal Offices and Guildhall Annex, and Mansion House, Coney Street, York

Case Number: 1432222

Background

An application has been received, under our Enhanced Advisory Services, requesting that the List entries for the Guildhall, Municipal Offices, and Mansion House be amended to bring them up to present standards and to determine the status of curtilage buildings to assist with future management and redevelopment proposals for the Guildhall and Municipal Offices.

Asset(s) under Assessment

Facts about the asset(s) can be found in the Annex(es) to this report.

Annex	List Entry Number	Name	Heritage Category	HE Recommendation
1	1257969	Mansion House, railings and gas lamps attached to front	Listing	Amend List
2	1257929	Guildhall and Chamber Range, Atkinson block, former cells and meeting room, Common Hall Lane and boundary wall containing entrance to lane	Listing	Amend List
3	1257939	Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and Guildhall Annex	Listing	Amend List
4	1433732	Meeting Room and former Cells on south side of Guildhall	Listing	Add to List

Visits

Date	Visit Type
06 January 2016	Full inspection

Context

The applicant has requested that the List entries for the Guildhall, Municipal Offices, and Mansion House are updated and the special interest of curtilage buildings is clarified. The City of York Council vacated the majority of the Guildhall complex in 2013 (the Council Chamber is still used) and it is presently in pre-planning discussions to agree new uses. These discussions need to be based on a sound assessment of significance.

The Guildhall, Common Hall Lane, Council Hall (the Atkinson Block) and wall containing an entrance to the lane, Coney Street, were listed at Grade I on 14 June 1954, and the address was amended on 14 March 1997. The Mansion House, Coney Street, was also listed Grade I on 14 June 1954. The Municipal Offices, Coney Street, were listed at Grade II on 24 June 1983, and the address was amended on 14 March 1997.

Assessment

CONSULTATION

The applicant and owner, who are also the local authority, the Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's Inspector of Historic Building and Historic England's Inspector of Monuments were invited to comment on the factual details of the case as part of the consultation process. The applicant also forwarded the consultation report on to other interested parties involved with consideration of the future management of the Guildhall and Municipal Offices. The applicant provided further research on the history of the Guildhall Annex undertaken by Richard Griffiths Architects. This has been incorporated into the History section for the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber, and Guildhall Annex. No other responses were received.

DISCUSSION

The criteria for listing a building are its special architectural or historic interest in a national context (Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings, March 2010). Buildings on the statutory List are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest. The Guildhall and the Mansion House were both listed at Grade I in 1954, meaning that they are of 'exceptional interest'. The Municipal Offices were listed at Grade II in 1983, meaning that the building is 'of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve it'. Since the buildings were listed the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013) enabled changes to the Planning Act 1990 which allow for even greater precision in identifying what is listed. Provision (5A) allows us to say definitively whether attached or curtilage structures are protected, and also whether features within the footprint of a listed building lack special interest and thus do not warrant protection. With this in mind the List entries are being reassessed to see whether they should be amended to provide clarity on matters of their future management and to bring the List entries up to present standards.

The three List entries are discussed individually below:

THE GUILDHALL

The pre-existing Guildhall entry mentions the C15 Guildhall and chamber range, the Atkinson Block, Common Hall Lane, and the boundary wall between the Guildhall and Lendal Cellars Public House (Grade II), which also contains the entrance doorway to Common Hall Lane. The former cells and meeting room on the south side of the Guildhall are presently treated as curtilage buildings.

Guildhalls are mentioned in Historic England's Law and Government Buildings Listing Selection Guide (April 2011). Specific considerations for this building type include date, architectural quality and decorative treatment, planning, setting and civic groups, and civic identity.

The Grade I listing is undoubtedly warranted. The Guildhall resonates with the civic history of York through the ages. Built in 1449-1459 it stood on an already important religious and civic site, replacing an earlier Guildhall. The building was funded jointly by The Mayor and Commonality of York and the Guild of St Christopher. When built, the Guildhall was a manifestation of both the wealth and social standing of the Guild of St Christopher and the centre of York's political and administrative focus. It was used by the city to hold the Court of Assizes and Court of Nisi Prius (a trial court for hearing civil cases before a judge and jury), and the Inner Chamber was used for meetings of the Council of the North and the City Council. While the religious connotation ceased following the dissolution of the guilds in 1549, there is a strong sense of civic identity continuing through the centuries. This unbroken history of the building as a seat of power since it was built in C15 was tacitly acknowledged on the world stage when the Guildhall suffered a devastating attack in the Second World War as a target of the German Baedeker raids. Dramatic photographs of the time show the building ablaze against the night sky. A mere two months later historic photographs show the opening of the Assizes in the Guildhall, defiantly proceeding regardless of the roofless state of the building, thus continuing to fulfil its purpose unabated. The subsequent restoration of the building reinvigorated the community's commitment to the Guildhall, and served to underline its symbolic importance to the city. Though court proceedings are no longer carried out within the Guildhall, it retains its civic identity through its close association with the interconnecting Municipal Offices which contain York's Council Chamber.

The Guildhall and its chamber range are architecturally of particular importance as a C15 civic building. Unlike other guildhalls in York it was built of stone, denoting its primary status. The craftsmanship of the building was guaranteed by using the most skilled masons, the city mason, Robert Couper, and the master mason of York Minster, John Barton, whose names are recorded in association with its building at a time when craftsmen often remained nameless. The hall took the form typical of a medieval hall, with a screens passage and dais, an arrangement still readable in the fabric. The chamber range fronted directly onto the river, being built on top of the river wall and incorporating the Watergate of the reconstructed Common Hall Lane, a pre-existing medieval route down to the river. Also built of ashlar, it respects the hall behind and provides a dignified façade appropriate to its civic status. This part of the building is also of interest due to its remaining largely intact. The Guildhall itself, as mentioned above, was badly damaged in a Baedeker raid in 1942. While this led to the inevitable loss of original fabric, the historically accurate restoration of the building after the event, using remaining fragments and documentary evidence, is in itself of architectural interest in its approach to reconstruction of an historic building in this period.

The interior of the Guildhall demonstrates the mid-C20 approach to its restoration, which was to largely accurately reconstruct original features to a high standard. The octagonal timber columns of oak from the Lowther Estate, the panelled and bossed roof, and the re-carved window tracery date from the 1958-1960 restoration. The present day was acknowledged in the west window which was embellished with a well-designed modern stained glass window by HW Harvey depicting incidents of York's history. Original masonry and door apertures do, however, survive, and it is possible to read the layout of the original building. The Inner Chamber of the chamber range escaped the war damage. Its interior clearly denotes its high status and demonstrates its continued use since it was built in the C15. It retains original masonry, C15 blocked windows and staircases built into the walls, and a panelled ceiling with moulded beams and bosses, and high-quality fixtures and fittings relating to a 1679 refurbishment including oak panelling and fireplace overmantel, with an early-C19 marble surround.

Mentioned in the pre-existing List entry are Common Hall Lane and the boundary wall between the Guildhall and the former Augustinian Friary. Both are historically important in demonstrating the pre-existing urban layout of the city. The boundary wall contains medieval masonry, and also the restored entrance to Common Hall Lane. The significance of the lane, which led down to the river and the presumed location of the Roman bridge over the Ouse, was acknowledged in its reconstruction under the C15 Guildhall.

On the south side of the Guildhall is the Atkinson Block built in 1808-10 to designs by Peter Atkinson the Younger, who also designed York's Ouse Bridge of 1810-20, listed at Grade II. The Atkinson Block is mentioned in the pre-existing List entry for the Guildhall as the "Council Hall of 1808-10". Of principal interest is the primary river façade of this building, which is built in limestone ashlar. Peter Atkinson demonstrates a sympathetic understanding of the medieval building it abuts to produce a subtle and thoughtful design. In particular he designed this façade of his extension to echo the Perpendicular detailing of the C15 chamber range and so support rather than detract from the earlier building. This resulted in a façade of continuity and harmony. Built on top of the river wall, the elevation visually rises directly out of the water and is reflected in it, magnifying its impact when seen across the river.

Historically the Atkinson Block is of interest as it demonstrated an expansion of the civic duties of the Guildhall, replacing the council meeting room in the Tollbooth on the Ouse Bridge, which was demolished to be replaced by Peter Atkinson's new Ouse Bridge. As with the Guildhall, the Atkinson Block was damaged in the Baedeker raid and formed part of the same careful restoration. Here it concentrated on the primary exterior façade, with the rear wall and interior of the building less accurate reconstructions, though following the same plan. The fixtures and fittings date from the reconstruction with the exception of the original doorway with traceried reveals and soffit at the foot of the stairs and the adjacent small doorway to the cellar steps. Despite this, it is considered that the building's contribution to the river façade is such that it should be retained on the same List entry as the Guildhall. It is recommended that the Guildhall and Chamber Range, Atkinson Block, Common Hall Lane and boundary wall containing the entrance to the lane should remain listed at Grade I within a single List entry.

The Guildhall also has two curtilage buildings which are not expressly mentioned in the current List entry, namely the former cells, and the small meeting room built in the early C20 on the south side of the Guildhall and attached to the rear of the Atkinson Block. It is acknowledged that the interior of both buildings, which abut, have been altered with walls removed. However, the buildings' exteriors are largely intact and their supporting role to the complex is apparent both in their appearance and function. The small meeting room is in the more prominent location, standing close to the south elevation of the Guildhall and visible from the yard in front of the latter. Although the architect is unknown, it has been carefully and sympathetically designed to fulfil its subordinate role to the medieval Guildhall both in its scale and design, with the visible front and east side elevations similarly built of limestone ashlar. The front elevation has a central gable and the appearance

Historic England

Advice Report

09 March 2016

is of a small school or meeting room, which it was, providing extra meeting space for the civic duties undertaken at the Guildhall. Meanwhile, the cells are clearly identifiable from the barred windows and flat roof. The presence of cells underlines the Guildhall's long continuing role as home of the Court of Assizes, one of the reasons it was originally built in C15. It is recommended that these two buildings are listed at Grade II in a separate List entry.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s.1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate, and consider that they are with regard to the internal fixtures and fittings of the Atkinson Block other than the tracery-detailed door and doorway at the foot of the staircase and the small doorway leading to the cellar steps, which are the only remaining original features in the reconstructed interior after Second World War damage. We also consider that the interiors of the meeting room and the cells, which have been altered by the removal of cross walls and insertion of later fixtures and fittings should be excluded as they are not of special interest. We also consider that the later, glazed, lean-to canopy and small, flat-roofed store in front of the former cells are not of special interest. This is clear in the proposed List entries.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for listing are fulfilled and therefore it is recommended to keep the Guildhall and chamber range, the Atkinson Block, and Common Hall Lane and boundary wall containing entrance to the lane at Grade I and amend the List Entry to meet present standards. It is recommended that the meeting room and former cells on the south side of the Guildhall are listed at Grade II.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The 1449-59 Guildhall and chamber range, the 1808-10 Atkinson Block, and medieval Common Hall Lane and boundary wall of various dates from medieval times, containing an entrance to the lane, are to remain listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

* Historic interest: the Guildhall was built in 1449-59 by Robert Couper, City mason, and John Barton, master mason of York Minster, funded jointly by The Mayor and Commonality of York and the Guild of St Christopher as a manifestation of both the wealth and social standing of the Guild and the centre of York's political and administrative focus;

* Civic identity: built on an already important religious and civic site, the medieval Guildhall resonates with the civic history of York continuing as its seat of power since that time, an identity it continues to hold through its close association with the adjoining late-C19 Council Chamber and the C18 Mansion House, residence of the Lord Mayor of York;

* Architectural interest: the medieval Guildhall is built of stone unlike other guildhalls in York, denoting its primary status, and takes the form typical of a medieval hall, an arrangement still readable in the fabric, with an intact contemporary inner range of chambers fronting the river, next to the early-C19 restored Atkinson Block containing additional council rooms and designed with a similar appearance;

* Urban layout: the northern boundary wall marked the boundary between the Guildhall and the adjoining Augustinian Friary, while the site contains Common Hall Lane, a pre-existing lane which led down to the river and presumed location of the Roman bridge over the Ouse, and was reconstructed to run beneath the Guildhall to a Watergate;

* World events: the Guildhall suffered a devastating attack in the Second World War as a target of the German Baedeker raids, the city's defiance publicly demonstrated by the proceeding of the Assizes Court two months later within the roofless building; its subsequent historically accurate restoration served to underline the medieval building's symbolic importance to the city;

* Aesthetic value: the primary outward-looking elevation of this constricted site is the river façade comprising the C15, Perpendicular-style chamber range with Guildhall behind, flanked by the similarly-detailed, early-C19 Atkinson block to the right and the 1889-91 Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the early-C20 Guildhall Annex with corner tower to the left, all carefully designed to play a supporting role to the medieval building and together presenting an impressive composition in limestone ashlar, the material used for many of the city's most important historic buildings and structures such as York Minster, the city walls and numerous urban churches.

The early-C20 meeting room and former cells on the south side of the Guildhall are recommended for listing at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Architectural interest and function: the architecture of the buildings clearly shows their supporting roles to the judicial and administrative functions of the Guildhall by providing additional cells for the Court of

Assizes held in the Guildhall since C15 and an additional meeting room underlining the long-standing and on-going significance of the site as York's seat of local Government;

* Group value: the two buildings have group value with the closely adjacent medieval Guildhall due to their proximity and sympathetic style in terms of scale, materials, and appearance.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND COUNCIL CHAMBER, AND GUILDHALL ANNEX

These two buildings are presently listed at Grade II. The Municipal Offices and Council Chamber were built in 1889-91 to designs by E G Mawbey and Alfred Creer, and the Guildhall Annex was built for the Post Office in the early C20.

The crowning glory of the Municipal Offices is the Council Chamber on the west side of the building, overlooking the river. Still in use as the council chamber, it retains its late-C19 fitting out and decoration in a romantic Gothic style by the reputable firm of Kendal, Milne and Co. The style chosen was deliberately in keeping with the original style of the medieval Guildhall complex to which it is attached. The skilled craftsmanship of the embellished timber depressed barrel-vaulted roof, traceried panelling, chimneypiece, architraves and doors, and fixed furniture is particularly high resulting in a notable civic ensemble. The same attention to detail is shown to all aspects, with the tiled slips to the fireplace depicting scenes of medieval York; a particularly pleasing detail. The layout of the room also echoes the hierarchy of a medieval hall, with the Lord Mayor's chair raised on a dais beneath a cantilevered canopy at the 'high' end, and the public benches at the 'low' end. In the middle are the fixed chair benches with traceried panelled backs and desks of the Councillors, those opposite the Lord Mayor's chair curved round in an aesthetically pleasing semi-circle. As an example of a late-C19 council chamber, it is considered that this impressive chamber is of more than special interest, clearly referencing its close physical and functional proximity to the medieval Guildhall and thus visually demonstrating the continuous thread of York's civic identity on this site.

The interior of the rest of the building remains largely intact both in layout and good-quality fixtures and fittings, which include fitted panelled coat stands in the Council Chamber anteroom, a grand stone staircase with an arcaded screen in the entrance hall, mosaic floors to the public spaces, original panelled and part-glazed doors, architraves, marble fireplaces to the offices, and glazed tiles to the extensive basement. As such it plays a supporting role to the Council Chamber, while also showing the rise in the administrative duties of councils towards the end of the C19.

In contrast, the interior of the Guildhall Annex, built for the Post Office in the early C20, was always utilitarian having been built as a sorting office and base for its workers and equipment. Additionally there have been subsequent alterations to the internal layout and the installation of modern suspended ceilings and strip lights from when it was converted to office space for the Council. This means that there is little in the way of original fixtures and fittings remaining.

The Municipal Offices and the Guildhall complex are not readily visible from the city centre, standing to the rear of the Mansion House, rather than fronting the street. Externally, the primary elevations of the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the Guildhall Annex are the river façades, which have been designed to sit sympathetically alongside the adjoining medieval chamber range to the Guildhall and the early-C19 Atkinson Block. By this date the railway had arrived in York. The route from the railway station just outside the city walls to the city centre led over the nearby Lendal Bridge, built in 1861-3 by Thomas Page (Grade II). One of the primary views from the bridge was of the river façade of the Guildhall complex. Like the earlier buildings, the Municipal Offices and the Guildhall Annex use limestone ashlar for this façade. This is in contrast to the cream and red brick used for the inner, less visible facades. The massing and rhythm of the new building facades also respect that of the earlier buildings to create continuity of vision rather than of new build; the new Council Chamber denoted by impressive double-height Perpendicular windows with hood moulds reminiscent of a medieval hall. The Guildhall Annex, whilst acknowledging the spirit of the earlier buildings, is less rigorous in its historicist detailing, instead using a more stripped, Arts and Crafts idiom to its detailing, most notable in the design of the low, corner tower. Nevertheless, its design works very successfully both as a termination of the building and as a landmark, drawing attention to the rest. Its very use of high-quality ashlar stone for the riverside block of what is otherwise a plain, functional building serves to underline the importance placed upon this river façade. This both reiterates the individual significance of the medieval Guildhall and chamber range and in a wider context provides a visual link with the city walls, the towering York Minster, and the towers and spires of numerous urban churches, the use of limestone marking out the most important historic buildings and structures in the city. The combined phases of the elevation also rise directly out of the river, reflecting in the water and dramatizing the aesthetic impact of the complex.

In contrast to the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex the long sorting office range is discreetly inset and lower in height. The north, outer elevation is built of red brick and, although visible from the bridge does not

stand out, its lower roofline making views across to the higher, red-brick gables of the General Post Office on Lendal possible.

It is considered that the special interest of the Council Chamber and the riverside façade is such in relationship to the adjoining Grade I medieval Guildhall and chamber range, and early-C19 Atkinson Block, that the building should be recommended for upgrading to Grade II*. The more than special interest lies primarily in these two elements. Consequently, despite the interior of the Guildhall Annex containing little of interest, the riverside block of this early-C20 building should be included in the Grade II* listing because of the contribution its exterior makes to the aesthetic impact of the riverside façade of the complex. In contrast the sorting office range to the rear is utilitarian. Although it has some historic interest in the development of the postal service in York, being described as 'one of the best equipped postal establishments in the kingdom' when built, it has no particular features externally and retains nothing internally to mark it out as of special interest in the national context. It is therefore recommended that this range is excluded from the listing. However, it is noted that it was designed to fit into its location discreetly, a task it successfully fulfils, while its form echoes a much earlier urban layout with linear plots running east-west towards the river. These qualities mean that it is nonetheless an asset to the conservation area, playing a supporting role to the listed buildings in its vicinity. In the north-west, inner corner of the sorting office and the east elevation of the Municipal Offices is a small WC outshot. It was built at the same time as the early-C20 sorting office and did not form part of the original design for the Municipal Offices. As such it is not considered of special interest. There is also a boundary wall on the east side of the Municipal Offices. It is utilitarian and appears to have been built at the same time as the building, not being shown on earlier historic mapping and using the same type of bricks as the east elevation. Therefore, the wall does not have the historic interest of the north boundary wall of the Guildhall, which contains medieval masonry and separated the Guildhall from the, no-longer extant, Augustinian Friary. It is considered that this plain, late-C19 boundary wall is not of special interest in the national context, but does contribute to the fabric of the conservation area.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s.1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate, and consider that they are with regard to the utilitarian, early-C20 former sorting office range to the Guildhall Annex, and the interior of the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex, which lacks original fixtures and fittings of interest. In addition, the small WC outshot in the north-west inner corner of the sorting office and the east elevation of the Municipal Offices, the boundary wall on the east side of the Municipal Offices, the modern external fire-escape balcony and ladder on the east elevation of the Municipal Offices, the interior, modern stair-lift attached to the main staircase and the inserted timber and glazed door and screen to the first-floor spine corridor are considered not of special interest. This is clear in the proposed List entry.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for upgrading the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex are fulfilled and therefore it is recommended to upgrade to Grade II*.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The Municipal Offices and Council Chamber of 1889-91 by E G Mawbey and Alfred Creer, City Surveyors, and the riverside block of the Guildhall Annex built in the early C20 for the Post Office, are recommended for upgrading from Grade II to Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

- * Interior: the comprehensive fitting out and decoration of the Council Chamber in a romantic Gothic style by the reputable firm of Kendal, Milne and Co has resulted in a notable civic ensemble;
- * Craftsmanship: the many timber elements of the Council Chamber, including the embellished timber roof, traceried panelling, impressive chimneypiece, architraves and doors, and fixed furniture, demonstrate a high degree of skilled craftsmanship in their execution;
- * Civic identity: the Gothic styling and medieval layout of the Council Chamber clearly references the close physical and functional proximity of the medieval Guildhall and thus the continuous thread of York's civic identity on this site;
- * Architectural interest: the primary river facades of the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber and the Guildhall Annex are designed to sit sympathetically alongside the medieval chamber range of the Guildhall and early-C19 Atkinson Block, using similar limestone ashlar, with massing and rhythm respecting that of the earlier buildings and creating a continuity of vision; the new Council Chamber with its impressive double-height Perpendicular windows is reminiscent of a medieval hall;
- * Aesthetic value: the main outward-looking façade of this constricted site fronts the river, presenting an impressive composition rising directly out of the water, the quality of design and use of limestone ashlar for the entire composition reiterating both its individual importance and providing a visual link in a wider

context with the city walls, the towering York Minster, and towers and spires of numerous urban churches, together forming some of the city's most important historic buildings and structures;

* Group value: the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber have a close functional value as a civic group with the medieval Guildhall and chamber range and early-C19 Atkinson Block (Grade I), and the early-C18 Mansion House (Grade I) fronting Coney Street with a through-carriageway in its northern bay by which the former buildings are approached.

THE MANSION HOUSE

The Mansion House is a town house and this type of building is discussed in Historic England's Domestic 2: Town Houses Listing Selection Guide (October 2011). Town houses impressed through their opulence and scale and reflected social and economic hierarchies. Town houses of the grander style were designed as places of entertainment with large rooms for receptions and prominently designed staircases. Specific considerations include date, their architectural interest such as their design, decoration, plan form and construction. The status of these houses means that principal spaces are of particular interest, though service quarters may also be of interest.

The Mansion House is correctly graded at Grade I. It was built for the Lord Mayor of York in 1725-1733 and still fulfils the function as the Lord Mayor's residence. As such it predates any other surviving Mansion House in England. The symbolic significance of the house as home to the city's pre-eminent citizen is emphasised by its prominent inclusion of the City of York arms on the front pediment. It was built in close association with the medieval Guildhall, which stands immediately behind it and is reached by a through-carriageway in the northern bay of the house, the two having a close functional value as a civic group. The site it occupies replaced the chapel of the Guild of St Christopher; the Guild had jointly funded the Guildhall with the Mayor and Commonality of York and used the facilities until its dissolution. The composition of the front elevation, in a visually prominent location facing onto Coney Street, is an aspirational interpretation of London styles, most probably the Queen's Gallery at Somerset House, London emphasising the status of the building.

Internally, the plan form remains largely intact and highlights the specific function of the house, with a particularly large reception room, a suite of rooms for functional and staff requirements, such as a porter's room and a room used for robing, and extensive kitchens and cellars in the basement. The status of the building is again emphasised by the opulence of the interior, notably the huge, first-floor State Room, originally called the Great Room. This room was used for entertainment both locally and to host nationally and internationally important guests and it clearly demonstrates a particularly high level of craftsmanship. The stair hall containing the main staircase leading to the State Room is also particularly rich in its embellishment. Other fixtures and fittings, such as doors, architraves, and fireplaces (some later) are of a consistently high standard.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s.1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate, and consider that they are with regard to the modern, projecting lift shaft and the small lean-to extension at the rear of the house, and the 1930s double-garage on the south side of the yard to the rear of the Mansion House, which are considered not of special interest. This is clear in the proposed List entry.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for listing are fulfilled and therefore it is recommended to keep the Mansion House at Grade I and amend the List entry to meet present standards.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

The Mansion House, and railings and gas lamps attached to the front, of 1725-1733, should remain listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

* Historic interest: built as the residence of the Lord Mayor of York, a function it still fulfils, the Mansion House predates any other surviving Mansion House in England;

* Architectural interest: the prominently located front elevation demonstrates an aspirational interpretation of London styles, most likely the Queen's Gallery at Somerset House (London), emphasising the status of the building as home to the city's pre-eminent citizen;

* Plan form: the largely intact plan form highlights the specific function of the house with a particularly large and grand reception room, a suite of rooms for functional and staff requirements, such as a porter's room and a robing room, and extensive kitchens and cellars in the basement;

Historic England

Advice Report

09 March 2016

* Interior: the quality of craftsmanship throughout and the opulence of the interior, notably the first-floor State Room and embellished stair hall, emphasises its use both as residence to the Lord Mayor and in hosting both local events and national guests on behalf of the city;

* Group value: the Mansion House has a close functional value as part of a civic group with the medieval Guildhall and Municipal Offices containing the late-C19 Council Chamber, which both stand behind the Mansion House and are reached by a through-carriageway in its northern bay.

Countersigning comments:

Agreed. We have very carefully reassessed this important civic complex and, where possible, have used powers of exclusion in the Act to express where special interest does not lie. We have prepared modernised List entries in all cases to improve understanding and positive management of this complex, which includes the Guildhall and Mansion House; buildings of exceptional interest to the nation's story.

V. Fiorato, 1st March 2016



Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee**13 June 2016**

Report of the Assistant Director of Governance & ICT

Draft Annual Scrutiny Report 2015-16**Summary**

1. This Draft Annual Scrutiny Report summarises the work of the five Policy & Scrutiny Committees for the municipal year June 2015 – May 2016, and asks Members to agree the report prior to its presentation to Council in July 2016.

Background

2. This committee is charged with monitoring overall performance in relation to scrutiny work and providing an Annual Report to Full Council. The last Annual Report for the period June 2014 – May 2015 was presented to this Committee on 13 July 2015 and to Council on 16 July 2015.

Consultation

3. Consultation was not required for the production of this Annual Report. However, consultation is an important element of scrutiny and is regularly carried out in support of all scrutiny reviews.
4. The final reports produced for each of the reviews completed during the period June 2015 – May 2016 detail all of the work undertaken, including any consultation carried out. Those final reports and all supporting information can be viewed in full at:

<http://modgov.york.gov.uk/ecCatDisplay.aspx?sch=doc&cat=13029&path=13028>

Scrutiny Reviews in 2015-16

5. In the last municipal year the **Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee (CSMC)** carried out a review on E-Democracy. In July 2015 CSMC agreed to undertake a review to identify

the potential for improving public engagement and take up of services through digital means, and the Council's ability to respond. To progress the review a CSMC Task Group needed to understand the Council's position in regard to online services, its current digital infrastructure and resources required to enable it to function; best practice adopted by other local authorities and York's potential for development. The Task Group also considered in detail the new Customer Relations Management (CRM) system the Council was in the process of procuring. A survey resulted in more than 570 people sharing information about how they interact with the Council by digital means. In January 2016 CSMC endorsed recommendations to feed in to the Executive's consideration of the implementation of the CRM and those recommendations were approved at an Executive meeting in February 2016. Furthermore, it is likely that CSMC will re-form its Task Group in the future to consider the ongoing implementation of the CRM system.

6. The Committee also considered reconvening an Ad-Hoc Scrutiny Committee to continue the previous year's Yearsley Pool_Scrutiny Review. However, having reflected on the allocation of funding to safeguard the future of the pool by the new administration, it was agreed the review was no longer necessary.
7. The following review work was undertaken by the **Economic Development & Transport Policy & Scrutiny Committee** during 2015-16:

- Economic Strategy Scrutiny Review

At a meeting of the Economic Development & Transport Policy and Scrutiny Committee (EDAT) in July 2015 Members were provided with a report on the development of the new Economic Strategy for York along with proposals on how the Committee could contribute in a cross-party policy development role. The Committee agreed to select two priorities for review:

- Unlocking Brownfield Sites for Jobs and Housing, and;
- A Creative City Uniquely Utilising its Distinctive Heritage

Two Task Groups were formed with the aim of actively engaging and contributing to the Economic Strategy development process. Those Members took part in a series of workshops involving businesses, representatives in Higher and Further Education and skills providers, the Council, Make It York and other relevant parties. They also attended and contributed to other workshops outside their specific focus. However, at a joint meeting of the two Task Groups in late January 2016 it was agreed that whilst the workshops had been

valuable, the key actions in the Economic Strategy were interlinked and could not be considered in isolation, so they agreed it would be better if EDAT took a holistic approach and focused on the priorities and actions where the Council could play a role. Proposals developed through the review helped inform the basis for a draft Economic Strategy, which EDAT Members contributed to by identifying some key priorities. The recommendations arising from the review were endorsed by EDAT at a meeting in March 2016 and the draft Economic Strategy was approved by the Executive in May 2016.

- Protection of Grass Verges

In March 2016 EDAT agreed to look at how the Council can work in partnership with residents to improve and protect the condition of grass verges from damage caused by motor vehicles. A Task Group was formed and a number of meetings were held prior to the end of the municipal year. Its work to date has included consulting on the reasons why people park on grass verges and considering best practice elsewhere. The review is expected to be completed in late summer 2016.

8. The **Health & Adult Social Care Policy & Scrutiny Committee** has been involved in two reviews during 2015-16:

- Public Health Grant Spending

In July 2015 the Health & Adult Social Care Policy & Scrutiny Committee appointed a Task Group to undertake a scrutiny review on public health grant spending. The review aimed to identify a comprehensive understanding of York's public health outcomes and spend, and establish a knowledge base for joint use with the Health & Wellbeing Board. The review stalled slightly while revised figures from the Department of Health were confirmed so it was not possible to conclude the review during the 2015-16 municipal year. Work on the review continues as further budget cuts are anticipated but not yet confirmed.

- Bootham Park Hospital Closure

Bootham Hospital was closed following an unannounced inspection of the psychiatric inpatients services by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) on 9 & 10 September 2015 when the CQC reaffirmed it was not fit for purpose and all clinical services had to be relocated from 30 September 2015. In October 2015 the Committee met to consider the circumstances leading to the closure and agreed to write to the Secretary of State for Health supporting a call for an inquiry / urgent investigation into the closure. In November 2015 the Committee

agreed to carry out its own review *“To understand the circumstances leading to the closure of Bootham Park Hospital, to establish what could have been done to avoid the gap in services in York, particularly for in-patients and their families, and identify any appropriate actions for relevant partners”*. The review utilised the support of an Independent Expert Adviser, who provided his services pro bono, and NHS England who were carrying out their own lessons learned review. Scrutiny worked closely with NHS England throughout the process and NHS England published its own report via scrutiny in April 2016 . It was publicly discussed for the first time at a Health & Adult Social Care Policy & Scrutiny Committee on 25 April 2016. The Committee is currently waiting for health partners to produce their action plans before final recommendations can be considered.

9. During 2015-16 the **Communities & Environment Policy & Scrutiny Committee** carried out a review on the Management of Geese. A Task Group undertook the work on behalf of the committee and was supported in that work by representatives from York University and Friends of Rowntree Park. The review concluded that the city required an integrated goose management strategy and the recommendations arising from the review were presented to the Executive in April 2016.
10. The Committee also spent some time considering whether to carry out a review of the effects of stag and hen parties on the city centre, having noted the perception of some residents and visitors that York city centre was not the place to be on a Saturday afternoon or weekend evening. A Task Group was formed which learnt of a considerable amount of ongoing partnership work to tackle alcohol related issues in the city on a Saturday which highlighted that stag and hen parties were only one element of a much wider issue. They also, attended a meeting of the Operation Erase Working Group set up by the Alcohol, Violence & Night Time Economy Group (AVANTE) to tackle York’s alcohol related Saturday daytime city centre anti-social behaviour. With this ongoing work in mind, and having been informed that work was also ongoing to produce an Alcohol Strategy for the city, it was agreed not to proceed further as the review would only duplicate the work being undertaken by others.
11. The **Learning & Culture Policy & Scrutiny Committee** undertook two reviews during 2015-16:
 - York Museums Trust Partnership Arrangements Review
A Task Group was formed to consider the future legal relationship between the Council and York Museums Trust (YMT) in light of the

reduction in funding provided by the Council. The review identified proposals for the development of a future funding agreement based on four core elements (agreed objectives, a reporting mechanism, a 5-year rolling financial plan and a capital development plan).

Consideration was also given to the multiple legal agreements in place and recognising that improved protection was needed for the buildings and collections, the Task Group recommended the introduction of a new charitable scheme, which had the Council as custodian trustee and YMT as managing trustee. The review recommendations were approved by the Executive in April 2016.

- Tour de France

In January 2015 a Task Group was formed to consider the appropriate planning, promotion, and delivery of future major events to ensure all associated risks are managed effectively, including Health & Safety and reputational risk. The review focussed on the Tour de France Grand Depart, and the provision of the entertainment Hubs and camping sites, and included consideration of feedback on individual elements of the delivery programme, including management of the event, its financial implications, and the lessons learned for the future. The review was not quite completed by the end of the municipal year and so the Task Group was reformed in June 2017 to conclude its investigation and identify appropriate recommendations. The review final report is scheduled to be considered by the Executive in September 2016.

Supporting the Council Plan 2015-19

12. All of the reviews carried out during 2015-16 (identified above) took account of the Council's need to be inclusive and ensure equality in accessing the services being reviewed. Each review also supported a number of the council's other improvement priorities and direction statements:
13. The following reviews were directly linked to the 'Prosperous City for All' element of the Council Plan:
 - Economic Strategy;
 - E-Democracy;
 - York Museums Trust
14. The following reviews were directly linked to the 'Focus on Frontline Services' element of the Council Plan:

- Yearsley Pool;
- Public Health Grant Spending;
- Bootham Park Hospital;
- E-Democracy;

15. The following reviews were directly linked to the 'Council That Listens to Residents' element of the Council Plan:

- Bootham Park Hospital;
- Economic Strategy;
- Grass Verges;
- E-Democracy;
- Goose Management

Finance & Performance Monitoring

16. Throughout 2015-16 the Policy & Scrutiny Committees received regular quarterly monitoring reports relating to the council's performance and finance management, in service areas specific to their individual remits.

17. In addition, they also received other monitoring reports specific to their individual terms of reference, as detailed below:

18. Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee considered a Schedule of Petitions at each meeting and other updates / reports on:

- Proposed new Governance Arrangements;
- Future ways of Working in Scrutiny;
- The Procurement Strategy;
- Future development of the Guildhall Project;
- Council Tax Support Scheme
- Scrutiny Support Budget
- Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership – referred to CSMC by Council
- The Annual Scrutiny Report for 2014-15;

19. The Communities & Environment Policy & Scrutiny Committee received updates on:

- The costs associated with fly-tipping;
- The work of the Horse Bailiff;
- Proposals for a new Community Engagement Model;
- A Review of Neighbourhood Working Arrangements;

- York's Tenancy Strategy
- CYC's Housing Allocations & Choice Based Lettings Policy;
- The Public Enquiry into York's December 2015 Floods

20. Throughout 2015-16, the Committee also received a number of updates in support of its responsibility for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Council by sections 19 & 20 of the Police & Justice Act 2006, in relation to the scrutiny of community safety issues, the Police and the work of the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP). These included:

- Bi-annual performance reports from Safer York Partnership (SYP);
- An update on the work of AVANTE (Alcohol, Violence & Night-Time Economy);
- Two Briefings on Domestic Violence;
- An update on the Community Safety Unit;
- An update on the Hate Crime Action Plan;
- An overview report on the work of the Substance Misuse Team;
- An update on the Anti-Social Behaviour Hub;

21. The Economic Development & Transport Policy & Scrutiny Committee welcomed the attendance of the Managing Director of Make it York on two occasions and received briefings/updates on:

- Major developments within the city;
- Major transport initiatives and issues arising from them;
- York Economic Dashboard;
- Low Emissions Strategy including an update of the Air Quality Action Plan;
- iTravel;
- Business Improvement District for York City Centre;
- Scrutiny arrangements around make it York;
- Transport Briefing.

22. The Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee has a statutory role to review and scrutinise the impact of services and policies of key partners on the health of the city's population. As such it received updates on:

- York Health and Wellbeing Board;
- Safeguarding Arrangements;
- Carers' Strategy;
- Residential, Nursing and Home Care Services;
- Re-procurement of Musculoskeletal Services;
- Health Systems Resilience (Winter Pressures Money);

- Elderly People's Homes programme;
- CQC Inspection Report – York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- CQC Inspection Report – Yorkshire Ambulance Service;
- Tees, Esk & Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust – managing Transition of Mental Health & Learning Difficulties Services from LYPFT;
- Re-procurement of Community Equipment & Wheelchair Services;
- Healthy Child Service;
- Changes to Direct Payments
- Co-commissioning of Primary care Services;
- York Wheelchair Services;
- Relocation of Hull Road Surgery by Unity Health;
- Better Care Fund;
- GP Health Checks for People with Learning Disabilities;

23. The Committee were also consulted on a number of issues:

- Interim Solution for Bootham Park Hospital;
- CQC Inspection Quality Summit report on York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust;
- York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust Action Plan;
- Leeds and York Partnership FT progress against Action Plan following Care Quality Commission inspection;
- The merger of a number of medical practices in York – Clifton Medical Practice, Petergate and York Medical Group;
- CCG Turnaround Plans.

24. Finally, they received a number of reports and presentations i.e.:

- Be Independent monitoring reports;
- Healthwatch Performance Updates
- Healthwatch report on Wheelchair Services;
- Annual report of the Chief Executive of Yorkshire Ambulance Service;
- Annual report of the Chief Executive of York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust;
- CCG Sustainability & Transformation Plans;

25. The Learning & Culture Policy & Scrutiny Committee also received a range of reports and updates on the following, which included:

- Bi-annual Partnership Delivery Plan updates from York Museums Trust;

- Bi-annual Service Level Agreement Performance updates from York Theatre Royal;
- Bi-annual Service Level Agreement Performance updates from Explore York Libraries & Archives;
- Bi-annual updates on the work of York Safeguarding Board
- Bi-annual progress reports on Safeguarding and Looked After Children;
- An update on the implementation of the Children & Families Bill
- A York Museums Trust funding report
- A report on the work of Make-it York
- An update on Parks Development;
- School improvement updates and an Ofsted update on Schools Performance;
- School Results outturn.
- A Learning Services Self-Assessment Overview Report
- SACRE's Annual Report & Review of York Schools' agreed syllabus

26. In addition the Committee received presentations from the Chair of York @ Large and the Chair of Learning City York on their ongoing partnership work with the Council. They also met with the Chair of York Safeguarding Board and the Managing Director of Make it York.

Acting as Critical Friend

27. During the municipal year 2015-16 each of the Policy & Scrutiny Committees met with the relevant Executive Members to hear about their challenges and priorities for the year. They also met with some of the council's appropriate statutory partners to hear about their priorities and challenges.

Monitoring Previous Recommendations

28. Finally, each of the committees received bi-annual updates on the implementation of the approved recommendations arising from their previously completed scrutiny reviews. Those deemed to be fully completed were signed off.

Calling – In (post decision)

29. Throughout the municipal year 2015-16 there were four Executive/ Executive Member decisions called-in for consideration by CSMC. The decision of the Executive was upheld in each instance. They were:

- Applications for Community Right to Bid under the Localism Act 2011 – Clementhorpe Malt House
- Procurement of Council Security Services
- New Council Housing and Approval for Development at Ordnance Lane
- Park and Ride Bus Contract Options

Pre-decision call-in

30. At its meeting in August 2015, the Executive agreed some operational guidelines for enabling and supporting a pre-decision call-in process. This supplements the pre-existing arrangements for post-decision call in and is intended to provide all backbench and scrutiny Members with opportunities to comment upon relevant upcoming Executive or Executive Member decisions.
31. During the 2015-16 municipal year there were four pre-decision call-ins:
- CSMC: Private Sector Housing Strategy
 - EDAT: i. Air Quality Action Plan 3
ii. Delivery of Reductions in the Subsidised Bus Services Budget
 - Learning & Culture: Review of Play Policy, Playground Investment and Maintenance

Options

32. Having considered the draft Annual Report, Members may choose to:
- Agree any amendments required to the report
 - Approve the report for presentation to the meeting of Full Council in July 2016.

Implications

33. There are no known legal, HR and financial implications associated with the recommendation within this report.

Risk Management

34. There are no known risks associated with the recommendation in this report.

Recommendations

35. Having considered the information within this report, Members are asked to approve this Annual Scrutiny Report which covers the period between June 2015 and May 2016.

Reason: To enable its presentation to Full Council in July 2016, in line with Constitutional requirements.

Contact Details

Author:

Steve Entwistle
Scrutiny Officer
Tel: 01904 554279

Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

Andrew Docherty
Assistant Director Governance & ICT

Melanie Carr
Scrutiny Officer
Tel: 01904 552054

Report Approved



Date: 20 May 2016

Specialist Implications Officer(s) - None

Wards Affected:

All



For further information please contact the authors of the report

Background Papers: None

Annexes: None

Abbreviations:

AVANTE – Alcohol, Violence And Night Time Economy

CDRP – Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership

CQC – Care Quality Commission

CRM – Customer Relations Management

CSMC – Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee

CYC – City of York Council

EDAT – Economic Development & Transport Policy & Scrutiny Committee

HR – Human Resources

NHS – National Health Service

NYBEP – North Yorkshire Business Education Partnership

SYP – Safer York Partnership

YMT – York Museums Trust

This page is intentionally left blank



**Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy &
Scrutiny Committee****13 June 2016**

Report of the Assistant Director Governance & ICT

Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership**Summary**

1. At a meeting of the full Council on 24 March 2016 Cllr D'Agorne submitted a motion under Standing Order 22 on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).
2. Council agreed to refer the motion to the Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee for further consideration.

Background

3. To remind Members, Cllr D'Agorne's Motion was:
4. Council notes that:
 - The European Union (EU) and the USA launched negotiations in July 2013 on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP);
 - Negotiations continue, seeking to protect international investors, harmonise standards, reduce tariffs and open new markets throughout the EU and USA;
 - Services within TTIP includes not just private but also public services;
 - There has been no assessment of the potential impact on local authorities and their services;
 - There has been no scrutiny or consultation with City of York Council or other local government representatives such as the Local Government Association (LGA) and our local MPs for York

Central or York Outer are also unable to scrutinise the negotiating documents;

- Our twin municipality of Munster in Germany passed a resolution in 2014 to reject TTIP;
- Our twin municipality of Dijon in France passed a resolution in 2014 to ask for the full involvement of local authorities in free trade negotiations and public disclosure of all texts on the TTIP negotiations.

5. Council believes that:

- TTIP could have a significant impact on local services, employment, suppliers and decision-making;
- A thorough impact assessment of TTIP on local authorities must be carried out before the negotiations can be concluded;
- The proposed Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism has been used by corporations to overturn democratic decisions by all levels of governments at significant public cost. Local decision-making must be protected from ISDS;
- The EU's food, environmental and labour standards are better than those in the US and TTIP negotiations must raise and not lower these standards across the EU and USA;
- Sourcing supplies and employment locally is important to strengthening local economies and meeting local needs. TTIP must not impact on local authorities' ability to act in the best interests of their communities.

6. Council resolves:

(i) That appropriate officers report to the Executive analysing the potential impact of TTIP upon the Council and its services, with a view to:

- writing to the Secretary of State for the Environment and Local Government, the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills, the MPs for York Central and York Outer and all Yorkshire and the Humber MEPs, as well as the Local

Government Association, raising the serious concerns of the City of York Council about the potential impact of TTIP on our local authority and the secrecy of the negotiating process.

(ii) That any report to the Executive addresses the feasibility of and resource implications associated with:

- calling for a full assessment of the impact of TTIP on local authorities;
- joining with other local authorities that are opposed to TTIP across Europe and work with local campaigners to raise awareness about the potential impact of TTIP;
- developing local supply chains and business networks through better advertising and promotion of what local companies can provide;
- reviewing the council's own procurement policies to promote as much as possible the take up of locally produced and fair trade food;
- enhancing the support to York's diversity of small, independent and locally based shops;
- developing a Local Food Strategy for York in conjunction with the health service and producer groups in our region (including the promotion of local supply chains and networks, support for producers and feasibility studies into increasing the local production of high quality healthy food in the region).

7. At a CSMC meeting on 9 May 2016 the Committee agreed to refer motion element (i) back to full Council and to consider motion element (ii) at this meeting as a work plan item to decide whether any potential review will add value to support One Planet York (annexes A and B)
8. The recommendations to develop local sourcing have to be considered in light of CYC's obligations to abide by EU procurement law and therefore we are limited in how we achieve this. CYC can encourage local supply chain and evaluate positively for local supply but cannot discriminate against non local suppliers..

9. The key to developing a sustainable local economy – a resilient “One Planet” city – is growing the circular economy to keep money flowing around the city as much as possible by procuring, spending and trading locally.
10. Similarly developing local supply chains is part of the circular economy including local B2B trading; sharing and collaboration; and a directory of like-minded (e.g. value based) businesses such as the emerging One Planet York pledging network. These have the advantage of cutting transport and carbon emissions, sustaining local jobs and building city resilience against global financial shocks. In some ways the process of embedding One Planet thinking into our core organisational processes over the coming months will go some way towards this.

Local Food Strategy

11. Developing a local food strategy is likely to be an intensive exercise with no current resources to do it.
12. However, sustainable food is one of the One Planet York’s ‘10 principles’, but would need resourcing. York is at the heart of one of the most diverse food producing regions in the UK so it is an opportunity to capitalise on this.
13. There are several good examples of city food strategies that York could emulate that would have linkages into a host of other agendas – healthy eating/lifestyles / local economies / sustainable transport / sustainable procurement / food security etc. Bristol’s food strategy was led by University of Bristol via funding they applied for with backing from Bristol Green Capital Partnership – their ‘One Planet York’ equivalent. It is this type of thinking One Planet York has potential to open up. It is feasible so long as there is finance and capacity to support its development.
14. Enhancing the support of York’s diversity of small, independent and locally based shops is already on the agenda. Cllr Hayes, who is also chairman of the Bishopthorpe Road Traders’ Association, has been involved in the development of an Indy York App pointing visitors and residents to independent shopping areas in the city.

Options

15. Having considered the information provided in this report and by Officers, Members can decide if there is merit in considering further work on motion element (ii) to feed into work being done by One Planet York.

Council Plan

16. This report links to the focus on frontline services, a council that listens to residents and a prosperous city for all elements of the Council Plan 2015-19.

Risks & Implications

17. There are no direct risk implications associated with the recommendation in this report.

Recommendation

18. The Committee needs to consider whether there will be added value undertaking further work on motion element (ii) to complement work already being done by One Planet York.

Reason: To decide if members want to agree to further work.

Contact Details

Author:

Steve Entwistle
Scrutiny Officer
Tel No. 01904 554279
steven.entwistle@york.gov.uk

Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

Andrew Docherty
AD Governance & ICT

**Report
Approved**



Date

3 June 2016

Wards Affected:

All



Annexes

Annex A: One Planet York Prospectus 2016

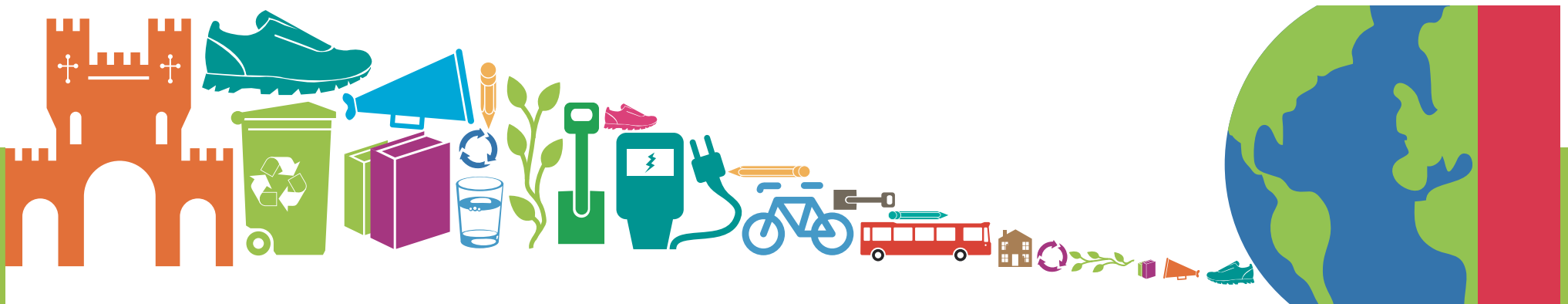
Annex B: One Planet York Strategy

This page is intentionally left blank



Prospectus 2016

A sustainable, resilient and collaborative
One Planet York



Welcome to One Planet York

York is a fantastic place to live, work and visit. Great buildings and parks, excellent schools, lots of cycling and walking, a vibrant economy, diverse shops, amazing events and strong communities.

Typically in the UK we are using the resources of three planets when we only have one. **One Planet York** is an emerging network of organisations working towards a more sustainable and resilient 'One Planet' future.

Real local leadership and innovation is already happening: Zero waste factories, electric bus and taxi fleets, renewable energy generation, the country's best high Street, the UK's very first mutual library network, open data platforms, world class digital connectivity, integrated wellness services and communities tending their own green spaces.

Together these actions are helping put York onto a more sustainable and resilient footing.

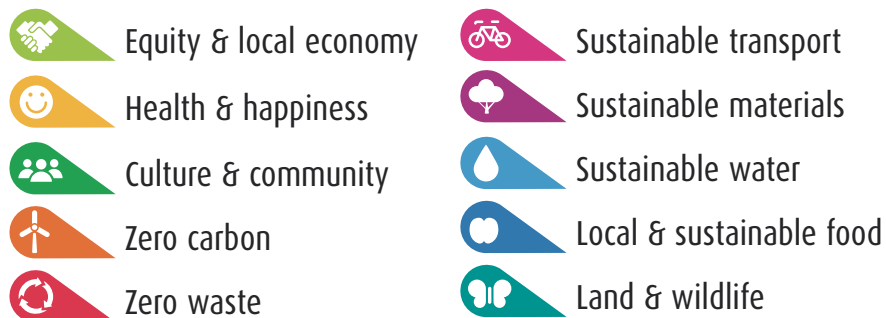
"The council is proud to host and facilitate One Planet York and was one of the very first organisations to endorse and get behind its vision. Delivering real change towards more sustainable and resilient living will ensure York continues to be a fantastic place to live, work and visit." Cllr Andrew Waller – Executive member for the environment, City of York Council



One Planet York joins the dots between these seemingly disparate actions. It aims to tell a more compelling story about the city's achievements, foster greater collaboration, raise aspirations and encourage even more people to get involved.

Be part of it

One Planet York uses ten simple principles to help make sense of sustainability.



This prospectus showcases examples of local leadership across each of these principles.

If you are inspired by what you see or are already doing great things why not join us to help York become:

'a Sustainable, resilient and collaborative One Planet city'

Simply visit our pledging portal at www.york.gov.uk/oneplanetyork to show your support.

It's easy to join. There is no fee and no assessment. If you support the vision you're in. It's as simple as that.

As a pledge member organisation you will:

- Be part of a city working together
- Feature in the One Planet York online directory and gain increased recognition for your actions
- Gain access to practical advice and toolkits
- Have opportunities to network, share and learn from others
- Be eligible to use the One Planet York logo on your own marketing and publicity
- Receive invites to future One Planet York events

"One Planet York places York at the centre of a global movement of cities creating new, collaborative ways to provide the leadership required for a future sustainable city."

Gary Topp, Bristol's Green Capital Partnership - the largest of its type in the world and the UK's first European Green Capital

Equity and local economy

A high skilled, low poverty, low carbon, sustainable economy aided by a high concentration of environmental businesses

Julia Unwin – Joseph Rowntree Foundation



York has a reputation as a fair and inclusive city determined to identify and root out poverty and disadvantage. The city has a thriving local economy and has relatively low inequality compared to other cities in the UK. York's exceptional rail connectivity, high ranking education, low unemployment and general quality of life, are a springboard to future success.

Yet delve a little deeper and some enduring challenges exist. Despite high skill levels, wages remain below average, and housing affordability remains a key issue. In some wards, child poverty also remains high.

We need to aim for a city where local businesses can thrive, residents can get good quality, well paid jobs and inward investment helps drive York's transition to a prosperous low carbon, resilient economy.

Local leadership

Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust - One of the UK's first Living Wage care providers

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation's mission is for a prosperous UK without poverty where everyone can thrive and contribute. Building on the heritage of founder, Joseph Rowntree, the organisation is developing its own anti-poverty employment practices and the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust was one of the UK's first care providers to adopt a Living Wage.

In 2016 the Foundation will publish the first comprehensive strategy to reduce poverty for people of all ages across the UK. At a time when half of all people living in poverty in this country are in a working family, the Rowntrees' principles, and the role of business, are as relevant and important as they have ever been.

Bishy Road Traders Association – Best British high street 2015

In 2015 Bishy Road wowed the judges with passion, innovation and community spirit. From its innovative app to its legendary parties, Bishy Road impressed the panel of national judges at every turn.

Bishopthorpe Road fended off competition from hundreds of other streets to take the title in the Great British High Street Awards, winning not only its 'local centre' category but also the overall prize for the best high street in the UK.



Health and happiness



All residents enjoying long, healthy, independent and safe lives

Sharon Stoltz – York's Director of Public Health



We know that where people live and their lifestyle can have significant impacts on their health and wellbeing. Overall health across the city is good, but disparities in outcomes do exist: there is a gap of over six years in male life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas of York.

Ongoing budget pressures alongside growing demands require a significant change in the way services are planned and delivered. Strong partnerships, effective prevention and early intervention will be vital.

A sustainable city is one that works to narrow health inequalities, enabling people to achieve and maintain healthy lives. It is important we give people the tools to enable them to be resilient, have good physical and mental wellbeing and feel well connected as part of their local community.

Local leadership

YorWellness - An integrated, people focussed health and wellbeing service

York's Public Health team and partners are developing an innovative integrated wellness service based on a whole life-course approach: Starting well, Living well, Working well, Ageing well.

This will support people by addressing the factors that influence their health and enhancing their capacity to be independent, resilient and maintain good wellbeing for themselves and those around them. These factors include being active, learning, connecting and taking care of the planet.

“I’m delighted that York has chosen to use the One Planet framework. Too often sustainability is implied without real measurable criteria. I’m sure the Forum will work alongside other city partners in using these tools for a more sustainable and resilient future.”

Phil Bixby – Chair, York Environment Forum

York City Screen – Dementia Friendly Screenings

Dementia friendly screenings enable people with dementia and their carers to enjoy the cinema in a safe and comfortable environment, giving them the chance to get out and socialise.

Low lights are left on, the volume of the soundtrack is reduced and it is fine for audience members to express themselves.

The cinema also runs a range of special screenings for people with other needs.



Culture and Community

Building confident, healthy, inclusive communities and a world class centre for culture, education and learning

Fiona Williams – York Explore



explore
York
Library Learning Centre



Living sustainably is about much more than just reducing our impact on the environment. There's little point living lives with low environmental impact if we don't enjoy them. Our culture and community can help us understand, enjoy and share our lives.

York is made up of a mix of different people with their own priorities and needs and this diversity is highly valued. York has been named the UK's most beautiful city and where most Britons would like to live.

It is a centre for world class education and learning with a thriving voluntary and community sector. York is the UK's first UNESCO City of Media Arts and each year hosts the BAFTA qualifying Aesthetica Short Film Festival and nationally recognised Illuminating York.

A sustainable city is one in which all people feel involved and are able to share and celebrate the place they live in. The award winning GeniUS innovation forum hails from York, helping to harness the ideas of local people. York Open Data and world class digital connectivity will enable even more people to get involved in making decisions about York's future.

Local leadership

Explore - The UK's first mutual library network

Libraries are all about sharing, whether that is books, spaces, knowledge or ideas. They are the original 'green' service! Explore is a library service working to build a sustainable cultural business that takes its strength from the people it serves.

City archives hold the history of all the people of York. They support individual identity and community sense of place and they show how people have worked together through the centuries. They continue to add to the collections as a record of today for the future.

YorSpace – York community housing co-operative

YorSpace is a not for profit community housing co-operative, actively seeking to provide affordable, community housing for low income and key-worker residents of York.

In 2015, YorSpace made a bid to convert a redundant care home in the city centre into affordable housing and used the ten One Planet principles to structure their thinking. Whilst not successful on that occasion, YorSpace continue to look for other opportunities.



Zero Carbon

Creating energy efficient buildings, getting most of our energy from renewable sources and ensuring York is climate ready

Mark Pheasy – Better Homes York



**Better Homes
York**

The way we heat and power our buildings creates carbon emissions. These are changing our climate leading to more frequent and severe weather events resulting in damage, disruption and financial cost to our beautiful city.

Together, housing and transport make up almost 60 per cent of the carbon footprint of an average York resident. Emissions fell by 16 per cent between 2005 and 2012 and the city has a legal obligation to reduce CO2 by 80 per cent by 2050.

In recent years over 4,000 loft and cavity wall insulation measures have been installed alongside over 1,800 solar installations. Whilst this sounds like a lot, just 2 per cent of the city's total energy demand comes from renewable sources.

Achieving York's target will require collective effort. Households, private organisations and public bodies must pull together to deliver a low carbon York.

Local leadership

York Open Eco Homes Weekend – Inspiring eco-makeovers

York Open Eco Homes is an established annual event that inspires people to give their own home an eco makeover by introducing them to people who have already done so.

Organised by St Nick's charity, Eco Homes are living demonstrations of energy and carbon saving measures that also make homes more comfortable and cheaper to run. People get to ask questions and attend follow-up events providing further advice and support for both home owners and renters.



Constructive Individuals – The UK's first Passivhaus Plus

While the Passivhaus standard has been ensuring near-zero-carbon houses in mainland Europe for decades it's a relatively new approach in the UK.

When the Fulford Passivhaus was completed last year, it became the first in the UK to be certified as Passivhaus Plus, meeting the Passivhaus standard whilst including on-site renewable energy to heat water and power appliances before diverting spare capacity into the grid.



Zero waste

Reducing waste, reusing where possible and ultimately sending zero waste to landfill

Peter Clinker - Nestlé York



We are all responsible for creating waste that then needs to be disposed of. A lot of material can be recovered from our waste by reusing, recycling or composting.

In 2013/14, almost 44 per cent of household waste was diverted from landfill compared to just 15 per cent ten years previously. Over the same period, the amount sent to landfill fell from 84 per cent to 56 per cent. That's an amazing 28 per cent reduction!

We need to continue designing out waste and finding better ways of dealing with it. Home composting, reducing food waste, charity shops and reuse organisations, reducing junk mail, promoting real nappies, charging for plastic carrier bags and school projects have all made an impact.



Local leadership

Nestlé York – Zero waste to landfill

In 2011 Nestlé York achieved zero waste status, meaning no production waste is sent to landfill. And as one of the world's largest confectionery manufacturing sites this is no small achievement. In the UK and Ireland, all of Nestlé's manufacturing sites are verified as zero waste for disposal and Nestlé aims to achieve zero waste in all of its 150 European factories by 2020.

Nestlé is one of the biggest employers in York and, as well as being important to the local economy, it was one of the first companies to implement the Living Wage.

The One Planet York Waste App - Weekly bin collection alerts

In 2014 local company Appware won funding through Venturefest to develop an innovative app focussed on waste and recycling.

The app alerts users of their next bin collection date, lets them scan products to see if they can be recycled and shows them their nearest waste and recycling centres. People can also exchange items via the app. 'Planet points' are earned each time the app is used.



Sustainable transport



Using sustainable modes of transport and low emission vehicles to transform York into a nationally acclaimed low emission city



Marc Bichtemann – First York



Our compact city is ideal for walking, cycling and taking the bus. The large foot streets area is popular and York is amongst the UK's leading cycling cities.

York is served by a bus network and a nationally regarded Park & Ride providing over four million passenger trips each year. It is one of only five Quality Bus Partnerships in the country.

It is also home to the world's first diesel to electric double decker tour bus operating alongside a fleet of low emission buses, taxis and car club vehicles.

The city is accelerating uptake of low emission vehicles and is rolling out electric charging points. i-Travel York promotes an increase in sustainable travel amongst businesses, schools and residents.

Leading cities make sustainable transport the norm and the first choice for short trips. Public transport operators are decreasing their reliance on petrol and diesel engines to reduce harmful emissions that can damage our health and well-being.

A new oyster-style York by Bus smartcard makes bus journeys easier and faster and is accepted by all of the main bus operators.

Local leadership

First York – Electric buses and the country's leading Park & Ride service

Over four million passenger journeys are made on York's Park & Ride every year, making this one of the most used services in the UK. First York operates two fully electric Park & Ride routes in partnership with City of York Council.

The sites are served by twelve Optare Versa electric buses. These have zero tailpipe emissions and have demonstrated a reduction in 'Well to Wheel' carbon footprint of 62 per cent. As 65 per cent of charging is done overnight the carbon emission savings are, in reality, likely to be even greater.

Each Optare Versa EV is saving approximately 43 tons of CO₂ per bus per year. The saving for twelve buses represents 7700 tons CO₂ saved across a 15 year lifespan. Together with zero tailpipe emissions, the comfort, quality and great value ticket offers help to improve air quality in York and attract people to use public transport which reduces congestion.

York Bike Belles – A cycling community for women

York Bike Belles is a growing community for monthly rides, socials, bike maintenance workshops, bike hire and much more. All with a unique blend of fun, socialising and healthy outdoor activity. It enables people to get more confident on a bike, discover the best cycle routes around town and make new friends.

York Bike Belles is a partnership between Sustrans and i-Travel York, working closely with the Breeze Network for Women.



York Bike Belles

Sustainable materials and design



NATIVE

Using goods from sustainable sources and, where possible, sourcing locally

James Newton – Native Architects



The things we buy and the materials we use to build things like homes, schools and roads all have a major impact on the environment. Consuming goods uses raw materials, oil and chemicals during their production, storage and distribution. It also produces waste, carbon dioxide and other emissions.

The typical York resident buys goods that account for around 14 per cent of their ecological footprint each year and 12 per cent of carbon emissions. Buying local materials and goods cuts down on transport and storage costs and helps support the local economy.

We all have the choice to think about the impact that the products we buy have on the environment. Organisations can choose to buy their supplies locally or ethically through sustainable procurement policies.

A high quality, accessible built environment makes an important contribution to our wellbeing and quality of life.

Local leadership

City of York Council's EcoDepot – One of Europe's largest timber framed straw bale buildings

City of York Council's EcoDepot is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year. It is still one of the largest timber framed straw bale building in Europe and still aims to be a trail blazer. This year the Depot is hosting a battery storage system to help manage and reduce energy consumption.

Council teams based at the EcoDepot are constantly working to use sustainable products, or reducing the use of less sustainable products in their everyday work. This includes using recycled plastic waste containers and recycling waste from road working so it can be reused to fill holes back in.

Native Architects - Hempcrete from local fields

Native create sustainable and healthy, breathable buildings by specifying materials that have low embodied carbon, are made from renewable resources, are non toxic and vapour permeable. They have undertaken a number of local projects using various forms of renewable materials including straw bale, hemp, earth and lime.

Recently, Native helped a local manufacturer convert a range of outbuildings into commercial use using hempcrete made from locally cultivated hemp.



Sustainable water



Using water efficiently and tackling flooding, drought and water pollution

Richard Sears – Yorkshire Water



Although we think the UK is a wet place, there's actually less water per person than in many hotter countries so water isn't as abundant as it might seem and we need to use it wisely.

Every drop of water we use has some effect on the environment. Before our water comes into our homes it is cleaned and processed, which uses a lot of energy – and if we heat water it uses even more energy, contributing to carbon emissions and climate change.

People in the UK typically use 150 litres of high quality drinking water a day. Using less water minimises the impact on the environment and saves money on energy and water bills.

Severe floods across the UK, including York, have affected many thousands of homes and businesses causing billions of pounds worth of damage. Predictions show the UK will experience even more extreme rainfall events. As a result, flooding of greater magnitude and frequency is likely.

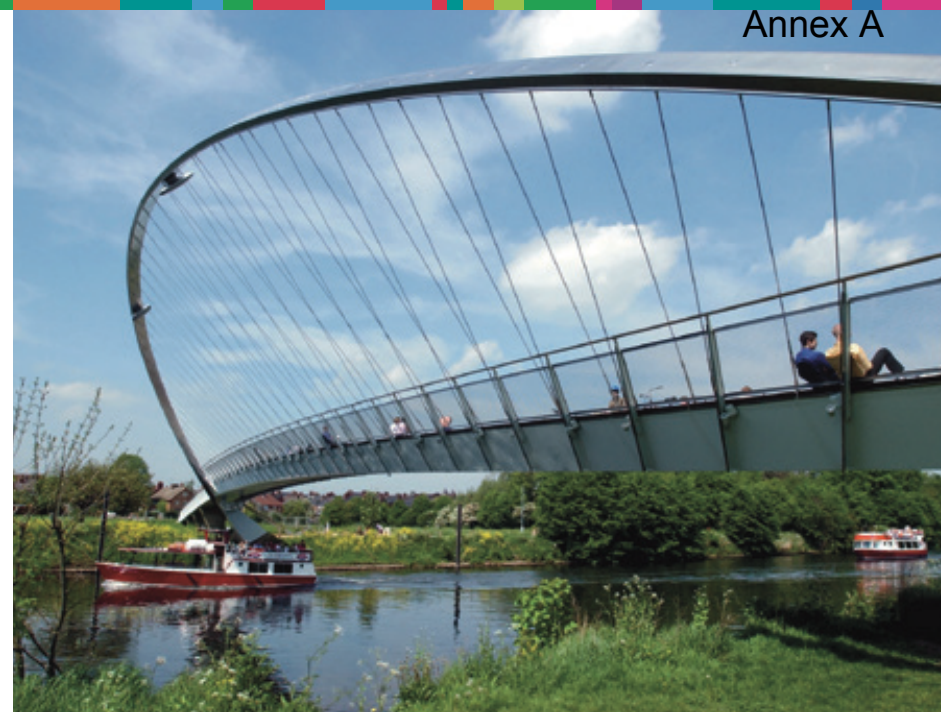
Local leadership

Yorkshire Water – A Blueprint for Yorkshire

Water sustainability is a key focus for Yorkshire Water and using water efficiently, mitigating the effects of flooding, droughts and water pollution is a significant focus for the company as part of its wider commitment to helping create a viable water environment.

Saving water is part of the 'Blueprint for Yorkshire' and between 2015 and 2020 Yorkshire Water will be making substantial investments to help protect and improve the water environment. This investment will include spending £345m on environmental improvements and over £1.3bn maintaining existing assets to ensure that they work as efficiently and as effectively as possible.

Yorkshire Water is also encouraging customers to embrace the benefits of water efficiency and is running several schemes to promote it, such as sending out free water saving packs. The aim is to help save water through distributing around 35,000 packs per year. There is also a focus on reducing customer water use through behaviour change and education using visitor centres.



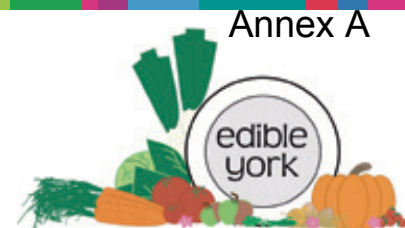
“We know that we need to change business circumstances so that we can conserve resources, but talking about this isn’t enough. As a founding member of One Planet York we commit to reducing York’s carbon footprint by at least 10,000 metric tonnes by 2020.”

David Emslie – Director, Novalux LED Ltd

Local and sustainable food

Developing a thriving local food economy

Bill Eve – Edible York



Food is fundamental to our wellbeing. As well as being a huge source of pleasure, good food promotes good health. But it also accounts for over 25 per cent of York's ecological footprint. Ensuring our food is local and sustainable will reduce our impact on the environment at the same time as increasing our quality of life.

Each year the average family home throws away almost £500 of food. Food waste cost billions of pounds each year and is the biggest contaminant in the waste stream. Preventing, reducing and reusing food waste would save millions of tonnes of CO2 from entering the atmosphere each year.

York is well placed to promote and support a thriving local food economy. The city is at the very heart of one of the most diverse food producing regions in the UK. Everyone from the food producer, retailer, restaurant and householder can play their part towards a food waste free future.

Local leadership

Edible York and Abundance - Turning unloved corners of the city into edible oases

Fertile grass-roots community action has delivered a network of edible community gardens under the umbrella of Edible York so that food grows close to where people live.

Along with York Edible Schools, Edible York has planted over 300 fruit trees across forty locations as part of York Orchard, producing over 20,000 pieces of fresh fruit. The Orchard is linked to the city's Abundance Project that maps underused fruit trees and redistributes produce to people in need.

Yourcafe - Fill bellies not bins!

Yourcafe was set up as a local initiative to tackle the issue of food waste and build community spirit. It is volunteer led and runs on a pay-as-you-feel basis.

Yourcafe collects unused food from a wide variety of suppliers and local people give produce from allotments. A team of cooks use these ingredients to provide meals at Tang Hall Community Centre each week.



Land and wildlife



Conserving and enhancing York's landscapes, built and natural environment and wildlife

Tom Waring – St Nicks Environment Centre



York has a rich natural and built environment. It is home to a vast array of nature reserves, green corridors and sites of importance for nature conservation. Three sites of special scientific interest are internationally designated and York has 10 per cent of the nation's ancient flood meadows.

Whilst York actively plans for and supports species and habitats, biodiversity nationally is in decline and parks, gardens and open space are under pressure by our need to grow our city.

York's Biodiversity Action Plan and Green Infrastructure Strategy will help shape the way the city's natural landscapes, wildlife and habitats are planned and managed in future.

Green spaces and wildlife provide us with many benefits – from flood risk reduction to cleaner air and pollination of food crops. They are also vital for our mental and physical wellbeing. Improving access to nature and protecting its place in the city is key to York becoming a landmark sustainable city.

Local leadership

St Nicks Local Nature Reserve – From rubbish tip to flagship green space

St Nicks is the green heart of York: a centre for nature and green living just one mile from the city centre. Since the 1990s, the charity has transformed the former Tang Hall rubbish tip into a 24-acre Green Flag award winning local nature reserve.

St Nicks manages the site for the benefit of both wildlife and the local community with the help of many volunteers. So far over 500 different species have been identified, including bullfinches and endangered water voles.

York's Solar System Greenway - The first 10km of the National Cycle Network

Once the East Coast main line to Scotland, this path now belongs to Sustrans and was the very first 10 Kilometres of their National Cycle Network.

There's a lot to see and do along the solar system route. The track is a wonderful nature reserve with many different species of trees along the way, and an abundance of wildlife to see and hear.



“One Planet York places York at the centre of a global movement of cities creating new, collaborative ways to provide the leadership required for a future sustainable city.”

Gary Topp, Bristol's Green Capital Partnership - the largest of its type in the world and the UK's first European Green Capital

If you would like this information in an accessible format (for example in large print, in Braille, on CD or by email) please call **(01904) 551550**

This information can be provided in your own language.

Informacje te mogą być przekazywane w języku ojczystym.
Polish


Bu bilgi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür.
Turkish

此信息可以在您自己的语言。
Chinese (Simplified)

此資訊可以提供您自己的語言。
Chinese (Traditional)

 **01904 551550**

Contacts and more information:

 oneplanetyork@york.gov.uk

 01904 554527

 www.york.gov.uk/oneplanetyork

One Planet York

Towards a sustainable, resilient and collaborative 'One Planet' city

Typically in the UK we are using the resources of three planets when we only have one.

One Planet York is a growing network of local organisations and businesses working towards a more sustainable and resilient 'One Planet' future.

Action is being taken across ten key principles:

The 10 One Planet principles:

Zero carbon		Making buildings more energy efficient and delivering all energy with renewable technologies.
Zero waste		Reducing waste, reusing where possible, and ultimately sending zero waste to landfill.
Sustainable transport		Encouraging low carbon modes of transport to reduce emissions, reducing the need to travel.
Sustainable materials		Using sustainable healthy products, with low embodied energy, sourced locally, made from renewable or waste resources.
Local and sustainable food		Choosing low impact, local, seasonal and organic diets and reducing food waste.
Sustainable water		Using water more efficiently in buildings and in the products we buy; tackling local flooding and water course pollution.
Land use and wildlife		Protecting and restoring biodiversity and natural habitats through appropriate land use and integration into the built environment.
Culture and heritage		Reviving local identity and wisdom; supporting and participating in the arts.
Equity and local economy		Creating bioregional economies that support fair employment, inclusive communities and international fair trade.
Health and happiness		Encouraging active, sociable, meaningful lives to promote good health and well being.

The vision of a 'One Planet' York has been endorsed by a wide range of organisations and business across the private, public and voluntary sectors.

A city coming together around the concept of York as a sustainable, resilient and collaborative 'One Planet' city.



Anyone can endorse the vision by going to the One Planet York Pledge Page at www.york.gov.uk/oneplanetyork. There is no assessment, no fee and no ongoing commitment. By endorsing the vision you:

- Appear on the publicly accessible One Planet York Directory
- Can gain wider city recognition for your actions
- Gain access to a range of toolkits and practical support to make your household, business or community more sustainable
- Receive invites to future One planet York events
- Gain access to the One Planet York logos

Strategic alignment:

- **York Economic Strategy:** Higher value 'Green' jobs / Zero carbon economy / Circular economy / Sustainable, resilient and resource efficient businesses
- **York Health and wellbeing strategy:** The Integrated Wellness Service (building personal and community resilience) / York – A Dementia Friendly city

- **Local Plan:** Integrated assessment tool for major projects and initiatives / Green Infrastructure Strategy / Transport Plan / Design and Conservation

www.york.gov.uk/oneplanetyork | oneplanetyork@york.gov.uk |
01904 554527

This page is intentionally left blank

Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee Work Plan 2016-17

Meeting dates @ 5.30pm	Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee Work Plan 2016-17
13 June 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attendance of Executive Leader and Deputy Leader to outline Priorities and Challenges for 2016-17 2. Schedule of Petitions 3. Pre-decision report – Guildhall Project 4. Annual Scrutiny Report 5. Ideas for topics for review in this Municipal Year including potential review of elements of the TTIP motion to support the work of One Planet York. 6. Work Plan 2016-17
25 July 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of Petitions 2. End of Year Finance & Performance Monitoring Report 3. Overview report on electoral organisation 4. Update report on procurement activity 5. Future Ways of Working in Scrutiny – update/review and financial implications 6. Work Plan 2016-17
5 Sept 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of Petitions 2. 1st Qtr Finance & Performance Monitoring Report 3. Work Plan 2016-17
7 Nov 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of Petitions 2. 2nd Qtr Finance & Performance Monitoring Report 3. Work Plan 2016-17
16 Jan 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of Petitions

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Scrutiny Review Support Budget 3. Work Plan 2016-17
6 March 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of Petitions 2. 3rd Qtr Finance & Performance Monitoring report 3. Work Plan 2016-17
8 May 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of Petitions 2. Draft Work Plan 2017-18