

Community Energy Action Plan

North
Lincolnshire

July 2026



Glossary

Distribution Network Operator (DNO). A licensed company responsible for owning, operating, maintaining, and investing in the regional electricity distribution network that carries power from the national transmission system to homes, businesses, and other consumers. DNOs manage substations, transformers, overhead lines, and underground cables, typically operating at voltages below 132kV. They do not generate or sell electricity; instead, their role is to ensure a safe, reliable, and efficient supply, respond to power outages, and provide new or upgraded connections for consumers and generators. GB DNOs operate within defined geographic areas and are regulated by Ofgem, which sets performance standards and controls how much they can charge through regulated network fees. The DNO for North Lincolnshire is Northern Powergrid.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). A long-term contract (typically 15–25 years) under which an organisation agrees to buy electricity from a specific renewable energy installation at a pre-agreed price. A third party (such as a community energy organisation) finances, installs, owns and maintains the system, whilst the building owner or occupier purchases the electricity on-site typically at a price lower than or capped against grid rates. PPAs require no upfront capital from the council and provide long-term price certainty, carbon savings, and community benefit. They are commonly used alongside roof or land leases.

Executive Summary

North Lincolnshire Council is one of six local authorities taking part in a community energy capacity-building study funded by the Midlands Net Zero Hub (MNZH) and delivered by Energy Saving Trust in partnership with Marches Energy Advice. The exercise is designed to prepare councils and partners for anticipated growth in community energy activity associated with the Government's Local Power Plan¹ and forthcoming Great British Energy funding.

The research involved desk-based analysis, a survey, and three workshops exploring the local community energy landscape, opportunities and challenges. The aim was to identify how the Council can best support community energy activity without duplicating existing efforts. This document sets out the resulting action plan.

North Lincolnshire is in a strong position to deliver community energy, driven by its established LA-community partnership with North Lincolnshire Community Energy (NLCE), supported by Energy4All. The formalised delivery model has enabled faster, lower-cost and more flexible project delivery than either partner could achieve on its own. However, delivery to date has been largely project-led rather than strategy-led, resulting in shared but informal understanding of community energy, without a formally embedded council-wide strategy.

The report concludes that North Lincolnshire has a strong and growing pipeline of community energy opportunities, underpinned by effective partnership working between the Council and NLCE, active stakeholder engagement, and increasing alignment with broader policy and strategic priorities.

The immediate priority is to unlock a pipeline of deliverable projects by focusing on "quick win" opportunities, primarily rooftop solar schemes across council, school, and commercial buildings. This includes prioritising sites with available or accessible grid capacity, building on projects already in development (e.g. schools and depot sites), and further strengthening coordination between the Council, NLCE, and delivery partners to accelerate short-term delivery.

Stakeholders identified longer-term potential in smaller-scale heat networks and battery storage. Unlike some larger urban areas, opportunities for heat networks in North Lincolnshire are likely to be focused on local clusters of public buildings, schools, leisure facilities and off-gas communities rather than large-scale district heating systems. Battery storage was highlighted as a key opportunity to overcome grid constraints, improve project viability and support EV charging.

Overall, the strategic context in North Lincolnshire can be characterised as supportive but not yet fully embedded. Whilst the Council has set clear ambitions around net zero, energy, and social value, further work is needed to formalise community energy as a defined delivery mechanism within policy and strategy frameworks.

¹ Local Power Plan | Great British Energy

Background and current state

Introduction

The Midlands Net Zero Hub (MNZH) provides funding, grants, and strategic support to accelerate net zero projects across the Midlands, including community energy, public sector decarbonisation, and building retrofit initiatives.

Funded by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and hosted by Nottingham City Council, MNZH offers free strategic, technical, and financial support to local authorities, public sector organisations, and community groups to help take net zero projects from concept to investment-ready delivery. It covers sub-regions including the Black Country, Coventry and Warwickshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, Greater Birmingham and Solihull, Greater Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, The Marches, Stoke and Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.

The MNZH commissioned a Community Energy Capacity Building Study across six selected Midlands local authority areas, with the aim of strengthening local capacity and accelerating net zero progress through community-led energy initiatives.

Part of the commission involved engaging stakeholders through a series of three workshops in each local authority area to develop bespoke community energy action plans. This report provides the bespoke community energy action plan for North Lincolnshire Council.

North Lincolnshire Council

Strategic context

North Lincolnshire Council's policy framework creates a broadly supportive environment for local energy initiatives. [*A Green Future*](#) and the accompanying [*Climate Action Plan*](#) establish a strong commitment to decarbonisation, clean and affordable energy, and local economic resilience. These documents emphasise increasing investment in sustainable energy, supporting workforce skills for the net zero transition, and aligning with the Humber's ambition to become a net zero industrial cluster.

The Council's emphasis on reducing fuel poverty, increasing public participation, and embedding sustainable living suggests an openness to community-scale solutions that can deliver both social and environmental benefits. The [*Housing Plan 2023 – 2028*](#) reinforces this by prioritising energy-efficient homes, retrofitting existing stock, and improving affordability – areas where community energy schemes could play a role. The wider policy focus on skills development, local investment, and behaviour change provides important enabling conditions for community energy to emerge.

Whilst community energy is not singled out as a distinct delivery model, it is implicitly enabled through several policy priorities. The focus on expanding renewable energy, improving energy efficiency in homes, and engaging businesses and residents in the transition creates space for community-led generation, local ownership models, and demand-side initiatives.

Community energy in North Lincolnshire – the current landscape

North Lincolnshire Community Energy (NLCE) is the central delivery organisation for community energy in North Lincolnshire. It currently operates as a hybrid model with delivery development, partnership, and community engagement roles.

Community Energy Group	Role	Projects
North Lincolnshire Community Energy (NLCE)	Project developer and asset owner (primarily solar PV) Delivery partner to North Lincolnshire Council, enabling projects on council-owned assets Intermediary between community, council, and private supply chain (e.g. installers like Joju Solar) Community engagement and outreach lead, building awareness, participation, and local membership Financial vehicle, raising capital through community share offers and reinvesting surplus into further projects	Rooftop solar PV programme (core activity) A large-scale, 1.45 MW depot solar project is planned. The development is expected to include an export-based model and has been delayed due to roof condition/enabling works. NLCE is also exploring other large council and industrial roofs.

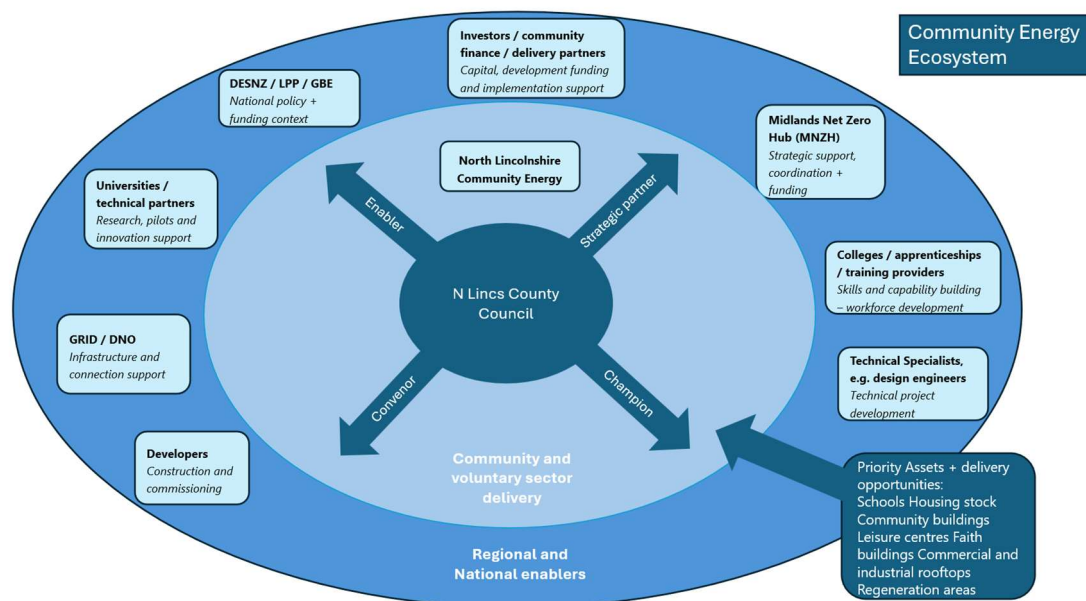
Workshop participants emphasised a strong and trusted delivery partnership since 2022 between NLCE and North Lincolnshire Council, which has enabled practical progress on rooftop solar and other schemes. Progress has resulted in significant reductions in electricity bills for schools²³ and council assets, as well as evidence of social value (e.g. retention of teaching/support staff, energy education and engagement in schools, NLCE local membership growth).

Delivery has been supported by a £1.4 million Towns Fund capital grant, blended with community share offers⁴. Critical success factors include the Council's significant influence through land and property ownership and officer support. Future planned projects represent a shift toward larger-scale, higher-impact assets, moving beyond initial council estate to broader local infrastructure.

² [Council-backed solar scheme delivers big energy savings for St Bernadette's – North Lincolnshire Council](#)

³ [Council-backed solar scheme delivers big savings for St Bede's pupils – North Lincolnshire Council](#)

⁴ [Own a piece of the future by helping cut school and community energy bills – North Lincolnshire Council](#)



Challenges

Organisational scope and future capability constraints

North Lincolnshire's principal community energy organisation, NLCE, is a flagship, partnership-led model, combining local authority facilitation, community ownership, and external expertise (Energy4All). Working together, these organisations have the capacity to support the planned scaling of electricity generation and storage. NLCE is not currently configured to deliver broader activities such as fuel poverty support, retrofit, or district heating, nor to run a comprehensive grants or community benefit programme. Whilst these activities are not part of the present strategy, in the near term, surplus funds are prioritised to sustain community outreach – led by a dedicated community engagement role responsible for local outreach, share offers, and education programmes enabling residents to participate in and benefit from the renewable energy transition – beyond grant funding, followed by support for additional solar PV deployment, particularly for marginal or community-focused sites.

Local authority capacity and strategic planning gaps

With no dedicated community energy officer resource, the Council lacks capacity to progress key enabling activities such as land mapping, project pipeline development, and effective cross-departmental coordination. Whilst relevant data on council-owned land, commercial estate assets, and buildings does exist, there is limited analytical capacity to systematically interpret this information and assess opportunities holistically. The absence of an up-to-date strategic overview means that site identification is largely reactive rather than proactive. Assessing suitability for projects such as rooftop solar requires a detailed understanding of building condition, operational use, planned maintenance, grid constraints, and competing demands on the asset. Without the resource to undertake this level of analysis, opportunities are difficult to prioritise or progress with confidence.

This capacity constraint is further exacerbated by competing priorities across council services, where community energy is often deprioritised in favour of statutory obligations and immediate service

delivery pressures. As a result, opportunities for early-stage project development, partnership building, and strategic alignment are frequently missed or delayed.

Project development barriers and pipeline constraint

Even where viable sites are identified, project progression can be slow. Barriers include a lack up-to-date roof condition surveys and grid constraints, particularly for larger export-led projects (>1MW), which face long connection delays.

In some cases, otherwise suitable sites are constrained by underlying asset issues, such as roofing condition or structural limitations. Addressing these may require enabling works (e.g. roof replacement or strengthening), but there is currently limited provision to fund this activity as part of project development, preventing viable opportunities from progressing.

Limited access to match funding can further stall projects, whilst private developers are typically resistant to voluntary shared ownership models in the absence of stronger policy or regulatory drivers.

Public engagement and community investment

Engagement remains uneven, with varying levels of community support for energy projects. Strong opposition and misinformation – particularly around large-scale solar – can limit progress. Community energy is still perceived by some as small-scale or niche, whilst smaller installations at risk of declining marginal gains.

With participation is often skewed toward investors rather than active volunteers or local champions, there is a need to move beyond public support to active community investment. Securing sufficient local capital through share offers remains difficult in the current economic climate, highlighting the challenge of building a strong base of financial participation rather than passive support.

Procurement complexity and market barriers

Procurement processes are often slow, inconsistent, and duplicative, creating barriers for community energy organisations to compete effectively with private providers. Additional legal and administrative requirements – such as the need for leases or licences and, in some cases, Department for Education (DfE) consent for agreements on school sites – introduce further complexity and delay. These steps can act as disproportionate barriers to otherwise straightforward projects, particularly where timelines are already constrained. There is also a tension between maintaining trusted delivery partnerships (e.g. with established providers such as Joju Solar) and pressures to broaden participation to include local suppliers, who may lack the capacity, track record, or resources to engage competitively in formal procurement processes. Reliance on historic grants (e.g. Towns Fund⁵) compounds this challenge, creating uncertainty in the pipeline and limiting the ability to build a stable, investable market for community energy projects.

Institutional barriers, technical and commercial constraints

Key public sector stakeholders, including NHS, police, fire, prisons, and other central government estates, are difficult to engage. These organisations typically rely on alternative funding routes and are not prioritising community energy partnerships, limiting access to large-scale, high-impact sites.

⁵ <https://nlce.coop/about-us/>

Technical barriers such as multiple MPANs on single sites (e.g. care homes) complicate delivery. In addition, high tenant turnover in commercial properties makes long-term PPAs less attractive, reducing the viability of projects in this sector.

Opportunities

Strategic policy window: Local Plan and Energy Strategy

Whilst policy fragmentation currently limits progress across housing, climate, energy, and nature recovery plans, the development of a new Local Plan and Energy Strategy presents a critical opportunity. This provides a clear window to formalise and embed community energy as a core component of local infrastructure, ensuring it is recognised as a defined delivery mechanism within planning, procurement, and energy policy frameworks.

Strengthening commercial business case through policy and regulation

Future EPC requirements for commercial lettings are expected to significantly strengthen the financial case for solar PV, creating a stronger market pull for installations on commercial and industrial building. This presents a key opportunity to accelerate deployment by aligning community energy delivery models with emerging regulatory drivers and engaging proactively with local businesses.

Expanding into commercial, industrial, and larger-scale delivery

There is a strong opportunity to scale delivery through commercial and industrial partnerships. Large industrial and warehouse roofs, coupled with high and consistent energy demand, present highly attractive opportunities for community energy investment. At the same time, the ongoing assessment of council landholdings – including brownfield sites – offers a pathway to develop larger-scale ground-mounted renewable projects over the medium- to long-term, supporting the scale required to meet net zero ambitions.

Developing integrated energy systems

There is increasing opportunity to move beyond standalone generation projects towards integrated energy systems. Examples such as depot sites demonstrate the potential to combine solar PV, battery storage, and EV fleet charging to optimise on-site energy use, improve project viability, and generate additional revenue streams.

Strengthening engagement, visibility, and demonstration of community energy

There is a significant opportunity to strengthen both the visibility and local support base for community energy in North Lincolnshire by combining community engagement with high-profile project delivery. This includes expanding outreach activities, offering small grants, and continuing to build a stronger local membership and supporter base – helping to increase awareness, unlock new opportunities, and build capacity for delivery over time. This could also include creating clearer pathways to involve work experience students and local graduates, supporting skills development and helping to build a future local workforce for community energy and the wider green economy.

At the same time, large, visible projects – such as depot-scale solar installations or potential longer-term opportunities – can play a strategic role in demonstrating community energy in practice. These

flagship schemes not only deliver tangible benefits but also showcase scalable delivery models, build political and stakeholder confidence, and create replicable templates for future projects.

Unlocking potential of rooftop solar PV on community buildings and council-owned assets

Schools, social clubs, and other community buildings represent highly visible, community-supported sites with an established and proven delivery model. These act as scalable and replicable entry points for further community energy development. Critically, these projects offer not only clear environmental benefits through carbon reduction, but also a strong financial opportunity – reducing energy costs for host sites whilst generating stable, long-term returns.

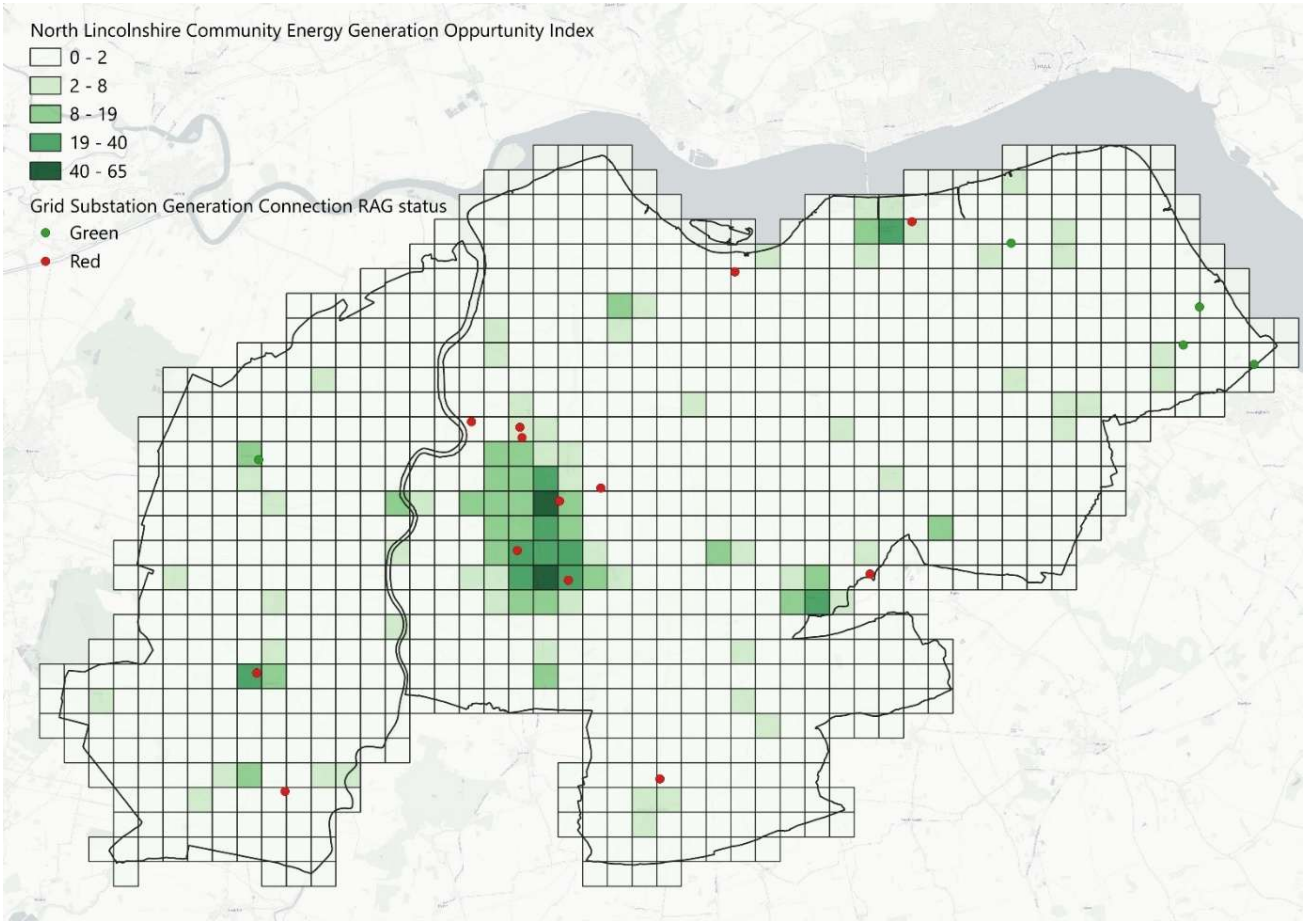
Energy resilience and security are central to this opportunity. By enabling local generation and supply, community energy projects can reduce exposure to market volatility and provide greater certainty over energy costs for essential community assets. This is particularly important for buildings such as schools and leisure facilities, which are vulnerable to fluctuations in wholesale energy prices.

There is also significant opportunity to expand beyond initial sites to a broader portfolio of council-owned assets – including depots, leisure centres, and commercial properties – creating a more structured and investable pipeline. Over time, this can support a transition from opportunistic project delivery to a coordinated, programme-based approach.

Although there are short-term challenges posed by the proposed Local Government Reorganisation (LGR), there remains untapped long-term potential for rooftop solar PV across community buildings, leisure centres and wider council-owned assets. Community energy audits provide a practical and scalable entry point to identify viable sites, assess feasibility, and develop a pipeline of investable projects.

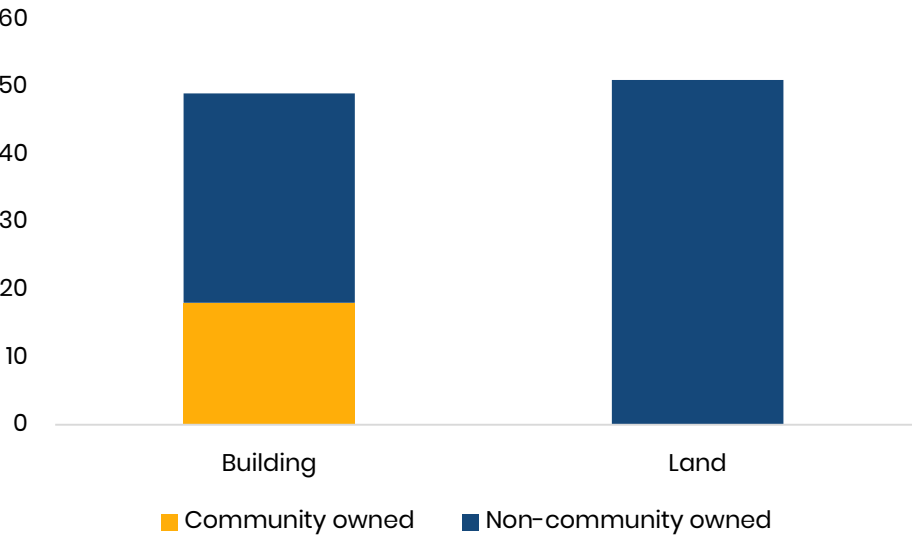
As a starting point, Energy Saving Trust's in-house non-domestic analytics database was used to identify buildings suitable for community energy generation projects. The building categories are informed by insights and learnings from the CARES programme in Scotland, which is administered by a partnership led by the Energy Saving Trust and funded by Scottish Government. These categories include community buildings, public buildings, faith buildings, educational facilities, and healthcare-related buildings. In addition, we incorporated several publicly available datasets, including the Local Authority Land Database, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) dataset, the Renewable Energy Planning Database, and National Grid's Network Opportunity and Development Map.

The potential number of opportunities across both buildings and land was analysed, excluding existing renewable installations and areas designated SSSI. The resulting map, shown on the following page, highlights the potential number of community energy projects across the study area. We also mapped out the electricity grid substations and their contracted generation RAG status, providing an indication of the likelihood of obtaining a generation connection in each location.



Opportunities are concentrated on non-community-owned assets, particularly land, highlighting the importance of partnership working to bring projects forward (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Ownership and Site Type Distribution of Green RAG Sites (North Lincolnshire)

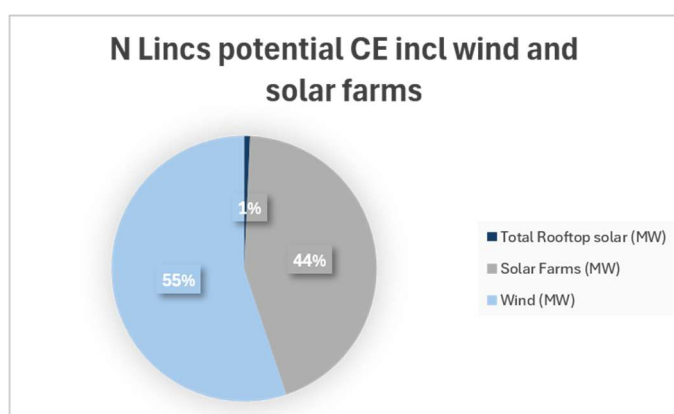
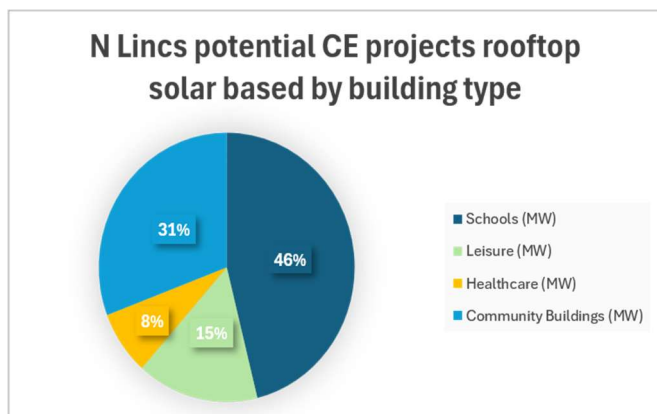


An assessment of the available community or publicly owned buildings, based on the lowest end of probable capacity reduced by 40% to allow for non-participation, and including only assets which are noted as green in terms of grid mapping, showed the potential for getting some community energy projects off the ground quickly in N Lincolnshire to achieve around 0.65 MW capacity – generating around 0.6GW per year. The conservative assessment of wind and solar farm potential in rural areas

was also considered, and this offers significantly more capacity, of an additional 90MW but could take significantly longer to deliver and could inform a longer-term target.

The following table shows conservative estimates for potential rooftop solar capacity on different types of community buildings in N Lincolnshire, and the same for ground based rural community solar and wind projects. They have used only sites which are green on grid mapping, used the most conservative estimate of capacity and lowered this by 40% to allow for non-participation.

Local Authority	Schools (MW)	Leisure (MW)	Healthcare (MW)	Community Buildings	Total Rooftop solar (MW)	Solar Farms (MW)	Wind (MW)	Total (MW)
North Lincs	0.3	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.65	40	50	90.65



Longer-term opportunities: Heat networks and battery storage

Whilst heat networks were not a major focus of workshop discussions, North Lincolnshire has several characteristics that could support future local heat projects. Opportunities are most likely to arise where concentrated heat demand exists across public-sector estates, schools, leisure facilities, town-centre developments or off-gas communities. Rather than large urban district heating systems, smaller-scale local heat networks serving clusters of buildings may prove to be more suitable.

Future development could be aligned with broader decarbonisation programmes, building retrofit activity and public-sector estate strategies. Schools, community hubs, public buildings and regeneration sites may provide the anchor loads required to support viable schemes. Community energy groups could help identify local opportunities and explore integrated approaches that combine renewable generation, energy efficiency and low-carbon heating solutions.

Battery storage emerged as one of the strongest opportunities identified for North Lincolnshire. Workshop participants specifically highlighted links with community battery projects and recognised the role batteries can play in overcoming grid constraints, improving self-consumption and enhancing overall project economics. The proposed Billet Lane Depot scheme was identified as an example of a future solar-plus-storage project incorporating fleet charging infrastructure.

Further opportunities could include battery systems located alongside rooftop solar installations on schools, council buildings, depots and community facilities. Storage can help retain locally generated electricity for evening peak demand, support electric vehicle charging and create additional income streams through flexibility services. Buildings with low daytime consumption, including churches, community centres and seasonal-use facilities, may be particularly well suited to solar-plus-storage solutions.

Actions

A series of suggested actions based on the workshops is set out in the plan below to inform North Lincolnshire's next steps as they determine a more detailed plan with clear ownership, resourcing and timescales for progressing the community energy agenda locally.

Short-term delivery (Quick wins)

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Continue targeting schools for near-term solar PV installations.		
2	Continue to develop secondary pipeline of solar PV – and where appropriate, wind – across additional sites, including schools and community assets such as social clubs.		
3	Undertake a strategic review of opportunities across council-owned buildings, under-used or derelict assets, and land (including brownfield sites) to identify and prioritise new projects.		
4	Secure funding to undertake roof condition surveys across relevant buildings, improving understanding of structural integrity and any enabling works required prior to PV installation.		
5	Establish a proactive working relationship with GB Energy, including submitting EOIs and working collaboratively to develop and progress opportunities.		
6	Explore availability of small grants (£500–£1,000) for local groups to raise awareness, create local advocates, and link community energy to wider community priorities.		
7	Expand delivery of existing workshops (schools, creative energy activities).		
8	There is significant potential to use a community energy impact report for Cabinet to demonstrate financial, environmental, and social benefits – helping to secure political and senior management buy-in.		
9	Develop and/or share standardised documentation for community energy stakeholders to support engagement and procurement. For example – explained in the <i>accompanying Community Energy LA Guide</i> – councils can assist with procurement and contracting by sharing expertise, frameworks, or standardised contracts with community energy groups.		

Building the sector (Strategic actions)

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Ensure ongoing dialogue between the Council's Energy and Local Plan teams, framing community energy as a commercial proposition and a tool for managing rising electricity demand from heat and transport electrification.		
2	Secure specialist support (financial, project, governance, technical) through Energy4All rather than building in-house, ensuring their capacity scales with programme growth.		
3	Build on established/revised pipelines to scale deployment across public estate, commercial property portfolio, and private sector partnerships, signalling shift from opportunistic projects, to planned, large-scale roll-out.		
4	Explore and develop projects combining solar PV, battery storage, and EV charging.		
5	Explore future opportunities in smart energy systems, local energy markets, and flexibility services.		

Creating the conditions for growth (Policy areas)

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Embed community energy and community energy benefits explicitly within subsequent drafts of the Local Energy Plan and Energy Strategy.		
2	Include formal targets for community renewable energy and integrate them into updated policy and strategy documents.		

Note that some actions may begin in the short term (e.g. development of standard documents and processes), with their full value realised over time.

Engagement Plan

	Action	Owner	Target Deadline
1	Improve senior leadership and councillor awareness of community energy benefits using North Lincolnshire and national case studies.		
2	Identify at least one high-confidence, well-supported pilot and promote project through council and regional communications channels to build visibility and trust (e.g. Billet Lane Depot in North Lincolnshire, which is exploring a ~1–1.5 MW rooftop solar installation, alongside a future fleet EV charging hub and potential battery storage integration).		
3	Support community-led engagement, particularly with hard-to-reach and disengaged residents.		
4	Identify and engage in opportunities to learn from other community energy groups adjacent to North Lincolnshire, and beyond.		

NB A separate document has been produced focused on how Local Authorities can successfully support community energy.

Appendix 1: Governance structures

Legal form	What is its governing document called?	Can it issue shares? ¹		Does it have to register with a regulatory body?	Is it suitable for charitable status?	Does it have an asset lock? ²	Membership voting
		Standard shares	Community shares				
Company Limited by Guarantee	Articles	No	No	Companies House	Yes	No (unless charity)	One member one vote
Company Limited by Shares	Articles	Yes	No	Companies House	No	No (unless charity)	One vote per share
Community Interest Company (limited by guarantee)	Articles	No	No	Companies House & CIC Regulator	No	Yes	One member one vote
Community Interest Company (limited by shares)	Articles	Yes	No	Companies House & CIC Regulator	No	Yes	One vote per share
Charitable Incorporated organisation	Constitution	No	No	Charity Commission	Yes	Yes	As per the constitution
Co-operative societies	Rules	Yes	Yes	Financial Conduct Authority	No	No	One member one vote
Community Benefit Societies	Rules	Yes	Yes	Financial Conduct Authority	Yes	Yes (optional)	One member one vote

Appendix 2: Useful organisations and resources

National organisations and policy:

- [Community Energy England](#) – Sector body supporting and representing community energy groups.
- [Great British Energy](#) – UK Government initiative supporting community and local clean energy projects.
- [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero \(DESNZ\)](#) – Leads national energy policy and funding programmes.
- [Local power plan](#)
- [Energy Saving Trust](#) – Delivery partner for programmes such as the Scottish Government's Community and Renewable Energy Scheme (CARES), and provider of community energy support.
- [Regen](#) – Independent organisation focused on accelerating the transition to a zero-carbon energy system, providing policy insight, market analysis, and support for community energy and local energy systems.
- [Energy Systems Catapult \(ESC\)](#) – Independent, government-backed innovation centre focused on transforming the UK energy system. ESC supports whole-system energy planning, local energy systems, flexibility markets, and innovative business models, including through Local Area Energy Planning (LAEP).

Delivery models and innovation:

- [Energy Local/Energy Local Clubs](#) – Local energy supply model enabling communities to benefit directly from locally generated energy.
- [Energy Garden/Repowering London](#) – Established community energy delivery and engagement models, particularly in urban contexts.
- [Solar for Schools](#) – Model combining solar deployment with education and student engagement.
- [Community Energy Pathways](#) – Organisation supporting the development of community energy projects and groups across the UK.

Finance and investment:

- [Ethex](#) – Platform for community share offers and ethical investment.
- [Co-operative & Community Finance](#) – Specialist lender providing finance to community and cooperative enterprises.
- [Power to Change](#) – National body supporting community businesses through funding and capacity building.

Tools and platforms:

- [Loomio](#) – Digital platform supporting the development of local energy projects and community energy schemes, including tools for project scoping and supplier engagement.
- [LAEP datasets/tools](#) – Used by local authorities to identify opportunities and prioritise local energy interventions.
- [Community Energy Go](#) – National support service providing expert guidance, resources, and capacity-building to help community groups develop energy projects from early-stage ideas to fundable proposals, including support on governance, planning, and access to funding.

Appendix 3: North Lincolnshire Green RAG Sites by Local Authority and Site Category

Site category	No. sites
Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility	11
Indoor / Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activity / Centre	9
Primary School	8
Children's Nursery / Creche	5
Church	4
Fire Station	2
Health Care Services	2
Place Of Worship	2
Preparatory / First / Primary / Infant / Junior / Middle School	2
All Saint's Church Open Space	1
Barrow Cemetery (land only)	1
Brunyee Road Car Parks	1
Care / Nursing Home	1
Chapel Street Goxhill Amenity Area	1
Community Service Centre / Office	1
Crowle Former Rail Line	1
Donville Road East maintained areas	1
Donville Road Play Area	1
Ealand Playground	1
Fairfield Pit Footpath	1
Godnow Road maintained area	1
Greengate Lane Play Park	1
Haven Road (East Side)	1
Holy Trinity Church Open Space	1
Horsegate Field Road Land (Trackway)	1
Horsegate Field Road Land (West)	1
Jubilee Gardens, Crowle	1
Lancaster Approach Buffer Strip (South)	1
Lancaster Approach Buffer Strip (north)	1
Lancaster Drive Open Space	1
Library	1
Manor Road (School access)	1
Maple Avenue maintained area	1
Martins Road Amenity Land	1
Martins Road Land	1
Mayflower Close maintained areas	1
Mill Rd (No 46) garden land adjacent	1
Millfields Way Open Space	1
Moat Lane Open Space	1

N Killingholme Ind Est Settling Lagoon	1
New Holland Ind Est Landscaping	1
Oxmarsh Lane Open Space	1
Pademoor Terrace	1
Pademoor Terrace Amenity Area	1
Palmer Lane Open Space	1
Pelham Cottages maintained areas	1
Pilgrim's Close Amenity Area	1
Pocket Park	1
Potts Lane Car Park	1
Priory Crescent Car Park	1
Priory Crescent maintained areas	1
Queens Drive Open Space	1
Saffron Way Open Space	1
Saint Norbert's Academy	1
Secondary School	1
Southfield Road Garage Site	1
Tetley View maintained areas	1
The Bridles Open Space	1
The Poplars maintained area	1
Thornton Abbey Open Space	1
Top Road (footpath rear of 58)	1
Ulceby, St Nicholas' Church of England Primary School	1
Windsor Lane (access land to sub station)	1
Windsor Road maintained area	1