



Overview and Scrutiny Committee

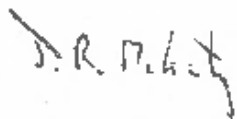
Meeting: Monday, 27th February 2023 at 6.30 pm in Civic Suite, North Warehouse, The Docks, Gloucester, GL1 2EP

Membership:	Cllrs. Field (Chair), Pullen (Vice-Chair), Durdey (Spokesperson), Ackroyd, Campbell, Castle, Dee, Evans, Gravells MBE, Hilton, Hudson, Kubaszczyk, Sawyer, Wilson and Zaman
Contact:	Democratic and Electoral Services 01452 396126 democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk

AGENDA

1.	APOLOGIES To receive any apologies for absence.
2.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST To receive from Members, declarations of the existence of any disclosable pecuniary, or non-pecuniary, interests and the nature of those interests in relation to any agenda item. Please see Agenda Notes.
3.	DECLARATION OF PARTY WHIPPING To declare if any issues to be covered in the Agenda are under party whip.
4.	MINUTES (Pages 5 - 14) To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on Monday 30 th January 2023.
5.	PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (15 MINUTES) To receive any questions from members of the public provided that a question does not relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters which are the subject of current or pending legal proceedings or • Matters relating to employees or former employees of the Council or comments in respect of individual Council Officers. To ask a question at this meeting, please submit it to democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk by 12 noon on Wednesday 22 nd January 2022 or telephone 01452 396203 for support.
6.	PETITIONS AND DEPUTATIONS (15 MINUTES) To receive any petitions and deputations provided that no such petition or deputation is in

	<p>relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters relating to individual Council Officers, or • Matters relating to current or pending legal proceedings
7.	<p>ACTION POINTS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS (Pages 15 - 16)</p> <p>To note the outcomes of action points arising from previous meetings.</p>
8.	<p>OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME AND COUNCIL FORWARD PLAN (Pages 17 - 38)</p> <p>To receive the latest version of the Committee's work programme and the Council's Forward Plan.</p>
9.	<p>PERFORMANCE MONITORING QUARTER 3 REPORT (Pages 39 - 56)</p> <p>To consider the report of the Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources informing Members of the Council's performance against key measures in Quarter 3 of 2022/23.</p>
10.	<p>GLOUCESTER COVID-19 MEMORIAL PROGRESS UPDATE (Pages 57 - 58)</p> <p>To receive an update on the progress made on creating a lasting Covid-19 Memorial to be sited in a prominent location in the city.</p>
11.	<p>GLOUCESTER MONUMENTS REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE (Pages 59 - 102)</p> <p>To receive an update on the progress made by the City Council on the implementation of the recommendations of the Gloucester City Monuments Review.</p>
12.	<p>CULTURAL STRATEGY UPDATE</p> <p>To consider the report of the Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure providing an overview of progress made against the Cultural Strategy for the period between April 2022 and March 2023.</p> <p>Report to follow.</p>
13.	<p>DATE OF NEXT MEETING</p> <p>Monday 13th March 2023 at 6.30pm in Civic Suite, North Warehouse.</p>



Jon McGinty
Managing Director

Date of Publication: Friday, 17 February 2023

NOTES

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

The duties to register, disclose and not to participate in respect of any matter in which a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest are set out in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011.

Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 as follows –

<u>Interest</u>	<u>Prescribed description</u>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made or provided within the previous 12 months (up to and including the date of notification of the interest) in respect of any expenses incurred by you carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract which is made between you, your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner (or a body in which you or they have a beneficial interest) and the Council (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the Council's area. For this purpose "land" includes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for you, your spouse, civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the Council's area for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) – (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is a body in which you, your spouse or civil partner or a person you are living with as a spouse or civil partner has a beneficial interest
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where – (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the Council's area and (b) either – i. The total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or ii. If the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, your spouse or civil partner or person with

whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

For this purpose, "securities" means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

NOTE: the requirements in respect of the registration and disclosure of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and withdrawing from participating in respect of any matter where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest apply to your interests and those of your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner where you are aware of their interest.

Access to Information

Agendas and reports can be viewed on the Gloucester City Council website: www.gloucester.gov.uk and are available to view five working days prior to the meeting date.

For enquiries about Gloucester City Council's meetings please contact Democratic Services, 01452 396126, democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk.

If you, or someone you know cannot understand English and need help with this information, or if you would like a large print, Braille, or audio version of this information please call 01452 396396.

Recording of meetings

Please be aware that meetings may be recorded. There is no requirement for those wishing to record proceedings to notify the Council in advance; however, as a courtesy, anyone wishing to do so is advised to make the Chair aware before the meeting starts.

Any recording must take place in such a way as to ensure that the view of Councillors, Officers, the Public and Press is not obstructed. The use of flash photography and/or additional lighting will not be allowed unless this has been discussed and agreed in advance of the meeting.

FIRE / EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

If the fire alarm sounds continuously, or if you are instructed to do so, you must leave the building by the nearest available exit. You will be directed to the nearest exit by council staff. It is vital that you follow their instructions:

- You should proceed calmly; do not run and do not use the lifts;
- Do not stop to collect personal belongings;
- Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building; gather at the assembly point in the car park and await further instructions;
- Do not re-enter the building until told by a member of staff or the fire brigade that it is safe to do so.



OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

MEETING : Monday, 30th January 2023

PRESENT : Cllrs. Pullen (Chair), Ackroyd, Campbell, Dee, Evans, Gravells MBE, Hilton, Hudson, Kubaszczyk, O'Donnell, Sawyer, Wilson, Conder and Radley

Others in Attendance

Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Environment,
Councillor Richard Cook

Cabinet Member for Communities and Neighbourhoods, Councillor
Raymond Padilla

Chair of the Purple Flag Working Group

Head of Culture

City Centre Manager

City Growth and Delivery Manager

Policy and Development Officer

Democratic and Electoral Services Officer

APOLOGIES : Cllrs. Field, Durdey and Castle

86. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Hudson declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 11 (Purple Flag Briefing) owing to his position as Chair of the Gloucester Licensed Victuallers Association (LVA).

87. DECLARATION OF PARTY WHIPPING

There were no declarations of party whipping.

88. MINUTES

88.1 In response to a query from Councillor Wilson concerning 81.3 and the commitment to clarify when the City Council's contract with West Mercia Energy was initially put in place and when a new contract would need to be

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negotiated, the Democratic and Electoral Services Officer confirmed that this information had been obtained and was provided in the Action Point updates in Agenda Item 7.

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the meeting held on 9th January 2023 were approved and signed as a correct record by the Chair.

89. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (15 MINUTES)

There were no public questions.

90. PETITIONS AND DEPUTATIONS (15 MINUTES)

There were no petitions nor deputations.

91. ACTION POINT ITEM

RESOLVED – That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee **NOTE** the updates.

92. OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME AND COUNCIL FORWARD PLAN

92.1 The Chair, Councillor Pullen, introduced the latest version of the Council Forward Plan and invited suggestions as to any items Members wished to add to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Work Programme.

92.2 Councillor Hilton noted that the City Council had been unsuccessful in its bid for Levelling Up Fund 2 grant funding and suggested that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee request a briefing on plans to deliver the Eastgate project despite the funding rejection. The Chair expressed the view that the City Council needed to receive feedback from Central Government on the bid prior to this item being brought before the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

92.3 The Leader of the Council, Councillor Richard Cook, noted that he had been disappointed to learn that all local authorities who had made second bids for Levelling Up Funding had been automatically turned down, despite having been encouraged by Central Government to make second bids if they were entitled to. Councillor Cook advised that the City Council would receive feedback in due course and that Officers were considering options.

92.4 Councillor Hilton reiterated that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee should have a discussion around next steps and proposals to deliver a similar project, The Chair emphasised that in his view this discussion could only take place after Officers received feedback.

92.5 Councillor Gravells noted that he was pleased that a report on the Here to Help reporting facility had been added to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Work Programme and invited Members to bring forward any issues of areas of interest which they would like addressed in the report.

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Councillor Wilson noted his interest in this item, as it was his understanding that few other Councils operated a similar Here to Help system.

- 92.6 Councillors Ackroyd and Conder raised concerns about the Here to Help online contact forms. Councillor Conder commented that she found the refuse form particularly difficult to use.

RESOLVED – That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee **NOTE** the Work Programme.

93. ENDORSEMENT OF A FIVE YEAR VISION FOR GLOUCESTER CITY CENTRE

- 93.1 The City Growth and Delivery Manager provided an overview of the Vision for Gloucester City Centre and explained that the document was not an action plan, but a vision to guide future strategies. He explained that the Vision was underpinned by six core principles and provided Members with a summary of the 5-Year Vision document, which outlined aspirations for a green and nature-rich city centre, a well designed and improving city, a growing local economy and workforce, thriving quarters and city which appeals to all ages.

- 93.2 The Chair noted that the public consultation through the University of Gloucester had taken place late in the process and asked whether the consultation data had had an impact on the 5-Year Vision document. He also asked if the City Council were to undertake the consultation again, whether it would be minded to do so earlier. The City Growth and Delivery Manager expressed the view that an earlier consultation would not have altered the outcome, and that the university research had acted as a form of scrutiny. He noted that if a similar exercise was undertaken in the future, consideration might be given to starting the consultation earlier.

- 93.3 Referring to the narrative in the Vision document concerning ‘measuring progress’ and the absence of figures, the Chair queried how the data would be decided. The City Growth and Delivery Manager clarified that when they were included, the figures would be indicators rather than targets and that his preference would be to steer away from a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) approach. The City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that he would be responsible for deciding the figures.

- 93.4 In response to a further question from the Chair regarding the missing figures, the City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that updated figures would be included in the final Cabinet report.

- 93.5 Councillor Hilton noted his disappointment that the Vision did not extend beyond 5 years. He raised concerns that the document did not detail the impact of a revitalised city centre on existing city centre residents and felt that more consideration could be given to creating more workspaces for existing residents. In response to these concerns, the City Growth and Delivery Manager accepted that a sense of community was needed and

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stated that more information would be published on the City Council website in due course.

- 93.6 In response to Councillor Hilton's comment that the Vision was not ready for adoption and that further consultation was needed with residents, the City Growth and Delivery Manager highlighted that the initial plan was always for a 5-year Vision and that the Vision was deliberately optimistic in terms of regeneration plans. He noted that consideration could be given to making KPIs more explicit if this was needed to reflect a changing demographic.
- 93.7 Councillor Hilton expressed the view that a significant proportion of Gloucester city centre housing was substandard and that there was a need for more good quality homes. He reiterated his view that the document needed more work prior to adoption. The Policy and Development Officer reflected on his own experience of attempting to purchase town centre housing and accepted that there were challenges, particularly for first time buyers.
- 93.8 Councillor Dee welcomed the 5-Year Vision but noted her disappointment that many respondents did not feel proud of Gloucester city. She asked whether there were any short-term plans to tackle empty retail units in the city centre. The City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that the City Centre Manager was currently working with the Culture Trust with the aim of attracting young entrepreneurs into units, including units in the Eastgate Shopping Centre. He stated that there were many ways of encouraging enterprise, including alternative opportunities such as car boot sales and pop-up units.
- 93.9 Councillor Dee expressed the view that pop-ups were a good short-term solution. The City Centre Manager confirmed that efforts were being made to fill vacant units however the City Council could not accept any business regardless of the surrounding area purely for the sake of occupancy. The Chair agreed that it was important to find a balance.
- 93.10 Councillor Conder expressed the view that a useful measure would be the prevalence of independent shops. She felt that this might in turn encourage start-up businesses.
- 93.11 Councillor Wilson asked whether the new University of Gloucestershire campus in the former Debenhams building would include student accommodation. The City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that there would be no on-site student accommodation in the new city centre campus, however the recent additions to the Blackfriars Residence student accommodation in Gloucester city centre had been completed. Councillor Wilson expressed the view that students should be welcomed in Gloucester city centre and noted that more students in the city centre might help address safety concerns.
- 93.12 Councillor Gravells referred to the narrative in the 5-Year Vision concerning 'topic-based and thematic strategies' and suggested that future documents be mindful of jargon and written in clear language. He expressed the view

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that it was important that visions and strategies resonated with members of the public, and that working with key partners would be key to making the Vision a success.

- 93.13 In response to a further query from Councillor Gravells regarding how progress in implementing the Vision would be measured, the City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that he had been working to provide the relevant information and statistics ahead of the publication of the report for Cabinet.
- 93.14 The Chair noted his agreement with Councillor Gravells' comments on appropriate language and the City Growth and Delivery Manager agreed to take this point on board.
- 93.15 Councillor Sawyer commended the 5-Year Vision and stated that she looked forward to receiving further detail on the measurement statistics. She suggested that an update on implementation of the 5-Year Vision be provided to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee in 12 months' time. The City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that he would be happy to return and review progress with the Committee, and that the City Centre Commission would also continue to have a role in monitoring progress.
- 93.16 In response to a query from Councillor Radley as to the plan for the following 5 years, the City Growth and Delivery Manager confirmed that the Vision would continue to evolve.
- 93.17 In response to additional comments from Councillor Radley regarding students and the fact that they lived in the city for a short amount of time, the City Growth and Delivery Manager noted that a challenge for Gloucester was to retain graduates and to ensure that good job opportunities were available to encourage graduates to stay in the city.

RESOLVED – That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee **NOTE** the report.

94. GLOUCESTER CITY COMMISSION TO REVIEW RACE RELATIONS - YEAR ONE UPDATE

- 94.1 The Leader of the Council, Councillor Richard Cook, advised Members that the briefing document provided a one-year update following the report of the Gloucester City Commission to Review Race Relations and their resulting 'calls to action.' In relation to the call to action to establish an independent legacy institution for Gloucestershire, Councillor Cook advised Members that the Gloucestershire Race Equality Action Group (GREAG) had been established. He noted that the City Council had held several meetings with GREAG and were building a relationship with the organisation to help progress its work collaboratively. He further confirmed that the council had agreed to second an Officer to the Black South West Network to support the work of GREAG.

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- 94.2 Councillor Cook referred to the call to action to set out a Gloucestershire wide vision for workforce equality in the public sector and the delivery of a 'stepping up programme'. He confirmed that engagement had started on the steps which could be taken to formalise workforce equality initiatives, however he noted that there were limitations in the role the City Council could play beyond its own remit.
- 94.3 In respect of the call to action to put measures in place to ensure the collection and use of high-quality ethnicity data in planning and delivering public services, Councillor Cook confirmed that strong progress had been made through equalities actions which had been embedded in the Council Plan and service plans. He noted that this had been further emphasised by equalities being a key overarching theme in the Council Plan. Councillor Cook highlighted the call to action to acknowledge the existence of racism, prejudice and micro-aggressions in Gloucester and confirmed that the City Council did acknowledge this.
- 94.3 The Chair queried whether all Gloucestershire District Councils would be assisting with funding the independent legacy institution. The Policy and Development Officer explained that the initial £100K funding to establish the organisation had been provided by the County Council and NHS, and that conversations regarding further funding with District Councils were ongoing.
- 94.4 The Chair asked whether the Terms of Reference could be made available to the Committee. The Policy and Development Officer explained that GREAG were taking some time to adapt and establish themselves and at the time of sharing, it was their view that the Terms of Reference produced by the City Council were too formal to be able to adopt at that stage in GREAG's development.
- 94.5 In response to a further question from the Chair regarding staff appointments, the Policy and Development Officer confirmed that appointments were decided by GREAG with the City Council having assisted with the advertisement of two posts. He further stated that the former Chair of the Gloucester City Commission to Review Race Relations was involved in the group and that support was also being provided by Gloucestershire County Council and the Black South West Network.
- 94.6 In response to a query from Councillor Wilson as to whether the set of proposed goals had been agreed, the Policy and Development officer confirmed that GREAG intended to use the Race Relations Commission's report as a basis, but the organisation wanted to establish itself in a way that suited them.
- 94.7 Councillor Wilson noted that he was pleased to see that progress had been made as there had previously been some uncertainty as to who would be responsible for taking the Calls to Action Forward. He asked whether the meeting held on 18th March 2022 was the first meeting, to which the Policy and Development Officer confirmed that it had been one of the first.

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- 94.8 In response to an additional query as to whether any progress had been made since, the Policy and Development Officer noted that building relationships was likely to take some time. The Head of Culture further added that progress was taking longer than hoped, however GREAG was being supported by the Black South West Network as well as the City Council.
- 94.9 Councillor Wilson requested further information regarding the Officer support for GREAG. The Head of Culture explained that the City Council had agreed to second an officer to support the work of GREAG and this was a full-time role which would be funded by the Black South West Network.
- 94.10 In response to a query from the Chair regarding the term 'reverse mentoring', the Policy and Development Officer explained that this was an initiative where staff members from racially minoritized backgrounds would work alongside senior members of staff so that senior staff could learn from their experiences.
- 94.11 The Chair referred to the 'Tea Break' initiative and asked whether this was compulsory for City Council Staff. The Policy and Development Officer confirmed that Tea Breaks were not mandatory but took place during a period where all staff could attend if they so wished.
- 94.12 In response to a query from Councillor Gravells as to the attendance rate at Tea Break sessions, it was explained that these sessions were coordinated by the Community Wellbeing Team.
- 94.13 Councillor Gravells asked whether staff working in partner organisations, such as Ubico, were also invited to attend these sessions. The Head of Culture noted that Tea Breaks were not formal training but instead a deliberately informal peer-to-peer network. He noted that Tea Breaks took place virtually and were recorded so staff had the opportunity to view the discussion afterwards if they were unable to make the session.
- 94.14 A discussion ensued about whether an invite should be extended to partner organisations to attend these sessions. Councillor Cook noted that organisations such as Ubico were likely to have their own training initiatives.

RESOLVED – That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee **NOTE** the update.

95. PURPLE FLAG BRIEFING

- 95.1 The Cabinet Member for Communities and Neighbourhoods, Councillor Raymond Padilla, provided an overview of the Purple Flag accolade, explaining that it was an international award aiming to raise standards and broaden the appeal of town and city centres during the evening and night-time. He explained that accreditation of the award was run by the Association of Town and City Management (ATCM) and was the benchmark for good night-time destinations with a safer atmosphere. Councillor Padilla

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further informed Members that Gloucester City Council would be applying for its sixth consecutive Purple Flag award over the coming months.

- 95.2 Councillor Hilton stated that he was aware that there had been issues with knife carrying and drink spiking in the city. He noted that he was pleased with the work and wished Officers success for the Purple Flag application, however he raised concerns that some businesses in Gloucester were refusing to accept payment by cash. The City Centre Manager noted that this issue could not be addressed through Purple Flag due to its narrow terms of reference, however he agreed to take the matter up with street trading colleagues. A discussion ensued and Councillor Hudson suggested that this was an issue which could be taken up with Gloucester Business Improvement District (BID).
- 95.3 Councillor Wilson referred to the narrative in the update concerning the overnight 12-hour assessment and asked whether judges would stay for the full duration. The City Centre Manager confirmed that the judges would stay for the full duration as every element of the night-time economy would be assessed, including taxi martialling, dispersal, security cameras and street medic coordination. He noted that this assessment was undertaken twice annually, once through the City Council and subsequently Purple Flag. The Chair of the Purple Flag Working Group noted that interested Members were welcome to attend the overnight assessment.
- 95.4 The Chair of the Purple Flag Working Group explained that her role within the partnership was to convene stakeholders and noted that work on making the city safe during the evening and night-time went on throughout the year. She noted that safety was an ongoing issue which had improved over the years and that Purple Flag status would not have been achieved without input and investment from the City Council in the night-time economy, such as CCTV upgrades.
- 95.5 In response to a query from Councillor Radley as to awareness of the city's Purple Flag status amongst night-time economy users, the City Centre Manager noted that work was ongoing following the latest City Council self-assessment to raise awareness. He explained that door staff wore badges promoting the city's Purple Flag status and that the Purple Flag Working Group had attended a Freshers event at Hartpury University. The City Centre Manager noted that resource limitations were a challenge, but it was important that users, businesses and parents felt reassured.
- 95.6 In response to an additional query from Councillor Radley regarding the cost of a Purple Flag application, the City Centre Manager explained that this depended on the size of the city, but the cost to Gloucester City Council would be £800. Councillor Radley asked whether this also covered the cost of the assessment itself which the City Centre Manager confirmed, however he noted that although there was no additional cost for the assessment, significant resources were needed for the successful administration of the 12-hour assessment.

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- 95.7 The Chair expressed the view that it was important that the public were made aware of the work undertaken to make the city safer and queried whether the Purple Flag accolade had had any impact on city centre footfall. The Chair of the Purple Flag Working Group confirmed that it had and that businesses operating in the night-time economy sector were noticeably busier. She referred to the relationship which had been built with Hartpury University and noted that Gloucestershire Police did not need to provide as heavy a resource in Gloucester city centre during the night-time as it did previously.
- 95.8 Councillor Hudson paid tribute to Officers, the Purple Flag Working Group and its Chair for their hard work in consecutively achieving Purple Flag status. He noted that city centre accommodation for Hartpury students was now readily available in the Blackfriars Residence and expressed the view that this investment in the city would not have taken place without the safety accolade. Reflecting on the student population, he noted that this was growing and was very important to the thriving city.
- 95.9 The Chair noted his agreement with this sentiment and commented that students were very important to the city of Gloucester and its economy.
- 95.10 In response to a query from Councillor Ackroyd regarding a 'Night Time Economy' tour for Councillors which had been postponed, the City Centre Manager explained that this tour was an initiative of the Licensing Team rather than the Purple Flag Working Group, however a further invite was likely to be extended to Members in due course. The Chair recommended that Members make use of this experience.
- 95.11 The City Centre Manager advised Members that a previous comment received from the Purple Flag judges was that Gloucester city had set the standard for other towns and cities and that he had been informed on many occasions that Gloucester was much safer due to this work and had good partnership working. The Chair thanked the City Centre Manager, Councillor Padilla and the Chair of the Purple Flag Working Group for their informative update.

RESOLVED – That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee **NOTE** the update.

96. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Monday 27th February 2023.

Time of commencement: 6.30 pm hours
Time of conclusion: 8.20 pm hours

Chair

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OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Monday 27th February 2023

ACTION POINTS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. **Meeting Date:** Monday 9th January 2023

Agenda Item: 8. Work Programme and Council Forward Plan.

Request:

For the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to receive an update on the latest position on the webcasting of council meetings.

Update:

A verbal update will be provided to Overview and Scrutiny Committee Members at the meeting on Monday 27th February 2023.



Gloucester City Council

FORWARD PLAN

FROM FEBRUARY 2023 TO JANUARY 2024 (REVISED 10/2/2023)

This Forward Plan contains details of all the matters which the Leader believes will be the subject of a Key Decision by the Cabinet or an individual Cabinet Member in the period covered by the Plan (the subsequent 12 months). A Key Decision is one that is:

- a decision in relation to a Cabinet function which results in the Local Authority incurring expenditure or making of a saving which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
- a decision that is likely to have a significant impact on two or more wards within the Local Authority; or
- a decision in relation to expenditure in excess of £100,000 or significant savings; or
- a decision in relation to any contract valued in excess of £500,000

A decision maker may only make a key decision in accordance with the requirements of the Cabinet Procedure Rules set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

Cabinet Members

Portfolio	Name	Email Address
Leader and Environment (LE)	Councillor Richard Cook	richard.cook@gloucester.gov.uk
Deputy Leader and Performance & Resources (P&R)	Councillor Hannah Norman	hannah.norman@gloucester.gov.uk
Planning & Housing Strategy (P&HS)	Councillor Stephanie Chambers	stephanie.chambers@gloucester.gov.uk
Culture & Leisure (C&L)	Councillor Andrew Lewis	andrew.lewis@gloucester.gov.uk
Communities & Neighbourhoods (C&N)	Councillor Raymond Padilla	raymond.padilla@gloucester.gov.uk

The Forward Plan also includes Budget and Policy Framework items; these proposals are subject to a period of consultation and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee has the opportunity to respond in relation to the consultation process.

A Budgetary and Policy Framework item is an item to be approved by the full City Council and, following consultation, will form the budgetary and policy framework within which the Cabinet will make decisions.

For each decision included on the Plan the following information is provided:

- (a) the matter in respect of which a decision is to be made;
- (b) where the decision maker is an individual, his/her name and title if any and, where the decision maker is a body, its name and details of membership;
- (c) the date on which, or the period within which, the decision is to be made;
- (d) if applicable, notice of any intention to make a decision in private and the reasons for doing so;
- (e) a list of the documents submitted to the decision maker for consideration in relation to the matter in respect of which the decision is to be made;
- (f) the procedure for requesting details of those documents (if any) as they become available.

(the documents referred to in (e) and (f) above and listed in the Forward Plan are available on request from Democratic Services democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk ,Tel 01452 396126, PO Box 3252, Gloucester GL1 9FW. Contact the relevant Lead Officer for more information).

The Forward Plan is updated and published on Council's website at least once a month.

Page of	KEY	= Key Decision	CM KEY	= Individual Cabinet Member Key Decisions
	NON	= Non-Key Decision	CM NON	= Individual Cabinet Member Non-Key Decision
	BPF	= Budget and Policy Framework		

CONTACT:

For further detailed information regarding specific issues to be considered by the Cabinet/Individual Cabinet Member please contact the named contact officer for the item concerned. To make your views known on any of the items please also contact the Officer shown or the portfolio holder.

Copies of agendas and reports for meetings are available on the web site in advance of meetings.

For further details on the time of meetings and general information about the Plan please contact:

Democratic and Electoral Services on 01452 396126 or send an email to democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk.

SUBJECT (and summary of decision to be taken)		PLANNED DATES	DECISION MAKER & PORTFOLIO	NOTICE OF PRIVATE BUSINESS (if applicable)	RELATED DOCUMENTS (available on request, subject to restrictions on disclosure)	LEAD OFFICER (to whom Representations should be made)
FEBRUARY 2023						
NON	<p>Use of Hempsted Meadows as a Car Boot Sale Site</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve the temporary use of Hempsted Meadows for a car boot sale.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: Westgate</i></p>	8/02/23	Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure			Abi Marshall, Property Commissioning Manager Tel: 01452 396212 abi.marshall@gloucester.gov.uk
NON	<p>City Centre Vision</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To adopt a five year vision for Gloucester City Centre prepared by Officers on behalf of the Gloucester City Centre Commission.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	30/01/23 8/02/23	Overview and Scrutiny Committee Cabinet Leader of the Council			David Evans, City Growth and Delivery Manager Tel: 01452 396847 david.evans@gloucester.gov.uk

BPF	<p>Final Budget Proposals (including Money Plan and Capital Programme)</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To seek approval for the final Budget Proposals for 2023-4, including the Money Plan and Capital Programme.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>8/02/23</p> <p>23/02/23</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Council Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
MARCH 2023						
<p>NON</p> <p>Page 20</p>	<p>`Gloucester Feed the Hungry' Lease Agreement</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve the drafting of a lease for `Gloucester Feed the Hungry' to occupy 24 The Oxbode.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: Westgate</i></p>	<p>8/03/23</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, Cabinet Member for Communities and Neighbourhoods</p>			<p>Jayne Wilsdon, Asset Management Officer Tel: 01452 396871 jayne.wilsdon@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

KEY	<p>Council Tax - Second Property Premium, Empty Homes Premium Amendment</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve in principle the proposals outlined within The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill regarding second and empty homes.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>8/03/23 23/03/23</p>	<p>Cabinet Council Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
Page 21 KEY	<p>Kings Quarter The Forum Update Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update members on progress being made on the Forum Development in Kings Quarter.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: Westgate</i></p>	<p>14/06/23 13/07/23</p>	<p>Cabinet Council Leader of the Council</p>			<p>Philip Ardley, Regeneration Consultant Tel: 01452 396106 philip.ardley@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

NON	<p>Pay Policy Statement 2023-24</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To seek approval for the annual Pay Policy Statement 2023-24 in accordance with Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	8/03/23 23/03/23	Cabinet Council Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources			Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk
NON Page 22	<p>Capital Strategy</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve the Capital Strategy 2023-24.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	8/03/23 23/03/23	Cabinet Council Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources			Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk
BPF	<p>Treasury Management Strategy</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To seek approval for the Treasury Management Strategy.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	8/03/23 23/03/23	Cabinet Council Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources			Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk

NON	<p>Financial Monitoring Quarters 1,2 and 3 Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To receive an update on financial monitoring information for the first and second quarters 2022/23.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	5/04/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON Page 23	<p>Performance Monitoring Quarter 3 Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To note the Council's performance in quarter 3 across a set of key performance indicators.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	27/02/23 8/03/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Tanya Davies, Policy and Governance Manager Tel: 01452 396125 tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON	<p>Cultural Strategy Update</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To provide Cabinet with an annual update in relation to the Cultural Strategy Action Plan.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	27/02/23 8/03/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure</p>			<p>Philip Walker, Head of Culture Tel: 01452 396355 philip.walker@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

APRIL 2023						
NON	<p>Equalities Action Plan Annual Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To receive an update on activities undertaken to support the Equalities Action Plan.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>27/03/23</p> <p>5/04/23</p>	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Communities and Neighbourhoods</p>			<p>Isobel Johnson, Community Wellbeing Officer Tel: 01452 396298 isobel.johnson@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
MAY 2023						
NON	<p>Statement of Community Involvement Consultation</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve a public consultation on an updated Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>3/05/23</p>	<p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Planning and Housing Strategy</p>			<p>Claire Haslam, Principal Planning Officer Tel: 01452 396825 claire.haslam@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

JUNE 2023						
KEY	<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve a draft new CIL Charging Schedule for public consultation.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>5/06/23</p> <p>14/06/23</p>	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Planning and Housing Strategy</p>			<p>Paul Hardiman, Joint Core Strategy CIL Manager paul.hardiman@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON	<p>2022-23 Financial Outturn Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Cabinet on the Financial Outturn Report 2022-23.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>14/06/23</p>	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON	<p>Treasury Management Year End Annual Report 2022/23</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Cabinet on treasury management activities.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>14/06/23</p>	<p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

NON	<p>2022-23 Year End Performance Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To consider the Council's performance in 2021-22 across a set of key performance indicators.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	14/06/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Tanya Davies, Policy and Governance Manager Tel: 01452 396125 tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON	<p>Green Travel Progress Report 2022-23</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> Annual update on initiatives in the Green Travel Plan.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	14/06/23	<p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Environment</p>			<p>Jon Burke, Climate Change Manager Tel: 01452 396170 Jon.Burke@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
JULY 2023						
NON	<p>Annual Risk Management Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Members on the Council's Strategic Risk Register.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	12/07/23	<p>Audit and Governance Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Paul Brown, Senior Risk Management Advisor Tel: 01452328884 paul.brown@gloucestershire.gov.uk</p>

AUGUST 2023 - No meetings						
SEPTEMBER 2023						
NON	<p>Statement of Community Involvement</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To consider an updated Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>13/09/23</p> <p>16/11/23</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Council Cabinet Member for Planning and Housing Strategy</p>			<p>Claire Haslam, Principal Planning Officer Tel: 01452 396825 claire.haslam@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON Page 27	<p>Financial Monitoring Quarter 1 Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To receive an update on financial monitoring information for the first quarter 2023/24.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	<p>13/09/23</p>	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

NON	<p>Performance Monitoring Quarter 1 Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To note the Council’s performance in quarter 1 across a set of key performance indicators.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	13/09/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Tanya Davies, Policy and Governance Manager Tel: 01452 396125 tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
OCTOBER 2023						
NON Page 28	<p>Armed Forces Community Covenant Update</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Cabinet on the work done by Gloucester City Council to support current and ex-service personnel as part of the Gloucestershire Armed Forces Community Covenant.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	11/10/23	<p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Communities and Neighbourhoods</p>			<p>Ruth Saunders, Director of Communities Tel: 01452 396789 ruth.saunders@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

NOVEMBER 2023						
NON	<p>Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) - Review of Procedural Guide</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To request that Members review and update the Council's procedural guidance on RIPA.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	8/11/23	<p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
DECEMBER 2023						
NON	<p>Draft Budget Proposals (including Money Plan and Capital Programme)</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Cabinet on the draft budget proposals.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, Leader of the Council</p>			<p>Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

NON	<p>Treasury Management Six Monthly Update 2023/24</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Cabinet on treasury management activities.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources			Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk
BPF	<p>Local Council Tax Support Scheme</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To advise Members of the requirement to review the Local Council Tax Support Scheme (LCTS).</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	Council Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources			Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk
NON	<p>Financial Monitoring Quarter 2 Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To receive an update on financial monitoring information for the second quarter 2023/24.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	Overview and Scrutiny Committee Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources			Jon Topping, Director of Policy and Resources Tel: 01452 396242 jon.topping@gloucester.gov.uk

NON	<p>Performance Monitoring Quarter 2 Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To note the Council’s performance in quarter 2 across a set of key performance indicators.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p> <p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</p>			<p>Tanya Davies, Policy and Governance Manager Tel: 01452 396125 tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk</p>
NON	<p>Tourism and Destination Marketing Report 2023</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Members on the progress that has been made in achieving the Growing Gloucester’s Visitor Economy Action Plan during 2023.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	<p>Cabinet Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure</p>			<p>Philip Walker, Head of Culture Tel: 01452 396355 philip.walker@gloucester.gov.uk</p>

KEY	<p>Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve for publication the Community Infrastructure Levy and S106 reports for 2022/23 and the Infrastructure List.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	6/12/23	Cabinet Cabinet Member for Planning and Housing Strategy			Paul Hardiman, Joint Core Strategy CIL Manager paul.hardiman@gloucester.gov.uk
JANUARY 2024						
NON Page 32	<p>Energy Saving Initiatives and Projects Annual Report</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To update Cabinet on the energy saving initiatives and projects led by the Climate Change Manager.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	10/01/24	Cabinet Cabinet Member for Environment			Jon Burke, Climate Change Manager Tel: 01452 396170 Jon.Burke@gloucester.gov.uk

KEY	<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve a draft new CIL Charging Schedule for public consultation.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	10/01/24	Cabinet Cabinet Member for Planning and Housing Strategy			Paul Hardiman, Joint Core Strategy CIL Manager paul.hardiman@gloucester.gov.uk
KEY	<p>Festivals and Events Programme</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To seek approval for the 2024-25 Festivals and Events Programme.</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>	10/01/24	Cabinet Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure			Philip Walker, Head of Culture Tel: 01452 396355 philip.walker@gloucester.gov.uk
ITEMS DEFERRED- Dates to be confirmed						
NON	<p>Blackfriars Priory Renewal Business Case</p> <p><u>Summary of decision:</u> To approve the Blackfriars Priory Development Plan</p> <p><i>Wards affected: All Wards</i></p>		Overview and Scrutiny Committee Cabinet			

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**Gloucester City Council
Overview and Scrutiny Committee Work Programme
Updated 17th February 2023**

Item	Format	Lead Member (if applicable)/Lead Officer	Comments
27th February 2023			
Performance Monitoring Quarter 3 Report	Cabinet Report	Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources	
Covid-19 Memorial Update	Briefing/Update	Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Environment	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Gloucester City Monuments Review Update	Briefing/Update	Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Environment	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Cultural Strategy Update	Cabinet Report	Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
13th March (Special Meeting)			
Gloucestershire County Council Transport Scrutiny Session	Presentation / Briefing		Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
27th March 2023			
Integrated Care System Update	Presentation / Briefing	Gloucestershire NHS Trust	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Equalities Action Plan Annual Report	Cabinet Report	Cabinet Member for Communities and Neighbourhoods	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Overview of Here to Help Facility	Briefing	Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
24th April 2023			
5th June 2023			
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule	Cabinet Report	Cabinet Member for Planning and Housing Strategy	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
3rd July 2023			
Gloucestershire Airport Update – 10 Year Masterplan	Briefing	Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Environment	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Dates to be confirmed	Format	Lead Member (if applicable)/Lead Officer	Comments
Levelling Up Fund Update – Round Two	Briefing/ Presentation	Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Environment	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Climate Change Strategy	Cabinet Report	Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Environment	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Sports and Activity Strategy	Cabinet Report	Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Peer Review Outcome Report	Cabinet Report	Cabinet	Requested by Overview and Scrutiny Committee

NOTE: The work programme is agreed by the Chair, Vice-Chair and Spokesperson of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

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Meeting:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	Date:	27 February 2023
	Cabinet		8 March 2023
Subject:	Performance Monitoring Quarter 3 – 2022/23		
Report Of:	Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources		
Wards Affected:	All		
Key Decision:	No	Budget/Policy Framework:	No
Contact Officer:	Tanya Davies, Policy and Governance Manager		
	Email:	tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk	Tel: 39-6125
Appendices:	1. Performance Report Quarter 3 – 2022/23		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1.0 Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Members of the Council’s performance against key measures in Quarter 3 of 2022/23.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the information contained in the report and make any recommendations to the Cabinet.

2.2 Cabinet is asked to **RESOLVE** that the Quarter 3 Performance Report 2022/23 at Appendix 1 be noted.

3.0 Background and Key Issues

3.1 This report sets out the Council’s performance against a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) in the first quarter of 2022/23.

3.2 Appendix 1 sets out the performance data, including comparative information where available, and a small number of new indicators have been included. Where it is available, 21 months’ worth of data is shown on the charts to show trends, including the same period of the previous year. Where targets exist, these have been included along with a narrative to explain the data. A red (alert) threshold is included in some charts. Where performance is monitored as part of a contract, targets and red thresholds are set and revised as part of that process, where this is not the case and there is also no national target available, these have been determined during the service planning process in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member.

3.3 As a result of the cyber incident experienced by the council in December 2021, financial monitoring continues to be conducted separately and data on planning applications continues to be estimated. Performance monitoring of compliant food

premises has recommenced this quarter, though it cannot be categorised by short term trend this quarter due to the missing data periods.

- 3.4 The summary of KPIs is categorised by Short Term Trend. Of the 26 measures with trend data available, 15 measures have improved in the short term and 1 has not changed. Of the 9 measures that have worsened in the short term, only 2 are red, and the remaining 7 are green and therefore still on or above target. Overall, there are 14 measures at green, 1 at amber and 2 at red. There are 6 data only performance indicators.

4.0 Social Value Considerations

- 4.1 There are no social value implications in respect of the recommendations in this report.

5.0 Environmental Implications

- 5.1 There are no environmental implications in respect of the recommendations in this report.

6.0 Alternative Options Considered

- 6.1 There are no alternative options.

7.0 Reasons for Recommendations

- 7.1 The council is committed to embedding a culture of Performance Management across the organisation and this report provides Members with an overview of corporate performance during the first quarter of 2022/23.

8.0 Future Work and Conclusions

- 8.1 The council uses performance data to influence decision-making and service improvement initiatives on a continuous basis.

9.0 Financial Implications

- 9.1 There are no financial implications resulting from the recommendations in this report.

(Financial Services have been consulted in the preparation this report.)

10.0 Legal Implications

- 10.1 There are no legal implications resulting from the recommendations in this report.

(One Legal have been consulted in the preparation this report.)

11.0 Risk & Opportunity Management Implications

- 11.1 The performance management system provides the opportunity to embed risk management within the performance framework by linking actions and PIs to risks, as well as having standalone risks.

12.0 People Impact Assessment (PIA) and Safeguarding:

12.1 This performance report is for information only, therefore a PIA is not required and there are no safeguarding matters to consider.

13.0 Community Safety Implications

13.1 There are no community implications resulting from the recommendations in the report.

14.0 Staffing & Trade Union Implications






14.1 There are no staffing and trade union implications resulting from the recommendations in the report.

Background Documents: None














































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Gloucester City Council Quarterly Performance Report




This report sets out the Council's performance against a set of key performance indicators.

PI Status		Long Term Trends		Short Term Trends	
	Alert		Improving		Improving
	Warning		No Change		No Change
	OK		Getting Worse		Getting Worse
	Unknown				
	Data Only				

Short Trend Improving

PI Code	Measure	Status	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend
CCM-2	Number of enviro-crime FPNs issued			
CD & VE-1	Museum of Gloucester/TIC Footfall			
CS-1	Total number of customer service interactions (calls/emails/report it/face to face)			
CS-11	Number of complaints			
CS-15	Percentage of customers satisfied with the service received across the council			
CS-7	Average customer waiting time (telephone)			
CWB-1	Number of environmental health service requests			
CWB-2	Percentage of environmental health service requests responded to within 3 working days			
H-10	Average number of new households placed in temporary accommodation			
H-11	Average number of households in B&B Per Month			
H-15	Number of Homeseeker applications received			
H-16A	Percentage of Homeseeker applications assessed within 6 weeks			
H-4	Number of successful homeless preventions			
TM-6	Number of unique visitors to website visitgloucester.co.uk			
WR-31	Percentage of total waste recycled			

Short Trend No Change

PI Code	Measure	Status	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend
H-12	Average number of households with children placed in B&B temporary accommodation with shared facilities for over 6 weeks			

Short Trend Getting Worse

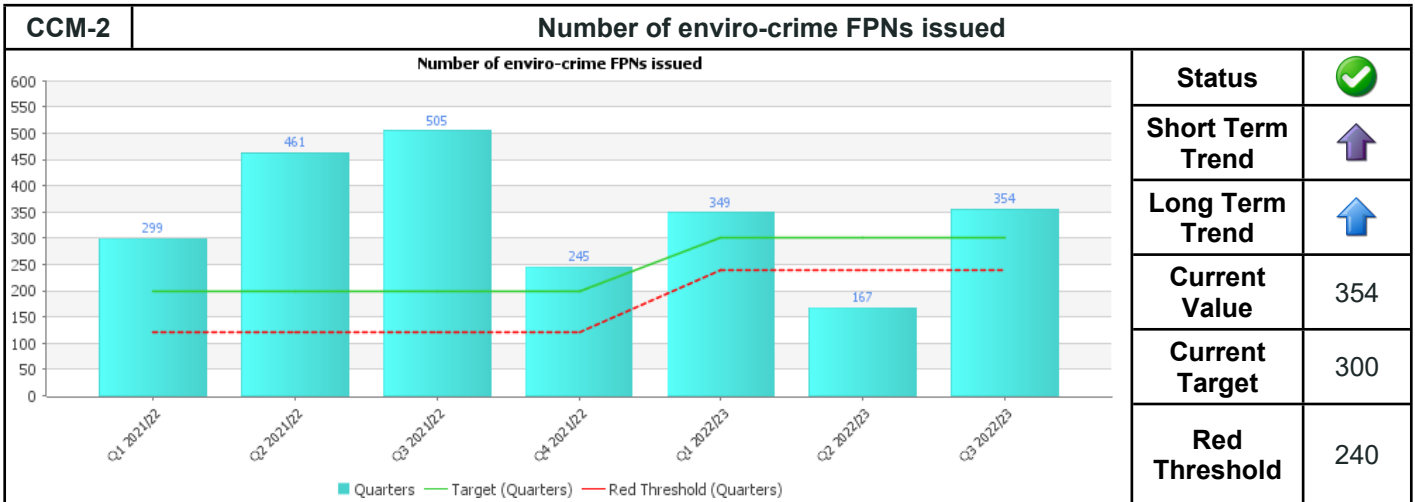
PI Code	Measure	Status	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend
CS-13	Percentage of complaints that escalate to stage 2			
CWB-33	Number of ASB interventions by Solace			
DM-2	Percentage of major applications where decisions were made within the agreed timescale or agreed extended period.			
DM-3	Percentage of minor applications where decisions were made within the agreed timescale or agreed extended period.			
H-25	Number of affordable homes delivered, including affordable rent, social rent, rent to homebuy, shared ownership, and low cost home ownership			
HR-3	Staff Absence Rate			
PG-24	Percentage of information governance responses (FOI/EIR,DPA,SAR) compliant with statutory deadlines			
WR-13	Percentage of domestic waste collected on time			
WR-15	Percentage of Recycling Receptacles collected on time			

Cannot group these rows by Short Trend

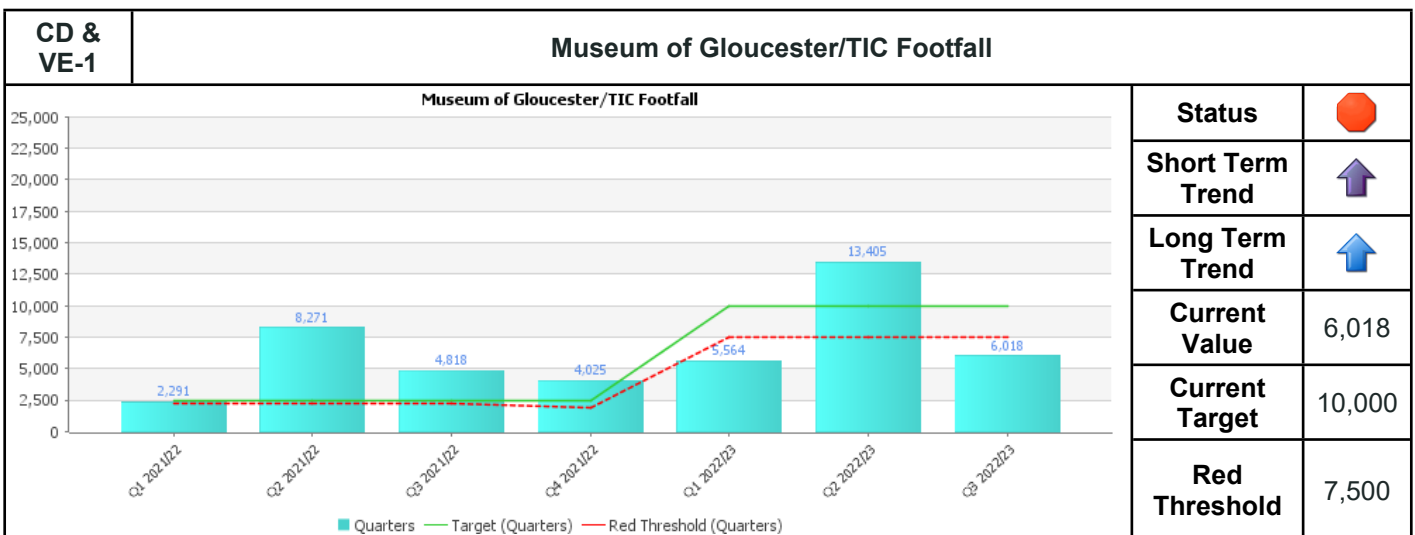
PI Code	Measure	Status	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend
CWB-13	Percentage of compliant food premises			

Quarter 2 Data Not Accessible

PI Code	Measure
F-7	Financial Outturn vs. Budget



Following some recruitment issues earlier this quarter, we are pleased to see that the number of FPNs issued by 3GS increased and exceeded the targets. This also coincided with increased footfall over the Christmas period which may have contributed to the higher figures.

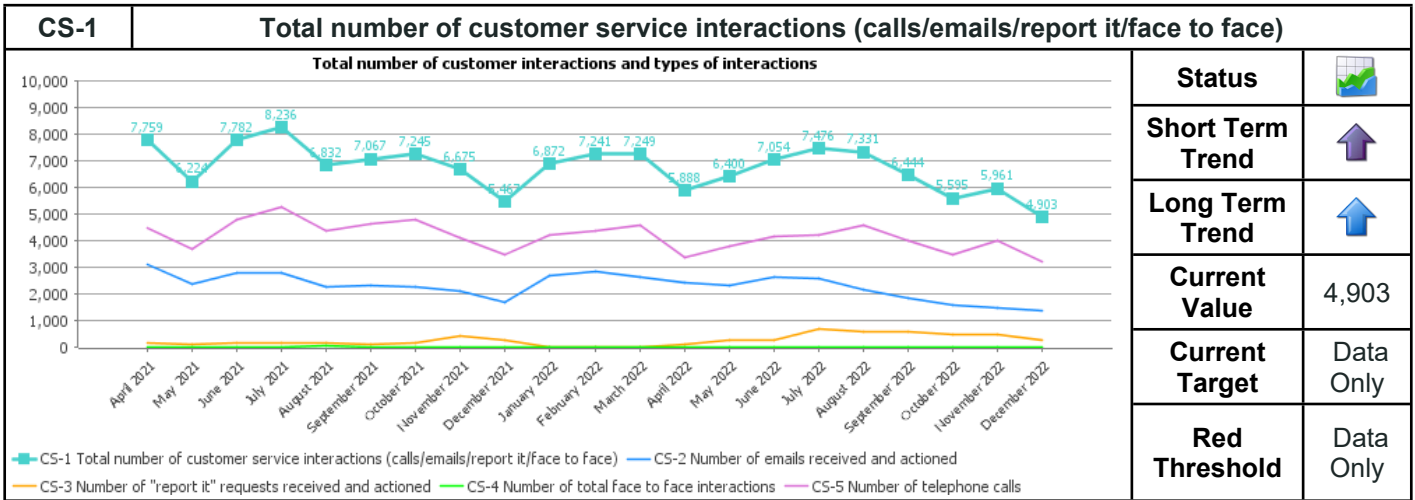


Footfall breakdown:
 October - 3275 (Half Term - 24th-28th)
 November - 1308
 December - 1435 (closed 24th-27th December)

Lego workshops, Halloween and Half Term contributed to a good level of footfall in October. November was slower than originally hoped for but looking at previous years, there appears to be a consistent dip each November. December started off slow but saw a good increase in footfall between Christmas and New Year where over a 4 day period (28th-31st), the Museum saw 525 visitors.

In the latest ALVA (Association of Leading Visitor Attractions) audience sentiment research, 49% of households with children are likely to be making cutbacks to day trips. A third said they are less likely to visit paid attractions, particularly as there is perception that paid attractions are getting more expensive.

However, the exhibition programme reached it's income target for the 22/23 by the end of December 2022 leaving the remaining 3 months of the financial year to contribute towards other income areas.

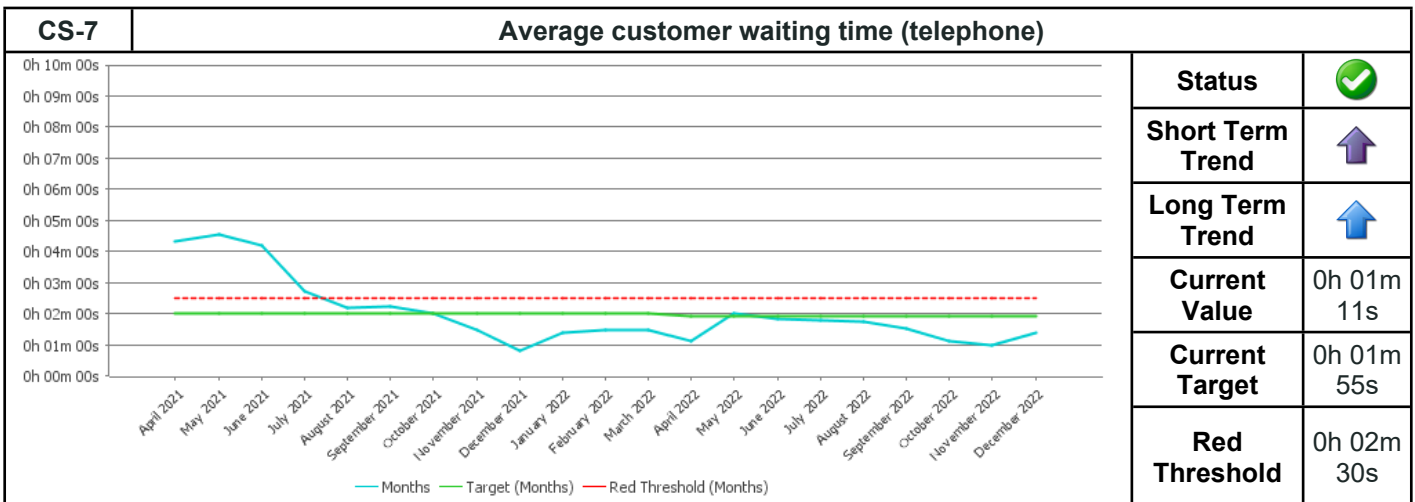


In Qt3 22/23 we handled 16459 contacts in Customer Services. These were made up of the following:

- Telephone Calls – 10745
- Emails – 4441
- Report It enquiries – 1272
- F2F interactions – 1 (this is for Customer Services only)

Qt3 is historically a quieter quarter with the Christmas period. At times, during this quarter, we have continued to see an increase in emails and calls that have been generated through to Customer Service in regard to Council Tax queries, especially with recovery action recommencing. Whilst the Customer Service team signpost customers to the correct team to support customers with these queries, we do get some initial contact made to our team. In addition, due to weather we saw an increase in missed bin queries in December.

Report It is being actively promoted externally and also internally for officers to record queries. We have also continued to promote the Contact Us which has helped reduce down the unstructured email contacts that come in to Here to Help with the query now being sent directly to the department who can resolve these.



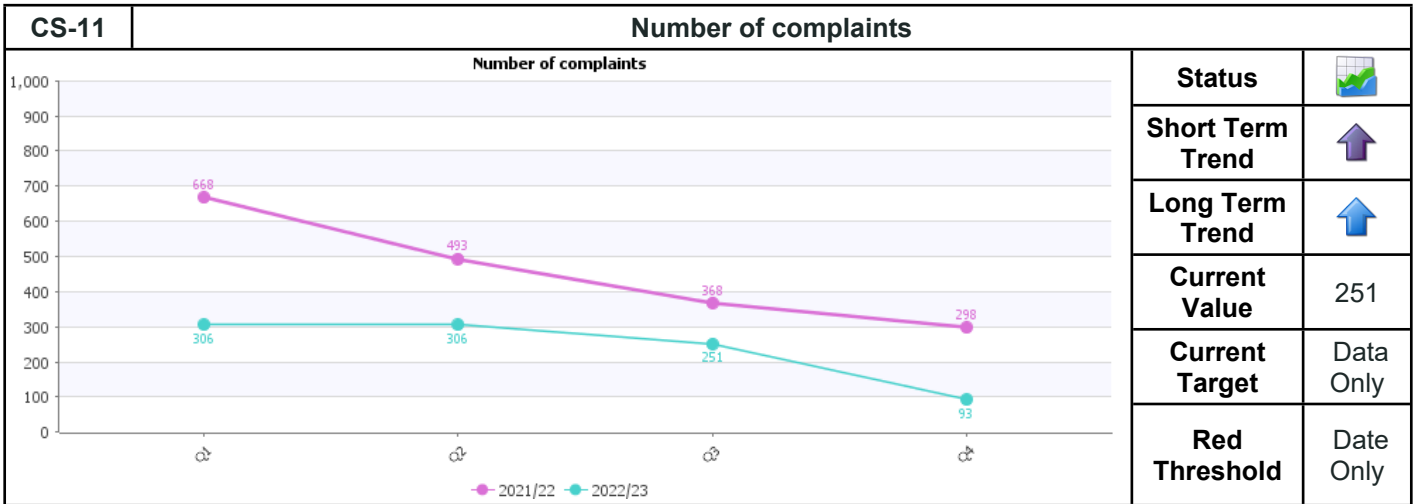
For Qt3 2022/23 the average wait time for calls to be answered was 1m 11s. Our target is to be below 1m 55s.

In this quarter we have secured a fixed term maternity cover for a member of staff who is on maternity leave. This is for a 6 month role and we still been able to maintain a below target average wait time whilst working to get them trained up. We have concentrated getting them fully trained on digital processes and started on telephone calls.

We switch our resource throughout each day, from handling emails, triaging Report It and Contact us enquiries and taking calls, to maintain a good level of call and enquiry handling and to reduce the wait time as much as is possible.

We have been able to continue to work with the Transformation Team on implementing further iterations of changes previously put in place for some processes and this is ongoing but has been impacted by the cyber incident.

For comparison, Qt3 average wait time for 2021/22 was 1m 27s so we have been able to reduce this. The increase in online services has supported this.

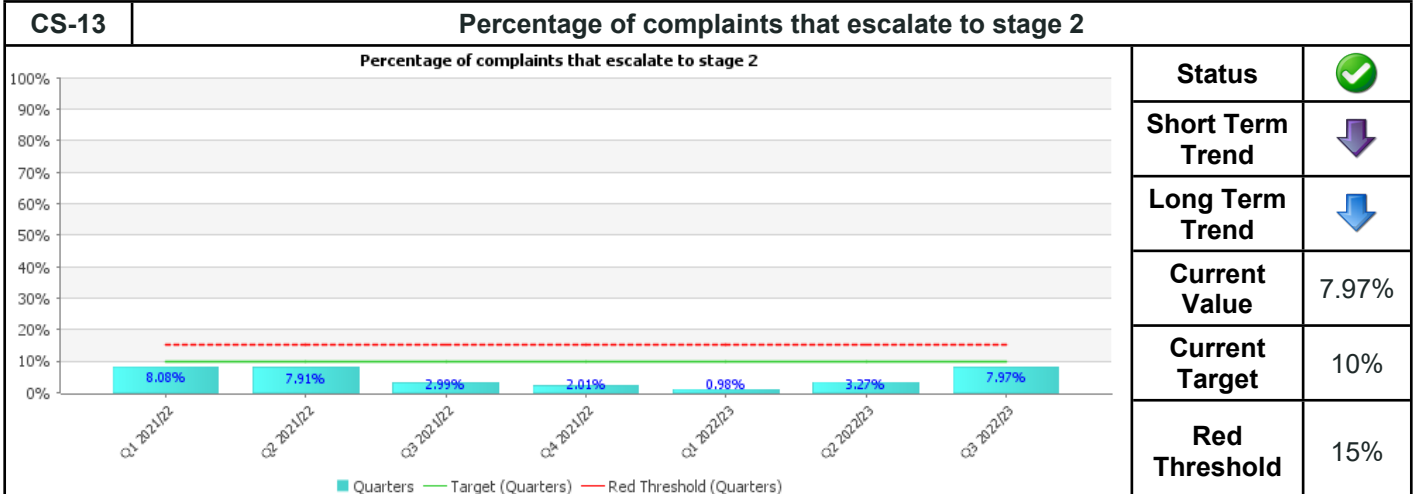


For Qt3 (Oct-Dec) we recorded 57 complaints from Granicus for general complaints plus 194 recorded for Ubico, so a total of 251 complaints were logged. Of these, 20 were stage 2 complaints.

In October 2022 the total number of complaints for services received across all departments that we can report on was 72 (including 1 that was stage 2) with 60 (83%) of the complaints being recorded for Ubico.

In November we recorded 76 complaints across all services (including 11 that were stage 2) with 54 of these being for Ubico (71%).

In December we recorded 103 complaints for all services (including 8 which were stage 2), 80 were for Ubico (78%).



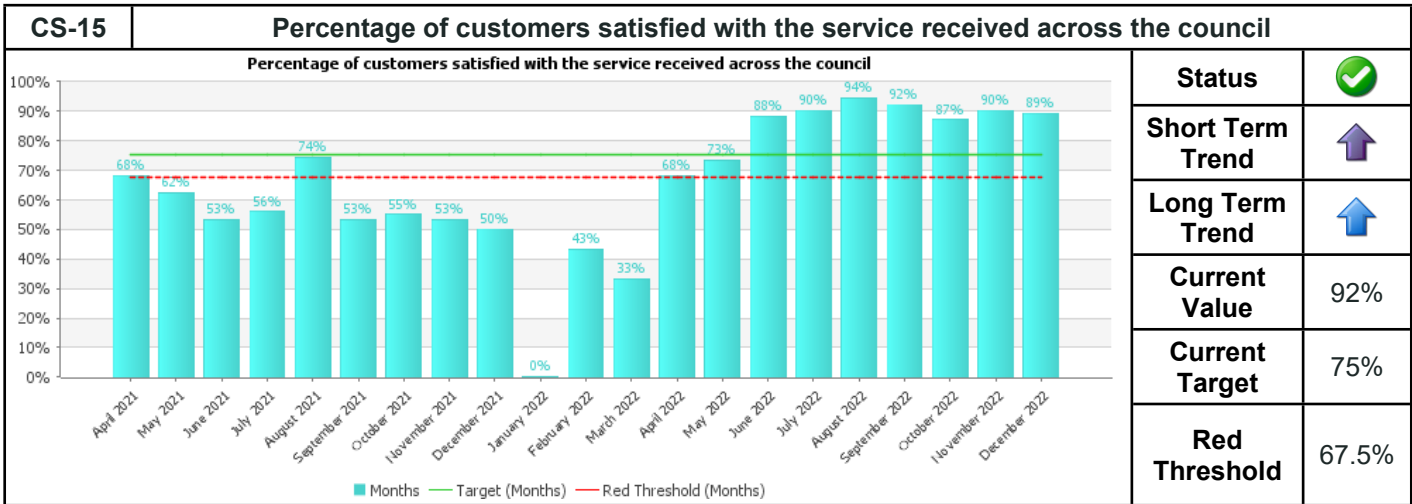
For Qt3 22/23 (Oct - Dec) we recorded 251 complaints, of which 20 of these were stage 2. This is 7.97% of all complaints.

In Oct 2022 the total number of complaints for services received across all departments that we can report on was 72 (including 1 that was stage 2). 60 (83%) of the complaints being recorded for Ubico.

In November we recorded 76 complaints across all services (including 11 that were stage 2). 54 of complaints being for Ubico (71%).

In December we recorded 103 complaints for all services (including 8 which were stage 2). 80 of complaints for Ubico (78%).

For comparison in Q3 21/22 the total number of complaints raised on our systems for all council departments was 368. Of these, 334 were for Urbaser (contractor at the time) (91%). 11 of the total complaints across departments were logged as stage 2. This was 2.99%. (it should be noted that due to the cyber incident not all data was available).



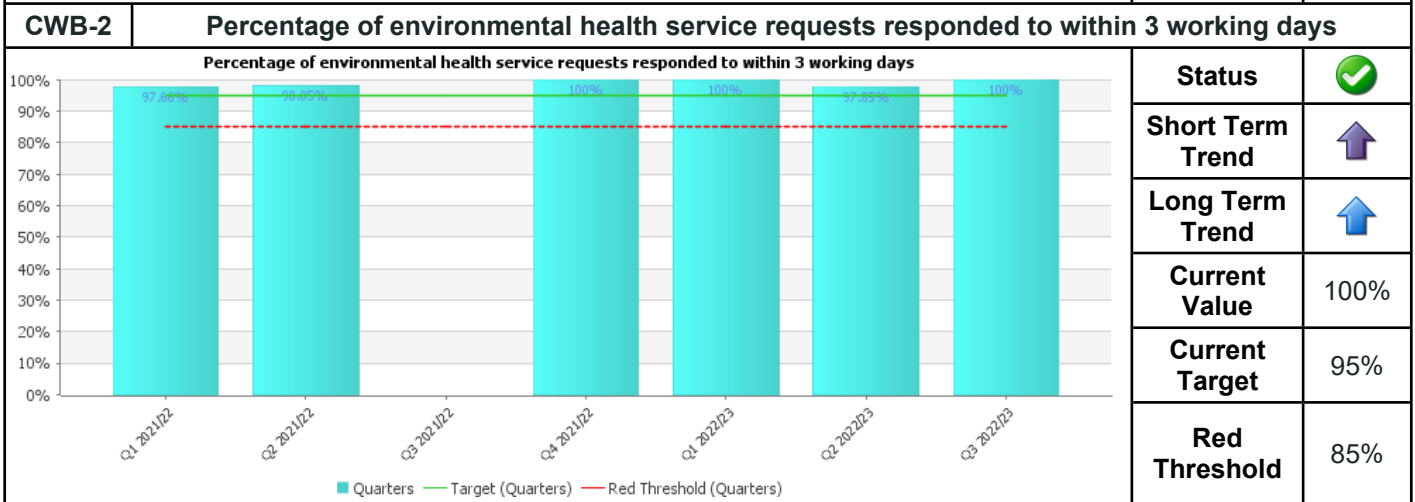
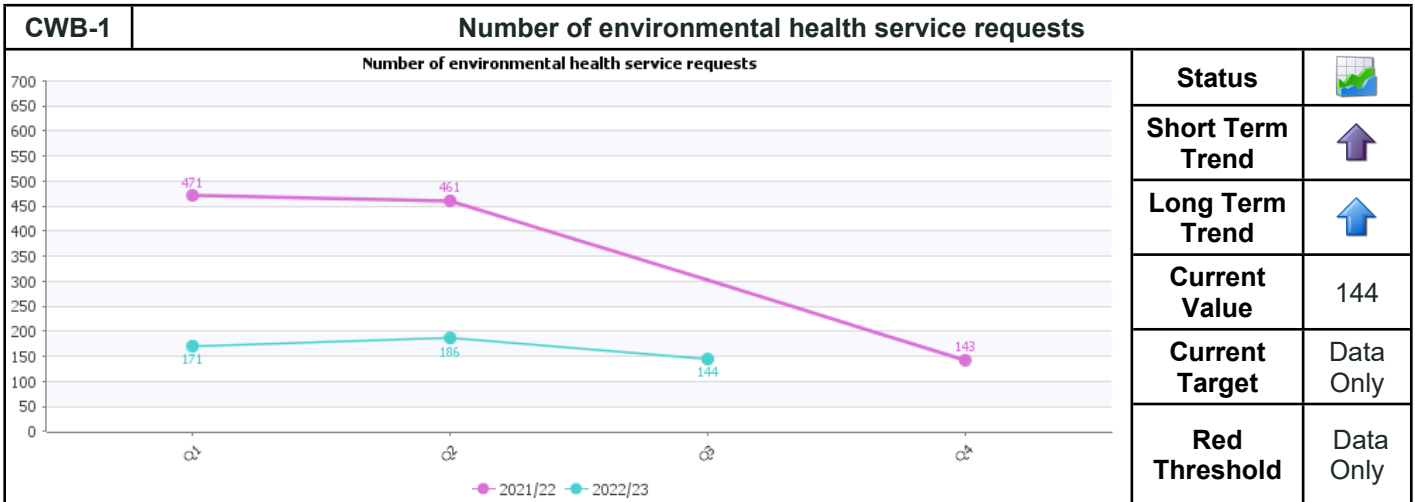
In Q3 22/23 we received back a total of 850 feedback responses from surveys and online forms and of these 756 categorized that they were either very satisfied, satisfied or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. This was a quarterly satisfaction percentage of 89%.

In October we had a total 254 responses, **222** customers said that overall, they were **very satisfied, satisfied or neither satisfied or dissatisfied (or selected the equivalent rating on the Self form)** with our service (87%)

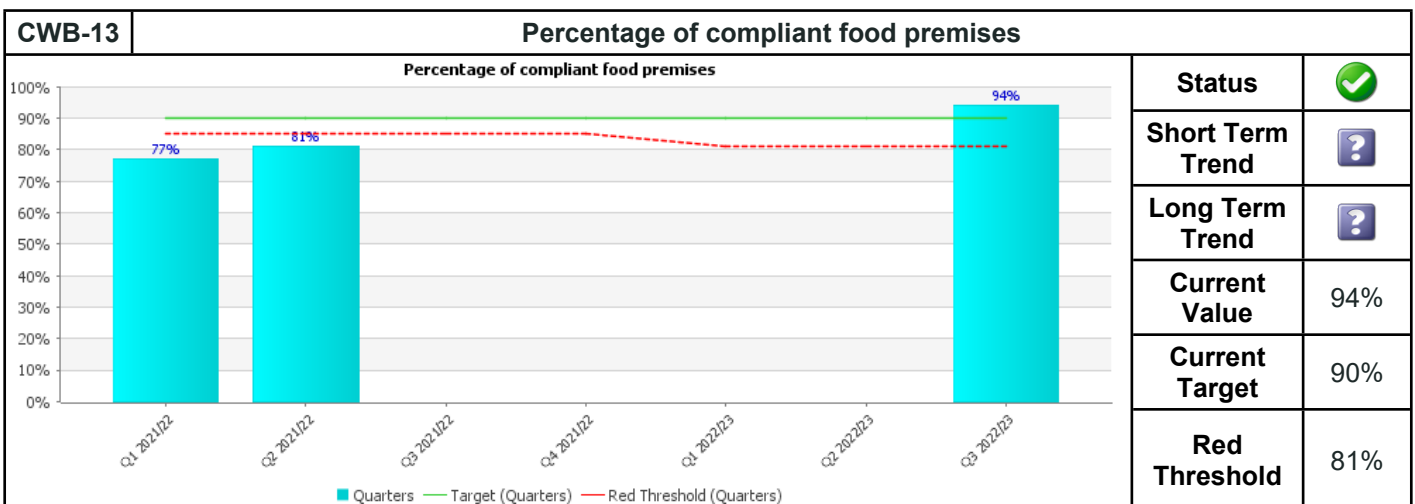
In November we had a total 306 responses, **275** customers said that overall, they were **very satisfied, satisfied or neither satisfied or dissatisfied (or selected the equivalent rating on the Self form)** with our service (90%).

In December we had a total 290 responses, **259** customers said that overall they were **very satisfied, satisfied or neither satisfied or dissatisfied (or selected the equivalent rating on the Self form)** with our service (89%).

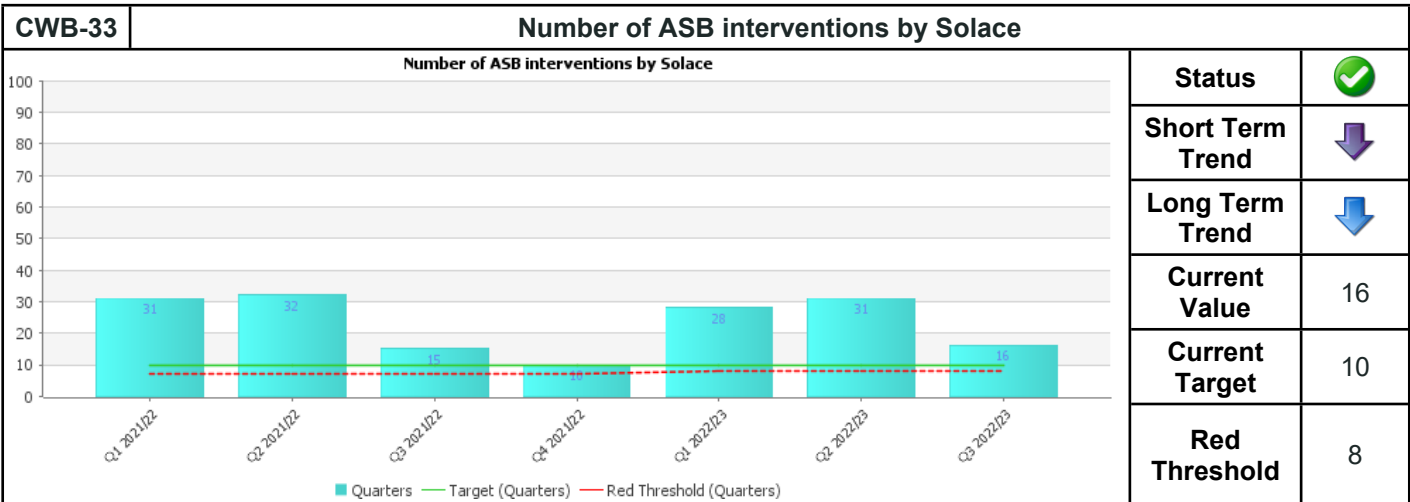
We have been able to expand the number of processes that can be done online and as such we feel it would be beneficial to report back on, not only the Customer Feedback forms but also the Self feedback forms that customers are asked to complete once they have used our online functions.



Data reflects the reduction in requests for service due as expected due to seasonal changes, (during the Autumn & Winter most residents have got their windows shut reducing the impacts of external environmental issues). As systems gradually recover from the cyber incident we continue to record service requests on our alternate back up system until the Idox Uniform System becomes fully operational allowing officers to respond to requests for service within the expected times. Residents continue to benefit from the improved 'contact us ' online service as well as reaching the team directly through telephone, email and written communication.

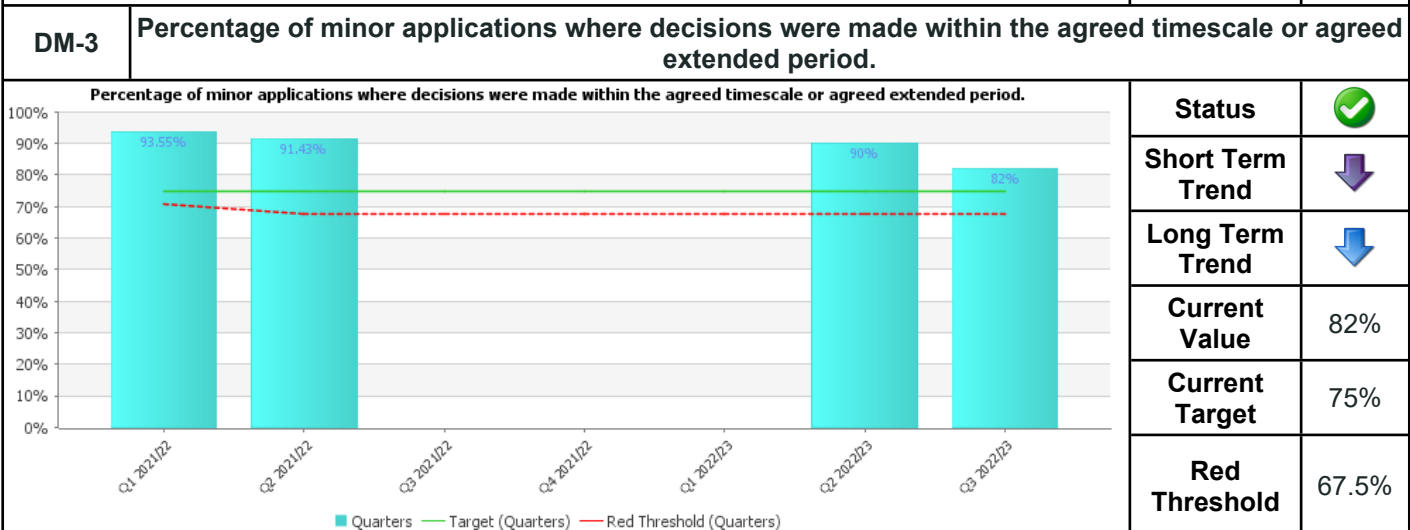
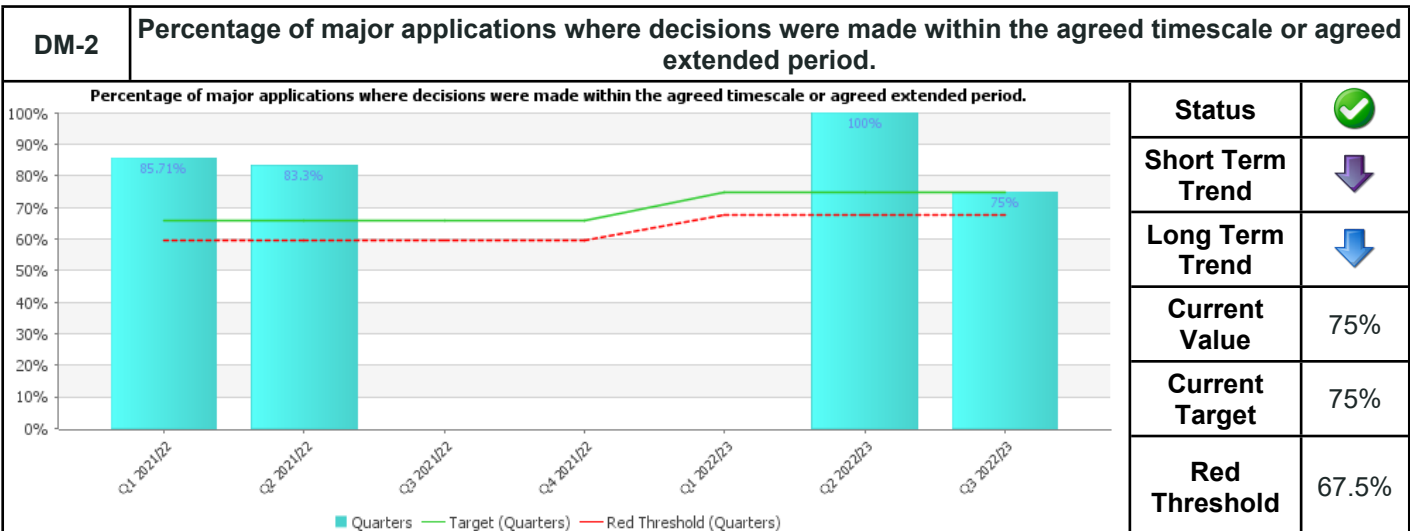


We are pleased that systems have now been restored to enable recording and reporting to resume in this area. Officers have continued to inspect food premises during the past quarter and anecdotally have continued to see high levels of compliance across the City. Any businesses that do not meet the high standard we expect have been given advice and support to raise the standards as soon as possible.



This data can be broken down as follows:

- New cases of ASB (16)
- Risk Assessments completed within 3 days of a report being received (14)
- Complainants responded to within 3 days of their complaint (16)
- Number of cases with joint/multi agency working (4)
- Cases resolved without legal action (6)
- Number of cases closed without action or referred on (6)

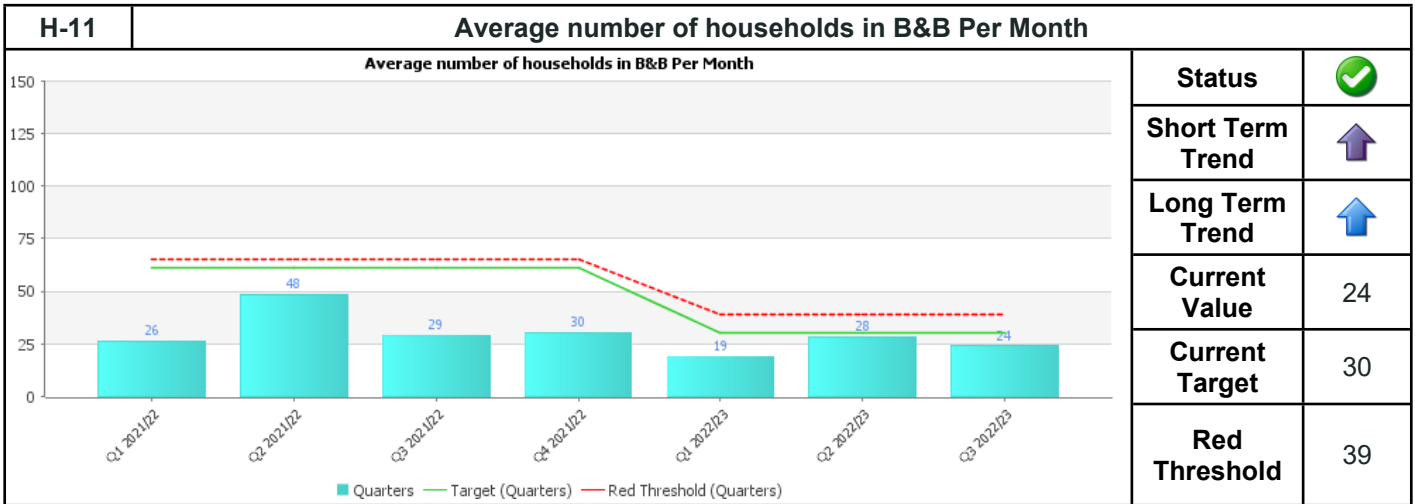


We still do not have previous data available due to the cyber incident. All the data is in the process of being input into Uniform so the date for all 4 quarters will be available by the end of Q4. It is estimated that the target for this performance indicator will be exceeded. For the last reporting period, the values provided are best estimates based on the temporary reporting processes.

F-7	Financial Outturn vs. Budget
This will be reported in the quarterly financial monitoring report only until the data is more readily available.	

H-4	Number of successful homeless preventions															
<table border="1"> <caption>Number of successful homeless preventions</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>116</td> <td>48</td> <td>64</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>45</td> <td>58</td> <td>67</td> <td>67</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021/22	116	48	64	68	2022/23	45	58	67	67
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
2021/22	116	48	64	68												
2022/23	45	58	67	67												
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Status</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short Term Trend</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long Term Trend</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Value</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Target</td> <td>Data Only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red Threshold</td> <td>Data Only</td> </tr> </table>		Status		Short Term Trend		Long Term Trend		Current Value	67	Current Target	Data Only	Red Threshold	Data Only			
Status																
Short Term Trend																
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Current Value	67															
Current Target	Data Only															
Red Threshold	Data Only															
<p>For Qtr 3 2022/23 there have been an increase of preventions (67) compared to Qtr 1 & 2 2022/23 although preventions slowed down during November & December</p> <p>October - 37</p> <p>November - 19</p> <p>December - 11</p>																

H-10	Average number of new households placed in temporary accommodation															
<table border="1"> <caption>Average number of new households placed in temporary accommodation</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>150</td> <td>36</td> <td>28</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>32</td> <td>30</td> <td>19</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021/22	150	36	28	36	2022/23	32	30	19	36
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2021/22	150	36	28	36												
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Status																
Short Term Trend																
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Current Value	19															
Current Target	Data Only															
Red Threshold	Data Only															
<p>This PI has recently been amended as previously the question was the average number of households in temporary accommodation (not B&B). The PI now relates to the average number of new households in temporary accommodation. This is to help us understand the demand for New placements and monitor new presentations with temporary accommodation needs.</p> <p>Average placed 19</p> <p>For Oct 22 number of new families placed 13 & singles placed 16</p> <p>For Nov 22 number of new families placed 6 & singles placed 6</p> <p>For Dec 22 number of new families placed 1 & singles placed 15</p>																



During Qtr 3 we had an average of 24 households in B&B shared accom

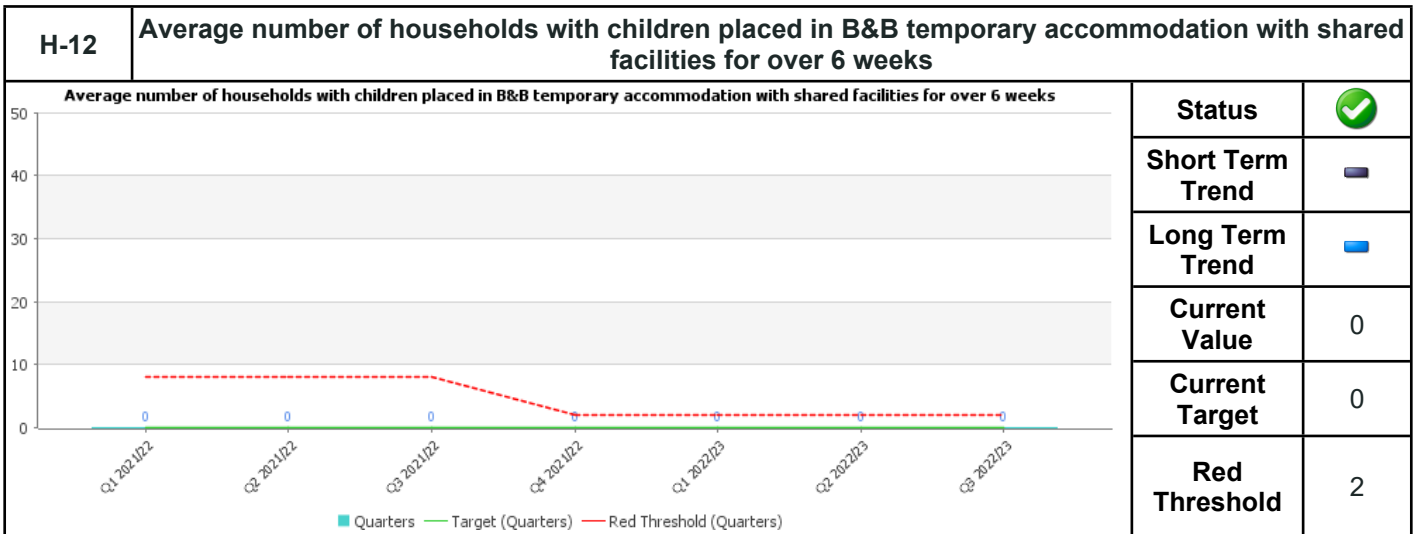
During Oct 22 there was 17 households in B&B (16 -single & 1 Family)

During Nov 22 there was 23 households in B&B (18 - single & 5 Families)

During Dec 22 there was 32 households in B&B (25 - single & 7 family)

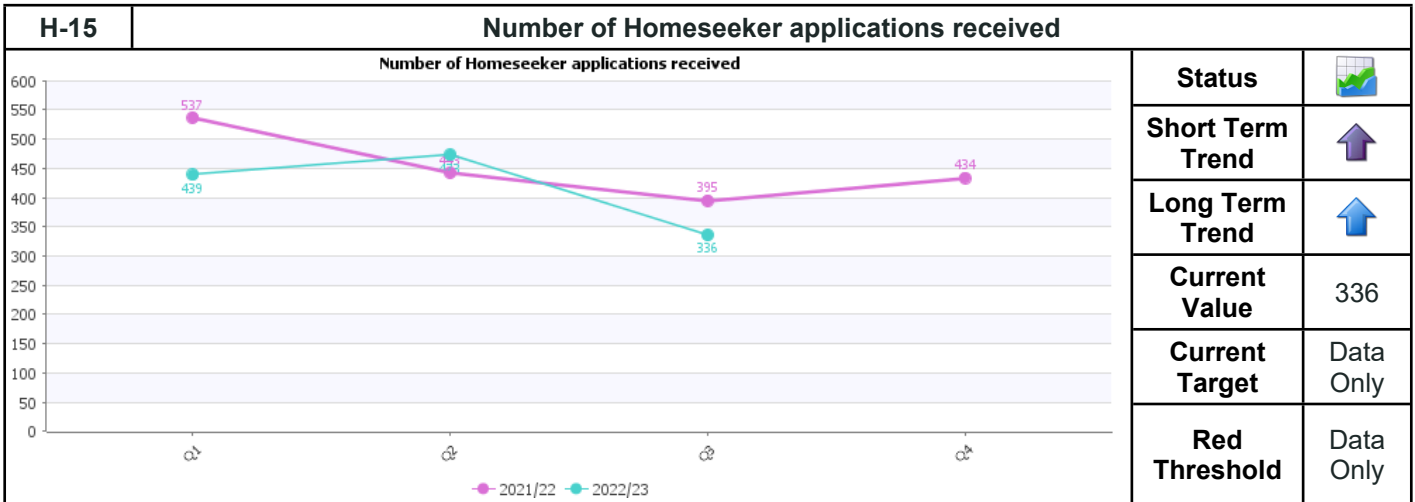
This figure is created by calculating the average number of households in B&B accommodation across the quarter, rather than using the actual figure on the last day of the quarter

There was an increase in Dec due to SWEP (Severe Weather Emergency Protocol) being in place from 06.12.22-19.12.22



In Qtr 3 we continued to see a positive picture in the number of families in B&B over 6 weeks. The 'Bed and Breakfast Taskforce' meetings continue to closely focus on finding move-on options for those that already had an 'accepted' homeless decision; or for those in temporary accommodation who were unlikely go on to be owed a 'full duty' giving the local authority full obligations to rehouse.

This is an average measure, however, we did not have any families breaching the 6 week mark.



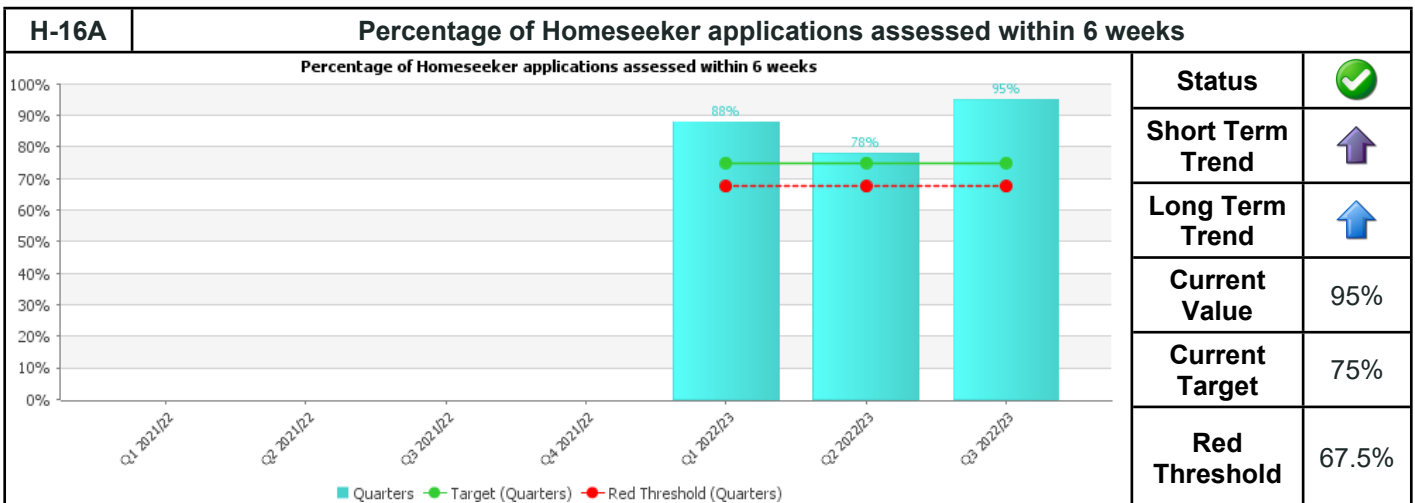
The number of Homeseeker applications received has reduced this quarter

Oct 22 - 127

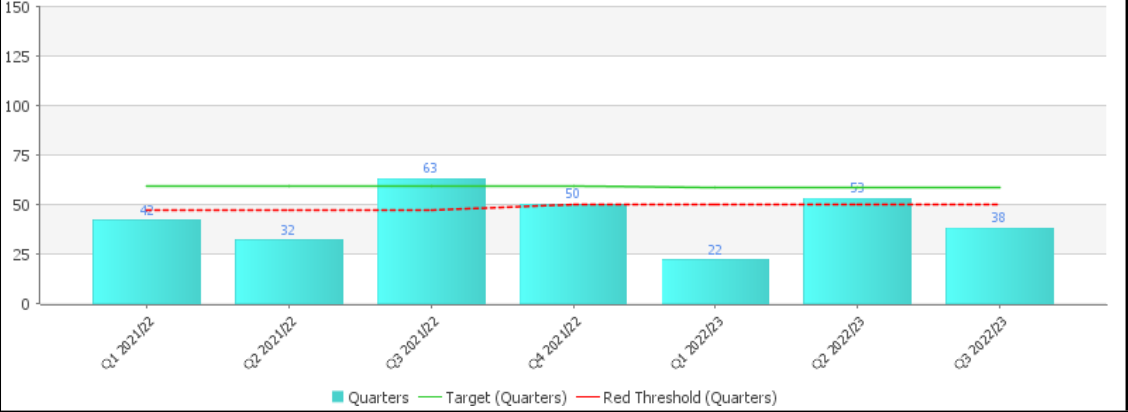
Nov 22 - 123

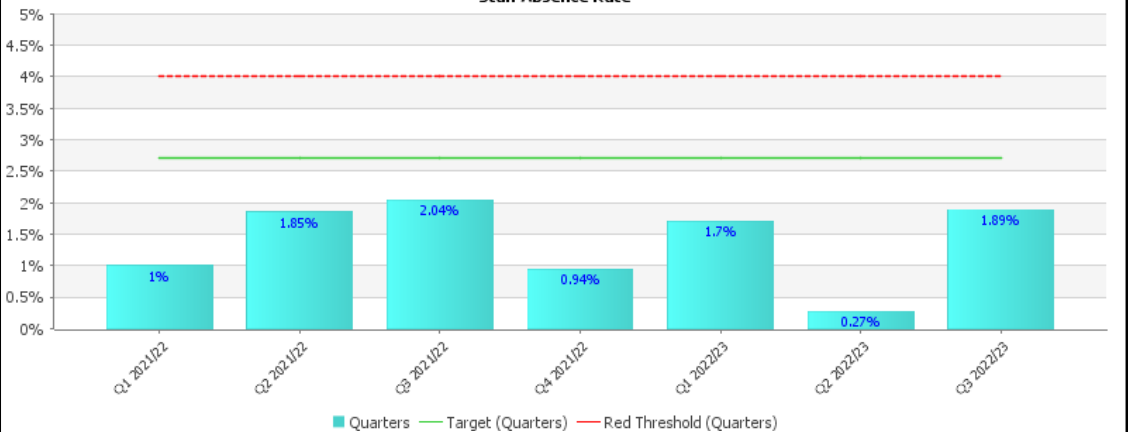
Dec 22 - 86

This PI relates to new applications and does not include changes of circumstances of current applicants.

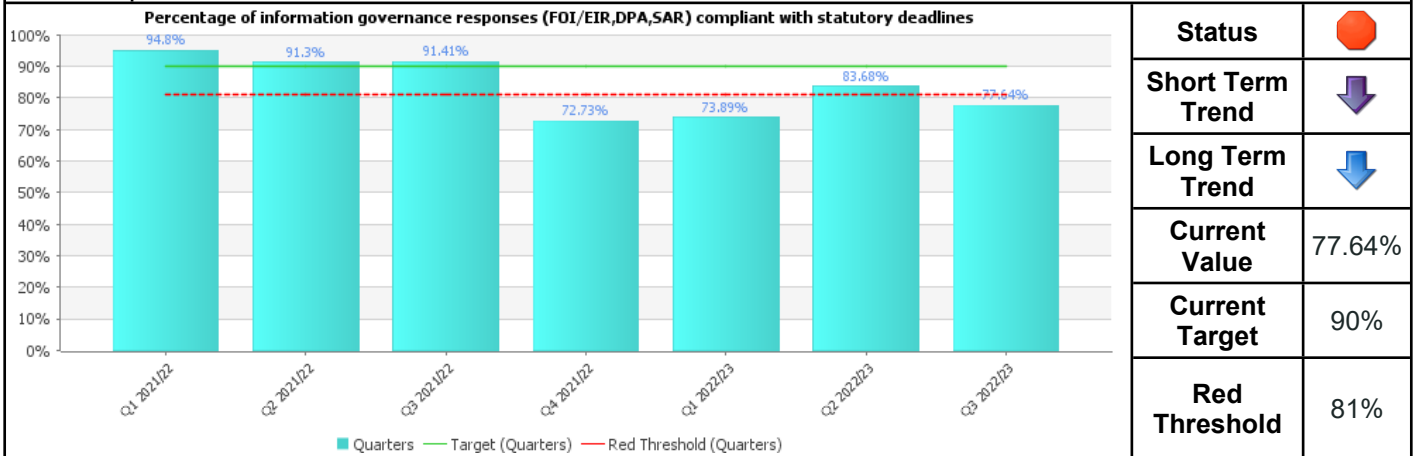


For Qtr 3 22/23 we received 953 applications of which 902 were assessed within 6wks – 95%. This is a vast improvement on previous quarters and far exceeds our targets. This is due to a change in a way the work is resourced within the team.

H-25	Number of affordable homes delivered, including affordable rent, social rent, rent to homebuy, shared ownership, and low cost home ownership																																													
<p data-bbox="116 215 1174 253">Number of affordable homes delivered, including affordable rent, social rent, rent to homebuy, shared ownership, and low cost home ownership</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="92 253 1225 663"> <caption>Data for H-25 Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> <th>Red Threshold (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>42</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>32</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>63</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>50</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2022/23</td> <td>22</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2022/23</td> <td>53</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2022/23</td> <td>38</td> <td>58.5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Red Threshold (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	42	58.5	50	Q2 2021/22	32	58.5	50	Q3 2021/22	63	58.5	50	Q4 2021/22	50	58.5	50	Q1 2022/23	22	58.5	50	Q2 2022/23	53	58.5	50	Q3 2022/23	38	58.5	50	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 215 1394 253">Status</td> <td data-bbox="1394 215 1498 253">🔴</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 253 1394 331">Short Term Trend</td> <td data-bbox="1394 253 1498 331">⬇️</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 331 1394 409">Long Term Trend</td> <td data-bbox="1394 331 1498 409">⬇️</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 409 1394 488">Current Value</td> <td data-bbox="1394 409 1498 488">38</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 488 1394 566">Current Target</td> <td data-bbox="1394 488 1498 566">58.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 566 1394 663">Red Threshold</td> <td data-bbox="1394 566 1498 663">50</td> </tr> </table>	Status	🔴	Short Term Trend	⬇️	Long Term Trend	⬇️	Current Value	38	Current Target	58.5	Red Threshold	50
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<p data-bbox="92 669 1489 822">Thirty-eight Homes were completed in Quarter two. Twelve homes due for completion at Secunda Way in this quarter are now expected to complete in Quarter 4. The final out turn for the year is estimated at 252 Affordable Homes. Of the Affordable homes completed in the quarter 11 were M43b standard. Nine homes were 3 bed houses, 1 Affordable Rent and 8 shared ownership. One 4 bed house was completed for Shared Ownership, this was purchased using grant by Platform Housing.</p>																																														

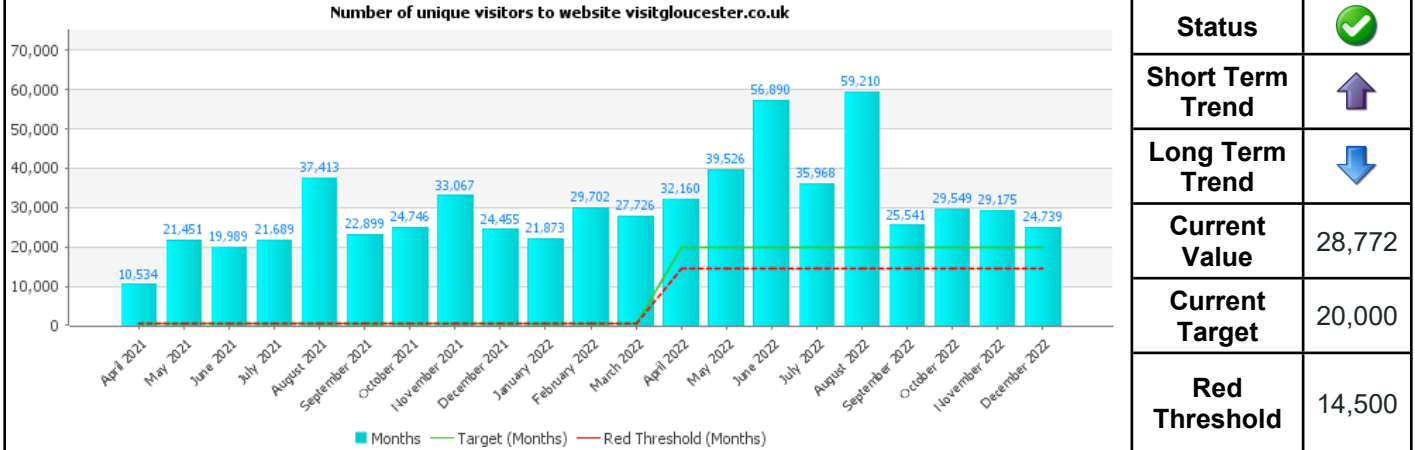
HR-3	Staff Absence Rate																																													
<p data-bbox="568 913 724 931">Staff Absence Rate</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="92 931 1225 1361"> <caption>Data for HR-3 Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> <th>Red Threshold (Quarters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2021/22</td> <td>1%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2021/22</td> <td>1.85%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2021/22</td> <td>2.04%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2021/22</td> <td>0.94%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2022/23</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2022/23</td> <td>0.27%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2022/23</td> <td>1.89%</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Red Threshold (Quarters)	Q1 2021/22	1%	2.7%	4%	Q2 2021/22	1.85%	2.7%	4%	Q3 2021/22	2.04%	2.7%	4%	Q4 2021/22	0.94%	2.7%	4%	Q1 2022/23	1.7%	2.7%	4%	Q2 2022/23	0.27%	2.7%	4%	Q3 2022/23	1.89%	2.7%	4%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 913 1394 952">Status</td> <td data-bbox="1394 913 1498 952">✅</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 952 1394 1030">Short Term Trend</td> <td data-bbox="1394 952 1498 1030">⬇️</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 1030 1394 1108">Long Term Trend</td> <td data-bbox="1394 1030 1498 1108">⬇️</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 1108 1394 1187">Current Value</td> <td data-bbox="1394 1108 1498 1187">1.89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 1187 1394 1265">Current Target</td> <td data-bbox="1394 1187 1498 1265">2.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1230 1265 1394 1361">Red Threshold</td> <td data-bbox="1394 1265 1498 1361">4%</td> </tr> </table>	Status	✅	Short Term Trend	⬇️	Long Term Trend	⬇️	Current Value	1.89%	Current Target	2.7%	Red Threshold	4%
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<p data-bbox="92 1368 1497 1556">We have seen an increase in our absence rate for quarter 3 2022/23 to 1.89% from 0.27% reported in quarter 2. Overall, our absence levels remain below our target. Managers receive detailed support from the Employee Relations Team for longer term and more complex cases and receive in-depth management information on a monthly basis covering absence trends at a service level plus detail of those hitting the absence trigger point. Managers are proactively encouraged to seek early advice from both the HR Advice line and Occupational Health Manager's helpline regarding any cases of concern to ensure appropriate support and intervention is in place.</p>																																														

PG-24	Percentage of information governance responses (FOI/EIR,DPA,SAR) compliant with statutory deadlines
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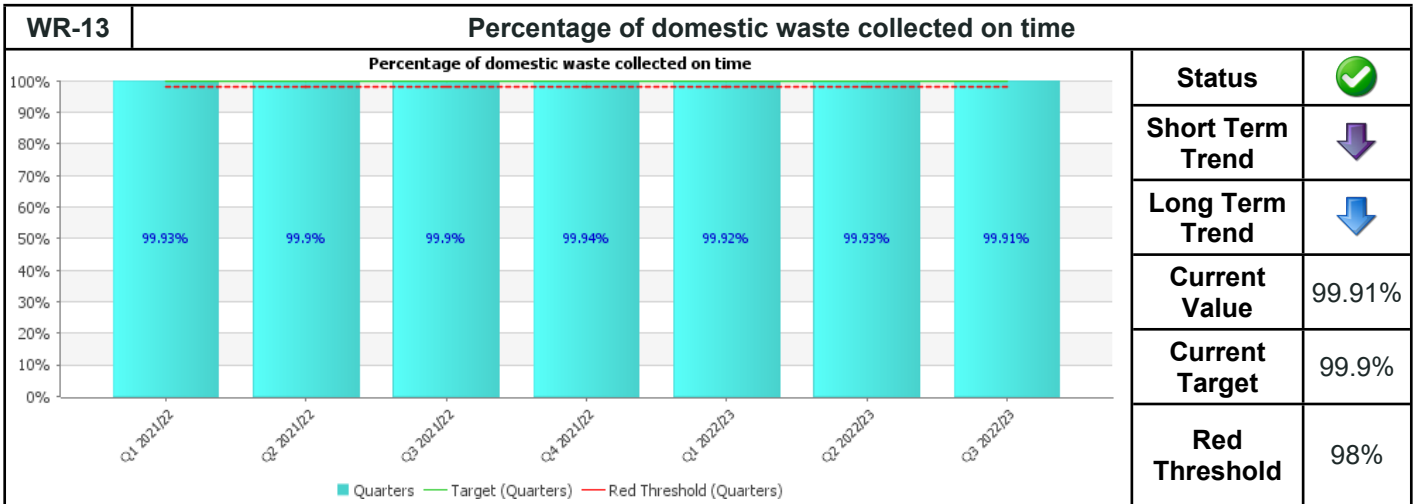


The aim is to respond to all requests by the statutory deadline, however, a target of 90% is set for monitoring purposes. Despite an improvement last quarter, indicating that the cyber incident was beginning to have less impact on FOI response times, performance has dropped. We are currently seeing a high number of complex requests that require consideration and use of exemptions, which at times has affected the response time, and the volume of requests for specific service areas has also had an impact. We are reflecting on positive performance seen in other customer contact measures and working with services to review and streamline the process, as well as directing more resources towards monitoring upcoming deadlines.

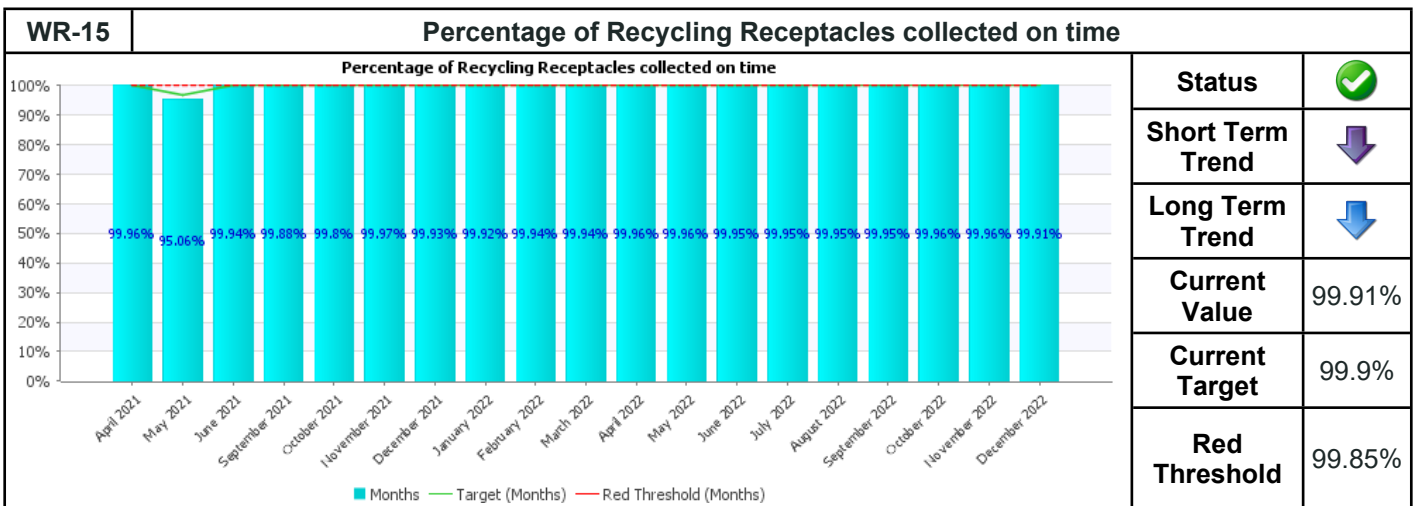
TM-6	Number of unique visitors to website visitgloucester.co.uk
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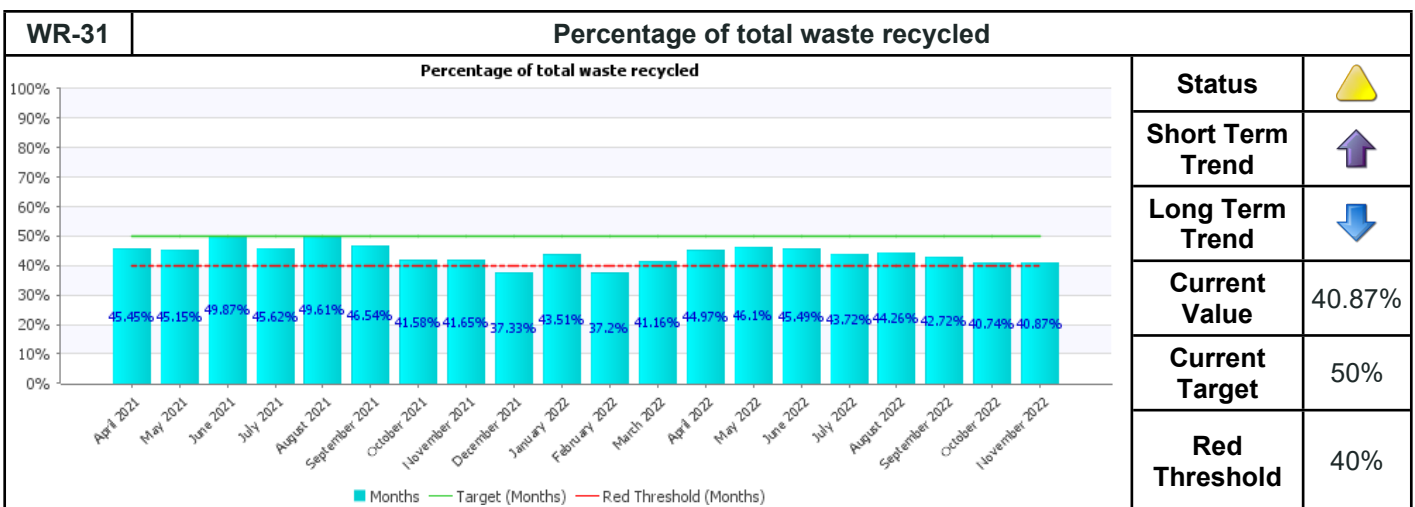
This Quarter continued to deliver consistently strong visit numbers to the website supported by an Autumn campaign that ran until early November. This switched to the promotion of Christmas and Winter activities, starting with the Christmas Light Switch on and Lantern Parade.



Collections were impacted by the snow and ice during December which slightly impacted the Q3 figures, although it was still within the target. The planned catch up was considered a success and management of waste and recycling over the Christmas period went smoothly.



Recycling collections were impacted by the snow and ice during December which slightly impacted the Q3 figures, although it was still within the target. The planned catch up was considered a success and management of waste and recycling over the Christmas period went smoothly.



When compared to November 2021 our percentage of waste recycled is slightly lower. 295t of street sweepings this year as opposed to 94t in November 2021 has made the biggest difference to these figures. Another contributing factor is that residents have less food waste to recycle and this may be a result of the cost of living crisis.

Covid – 19 Memorial Progress Update

Progress update in respect of the Council ambition to ‘take the lead in creating a lasting Covid Memorial to be sited in a prominent location in the City’.

The Ecclesiastical Insurance and Financial Services company have offered to provide funding for the Covid – 19 Memorial project, and we have agreed a location and concept for the memorial.

Proposal

It is proposed that the memorial will consist of a circle of stones (height and shape to be determined) to be erected in Gloucester Park opposite the Spa Road entrance gate.

Each of the stones will represent one of the groups of key workers providing essential services throughout the pandemic.

- Health and Social Care
- Key Public Sector
- Local and National Government
- Education
- Food
- Police and National Security
- Transport
- Utilities

The provisional title for the monument is ‘We Stood Together’ and signage will be provided to explain its symbology.

It is hoped that local stone can be sourced for the monument. The memorial will be relatively maintenance free and vandal resistant. There is also good lighting in that area identified for the sighting of the memorial and it would be very visible to anyone visiting the park.

Ecclesiastical Insurance work closely with local stonemasons and have suggested that they could be involved with the project. It is hoped that their expertise can be utilised to advice on the most suitable type of stone, and any potential engraving work.

It is intended that benches will also be provided for quiet contemplation.

Once suitable stone has been identified it is intended that a design will be drawn up which will be distributed for consultation.

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Gloucester City Council

Monuments Review Implementation

Progress Report to January 2023

Andrew Armstrong



Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
Project Background.....	2
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1. Introduction

1.1. This is a report seeking to outline the progress made by the City Council on the implementation of the recommendations of the Gloucester City Monuments Review.

Project Background

1.2. On Thursday 9th July 2020 the following motion was passed at a meeting of the Council:

'Council is appalled by and condemns the recent killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis, USA.

Council recognises and supports the 'Black Lives Matter' efforts to raise awareness of racial inequality and institutionalised racism within the United Kingdom, however deplores any violence and damage in the name of the campaign.

Council notes that black people in the United Kingdom are:

- *8 x more likely to be stopped as part of 'stop and search laws' than white people*
- *More likely to be in low paid jobs or unemployed*
- *More likely to live in poor housing conditions*
- *Less likely to have good educational opportunities*
- *More likely to die from the COVID-19 pandemic*

Council recognises that whilst we have generally good community relations in the City, and these are reinforced by our cross party equalities working group we remain committed to tackling racial discrimination and working with our BAME community to address issues of racial discrimination.

Council resolves to:

- *Write to the American Ambassador on behalf of the City setting out our deep concerns and condemnation at the killing of George Floyd.*
- *Set up a Commission with partner organisations in the City including the Police & Crime Commissioner, County Council, NHS, the Civic Trust and representatives of BAME community to review race relations in Gloucester with a view to producing recommendations to improve the lives of and enhance opportunities for BAME communities within the City.*
- *Undertake a review of all monuments, statues and plaques including Bakers Quay within the City connected with the slave trade/ plantation ownership and for Cabinet and Scrutiny to consider its recommendations, taking advice from the Commission, and further resolves to review the way in which the contribution of minority communities is presented as part of the City's history, including at the Museum of Gloucester.'*

- 1.3. The first two of the above bullet points are addressed elsewhere and further information can be found on the City Council's website at <https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/about-the-council/equality-and-cohesion/gloucester-city-commission-to-review-race-relations/>.
- 1.4. The third bullet point required a review of all monuments, statues and plaques within the City connected with the Trans-Atlantic trafficking of enslaved Africans. This review was undertaken over the course of late 2020 and 2021. This report is available here: <https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/media/5784/os-committee.pdf>.
- 1.5. The review report was submitted to the City Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 31st January 2022. That committee recommended that an update on any progress on the recommendations be submitted in 12 months' time (further details available here: <https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/media/5875/minutes.pdf>). This report has been produced in response to that recommendation.

2. Monuments Review Recommendations

2.1. Listed below are a summary of the recommendations made in the main report of the Gloucester City Monuments Review. These recommendations have been produced in consultation with the Gloucester City Commission to Review Race Relations. There are two sets of recommendations. These are 'General Recommendations' which are concerned with council or city-wide issues and 'Specific Recommendations' pertaining to a particular heritage asset.

General Recommendations

2.2. These are discussed in more detail in section 7 of the main review report.

1. Where changes to the management or presentation of a heritage asset are being considered a programme of public consultation or engagement should be undertaken. This process should be transparent and inclusive.
2. The council should consider undertaking a broader review of Gloucester's colonial or imperial legacies and links.
3. The council should pursue education or interpretation projects at a city-wide level to improve public understanding of this topic. The council should work in partnership with appropriate stakeholders to develop specific educational resources that can be used locally. This will require a budget for implementation.
4. The Museum of Gloucester should create a permanent display sharing the history of the City and of the objects connected to the Transatlantic Slave Trade from 2023, with a temporary display undertaken sooner.
5. The council should seek imaginative options to address the City's contested history in a way that both challenges and educates. This could include interpretation panels, new monuments or public art. Opportunities should also be sought to celebrate the city's multicultural community.
6. The council should in future consider the background of new street names and monuments to avoid inadvertently commemorating or memorialising a link to the slavery economy. When considering new street names, the council should look for opportunities to celebrate Gloucester's multicultural history.
7. The council should encourage the Cathedral authorities to proactively identify contested heritage assets (especially celebratory monuments) within the Cathedral, and having done so, to explain, acknowledge or interpret those assets in accordance with the new national framework.
8. The council should welcome and support the plans of the Soldiers of Gloucestershire Museum to both better discuss and educate with regard to historic slavery, and to promote the historic role of Black and ethnic minority soldiers in the Gloucestershire regiments.

9. The council should welcome and support the ongoing work of the Civic Trust to promote and protect the city's heritage. The council should engage with the trust to help develop a more balanced presentation of the city's history (for example online, on blue plaques and in guided tours etc) which includes consideration of any links to the slavery economy when appropriate.

Specific Recommendations

2.3. These are discussed in more detail in section 9 of the main review report:

Baker's Quay: The council should engage with the owners of Baker's Quay to discuss options for the 'repurposing' of that public space in a way that educates, commemorates and acknowledges Gloucester's historic links to the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

Phillpotts Warehouse: The council should seek to contextualise the history of Phillpotts warehouse using interpretation.

United Reformed Church: The council should consult with the owners and/or users of this building to consider realistic options for interpretation and contextualization of the George Whitefield memorial.

Blue Plaque on St Mary De Crypt School Room: The council should encourage the Civic Trust to contextualise this plaque to reflect George Whitefield's connections with the transatlantic slavery economy.

Memorial in St Mary De Crypt: The council should engage with Discover de Crypt to produce educational resources and on-site displays that provide a full context to George Whitefield's life and works.

Whitefield Street names: The council should consult with residents on the renaming of the two identified Whitefield Street names.

Whitefield House: The council should approach the owners to discuss renaming this building.

3. Methodology and timescale

- 3.1. The recommendations of the Monuments Review are being implemented by City Council Officers with support from stakeholders and partners. The work is being co-ordinated by the City Council Archaeologist and managed by the Head of Culture.
- 3.2. A three year timescale has been agreed for the implementation of the recommendations. This report is being submitted at the end of the first year.

4. Progress to date

- 4.1. This section outlines the progress made to date (November 2022) on the implementation of each of the Monument Review Recommendations, these are listed in the same order as shown in section 2.

General Recommendations:

1. Where changes to the management or presentation of a heritage asset are being considered a programme of public consultation or engagement should be undertaken. This process should be transparent and inclusive.

- 4.2. This is a 'behavioural' action – which is intended to be adopted going forward. The Heritage Team are aware of this general recommendation and will action it as needed. For an example see the discussion of the blue plaque on St Mary de Crypt School Room in the specific recommendations section below.

2. The council should consider undertaking a broader review of Gloucester's colonial or imperial legacies and links.

- 4.3. Currently two other institutions in the city are reviewing this topic for themselves. At the end of this project's three-year period it is recommended to review if the council should do the same.

3. The council should pursue education or interpretation projects at a city-wide level to improve public understanding of this topic. The council should work in partnership with appropriate stakeholders to develop specific educational resources that can be used locally. This will require a budget for implementation.

- 4.4. The Council Archaeologist is working in partnership with Dr Christian O'Connell, (the Academic Course Leader in History, University of Gloucestershire) to commission a consultation exercise for this project. The idea being to consult with appropriate stakeholders (presumably including teachers, museums, the Civic Trust, community representatives, Historic England etc) about the scope, approach and subject matter of any education or interpretation project.

- 4.5. The University of Gloucestershire (UoG) have been in discussions with specialists who have undertaken similar projects in the past and who have a track record in approaching difficult history in a way that promotes empathy and goodwill rather than division. They should receive costs for the consultation soon. Assuming these are acceptable we would hope to undertake the consultation in late 2023. The University of Gloucestershire may be in a position to fund this consultation element.

- 4.6. The aspiration, going forward, is to use the results of the consultation to form the basis of a National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) application (or similar) to actually produce the education or interpretation resource, which we would envisage doing in year three of the project (2024).

4. The Museum of Gloucester should create a permanent display sharing the history of the City and of the objects connected to the Transatlantic Slave Trade from 2023, with a temporary display undertaken sooner.

- 4.7. The Council Archaeologist, the Museum Collections Officer, the Museum Project Officer and the Engagement Officer are currently working on creating a temporary display in the community gallery of the Museum of Gloucester.
- 4.8. The topic would be George Whitfield (for more information see section 9 of the Monuments Review report). The Museum has a number of artefacts relevant to Whitfield, and these can be combined with a discussion of various places in the city (where he was born, where he preached etc). The aspiration currently is to create a general history of Whitfield's life that does mention his various achievements and charitable works but that also integrates his support for the legalisation of slavery and his exploitation of enslaved labour. This is a topic that requires sensitivity and consultation but the aim would be to have an exhibition in place by the middle of 2023.
- 4.9. **Please note:** this is later than outlined in the recommendation. This is largely due to the unexpected discovery of asbestos in the Museum in early 2022 which has required a great deal of work to address. Also, the IT incident has meant that the Museum has not had access to its collections database - which is rather fundamental.

5. The council should seek imaginative options to address the City's contested history in a way that both challenges and educates. This could include interpretation panels, new monuments or public art. Opportunities should also be sought to celebrate the city's multicultural community.

- 4.10. Again, this is a 'behavioural' action and is in some respects feeds in to all the other recommendations. The Council Archaeologist has outlined the project recommendations to the Culture Trust and various departments within the City Council to aid awareness of this.

6. The council should in future consider the background of new street names and monuments to avoid inadvertently commemorating or memorialising a link to the slavery economy. When considering new street names, the council should look for opportunities to celebrate Gloucester's multicultural history.

- 4.11. The Council Archaeologist and the Business Support System Officer responsible for street naming and numbering (sometimes called the Address Custodian) liaise on a regular basis with regard to new street names in the city and this issue is now one that comes under consideration. The Address Custodian is currently reviewing whether the Street Naming policy needs to be updated to take this into account. Since this recommendation was approved there have been a number of consultations with regard to this issue, including at least one from a councillor, so it is being implemented.

7. The council should encourage the Cathedral authorities to proactively identify contested heritage assets (especially celebratory monuments) within the Cathedral,

and having done so, to explain, acknowledge or interpret those assets in accordance with the new national framework.

- 4.12. Rather than focus solely on the transatlantic slavery economy the Cathedral have made the decision to review all the contested heritage within the building as part of the same project. They currently envisage doing this as a strand in a forthcoming NLHF project. As a first step they plan to constitute a Contested History Steering Group to advise the Cathedral how to respond to each issue as it arises. The Steering Group will need to be made up of a wide cross section of society, so that advice will be given to the Cathedral by those who have lived experience of any issues identified. The Cathedral hopes also to include Gloucester's wider community in the identification, research and discussion around any contested heritage.

8. The council should welcome and support the plans of the Soldiers of Gloucestershire Museum to both better discuss and educate with regard to historic slavery, and to promote the historic role of Black and ethnic minority soldiers in the Gloucestershire regiments.

- 4.13. The Council Archaeologist has been working in partnership with the History Department at the University of Gloucestershire on this. As a first step the University has commissioned a post-graduate student to undertake a research project into the life of Ukasaw Gronniosaw (who was formerly enslaved and later served as a soldier with the 28th (North Gloucestershire Reg), in the West Indian campaigns of the Seven Years War). This included a review of Gloucestershire Regiment records held at Kew. The resulting report is included here as **Appendix 1**. It didn't find out much new information about Gronniosaw's life, but it has provided important context and background which will be very useful going forward.

- 4.14. As a next step the Council Archaeologist, the Academic Course Leader in History, University of Gloucestershire and the Museum Director at the Soldier's of Gloucestershire Museum will be meeting to discuss the possibility of students in the department creating a temporary display about Gronniosaw combined with artefacts from the 28th Foot and the associated military campaign – the aim being to produce a display by autumn of 2023.

9. The council should welcome and support the ongoing work of the Civic Trust to promote and protect the city's heritage. The council should engage with the trust to help develop a more balanced presentation of the city's history (for example online, on blue plaques and in guided tours etc) which includes consideration of any links to the slavery economy when appropriate.

- 4.15. The Council Archaeologist is currently working with Civic Trust on the George Whitefield Blue Plaque (see below) we hope to further engage with them as part of the education and outreach project.

Specific Recommendations:

***Baker's Quay:** The council should engage with the owners of Baker's Quay to discuss options for the 'repurposing' of that public space in a way that educates, commemorates and acknowledges Gloucester's historic links to the Transatlantic Slave Trade.*

- 4.16. The Head of Culture has been in contact with the site owners to understand their preferred approach with regard to this. In response the owners have advised the City Council that they are working to slowly remove the Baker's Quay name from their development. Baker's Quay is not being used in the address for the phase 1 development (Provender and Premier Inn) and it is not intended to be used in phase 2 development when that comes forward.
- 4.17. Obviously, the general recognition of the site as 'Baker's Quay' is not something that either the City Council nor the site owner's can be responsible for.
- 4.18. **Please note:** The site owners have chosen a different approach to that outlined in the recommendations section of the report. The City Council, as previously outlined in paragraph 6.4 of the main report, has no powers nor statutory obligations to require the owners of a heritage asset to manage or display a heritage asset in a particular way. It may be that a different site can be found on which to acknowledge Gloucester's historic links to the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

Phillpotts Warehouse: *The council should seek to contextualise the history of Phillpotts warehouse using interpretation.*

- 4.19. Some draft text for an interpretation panel or plaque has been produced in consultation between the Council Archaeologist, volunteers and partners. The text is below:

'Phillpott's Warehouse was built by Abraham Hodgson Phillpotts in 1846. Abraham was the son of Thomas Philpott's a 'West India Merchant' and slave-owner. In 1834, with the abolition of slavery in the British Empire, Phillpott's senior received a sizable compensation payment, which he reinvested in Gloucester and throughout Britain. Abraham went into business with his father and almost certainly benefited from his father's compensation payment. Phillpott's Warehouse was one of many new projects throughout Britain at the time funded by, or linked to, abolition compensation. The enslaved people Thomas Phillpott's had 'owned' in Jamaica received nothing.'

- 4.20. There are no plans currently to produce a physical graphic panel on this site, however the text could be used as part of the city-wide educational resources produced as in recommendation 3 above.

United Reformed Church: *The council should consult with the owners and/or users of this building to consider realistic options for interpretation and contextualization of the George Whitefield memorial.*

4.21. The Council Archaeologist has made a number of attempts to contact the current owners of this building but thus far has received no response. The Council Archaeologist intends to approach ward councillors and community groups for advice and suggestions with regard to how to proceed.

Blue Plaque on St Mary De Crypt School Room: The council should encourage the Civic Trust to contextualise this plaque to reflect George Whitefield's connections with the transatlantic slavery economy.

- 4.22. New wording has been agreed in consultation with Discover Decrypt, the Civic Trust and GREAG, as follows:

George Whitefield

The famous evangelist was born at the Bell Inn on Southgate Street in 1714. He was a pupil at Crypt School and preached his first sermon at St Mary de Crypt Church in 1736. Crossing the Atlantic thirteen times, he was parish priest in Savannah Georgia, where he established the Bethesda Orphanage. Despite his charitable works, Whitefield's views on slavery tarnish his legacy. He campaigned successfully for the legalisation of slavery in Georgia, and his orphanage was supported by income from plantations worked with enslaved labour. He died in 1770 and is buried at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

- 4.23. The intention is to install the new plaque early in the first quarter of 2023. This will be slightly larger than the previous one but will otherwise be a like-for-like replacement.

Memorial in St Mary De Crypt: *The council should engage with Discover de Crypt to produce educational resources and on-site displays that provide a full context to George Whitefield's life and works.*

- 4.24. Once the blue plaque has been replaced the Council Archaeologist plans to work with Discover Decrypt on this matter. De Crypt are aware and in general agreement.

Whitefield Street names: *The council should consult with residents on the renaming of the two identified Whitefield Street names.*

- 4.25. The Council Archaeologist is in the process of drafting a brief for a public consultation on this matter. Early in 2023 he intends to approach potential providers for costs based on this brief and it is hoped that the consultation can be undertaken in 2024. Should the residents of either of the two streets involved wish to change the name actual implementation is likely to take another year. Please note that the council would only change the name of the streets, if the majority of residents wish to do so.

Whitefield House: *The council should approach the owners to discuss renaming this building.*

4.26. The Council Archaeologist has been unable to contact the owners of this building but will redouble efforts to do so in 2023.

5. Conclusions, suggestions and project risks

- 5.1. The first year of the implementation has seen mixed results with some elements proceeding well whilst others have yet to progress. The most encouraging aspect to date has been the positive partnership working with the University, the Cathedral, the Soldier's of Gloucestershire Museum and the Civic Trust. The lack of progress with the former United Reformed Church and with Whitfield House feels most disappointing.
- 5.2. It is suggested that the Council Archaeologist arrange a meeting with GREAG, the Civic Trust and other stakeholders to consider other approaches to addressing the legacy of Whitfield at the URC and acknowledging Gloucester's links with the slave trade more generally. One option could be public art in City Council owned land, another approach may be something celebratory about Gloucester's Black community, or the creation of a city-wide interpretation resource that incorporates locations with links to the slavery economy.
- 5.3. With regard to project risks there are two elements that cause concern. The first is workload, much of the implementation work is being undertaken by the Council Archaeologist alongside his core duties, this is achievable but may require a time extension to fully implement. The second concern is that some elements of this work (the consultation especially) will require a budget, as yet unidentified.

Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (James Albert) and his links with the 28th Regiment of Foot

1 Introduction

This report will examine the life and narrative of Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (English name James Albert), with a particular focus on his links to the 28th Regiment of Foot and the muster rolls of that regiment. There will also be a discussion on the analysis which had already taken place in academic literature on the narrative itself, in order to examine the narrative's place as part of the foundation of the African American and black British writing tradition. Existing academic criticism and analysis of Gronniosaw's narrative is limited, as well as being conflicting at times, the reasons for which will be discussed in section 4. This report aims to pull together the strands of existing analysis to demonstrate the importance of Ukawsaw Gronniosaw among the writers of slave narratives, and to present a clearer picture and more detail of his experiences before, during, and immediately after joining the 28th Regiment of Foot.

2 The Life of Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (James Albert)

Our knowledge of the life of former slave Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, also known as James Albert (who from here on in this report will be referred to by his surname 'Gronniosaw', as he is in the majority of academic literature pertaining to him), comes almost entirely from his narrative *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars in the Life of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, an African Prince, as Related by Himself*, which was first published around 1772.

He is generally believed to have been born between 1705 and 1710 in what he refers to as 'borno', which is in present day North Eastern Nigeria.¹ His obituary in the *Chester Chronicle* of the second of October 1775 states that he had 'died, in this city, aged 70', making his year of birth look more likely to have been closer to 1705.² As with just about every aspect of Gronniosaw's life, however, his date of birth is not clear, with it being listed at different times in different publications. For example, Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson suggest he was born as late as 1712, which they may be basing on the wording in the foreword of Gronniosaw's narrative, which was written by English clergyman Walter Shirley (1725-1786) who states, 'he now appears [at the time of the publication of his narrative] to be turned of 60' (he his most likely to have been in his late sixties by that time, in fact).³

¹ M. Fuentes, (ed.), *Scarlett and Black: Slavery and Dispossession in Rutgers History* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2020), p. 58.

² All newspapers referenced for this report are in appendix 1 of this report: 'Newspapers referenced'. British Newspaper Archives <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 29 July 2022].

³ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772-1849)* (Edinburgh: Payback Press, 1999), p.2. Shirley was the first cousin of Gronniosaw's sponsor, Selena Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon in: Ryan Hanley, 'Calvinism, Proslavery and James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw', *Slavery and Abolition: A Journal of Slave and Post-Slave Studies* (2020), p. 23.

Gronniosaw claimed to be the grandson of the local king, who is described in his obituary as the 'King of Zaara'.⁴ There is academic debate surrounding where 'Zaara' was situated, but it is either thought to have been Zaria, a province of Nigeria 100 miles west of Bornou, or it 'could connote Sahara, that is, the Sahara Desert region in North Africa'.⁵ After being taken from his home at around the age of 15 (in around 1720, if we are to believe his age in his obituary), he was taken to the Gold Coast - present-day Ghana - where he was sold to a Dutch captain (widely thought to be Cornelius Van Horn) and ended up eventually being bought by a Dutch 'master' who he refers to as 'Mr Freelandhouse' in around 1730.⁶ Demonstrating the movement of slaves between influential Calvinist households in America at this time, this new 'master' is likely to have been Dutch Reformed Church minister Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen who introduced Gronniosaw to Calvinist ideology and taught him to read in Dutch.⁷

Frelinghuysen died around 1747, and Gronniosaw was freed upon his master's death (he himself was around forty two years old by this point), although the loss of his master, who appears to have treated Gronniosaw with kindness, upset him very much.⁸ He continued in the service of the Frelinghuysen family for several years, first working for Frelinghuysen's wife Eva ('who was as good to me as if she has been my mother'), who died in 1750, and then working for the five Frelinghuysen sons.⁹ Here things become a little unclear timewise, because Gronniosaw states that he 'continued with them all, one after the other, till they died. They lived only four years after their parents'.¹⁰ However, it appears that the Frelinghuysen sons died in 1753 (Ferdinand and Jacobus), 1754 (John) 1757 (Henricus) and c. 1760-61 (Theodorus II who possibly died at sea, returning from Holland – see section 5).¹¹ The last two brothers to die died seven and around ten years after their mother (in 1757 and around 1760), considerably later than is claimed by Gronniosaw. This is perplexing, but is perhaps explained by the fact that the narrative was composed some years after the actual events (only twelve years, however, in the case of the death of Theodorus II), or perhaps for some reason Gronniosaw never worked for him, despite claiming he worked for all the brothers. It is strange that Gronniosaw would not mention not having worked for Theodorus II, or the reasons why he didn't, as the

⁴ British Newspaper Archives <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 29 July 2022].

He does not refer to 'Zaara' in his narrative, however.

⁵ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I Was born a slave*, p. 28 and William L. Andrews and Henry Louis Gates (eds.) *The Civitas Anthology of African American Slave Narratives* (Abingdon: Routledge, 2018), p. 54.

⁶ Thomas R. Frazier, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources* (Belmont. CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1988), p. 56 and M. Fuentes, (ed.), *Scarlet and black*, p. 58. Gronniosaw James Albert Ukawsaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars in the Life of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, an African Prince, as Related by Himself* (Bath: W. GWE, 1772), p. 12.

⁷ Henry Louis Gates Jr., and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic: Five Slave narratives from the Enlightenment, 1772-1815* (Washington DC: Civitas Counterpoint, 1998), p. 6.

⁸ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. 13.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

¹¹ *Founding of Queen's College (1755-1771)*, Rutgers's Physics, p. 3.

<<https://www.physics.rutgers.edu/dept/history/robbins/chapt01.pdf>>, and

<<https://www.geneagraphie.com/familygroup.php?familyID=F175901&tree=1>> [accessed 1 August 2022].

younger Theodorus lived in Albany which is not far from where his father had resided in Somerville, locally to where Gronniosaw would have potentially still have been living.¹² If Gronniosaw did work for all the brothers as he says in his narrative – including Theodorus II who died in either 1760 or 1761, depending on the source – then this window of what happened to him after they all died is much shorter than perhaps has been assumed until now.¹³ He had enlisted for the 28th Regiment of Foot by mid-1761 and in the meantime been a cook on a privateer vessel and worked for a wine merchant called ‘Dunscum’ all in the space of a year or, it would appear, even less.¹⁴

Tracing Gronniosaw’s movements during this time working for the various Frelinghuysen brothers, has, to agree with M. Fuentes, proved impossible.¹⁵ However, living under the constant threat of re-enslavement due to debts he had accumulated, Gronniosaw tells us that he worked first as cook for a privateer and that he then, harbouring a strong desire to move to England, joined the 28th regiment of Foot (who were ‘designed for Martinico’) going, ‘in Admiral Pocock’s fleet from New York’.¹⁶ It is worth noting that in between his stint as a privateer and enlisting in the 28th regiment of foot, he tells us he was taken under the protection of ‘a very worthy gentleman, a wine merchant, whose name was Dunscum’ who had the misfortune also to die (in a shipwreck), once again leaving Gronniosaw alone.¹⁷ ‘Dunscum’ the wine merchant was also researched for this report and the findings are included in section 9, regarding the names which Gronniosaw was searched for under.

After being involved in the sieges of Martinico (Martinique) and Havannah (Havana), Gronniosaw was discharged from the army, and arrived in England in around 1763, as will be examined in section 7. The route he took appears to be a somewhat convoluted one, which will also be discussed in section 7 of this report. Unfortunately, England did not turn out to be the spiritual haven he craved, and Gronniosaw was repeatedly swindled out of money and defrauded almost from the moment he arrived. He did, however, marry a white English woman called Betty around 1764/5 (when Gronniosaw was between fifty-five and sixty years old) who was a weaver, and they had five children: Mary (b. 1765), Edward (b. 1767), Samuel (b. 1771), James Jr. (b. c. 1774) and an unnamed daughter who died in infancy, who local ministers initially refused to bury as she was not baptised.¹⁸ The death of this

¹² D. G. Hackett, *The Rude Hand of Innovation* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991), p. 34.

¹³ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, pp. 19- 20. Gronniosaw states ‘I continued with them all, one after another, till they died; they liv’d but four years after their parents’.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 21-23.

¹⁵ M. Fuentes, (ed.), *Scarlet and Black*, p.58.

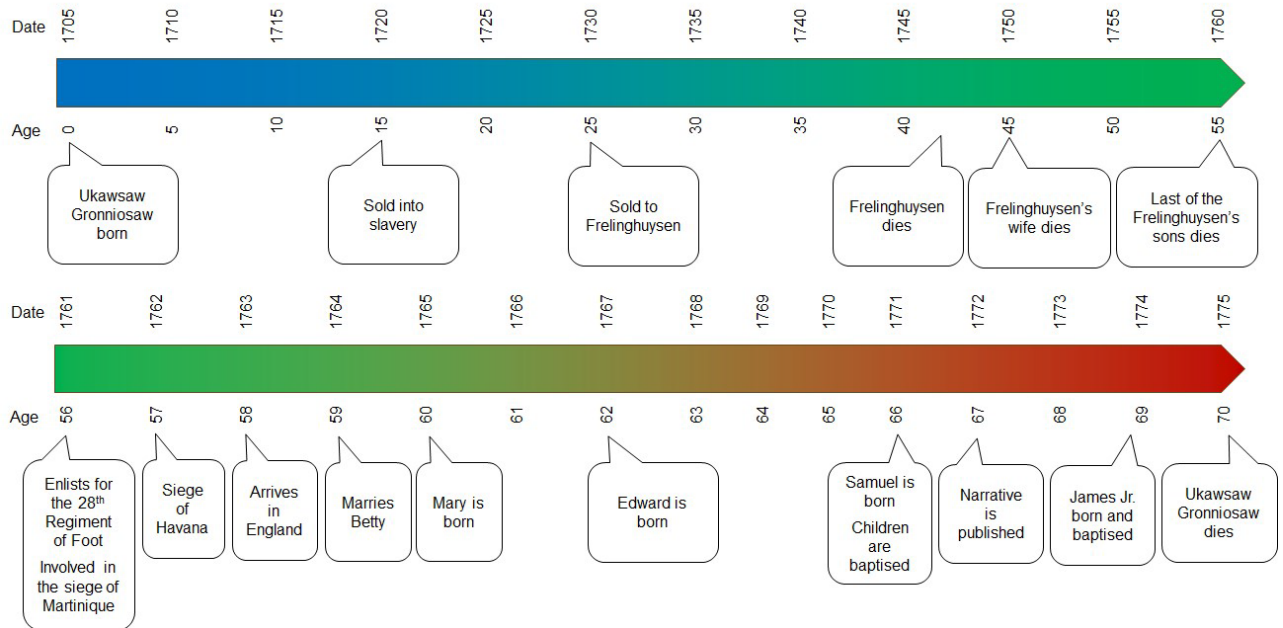
¹⁶ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. 16. Privateering: to sail a privately owned, manned and armed vessel under government contract to act as a warship, authorised to seize the enemy’s commercial and military vessels. The line between a privateer and a pirate was often barely discernible in: Vincent Carretta, *Unchained Voices: An Anthology of Black Authors in the English Speaking World of the Eighteenth Century* (Lexington KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2003), p. 56.

¹⁷ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. 16.

¹⁸ Ryan Hanley, ‘Calvinism, Proslavery and James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw’, p. 22.

daughter must have happened around 1771, as, other than James Jr, who was baptised in 1774, his other surviving children were all baptised on Christmas day of that year.¹⁹ Although all the children and Betty (Elizabeth) Albert were searched for on both the Ancestry and British Newspaper Archives sites, there has been no success in tracing what happened to them to date.

3 A timeline of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw's life



4 The narrative of Ukawsaw Gronniosaw: literary criticism, scholarship and analysis

4.1 An overview of Gronniosaw's narrative

There is little academic analysis of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw's text and the majority of what we know about him comes from his narrative.²⁰ Gronniosaw's text *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars in the Life of James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, an African Prince, as Related by Himself* is sometimes dated 1770, but most likely first appeared in Bath between 1772 and 1774 – ten to twelve years after Gronniosaw's involvement in the siege of Havana and approximately nine to eleven years after he first came to Britain.²¹ The work went through twelve editions between 1772/4 and 1880, with several academics describing it as having been published 'when he was sixty years old' although it appears he was in all probability closer to seventy.²² Upon its publication, the foreword for the work, written

¹⁹ Ryan Hanley, 'Calvinism, Proslavery and James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw', p. 22.

²⁰ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. 5.

²¹ Thomas R. Frazier, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources*, p. 19.

²² Robin Law, Toyin Falola and Matt D. Childs, *The Changing Worlds of Atlantic Africa*:

by Walter Shirley (as mentioned above) informed the public that it was published 'with a view to serve Albert and his distressed family, who have the sole profits arising from the sale of it'.²³ Gronniosaw's narrative was published with the help of his patron Methodist leader Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-91), who was the cousin of Shirley and also the patron of several other notable black writers of the era such as Phillis Wheatley (1753-84), John Marrant (1755-91) and Olaudah Equiano (1745-97).²⁴

Religious conversion and influence are at the forefront of the narrative and will be discussed in section 4.4. However, Gronniosaw also makes several interesting and revealing observations about his family, using the narrative to portray himself to his readers in a particular way. For example, there is much academic debate surrounding his description of his 'white' sister. Gronniosaw states 'I loved her entirely; her name was logwy'.²⁵ Davis suggests that Gronniosaw highlights her whiteness in order that he be portrayed as 'closer to Europeans' (or different to other black people) and therefore, more identifiable with as an individual to his potential readers.²⁶ Thomas Frazier opines that both Gronniosaw and Equiano describe Albino Africans 'in an effort to unsettle social dichotomies'.²⁷ It does seem likely that his sister was albino, and he comes across as very close to, protective of and worried about Logwy, as he says in his narrative that he is 'truly concerned to leave my beloved sister'.²⁸ He also describes his relationship with his mother, yet hardly mentions his father. The important relationship for him to portray to the reader here is the maternal one however, as it is his mother who he claims to be the daughter of the local king (the 'King of Zaara' as he is described in Gronniosaw's obituary).²⁹ Through his mother, Gronniosaw suggested he is descended from aristocracy, and here it is possible to see him portraying himself as a 'noble savage', a literary device often employed by the writers of slave narratives to elevate themselves in the eyes of the reader.³⁰

Despite the heavy religious overtones, it is at its heart a story of an individual who survived many trials and tribulations against the odds, and for whom Britain did not turn out to be the promised land which he dreamed of for so long when living in servitude in America. It is, as Frazier suggests, a 'Stark portrayal of grinding poverty',

Essays in Honor of Robin Law (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991), p. 348. This is the age he is described as in this volume, which, as mentioned above, is probably due to the wording in the introduction of the narrative which was written by Walter Shirley.

²³ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772-1849)* (Edinburgh: Payback Press, 1999), p. xxxii.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 27. Selina Hastings will be discussed in section 4.4.

²⁵ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. 3.

²⁶ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. 5, and Vincent Carretta, *Unchained Voices: An Anthology of Black Authors in the English Speaking World of the Eighteenth Century* (Lexington KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2003), p. 6.

²⁷ Thomas R Frazier, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources*, p. 12.

²⁸ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. 3.

²⁹ British Newspaper Archives <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 29 July 2022]. See Appendix 1.

³⁰ Thomas R. Frazier, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources*, p. 48 and Robin Law Toyin Falola and Matt D. Childs, *The Changing Worlds of Atlantic Africa*, p. 348.

presents a very real window into a life lived in eighteenth century Britain and is, as such, an invaluable primary source.³¹

4.2 Literary criticism and analysis of the narrative and its creation

William L. Andrews and Henry Louis Gates Jr discuss the present lack of criticism and analysis of Gronniosaw's work agree that what we know of him comes almost entirely from his narrative. Their invaluable resource *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic: Five Slave Narratives, 1772-1815* went into great depth when attempting to address this with what turned out to be an unusually detailed examination of the text, and it is referred to throughout this report. However, one feature of this volume which was consistent with most other books on the subject which were consulted was the lack of detail in, and academic attention paid to, Gronniosaw's time with the 28th Regiment of Foot and how he made his way to England. Gates suggests that Gronniosaw was 'motivated by a desire to live among the "holy" inhabitants of England' and simply describes his progress as him as having 'travelled from "St. Domingo", "Martinico" and "Havannah", to London and Holland, before he returned to marry and raise a family in England'. This was a frustratingly familiar theme, and it is hoped that sections 5 onwards of this report will shed a little more light on Gronniosaw's experience.

Gronniosaw is described by Gates as 'dictating his harrowing story to a white woman in Leominster', and indeed, he did tell his story through an amanuensis rather than penning it himself.³² It has been suggested that Gronniosaw may not have been able to read or write in English, only Dutch, and then very probably only the printed word, which may go some way to explaining why he dictated his memoirs rather than writing them down himself.³³ However, Ryan Hanley (who suggests Gronniosaw was instead a 'novice in written English') describes him writing to Countess Huntingdon in 1772, thanking her for her 'favour', which 'arrived by Mr. Newbon the student' at 'a time of great necessity'.³⁴ He also tells her he has just returned from Leominster, 'were I was shewed kindness to from my Christian friends'.³⁵ The grammar and spelling in the letter can be seen to be poor, and very different in style to his narrative, suggesting that he wrote this letter to Countess Huntingdon himself rather than dictating it. Nevertheless, this letter demonstrates a command of written English for which he is given little to no credit among many who have analysed his work. It seems likely that Gronniosaw dictated his narrative because it would have been

³¹ Thomas R. Frazier, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources*, p. 49.

³² Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. vii. The Cambridge Dictionary definition of an amanuensis is 'a person whose job it is to write down what another person says or to copy what another person has written'.
<<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/amanuensis>> [accessed 2 August 2022].

³³ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1*, p. 28 and Thomas R. Frazier, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources* p. 47 both suggest that Gronniosaw could not read or write English, only Dutch.

³⁴ 'James Albate to Selina Hastings, 3 Jan 1772', Westminster College, Cambridge: Cheshunt Foundation, F/1:1574. Permission has been requested to access this letter; a copy should be supplied in the next few weeks.

³⁵ 'James Albate to Selina Hastings, 3 Jan 1772', Westminster College, Cambridge: Cheshunt Foundation, F/1:1574.

quicker and easier to do so through someone fluent in written and spoken English. Speed was of the essence regarding the production of this narrative – there was a desire to disseminate Calvinist doctrine effectively, certainly, but ultimately the proceeds from the publication of the narrative were designed to help Gronniosaw's destitute family, as mentioned earlier.³⁶

Regarding the type of narrative this is, and how we should approach reading it, Conn and Bynum break down slave narratives into three clearly discernible types:

1. Authentic narratives, written directly by slaves, in their own words, during or soon after their enslavement;
2. Narratives recorded by amanuenses (people who wrote down what others dictated) during or soon after the narrator's enslavement, which were often heavily edited by the amanuenses;
- or 3. Narratives recorded after slavery had officially ended (in 1863), based on interviews between former slaves and government workers. Clearly, the credibility and reliability of the account varies across these 3 basic forms. Therefore, readers need to know which type of account they are reading in order to know how readily to believe the account.³⁷

It is clear from this description that Gronniosaw's narrative falls under the second category, as Shirley's foreword states, 'this account of the life and spiritual experience of James Albert was taken from his own mouth and committed to paper by the elegant pen of a young lady of the town of Leominster'.³⁸ However, in another example of the academic analysis of the work of Gronniosaw being less than straightforward to navigate, they state that in their opinion, Gronniosaw's narrative falls into the first category (that he wrote it himself) and also say that his narrative was written in America.³⁹ Meanwhile, Gary Ohkiro suggests that Gronniosaw's work is 'a biography masked as an autobiography', that it is 'curious' and says it should be categorised under 'creative non-fiction'.⁴⁰ Certainly, what is more clear it is considered a more 'benign' work when dealing with issues surrounding the enslavement of Africans, the reasons for which will be discussed in more detail in section 4.3.⁴¹

Regarding the reliance in many instances on an amanuensis in the creation of narratives as mentioned above (which could be due to a lack of education on the part of the individual), Richardson and Lee suggest that it having been dictated does not 'render the text inauthentic' but that it is necessary to be mindful of 'what is not articulated in them implicitly...and other strategies of misdirection'.⁴² There are many

³⁶ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772–1849)*, p. 2.

³⁷ Bryan Conn and Tara Bynum, (3rd edn.) *Encyclopedia of African-American Writing: Five Centuries of Contribution: Trials and triumphs of Writers, Poets, Publications and Organizations* (New York: Grey House Publishing, 2018), pp. 688-9.

³⁸ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. iii.

³⁹ Bryan Conn and Tara Bynum, (3rd edn.) *Encyclopedia of African-American Writing*, p. 689.

⁴⁰ Gary Ohkiro, *The Great American Mosaic in 4 Volumes: An Exploration of Diversity in Primary Documents* (Westport: Greenwood., 2014), p. 5.

⁴¹ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772–1849)*, p. xxxii.

⁴² Alan Richardson and Debbie Lee, *Early Black British Writing: Selected Text With Introduction – Critical Essays* (Boston MA: Houghton Mifflin, 2003), p. 4.

instances where this is especially important when examining the work of Gronniosaw. For example, the way he plays down his experience of the middle passage (when he was transported from Africa to America – the reasons for this will be examined later) and also, more importantly from the point of view of this report, in the perhaps deliberate lack of detail he furnishes the reader with regarding his involvement in the 28th Regiment of Foot, probably harrowing involvement in the sieges of Martinique and Havana, and subsequent arduous, convoluted and probably traumatic journey to England.

4.3 The slave trade and importance of slave narratives

Estimates put the number of people taken from their homes in the African continent and sold into slavery at somewhere between ten and fifty million.⁴³ The African slave trade ‘represented the largest migration of people in history up to that point’, and around ten to fifteen million people being transported died on the journey from Africa in what is referred to as the infamous ‘middle passage’.⁴⁴ When we consider that around another thirty percent died during the stage called ‘seasoning’ – when slaves were acclimatised to disease, the environment and the intensity of the work expected of them – it is clear that Gronniosaw was very lucky to survive, where millions of others perished.⁴⁵ The fact that he survived not only this experience, but being owned (or working for) several different people in America before his stint in the British Army (and fighting in two major sieges) which brought him to Britain is staggering. The number of ‘black’ people in Britain towards the end of the Eighteenth century, when Gronniosaw eventually made his way here, is estimated to have been between ten and fifteen thousand.⁴⁶ It is likely that alongside Gronniosaw’s wish to travel to Britain due to his religious beliefs and admiration of George Whitfield (which is discussed in the next section) he felt that he would possibly be more accepted in Britain, as people of African descent in America continued (and still continue) to be referred to as ‘African-American’, rather than simply ‘American’.⁴⁷ However, it is clear from his narrative, that Britain was not the welcoming religious haven he had expected and phrases used to describe black people at the time would have included ‘moors, blackamoors, mungos or negurs’, with freed blacks such as Gronniosaw often living in extreme poverty, scratching a ‘living as weavers, servants, labourers, artisans, shopkeepers, maids, pedlars, street performers or sailors’.⁴⁸

Gronniosaw’s narrative is all the more impressive when we consider that by 1770 only four texts are believed to have been published by black writers in European languages.⁴⁹ The only known one written in English up to this point was *A Narrative of the Uncommon Sufferings, and Surprizing Deliverance of Briton Hammon, a*

⁴³ Alan Richardson Alan and Debbie Lee, *Early Black British Writing*, p. 4.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 4. The term ‘black’ at this time would have been used to describe people from Africa, West India and South Asiana in: Stephen H. Gregg, *Empire and Identity: An Eighteenth Century Sourcebook* (London: Palgrave, 2005), p. 19.

⁴⁷ Vincent Caretta, *Unchained Voices*, p. 6.

⁴⁸ Stephen H. Gregg, *Empire and Identity*, p. 19.

⁴⁹ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. 6.

Negro Man by Briton Hammon which was published in 1760.⁵⁰ Andrews and Gates describe the authors of these narratives as 'writing and railing against their enslavement'.⁵¹ Taylor and Johnson concur, saying that the writing of these works was 'an act of liberation, turning themselves from victims into agents of resistance'.⁵²

Narratives such as Gronniosaw's are vitally important primary sources which reveal so much about the people themselves, their experiences, and also the times they were created in. Around six thousand individuals had told their story either orally or in written form by the time the last former slave died in the 1970s.⁵³ Most were written to be immediately impactful rather than to have long-term influence.⁵⁴ Unlike some which followed it, which ultimately became more widely-known, Gronniosaw's narrative had less of a focus on the injustices of slavery, for example his depiction of 'feeling a bit sea sick' as his summarisation of his experience of the middle passage is not in line with most other narratives.⁵⁵ It can be seen that the tone of narratives changed from 1787 with the publication of Ottobah Cugoano's *Narrative of the Enslavement of Ottobah Cugoano, a Native of Africa; Published by Himself in the Year 1787*, 'which evolves into a treatise...for the universal abolition of slavery'.⁵⁶ However, Gronniosaw's early narrative was vital in helping to found a literary tradition.⁵⁷ These early narratives laid the groundwork for the beginnings of antislavery campaigning which began to gain traction into the nineteenth century, and the writers and abolitionists that followed such as Frederick Douglass (1818-1895).⁵⁸ One of the aspects of Gronniosaw's enslavement which he alludes to in the early part of his narrative – being sold into slavery by a costal king, with individuals being sold in return for items such as tobacco, rum, guns, iron copper and brass and cloth - is an aspect of the slave trade which Douglass wrote about bitterly and extensively.⁵⁹ Narratives such as those discussed here by Gronniosaw and Cugoano, and the later more extensive writings by Douglass, contain the voices of those which would have otherwise been lost to 'traditional' history, recorded by more 'traditional' methods.⁶⁰

4.4 The influence of Christianity on Gronniosaw and his writing

Gronniosaw's narrative is recognisable as a piece of Calvinist propaganda, which is confirmed by examining those involved in helping to produce it. As has already been

⁵⁰ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. 6.

⁵¹ William L. Andrews and Henry Louis Gates (eds.) *The Civitas Anthology of African American Slave Narratives*, p. ix.

⁵¹ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772–1849)*, p. xv and Henry Louis Gates Jr., and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. 4.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. xv.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. xv.

⁵⁵ Ryan Hanley, 'Calvinism, Proslavery and James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw', p. 361.

⁵⁶ Henry Louis Gates Jr., and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. vii.

⁵⁷ William L. Andrews, and Henry Louis Gates (eds.) *The Civitas Anthology of African American Slave Narratives* p. ix.

⁵⁸ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. xi.

⁵⁹ William L. Andrews and Henry Louis Gates (eds.) *The Civitas Anthology of African American Slave Narrative,s* p. vii and Frazier, Thomas R, *Afro-American History: Primary Sources*, p. 2.

⁶⁰ Bryan Conn and Tara Bynum, (3rd edn.), *Encyclopedia of African-American Writing*, p.688.

discussed, Selina Hastings was his sponsor, and the narrative is dedicated to her.⁶¹ It was this link to the 'social network' of Calvinism which ultimately dictated the way slavery was depicted in the narrative.⁶² Gronniosaw was influenced - and much affected by the sermons of - Anglican evangelist George Whitfield (1714-1770) which inspired his decision to make his way to Britain.⁶³ Hastings was an influential supporter and correspondent of Whitfield, from whom she inherited 100 slaves.⁶⁴ Calvinists believed that 'enslaving non-Christian Africans was beneficial, as it brought them closer to God' and when we consider that this was the prevailing school of thought amongst those helping Gronniosaw to write and publish his narrative, it is clear to see how the tone of the work was affected.⁶⁵

Gronniosaw describes his 'pagan'-sounding religion and upbringing in Africa, yet the area he is believed to have originated from would have been largely Muslim at this time.⁶⁶ Ultimately, Taylor and Johnson suggest that the transformation from 'pagan' to 'Christian' which happens to Gronniosaw throughout his narrative would have, as well as being the message of the text from a Calvinist perspective, been another device which he used to make himself more identifiable with his British Christian readership.⁶⁷ They describe his depiction of 'sin, conversion and rebirth' as a common one among early slave narratives.⁶⁸ Eventually, however, Gronniosaw was welcomed into the religious community in Britain, helped on several of occasions by Quakers and members of the Church, and also benefitting financially from sales of his Calvinist ideology-laden narrative.⁶⁹

5 The 28th Regiment of Foot and their involvement with the siege of Martinique

One feature of the academic sources consulted for this report was the scant attention paid to Gronniosaw joining the British Army. Thomas R. Frazier's *Afro-American Primary Sources* is a typical example of this, mentioning only in passing his 'enlisting in a British infantry regiment' yet offering detailed analysis of other areas of the narrative.⁷⁰ Even Gates and Andrews who are mentioned earlier in this report, although they have written extensively on Gronniosaw and slave narratives generally and offer detailed insights into other areas of Gronniosaw's life, skip frustratingly over his time in the British Army.⁷¹

⁶¹ Ryan Hanley, 'Calvinism, Proslavery and James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw', p. 362.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 362.

⁶³ Robin Law, Toyin Falola and Matt D. Childs, *The Changing Worlds of Atlantic Africa*, p. 349 and p. 362. In another local link, George Whitfield was born in Gloucester and attended Crypt School.

⁶⁴ Ryan Hanley, 'Calvinism, Proslavery and James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw', p. 362.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 362.

⁶⁶ H. Woodward, *African-British Writings in the Eighteenth Century: The Politics of Race and Reason* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1999), p. 32.

⁶⁷ Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772-1849)*, p. 2.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁶⁹ Alan Richardson and Debbie Lee, *Early Black British Writing*, p.8 and Yuval Taylor and Charles Johnson, *I was born a Slave Volume 1 (1772-1849)*, p. 2.

⁷⁰ Thomas R. Frazier, *Afro-American Primary Sources*, p. 48.

⁷¹ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic* p. 6 as mentioned above,

The regiment which Gronniosaw describes joining in New York was the 28th Regiment of Foot. Formed in 1694, it was at first called Gibson's Regiment of Foot and was commanded by John Gibson.⁷² They became known as the 28th Regiment of Foot from 1742, when regiments were numbered according to seniority.⁷³ In September 1760 they were on Garrison duty in recently captured Montreal In Canada when, as will be discussed in this section, they received orders to join 'a force of eight thousand under General Monckton' and sail for Martinique'.⁷⁴ When regiments were eventually linked with counties for recruiting purposes, the 28th became the 28th or North Gloucestershire Regiment and the 61st Regiment of Foot became the 61st or South Gloucestershire regiment, with the two regiments combining as the First and Second Battalions, the Gloucester Regiment in further army reforms in 1881.⁷⁵

The sieges in which Gronniosaw was involved with the 28th Regiment of Foot – Martinique and Havana – were battles which took place during the Seven Years' War. The battles of the Seven Years' War (1756 – 1763) ranged from the Hapsburgs attempting to win back Silesia from Prussia, to France and Britain battling for control of North America and India.⁷⁶ As well as the sieges of Martinique and Havana, other battles fought in the Seven Years' War include Minden, Emsdorf, Warburg, Kloster Kamp, Vellinghausen, Wilhelmstahl and Manila.⁷⁷ Britain emerged as a world power after the seven Years' War.⁷⁸ The Treaty of Paris which ended the war saw the French lose the majority of their land in North America as well as their trade in India. In 1761 war was declared on Spain, with Spain's strength in the Caribbean greatly reduced by losses of vital strongholds such as Havana.⁷⁹

The 28th Regiment of Foot's involvement in Britain's battle for supremacy in the Caribbean came when Field Marshall Jeffrey Amherst (1717-1797) received orders in early 1761 that a number of the troops currently unemployed in North America (of which there was a considerable number after the conquest of Canada, and which included the 28th Regiment) would be required later that year to be involved in the taking of Dominica, St Lucia and Martinique.⁸⁰ Two thousand men were sent immediately, for the conquest of the first two of these islands, with six thousand (among them the 28th Regiment) to be sent in the Autumn for the siege on Martinique.⁸¹ J. W. Fortesque writes that 'the regiments employed in Martinique,

Gronniosaw's progress to Britain via Havana etc. is mentioned, but only in passing and without context.

⁷² David Scott Daniell, *Cap of Honour: The Story of the Gloucestershire Regiment (28th/61st of Foot) 1694 – 1950* (London: George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd., 1951), p. 15.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 65 and p. 191.

⁷⁶ Encyclopaedia Britannica <<https://www.britannica.com/event/Seven-Years-War/The-course-of-the-Seven-Years-War>> [accessed 21 August 2022].

⁷⁷ <BritishBattles.com> [accessed 22 August 2022].

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ David Scott Daniell, *Cap of Honour* and J. W. Fortesque, *The History of the British Army Volume 1* (Basingstoke: Macmillan and Co., 2018), p. 536.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p.537.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, p. 537.

complete or in detachments, were the 4th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 48th, 60th, 65th, 69th, Rufane's (two battalions), Montgomery's Highlanders, Vaughan's, Gray's, Stuart's, Campbell's, two companies of American Rangers [and] ten companies of Barbados Volunteers.⁸² These troops arrived on Martinique on Christmas Eve, 1761, and on the third of February 1762 Martinique surrendered with what were claimed to be much lower casualties than would occur in Havana.⁸³ The *Maryland Gazette* of the first of April 1762, when reporting on the capitulation of Martinico, suggested that loss of British troops 'does not exceed 500 men'.⁸⁴

However, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on the 6th of May 1762 there was a detailed account of the taking of Martinique, which helps to present a picture of what the experience must have actually been like for Gronniosaw, and demonstrates the valour shown by the troops which included him in their number. The report states that 'every individual corps distinguished itself this day' and then goes on to graphically describe the difficult terrain and heavy fire which the men had to endure.⁸⁵ The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the tenth of June 1762 carried a report on the conquest of Martinique written by General Robert Monckton (1726-1782). He recounts that on the island everything had been against his troops and on side of enemy, who throughout the battle were 'possessed of every advantage'.⁸⁶ He agreed that troops had shown true valour and persevering ardour' as well as exhibiting 'a noble example of British spirit', and describes the conflict as lasting between the tenth of January and the fifth of February 1762.⁸⁷

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the twenty-second of April 1762 carried the 'Articles of Capitulation for Island of Martinico'. Included among them is article IX outlining plans for the freeing of prisoners of war, which suggested 'all free negroes and mulattoes made prisoners of war shall be treated as such and restored to their liberty as the other prisoners are'.⁸⁸ The answer to article IX directly below it however, states 'all negroes taken with arms in their hands shall be reputed slaves – the rest is granted'. What a very difficult and traumatic time this must have been for Gronniosaw, who would have, simply due to his colour and in addition to the other stresses of warfare, been viewed and treated very differently to his fellow soldiers.

At this point it is worth examining Gronniosaw's role in the siege of Martinique and the time leading up to him joining the British army. As mentioned in section two, there was potentially only a small window of time between the deaths of the last Frelinghuysen sons and Gronniosaw's enrolment with the 28th Regiment of Foot if we examine their dates of death. The last two Frelinghuysen sons to die were Henricus and Theodorus II who died in 1757 and around 1760/1 respectively. Going

⁸² J. W. Fortesque, *The History of the British Army Volume 1* (Basingstoke: Macmillan and Co., 2018), p. 539.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 539 and 541.

⁸⁴ <Newspapers.com> [accessed 5 July 2022] - see 'Newspapers referenced', appendix 1.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

by these dates, as has been mentioned, and what Gronniosaw records as happening between the deaths of the brothers and enlisting in the 28th regiment of Foot (working as a cook for a privateer and also working for 'Dunscum'), it is probably prudent to assume that he in all likelihood worked for Henricus (and before that, Frelinghuysen's wife and sons Ferdinand, Jacobus and John) but the question is whether he did in fact ever work for Theodorus II, as Theodorus died around 1760/1. The actual fate of Theodorus II is unclear, as is his definitive date of death. The New York State museum says the following:

In 1759, Theodorus Frelinghuysen, Jr. sought to return to Holland – presumably for a visit. He sailed from New York in October 1759. Several scenarios have been offered but he never returned and his fate still has not been definitively determined. His replacement arrived in Albany in October 1760.⁸⁹

The official history of the Founding of Queen's College records the following as Theodorus II's fate:

It was not until 1759 that Theodorus (Theodore) Frelinghuysen was able to obtain release from his congregation in Albany and sail to Holland to seek support for the proposed college. Frelinghuysen spent two years in Holland, apparently without any significant success, although he appears to have raised some money there for the new college. In 1761 he returned to America, but died before reaching home, possibly having been drowned in the waters of New York Bay.⁹⁰

From the above source, it appears Theodorus II could have died as late as 1761.

Gronniosaw's stint as a cook with a privateer *and* his time with Dunscum would have spanned around a year, as he enlisted in the 28th Regiment of Foot in mid-1761 to take part in the conquering of Martinique. The period from 1760-61 appears to have been one of great change and upheaval for Gronniosaw, and it was regretful that nothing could be found out about the privateer he served for (his name is omitted from the narrative) and very little discovered about 'Dunscum', as it would have been beneficial to have shored up this part of the timeline regarding Gronniosaw's actual movements in the lead up to him joining the army. In order to attempt this, several searches were carried out. As well as the search for the mysterious wine merchant 'Dunscum' which is outlined in section 8, both newspaper archives were searched under a multitude of search terms for any reference to him being recruited at this time or the recruitment campaign. Search terms including 'Recruiting', 'Recruitment', 'Army Recruitment' 'Martinico Recruitment' and 'join the army' 'enlist/inlist' were applied among others, as well as 'Privateer/ing', and the letters of Jeffrey Amherst were also studied in order to determine any references to recruiting at that time, all of which revealed nothing.

⁸⁹ New York State Museum: <Theodorus Frelinghuysen, Jr. (nysed.gov)> [accessed 6 July 2022].

⁹⁰ Rutger's Physics, the *Founding of Queen's College* Microsoft Word – CHAPTER1.DOC (rutgers.edu), p. 3. [accessed 6 July 2022].

As in the case of the search for detail surrounding Gronniosaw's discharge from the army and arrival in Britain which is discussed in section seven, the newspaper archives were searched in order to attempt to pinpoint with more accuracy where Gronniosaw and the regiment would have been in 1761. Newspapers from the time did provide a small amount of detail of the regiment's (and by extension Gronniosaw's) location then, and have been included in this report to provide detail regarding his experience, and present a picture of what army - and Gronniosaw's - life must have been like during this period. The newspapers were accessed through the British Newspaper Archive and also Newspapers.com by Ancestry, which gave access to digitised American publications.

One of the earliest references to the 28th Regiment of Foot, which definitively places them in the right place at the right time as far as Gronniosaw enlisting for them in New York is concerned, also gives a vivid description of where they were and their immediate plans. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* dated the thirteenth of August 1761 contains a letter from the camp informs us that 'we have had the following regular regiments. I give them as they arrived here from Canada, viz, The 40th Regiment, 42nd or Royal Highlanders, 2 Battalions, 15th, 35th, 28th, 48th, 43rd, 3d Battalion of Royal Americans expected, but not arrived; the 27th, who are garrisoned here, and as far down as lake George. Each Regiment remains here about 3 weeks or a month. The 40th, 1st and 2nd Battalions of Royal Highlanders, and the 15th have marched to New York, in the same order they came; the rest expected to follow successively. [...] the plan of the fort is so large that it can scarcely be completed this year'.⁹¹

The *Caledonian Mercury* from the thirtieth of November 1761 featured a letter from New York to a merchant in Glasgow, dated the 7th of October, which states 'there are eleven battalions encamped in the island of Staten, within ten miles of this place; which little army is divided into three brigades. The first consists of the 15th and 28th regiments, and the two battalions of the 42nd. The second consists of the 35th, 40th and 48th, and the 3rd battalion of the Royal Americans. The third brigade is made up of the 17th, 27th and 43rd regiments. The transports are now arrived from England; and the officers have orders forthwith to provide themselves with fresh provisions for the voyage. The artillery is embarking; and General Amherst has ordered four more regiments immediately to join the expedition, which, tis believed, is against Martinico. There are five men of war here for a convoy'.⁹²

Finally, an edition of the *Maryland Gazette* dated the third of December 1761 carries a report from the twelfth of November which describes troops readying to embark and leaving the Staten Island Camp 'on the expedition under...General Monckton (consisting of above 100 sail)'. It discusses their 'glory in the conquest of Canada' and hopes that the expedition 'will be crowned with success'. On November the sixth they report that General Monckton embarked with 'a fair wind, under convoy of the Devonshire, the Alcide, the Norwich, the Penzance and the Prince Edward' and that

⁹¹ <Newspapers.com> [accessed 5 July 2022] - see 'Newspapers referenced', appendix 1. For details of Crown Point Fort, where the 28th Regiment (and Gronniosaw) were based, also see appendix 1.

⁹² Ibid.

all troops finally set sail on the twenty-third of November, with ships laden with provisions will follow.⁹³ Gronniosaw would, of course, have been amongst their number. This report points towards the twenty-third of November 1761 as being the last day on which James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw set foot on American soil.

When examining Gronniosaw's enrolment in the 28th Regiment of Foot and what this experience may have been like for him, M. A. Bottellino has written extensively on the role of black soldiers in the British empire, and suggests that British officers were much more likely to employ black men in their regiments than their American counterparts.⁹⁴ The sheer scale of the war meant that mass recruitment was required for the forces stationed in North America which were destined to fight in the Caribbean. So, along with regiments such as the 28th Regiment of Foot taking on black recruits, there were also what Bottellino describes as 'multiracial provincial companies' which were formed in the US, which included in their ranks both freed and enslaved men.⁹⁵

It has to be acknowledged that these commanders saw black men as a desirable addition to the regiments headed for the Caribbean as they were seen as being less susceptible to disease, with stronger constitutions.⁹⁶ It is likely that this thinking among recruiters made it more straightforward for Gronniosaw to enlist, and may, in combination with a shortage of men willing to fight overseas at this time, have helped authorities overlook his age, which would have been between fifty-one and fifty-six years of age in 1761. However, when individual sieges such as the ones on Martinique and Havana were over, this would have been an uncertain and potentially dangerous time for black soldiers, freed men or otherwise, and many deserted for fear of their fate after the war. Many slaves were returned to their owners, with soldiers of African descent rounded up by the British who now controlled the various islands.⁹⁷ Many more had fallen ill or died or been taken prisoner by the Spanish. Bottellino does not mention any black troops making their way to England – no books or journals consulted for this report suggested this as an outcome for black soldiers. Gronniosaw, it appears, was very fortunate and very unusual as a man over fifty years old, to survive his experience fighting with the 28th Regiment of Foot, as he probably feared for his life on several fronts and in different ways, particularly in the aftermath of the war.

6 The campaign of 1762 – Havana

At the beginning of February 1761 Fort Royal on Martinique surrendered, but very quickly General Monckton's troops received orders that they were required in Cuba. All regiments in the West Indies were gathered up and by the sixth of February

⁹³ <Newspapers.com> [accessed 5 July 2022] - see 'Newspapers referenced', appendix 1.

⁹⁴ M. A. Bottellino, 'Of Equal or More Service': Black Soldiers and the British Empire in the Mid-Eighteenth Century Caribbean' *Slavery and Abolition* V38 (2017), p. 526.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 513.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 519.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 526.

Monckton's men were in sight of Havana.⁹⁸ It was agreed that the Siege had to reach a conclusion as quickly as possible due to the threat of tropical disease.⁹⁹

The port of Havana was a vital one, and to take it would greatly weaken Spain's influence in America.¹⁰⁰ It was imperative to wrestle control of Havana from the Spanish, but with troops spread so thinly and fighting on so many fronts, not to mention the toll taken on the men through tropical disease, more help was called for in terms of numbers of enlisted troops.¹⁰¹ More men – a 'brigade of Americans' – were therefore recruited in New York.¹⁰² On the third of January 1762, Jeffrey Amherst was sent orders to recruit and despatch, with the utmost urgency, a further 4,000 men made up of regulars and provincials.¹⁰³ Unfortunately, these orders did not reach Amherst until the first of April, having been lost en-route.¹⁰⁴ Furthermore, men proved less than keen to sign up when they realised they would be serving overseas.¹⁰⁵ It was not until mid-June that enough men had enrolled.¹⁰⁶ These troops did not make land on Cuba until 20th July and were therefore only involved in the last few weeks of the siege.¹⁰⁷ This put an incredible burden on the increasingly sickly and fatigued troops who were already involved with the fighting – among whom would have been Gronniosaw – who were expecting to have their number reinforced by the American troops daily.

Havana capitulated in August, as described by Professor David Syrett, who has written extensively about the siege. He writes, 'on 14 August British troops occupied La Punta, entered the city through La Punta and the Land Gates, and at noon relieved the Spanish guard and officially took possession of Havana'.¹⁰⁸ Another aspect which Syrett describes in his volume, and is the only one to do so, is that he mentions troops being taken to Spain. They are extremely likely to have had Gronniosaw travelling with them, with Syrett stating 'the Spanish soldiers and sailors were accorded the honours of war and were to be repatriated to Spain in British ships'.¹⁰⁹ This very much appears to corroborate, or certainly fit with Gronniosaw's claim that he had 'gone with the prisoners to Spain' particularly as Syrett specifies that they would have been transported in British ships, which would have had British troops to man them.

⁹⁸ J. W. Fortesque, *The History of the British Army Volume 1*, p. 541.

⁹⁹ David Syrett, *The Siege and Capture of Havana, 1762: Publications of the Navy Records Society* (London: Routledge 2019), p. xiv.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. xiii.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. xiv.

¹⁰² David Syrett, 'American Provincials and the Havana Campaign' *New York History* Vol. 49, Issue 4, (Oct 1, 1968), p. 376.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 376.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 376.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 376.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 376 – 381.

¹⁰⁷ Roswell Park (foreword by Julian Park), *Journal of the Expedition Against Cuba by Roswell Park* ArchiveGrid : Roswell Park, A journal of the expedition against Cuba, 1762, (oclc.org) [accessed 1 August 2022].

¹⁰⁸ David Syrett, *The Siege and Capture of Havana, 1762*, p. xxxiii.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. xxxiii.

George Pocock's detailed account of the siege of Havana was printed in the *Derby Mercury* on the first of October 1762, which was around the time that the British public began to learn for the first time of its successful capture.¹¹⁰ Details of other aspects of the siege and the experience of the troops involved also began to trickle through, with *Pope's Bath Chronicle* dated the eleventh of November 1762 telling its readers that the 'Marlborough Man of War is arrived at Portsmouth from the Havannah and brings an account that Sir G Pocock was on his passage homewards', as well as alluding to the terrible sickness suffered by the troops, by explaining that the Spanish ships captured by the British were unable to be sailed home due to a lack of men as they were too sickly'.¹¹¹

Several paintings of conquest by Dominic Serres are held at Royal Museums Greenwich and can be seen on British battles.com. Serres had experience of Havana as a former sea captain himself, and the paintings were based on 'a series of prints published by an officer of the expedition'.¹¹² They provide a fascinating insight into the kind of views and scenes which Gronniosaw would have seen of Havana himself.

7 Troops and prisoners returning to Portsmouth: the possible route by which James Albert could have arrived in England

There was nothing discovered in any correspondence or any other files which pertained to rank-and-file prisoners or soldiers returning to England after the siege of Havana among the documents at the national archives – the problem was finding any mention of troops returning, as sometimes individual officers were mentioned, but not lower ranks. Something may exist in Portsmouth archives, but that is an avenue which would have to be pursued in further research and an initial search of their catalogue did not reveal anything relevant. From what Gronniosaw suggests in his narrative about accompanying prisoners however, this route to England would appear to fit with what the protocols would have been at the time, or as Potkay and Burr phrase it 'Gronniosaw's trajectory from Havana to Old Spain with different groups of war prisoners accords with formal military procedure'.¹¹³ Gregg concurs that Gronniosaw's statement 'I went...English prisoners' refers to 'presumably an exchange of prisoners between Spain and England'.¹¹⁴ The key would be to find a list of prisoner or troop returns, which the National Archives did not hold and may be at Portsmouth, but don't appear to be something which has survived from initial searches.

There was, however, a small amount of information to be gained from within the newspaper archives regarding prisoners from this conflict, and all newspaper articles have also been attached to this report in appendix 1, with the relevant articles

¹¹⁰ British Newspaper Archive <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 29 July 2022] – see appendix 1.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² <Britishbattles.com.> [accessed 30 July 2022].

¹¹³ Adam Potkay and Sandra Burr (eds.), *Black Atlantic Writers of the Eighteenth Century: Living the New Exodus in England and the Americas* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1995), p. 61.

¹¹⁴ Stephen H. Gregg, *Empire and Identity: An Eighteenth Century Sourcebook* (London: Palgrave, 2005), p. 109.

highlighted. For example, the *Leeds Intelligencer* dated the twenty-third of November 1762 says that 'Fourteen sail of transports with Spanish prisoners from the Havannah to Cadiz under the convoy of the Sutherland and Dover men of war, were spoke with the first of September by the Dundee, Capt. Wauchape, from Jamaica to London, all well'.¹¹⁵ This appears to point towards the destination that prisoners were being transported to in 'Old Spain' being Cadiz, and there is the potential for Gronniosaw having been amongst them. Meanwhile, The *Ipswich Journal* of the eighth of January 1763 says that on the twenty-fourth of November, fourteen English ships 'which arrived here [Cadiz] from the Havannah with Spanish prisoners, were sailed from thence to the several ports of their destination'.¹¹⁶

Jackson's Oxford Journal from the twelfth of March 1763 discusses articles included in the treaty of Paris including the fifth one, regarding prisoners of war. The report says that all ranks are to be released and that exchanging prisoners of war 'shall proceed within 15 days after the signing of the Treaty'.¹¹⁷ The treaty was signed on the third of November 1762, eventually going into effect on the tenth of February 1763.¹¹⁸ Based on these dates, the prisoner releases and exchanges should have started around mid-November, if the agreed passage of time of fifteen days was adhered to (this would fit with Gronniosaw arriving in England in 1763 which is the year that he is widely believed to have done so).

The article in the *Caledonian Mercury* from the twenty-fourth of January 1763 is a sobering read, and also an important one if we are to gain an understanding the type of ordeal that Gronniosaw is likely to have endured in his quest to get to England at the end of the war. It contains harrowing reports of the voyage back from 'Havannah' from a Lieutenant on the Marlborough. He writes in detail of the boat leaking, being battered about by storms and men literally dying at the pumps trying to save her.¹¹⁹

The *Leeds Intelligencer* of the sixteenth of August 1763 carries a report from the thirteenth of August. It says that the Trent man of War has arrived in Portsmouth, and 'brings advice' that Havannah was evacuated by the English on the seventh of July. The report then discusses some other transports which have foundered or are leaking on their voyages, and finishes with the following announcement:

We are authorised to assure the publick (sic) that, although the British prisoners of war, which were taken by the French just before the conclusion of peace, are not yet arrived in England, that measures were immediately taken to fetch them home, on receipt of the first authentic accounts of their being

¹¹⁵ British Newspaper Archive: <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 1 July 2022] - see appendix 1.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1750-1775/treaty-of-paris#:~:text=The%20Treaty%20of%20Paris%20of,to%20the%20British%20colonies%20there.> [accessed 1 August 2022].

¹¹⁹ British Newspaper Archive: <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 1 July 2022] - see appendix 1.

confined at Bayonne and a vessel sent thither for that purpose, the return of which is daily expected'.¹²⁰

The only update on the eventual arrival of any of these prisoners appears in the *Leeds Intelligencer* on the thirteenth of September 1763. It does mention (very briefly) a vessel called the Reeves tender, which it describes as having sailed from Bayonne and which 'is arrived at Plymouth, with 150 prisoners on board'.¹²¹ Could Gronniosaw have accompanied this group of prisoners on his circuitous route to England? Ultimately, the soldiers held in France appear to have been transported to Plymouth rather than Portsmouth, so perhaps this was not the group that Gronniosaw travelled with, if he was accurate in his narrative about landing in Portsmouth.

Finally, the *Salisbury Journal* dated the twenty-ninth of August 1763 includes a report from the twenty-second of August as arriving at 'Spithead' (the area of the Solent near Portsmouth): The Orford, Alcide, Emerald and Hawke (English ships) and the Conquistador and three other Spanish prizes from 'the Havannah'. George Keppel (1724-1772) arrived with them, came onto the shore and headed for London with four waggon loads of money.¹²² There are several ship names in this report which could potentially be researched further, which arrived into the right area of England at about the right time to have potentially had Gronniosaw on board. Further research which could come from information gleaned from the newspaper reports in this section could also include following up English prisoners being held in Cadiz (Cadiz itself may hold records of prisoners which were taken there) – similarly, research could be conducted in Bayonne as English prisoners were also held there.

8 Analysis of the 28th Regiment of foot muster rolls from October 1761 – October 1762: the search for James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw

The muster rolls for the 28th Regiment of Foot are held at the National Archives in Kew and were scanned for the relevant time period during the summer of 2022. They appeared at first glance to be from 1763, but upon closer inspection there were rolls dated 1761 and also 1762. The scans which were taken of all the muster rolls are attached to this report – see appendix 2. The dates of the scans which have been analysed run from October 1761 (by this time Gronniosaw should have enlisted with the 28th Regiment of Foot for the 'Martinico' campaign) right through to October 1763. As well as the actual scans of the muster rolls, there is also attached to this report a word document which contains a transcription which I have carried out (to the best of my ability) of all the rank-and-file troops contained within the muster rolls of the 28th regiment of Foot from 1761-1763 – see appendix 3.¹²³

¹²⁰ British Newspaper Archive: <<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>> [accessed 1 July 2022] - see appendix 1.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ The transcription is laid out on the page in the same way as the Muster rolls themselves as far as was possible.

The following names were used to search for Gronniosaw in the muster rolls:

- James Albert/Albate Ukawsaw Gronniosaw and all variations/permutations of this¹²⁴
- Frelinghuysen and variations on this – in case he used his master's surname
- Duncum, and variations on this name – the wine merchant he appeared to have worked for before enlisting, for the same reason as above
- Prince – as he refers to himself as an African prince
- Jacobus Albrecht – the Dutch translation of James Albert, as he may well have seen himself as Dutch/he had long worked for a Dutch family, also Jacobus, the Dutch version of James, is very commonplace in the Frelinghuysen family
- Dutch-looking names generally

Unfortunately, there were no matches for any of the names listed above, but there was a Dutch/unusual-looking name which will be discussed shortly.

The surname 'Duncum' is also unusual, and it was felt that attempting to locate or discover this individual may be helpful for not only searching the muster rolls, but also for tracing Gronniosaw's movements in the time after he worked for a privateer and before he enlisted in the 28th regiment of foot (around 1760/61). To this end, and bearing in mind how approximate some of the other name spellings are in Gronniosaw's narrative (Freelandhouse for Frelinghuysen for example) the two newspaper archives mentioned earlier were searched for the following version of the wine merchant's name and variations thereof, plus similar ones:

Duncum	Dunscombe	Dunsham	Dunsten	Dansen	Duncan
Dutton	Dixon	Davidson	Dawson	Dudgeon	Dugan
Duggan	Duhon	Duncanson	Dunham	Dunnam	Dustin

The one name which appeared repeatedly in newspaper advertisements at this time was an individual called Captain Duncan, who appeared to be an importer of mixed goods, but who certainly included Madeira wine among them. There are 'Captain Duncan' advertisements attached to this report which featured in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of both the twenty-ninth of January 1759 and the thirteenth of March 1760.¹²⁵ They show him to be a merchant importing wine and other goods into the area during the time period that it is thought that Gronniosaw would have been living there. Gronniosaw notes in his narrative that 'Duncum' 'died at sea' so it doesn't feel too far removed that there is a possibility that 'Duncum' could have been 'Duncan' (his advertisements did not go much beyond this time either, which ties in in terms of years).

Names which appear on the muster rolls which could be a permutation of or are similar at all to Duncum, and the pages of the transcriptions Word document on

¹²⁴ 'James Albate to Selina Hastings, 3 Jan 1772', Westminster College, Cambridge: Cheshunt Foundation, F/1:1574.

¹²⁵ <Newspapers.com> [accessed 3 August 2022] – see appendix 1.

which they appear, are: p. 1 John Dunkin, p. 4 John Dunlap (who is also on p. 7, p. 9 and p. 12), p. 5 John Douglas and John Duffy (who is also on p. 11), p. 8 William Douglar/s, and p. 12, S. Douglas.

Another name which was found in the muster rolls which was intriguing was the name Luck/Luke Elloin/Ellion which appears with a variety of spellings, is first seen in 1761 (on page 3 of the transcription Word document – see appendix 3), and then appears in several other entries on pages 6, 9 and 12. On the first occasion it occurs it is spelled ‘Luck Elloin’. Some research was carried out into the surname Elloin which, while found occasionally in the US it is most prevalent and found in the highest density in Ghana, where it is thought that at the moment there are over 400 people with the surname.¹²⁶ The spelling variation Elion is also found in this area of Africa, as well as parts of Europe.¹²⁷ Another variation, Elian, is a rare Dutch surname.¹²⁸ Variations on the name Luke include the variations Luuk (the Dutch), Luuc, Luk, and Luc - Luuk is a fairly common Dutch first name and there certainly appears to be some confusion as to its spelling if we note the variations listed in the muster rolls, potentially due to the accent of the person saying the name, or the name itself being an unfamiliar one to write down.¹²⁹ The newspaper archives were searched for variations on this name with no success.

One oddity which did come to light, and it seems prudent to include it within this report, is a name which cropped up in some other muster rolls which were viewed at the National Archives. They were from 1762 they are the muster rolls for ‘Colonel Hoare’s Regiment of Massachusetts Bay Troops’, who were provincials. It is clearly not the regiment which Gronniosaw claims to have joined up with, but did exist and was enlisting at around/just after the time he appears to have joined up. It is an intriguing document, as one of the names on these rolls reads, ‘Prince: Negro’ who is described as ‘inlinsting’ on the thirteenth of March 1762.¹³⁰ The involvement of the Massachusetts provincials is detailed by Fred Anderson in his book *A People’s Army: Massachusetts Soldiers and Society in the Seven Years’ War*, and again, this could be an avenue of further research.¹³¹

Other than the names mentioned above, nothing really revealed itself in the muster rolls, unfortunately. Interestingly, and frustratingly, slave narrative scholar Vincent Caretta also states that he found no plausible variation on Gronniosaw’s names in the musters of the 28th which he says are held on Staten Island from before the regiment set out for Martinique, but he suggests that the records are not complete, and did not contain information from time in Caribbean.¹³² He does not go into detail regarding what is actually kept on the 28th Regiment of Foot among the records of

¹²⁶ <<https://forebears.io/surnames/elloin>> [accessed 13 August 2022].

¹²⁷ <<https://www.names.org/n/elion/about#regional-popularity>> [accessed 13 August 2022].

¹²⁸ <<https://www.behindthename.com/name/elian>> [accessed 13 August 2022].

¹²⁹ <[\[names.com/en/luuk/#:~:text=Luuk%20is%20a%20Dutch%20variant,of%20Greek%20and%20Latin%20origin\]\(https://charlies-names.com/en/luuk/#:~:text=Luuk%20is%20a%20Dutch%20variant,of%20Greek%20and%20Latin%20origin\). And <https://www.behindthename.com/name/luke>> \[accessed 13 August 2022\].](https://charlies-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

¹³⁰ See the Massachusetts muster rolls in appendix 4.

¹³¹ Fred Anderson, *A People’s Army*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1984).

¹³² Vincent Caretta, *Unchained Voices*, p. 56.

Staten Island however, and it could be the case that searching them for some of the other names which I have suggested in the course of this report (such as the Dutch permutations of his name, or variations on Duncum and Elloin) would have the potential to yield some results.

9 Conclusions

The search for James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, and his link to the 28th Regiment of Foot has been a frustrating one. Ultimately, he has, for the duration of the research, felt 'just out of reach'. Search terms which were used to try and trace him in the archives and newspapers included amongst others: 28th Regiment of Foot, James Albert/Albate Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (and all variations of this), General Monckton, Jeffrey Amherst, Martinique/Martinico, Army recruitment, enlisting, Admiral Rodney, Prison ships Portsmouth, English prisoners of war, Portsmouth Havannah, Portsmouth prisoners, Cadiz, Bayonne, Jacobus Albrecht, Luc/Luuc/Luke Elloin/Eloin/Ellion/Elion, variations of Duncum, wine merchant, and Frelinghuysen.

One aspect which remains very puzzling indeed is the amount of money Gronniosaw claimed to have had at the end of the conflict: 'I was then worth 30 pounds – didn't want to tarry to receive my prize money lest I should lose my chance of going to England'.¹³³ In his book *England in the Seven Years' War*, Corbett describes privates in the army at this time receiving around £4 in prize money, and it proved impossible to determine how Gronniosaw may have come to have been in possession of an amount of money such as this.¹³⁴ Perhaps it was another thing which he could say positively about himself to his readers, which would reflect well upon him, in the same way that having a white sister, being descended from aristocracy or having undergone a religious conversion would have done. Alternatively, there was a considerable amount of prize money given out after the siege of Havana and perhaps it came about as a result of this.

Gates and Andrews, as well as Ryan Hanley, commend Gronniosaw for the skills he acquired in life and his many achievements. Gates and Andrews point out that he devoted 45 years of his life acquiring the skills to tell his story effectively.¹³⁵ Meanwhile Vincent Caretta lists Gronniosaw's achievements by the age of sixty: 'Knowledge about Calvinist Christianity, eloquently discoursing 'before 38 ministers every Thursday', being fluent in Dutch and English and the husband of a white English woman and father to her baby and their joint children'.¹³⁶ I would add to this impressive list the ability (albeit at perhaps a basic level) to write in English, as discussed in section 4.2. These are not inconsiderable achievements for a man sold into slavery as a young boy, who had lived a life of servitude and frequent trauma. Despite all he had been through, Walter Shirley writes that Gronniosaw 'a good natural understanding' knowledge of the scriptures and 'an amiable and tender

¹³³ Stephen H. Gregg, *Empire and Identity*, p. 109.

¹³⁴ Julian S. Corbett, *England in the Seven Years' War Volume 2* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1907), p. 283.

¹³⁵ Henry Louis Gates Jr. and William L. Andrews, *Pioneers of the Black Atlantic*, p. 10.

¹³⁶ Vincent Caretta, *Unchained Voices*, p. 9.

disposition' and his obituary states that 'his last moments exhibited a cheerful serenity'.¹³⁷

It can only be hoped that James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, who is still an elusive figure, has been at least partially glimpsed as a result of this report, or that it is at least possible now to have placed him more definitively in the places he mentions in the narrative and have more of an understanding about those places and what these experiences may have been like for him. Indeed, it is possible that he is 'Luke Elloin' from the muster rolls. It is hoped that some of the ideas for further research mentioned here will help others in the future. For example, there seems to be a big question mark over when he stopped working for the Frelinghuysen brothers as the times do not quite add up here. Maybe accessing any Staten Island records and searching under some of the alternative names which have been suggested in this report may reveal more about him, as may a search of the records at Portsmouth, perhaps with the names of the ships arrived at Spithead discussed in section 7 (although, again, none seem to be obviously in existence). Cadiz may also hold records of troops which went there after the war, but inevitably they would be much more likely to have records of Spanish rather than English soldiers and sailors. Finally, there is the mystery of the individual listed as 'Prince: Negro' in the Massachusetts muster rolls which may be worthy of further attention. Ultimately, Gronniosaw remains an obscure figure. The over-riding conclusion gained during the course of this research is that it is perhaps in America, and more specifically the area and archives in and around New York, that more information may be found on him, particularly surrounding his initial enlistment with the 28th Regiment of Foot (and the name he enlisted under). The question is whether any of the records have survived.

¹³⁷ James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw, *A Narrative of the Most Remarkable Particulars*, p. v.

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Appendix 1 – Newspapers referenced



Newspapers
referenced.zip

Appendix 2 – Muster roll scans



Muster roll scans.zip

Appendix 3 – Transcription of muster rolls



Transcription of 28th
Foot muster rolls - rar

Appendix 4 – Massachusetts muster rolls



Massachusetts
Muster Rolls.pdf