EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK

AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

1st March 2017 to 28th February 2018

East Lindsey
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy for East Lindsey to 2031. The Local Plan also sets out the overall scale and locations of growth planned for the District and includes strategic policies to shape how this development is to take place.

1.2 Authority Monitoring Reports (AMRs) are a requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

1.3 The National Planning Policy Report outlines the objectives of the AMR and specifies that Local planning authorities must publish information at least annually and outlines the 'minimum' it should contain.

1.4 It adds that local planning authorities can also use the AMR to provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been made, and to determine whether there is a need to undertake a partial of full review of the Local Plan.

1.5 Regulation 34 of the Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is more specific and requires that the following, (summarized) elements are included:-

- the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme; to include the timetable for the Plan's preparation as set out in the local planning authority's local development scheme

- the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and if relevant the reasons for any delay

- details of any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the local development scheme that has been adopted or approved within the period of the report.

- where any policies specified in the Plan are not being implemented the local planning authority's monitoring report must identify that policy; and include a statement setting out the reasons why; and the steps (if any) being taken to rectify the situation.

- Record the net number of additional dwellings and additional affordable dwellings specified in a local plan policy (an annual number, or a number relating to any other period in any part of the area) both for the reporting year and historically since the Plans implementation

- the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of any neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan.

- Where the Council is proposing to seek contributions under the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations should be included.

- The report must give details of how it has co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a prescribed body, during the period covered by the report.

- Make any up-to-date information, collected for monitoring purposes, available as soon as possible after the information becomes available.

1.6 An important feature of the Local Plan is its ability to respond quickly to changing circumstances through a plan, monitor and manage approach. The Council will regularly assess the performance of individual policies and the overall progress towards delivering the strategic objectives of the Core Strategy. Regular monitoring will ensure that the Council is able to manage the effectiveness of the plan and is able to identify any policy changes or additional actions which may be required to support its successful implementation. Monitoring is also an important part of the functioning of certain policies where trigger mechanisms for policy action are required.

1.7 The Core Strategy is supported by a series of indicators which provide the basis for monitoring – this Monitoring Report sets out those indicators. Indicators broadly fall within one of two categories: significant effect/contextual indicators which measure progress against the strategic objectives and delivery indicators which assess the effectiveness of individual policies. For policies where clear outputs are required – such as annual housing delivery – specific targets have been included within the monitoring report. For policies and objectives where clear outputs are not apparent, performance trends will be established to allow the Council to identify whether the appropriate direction of travel is being met. These indicators will be reported in the Council`s yearly Local Authority Monitoring Report.

1.8 The Council wants this Monitoring Report to be a living document in order to enable greater flexibility with its monitoring regime. This will enable additional indicators to be identified if necessary, to add to the robustness of the monitoring regime at a future date.

1.9 Regular reporting against the monitoring Report will highlight areas where aims and objectives are not being met as anticipated or where unintended consequences are occurring. In some cases, this information will trigger additional action under a certain policy or will direct the implementation of contingency measures to ensure successful delivery. It may also assist the

Council in determining whether a partial or full review of any Local Plan Document is required.

2.0 THE EAST LINDSEY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.1 The East Lindsey Local Plan consists of two policy documents. These are the Core Strategy and the Settlement Proposals Development Plan Document.

2.2 In addition a Supplementary Planning Document dealing with Single Plot Exceptions as part of the Affordable Housing policies which was previously been adopted by the Council has been updated to bring it in line with the Local Plan.

2.3 The Local Plan was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for its examination in April 2017. Planning Inspectors Jeremy Youle BA (HONS) MA MRTPI and Louise Phillips MA MSc MRTPI were appointed to undertake the examination with the public hearing sessions held between the 12th July and the 4th October 2017. The East Lindsey Local Plan main modification consultation ran from the 5th January to 5.30pm on the 16th February 2018. It is expected that the Local Plan will be adopted on the 18th July 2018.

2.4 Local Development Scheme (LDS) (November 2016), set out the details and revised timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan. The LDS has been amended to accommodate the changes to the timing since it was initially prepared. A copy of the Local Development Scheme timetable is set out below. The full document is available on the Council website.
As at the end of February 2018, the Local Plan Main Modification responses have been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and the Council was awaiting the final report on the Local Plan. When the Local Plan has been adopted the Council will produce a new LDS to reflect the timetable for a review of the Plan.

LOCAL PLAN TIMETABLE FROM 2016 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Title	Stage	Jan 16	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 18	Feb
LOCAL PLAN TIMETABLE	Consultation on a preferred option																										
	Consideration of consultees comments																										
	Publication Consultation of Submission Version (Reg 19)																										
	Consideration of representations																										
	Submission To SoS (Reg 30)																										
	Pre Examination Meeting																										
	EXAMINATION																										
	Publish Inspectors Report																										
	Adoption																										

2.5 **Neighbourhood Plans -** The Council has helped to guide a number of communities towards production of Neighbourhood Plans and it continues to offer help and assistance where required.

2.6 The current position with Neighbourhood Plans is as follows:-

- Plans completed (made) - Horncastle
- Plans at an advanced stage of preparation - Alford, Holton le Clay and Woodhall Spa
- Plans at an early stage of preparation –Skegness

2.7 In addition the Council is also supporting the production of a Neighbourhood Development Order for Mablethorpe. More information on these activities can be found on the Council website. www.e-lindsey.gov.uk

2.8 **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** - The Council resolved in September 2013 not to introduce CIL. There are no major infrastructure schemes proposed for the District at this stage, however, this position is being monitored in discussion with local partners and the need to introduce a scheme will be reviewed as part of the work of the 5 year review of the Local Plan.

2.9 **Duty to Co-operate** -The Council has co-operated with designated partners as a matter of course in the preparation of the Local Plan. Along with neighbouring authorities and the County Council, the Council has jointly prepared its' initial Strategic Housing Market and Economic Viability Assessments and continues to work with the County Council, particularly to resolve education and transport issues. A copy of the Councils' Duty to Co-operate Statement is available on the Councils website at www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/localplan.

2.10 On a wider scale the Council also participates in the Greater Lincolnshire LEP (Local Economic Partnership). A record of discussions with partners is maintained as part of the monitoring of the 'Duty to Coo-operate requirement.

2.11 **Shared Information** - The Council uses its' website to make available the findings of any studies undertaken on its' behalf and in particular uses the Emerging Local Plan section to make information on the evidence behind the Plan and any studies which have been undertaken to support the policies of the Plan.

3.0 DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW

3.1 It is expected that data relating to the monitoring of the Local Plan will be collected on a yearly basis where feasible, there will however be exceptions to this for instance where data is based on studies which are reviewed less frequently (e.g. once every five years). Housing data will be collected monthly but published yearly.

3.2 Where there are clear outputs required such as for monitoring housing delivery specific targets these have been included within this Monitoring Report. This approach will help identify whether an annual target has been met and whether a shortfall or surplus exists. Furthermore performance in relation to such a target will inform the Council of the Local Plans overall performance and whether it needs to be reviewed or not.

3.3 In certain instances it would be inappropriate or unfeasible to attach a clear target which to monitor against, in these cases wherever possible a broad trend has been included in order to identify whether the direction of travel is being met or not. This can include either an increase or a decrease in a recorded indicator.

3.4 Because this is a living document, further revisions to this monitoring Report may be necessary in future years in response to possible changes in the availability of data used or in response to the revision of policies contained within the Local Plan.

4.0 OVERSIGHT AND SCRUTINY

4.1 The Planning Policy Committee will have oversight and scrutiny of the monitoring of the Local Plan. Oversight of the Economic Action Plan lies with key members of the Council`s Executive Board. The results of the Monitoring will be published on the Council`s website in the Authority Monitoring Report and via Committee agendas and papers.

5.0 EAST LINDSEY ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN

5.1 The Council has put in place the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan. This Action Plan forms part of the monitoring process of the Local Plan as well setting out all the projects the Council and its partners will undertake to drive positive results into the economy of the District. There are projects which will be undertaken in the 5 year review of the Local Plan which also sit within this Action Plan and will assist in informing the review process. It is also the vehicle which the Council will use to monitor, investigate and evidence the impact of its policy on the economy, demographics and society of the District, including monitoring the impact of the Plan on job creation.

5.2 There are a number of projects in the Action Plan which will help shape the 5 year review of the Local Plan. The Council will where necessary work with partners and lead organisations on these important projects so that policy is not only made by the Council but is also owned by those that it affects. A copy of the Action Plan is available on the Council`s website at www.e-lindsey.gov.uk along with the all the evidence that underpins the Local Plan.

6.0 HOUSING GROWTH AND LAND SUPPLY ANNUAL POSITION STATEMENT.

6.1 The Local Plan in Policy SP3 sets a Housing Requirement of 7819 dwellings for the period 2017 - 2031. This includes a past undersupply of 1085 dwellings. Details of how this figure was calculated is set out in the evidence documents of the Local Plan examination.

6.2 To deliver the houses needed the Local Plan splits the housing requirement into two areas; the Coastal Zone and the Inland Area. On the coast the objective is to maintain but not increase current population levels and is a response to the increased risk of flooding from climate change that threatens the eastern side of the District.

6.3 1257 houses will be delivered during the Plan period 2017 – 2031 in the Coastal Zone made up of existing commitments and 6562 in the inland towns and large villages.

6.4 It is anticipated that a total of 2797 homes will be delivered over the first 5 years of the Plan, at 565 dwellings in year 1 and then 558 homes pa.

6.5 Table 1 shows the total new dwellings delivered post 2006.

Table 1 New Dwellings built since 2006

2006	619
2007	732
2008	578
2009	681
2010	573
2011	246
2012	274
2013	276
2014	278
2015	405
2016/2017 to end of Feb	356
2017/2018	461
TOTAL	**5479**

6.6 On average 456 dwellings have been built per year since 2006. As at 28th of February 2018, the Council had a five year housing supply, the details of which are set out below. To accompany the 5 year supply calculation, the Council produces an annual position statement for housing which is available on the Council`s website at www.e-lindsey.gov.uk This statement shows all the housing permissions in the District broken down into three sections;

1. Sites allocated in the Local Plan

2. Inland windfall sites
3. Coastal windfall sites

The statement sets out how much net housing has been granted on each site, relevant demolitions being netted off for each application prior to it being placed on the position statement. The statement sets out whether permissions are outline or full, the number of starts and the in-year completions. It also has a commentary against each site as to its deliverability, which is used to ascertain whether sites will come forward within 5 years. This commentary is obtained from speaking to the owners/agents/developers of the sites, speaking to the planning officers, building control records and site visits.

6.7 The number of completions in 2017/2018 has exceeded the average number of houses built every year since 2006, and the number also exceeds 2016/2017 by 105, which could indicate movement toward a more robust housing market in the District. However, the completion rate does vary across the District and this is very apparent in the towns as set out below;

Town	Built	Commitments
Skegness	121	386
Louth	91	1324
Coningsby/Tattershall	24	148
Alford	10	175
Horncastle	17	865
Mablethorpe/Sutton	5	238
Spilsby	2	33

6.8 The number of dwellings built in Skegness is most likely not an indicator of an improved housing market along the Coast because the majority of completions are from two sites, one of which is 100% affordable. What it does indicate is a continuing demand for affordable housing in the Coast. Of all the towns Horncastle is the one that stands out because of the high number of commitments and the low delivery rate of homes, only 4% of the commitments weighed against the completions, Louth appears to be doing better with 14%.

6.9 With regard to other settlements in the District the table below indicates the top three settlements where growth seems to be occurring;

Village	Built	Commitments
Manby	21	113
Holton le Clay	15	93
Burgh le Marsh	25	211

Commitments and completions in Burgh le Marsh exceed that of Alford and Spilsby. With completions in Holton le Clay and Manby exceeding Mablethorpe, Spilsby and Alford. These indicators of where growth is happening can feed into future discussions around where the Council should and could be growing the District. This is a continuing picture and this will continue to be monitored.

6.10 The District is still granting permissions for most of its homes via windfall sites (sites which are not allocated in the Local Plan). Out of the 1414 homes granted permission 66% were windfall. This is slightly down on 2016/2017 when it stood at 68%. This demonstrates that windfall is still contributing a significant amount of housing to the need across the District. This will continue to be monitored and theoretically should decline further as the Local Plan is adopted and the allocated sites come forward.

6.11 With regard to delivery of homes on brownfield land, 94 homes were given permission. This is only 7% of the total number of homes given permission in 2017/2018 and reflects the small amount of brownfield land in the District. With the new local plan policies concerning brownfield land this will be monitored to see if the amount of homes given permission increases.

6.12 With regard to the medium and small villages. In total out of the 1414 homes granted permission 119 were granted in the medium and small villages (8%). Of these, 15 were on brownfield sites. From March 2018, the new Medium and Small Village Policy SP4 will be monitored to see the effect on the number of homes granted permission. Also from March monitoring will commence on the departures from the new Local Plan`s policies.

6.13 The second hand housing market is still much stronger in the District than the new build market, looking at sales from December 2012 to June 2017, (this is the latest statistical release from the ONS), new build house sales were only 3% of overall house sales with 358 sales of new build and 10625 sales of second hand housing sales. The table below sets out a comparison with our neighbouring authorities. The nearest comparator with regard to second hand sales appears to be North East Lincolnshire and North Kesteven and they have double the new build sales compared to the East Lindsey. It shows that East Lindsey over the period had a stronger second hand market than new build sales.

Authority	**New Sales**	**Second hand Sales**	**%**
East Lindsey	358	10625	3%
West Lindsey	879	6754	13%
North East Lincs	620	9985	6%
Boston	326	4378	7%
North Kesteven	1130	9085	12%

6.14 Linking this with the high retirement population, which East Lindsey has the highest in Lincolnshire, this supports the supposition that the churn in the retired population through mortality and internal migration out of the District is keeping second hand sales high and effectively feeding the demand for housing, particularly in the areas of highest retirees, notably the Coast. This could be one of the factors contributing to the slow new build market or even a suppression of that market.

6.15 Appendix A sets out an analysis of house prices by Ward for the District. On average inland house prices are still 65% lower than the average price nationally which currently in June 2017 stands at £223,257 and coastal prices are even lower. The average median house price to median gross annual salary in the District was 5.91 in 2016. Between 2003 and 2016 the figure has fluctuated between 8.15 in 2007 and 5.63 in 2013.

6.16 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

6.17 The Council transferred its' Housing Stock to New Linx (now Waterloo) Housing in 1999 and does not have its' own house-building programme

6.18 The Local Plan seeks developer contributions to deliver affordable housing, the thresholds are set at 30% on sites for more than 15 dwellings. This applies across the District with the exception of the coastal zone where it is considered contributions would make development unviable and therefore the threshold is 0%. In Woodhall Spa the rate is set at 40% to reflect the strength of the local housing market.

6.19 Future delivery will depend on Registered Social Landlords programmes but will mainly rely on the contribution from market housing sites through s106 Agreements.

6.20 The Council commissioned an update of its Strategic Housing Assessment (SHMA) and its Economic Viability Assessment in 2016 to provide a current indication of the need for affordable homes and the capacity of market housing to contribute to need.

6.21 The SHMA indicates that over the 15 years of the Local Plan to meet unmet and future need, an additional 2825 affordable homes will be required, amounting to 43% of the projected housing need. This compares to the Housing Register figure of 2029 at June 2017. Set out below is a table showing the number of affordable homes delivered since 2011. The target begins in 2017/2018 as set out in the Local Plan.

Affordable Dwellings completed 2011 to 2017

Year	Target set out In the Local Plan	Affordable dwellings completed	Affordable dwellings granted permission	Backlog
10/11				
11/12		51		
12/13		74		
13/14		48		
14/15		140		
15/16		102		
16/17		124		
17/18	193	170	287	23

6.22 The median level of affordable rents of providers in East Lindsey is comparable with the other Districts and appears to be have gone down very slightly on 2016, as set out below;

Year		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Boston		80.37	82.13	81.30
East Lindsey		83.43	85.26	84.26
Lincoln		80.92	82.00	80.42
North Kesteven		87.31	89.30	88.26
South Holland		85.43	87.40	86.54
South Kesteven		88.16	90.16	89.04
West Lindsey		79.41	81.67	80.63

6.23 Comparing the above to the median level of open market rents across Lincolnshire, the District along with West Lindsey is the lowest in the County, both of these will continue to be monitored;

	No of properties	Amount £
Lincolnshire	10,630	550
Boston	1,900	595
East Lindsey	1,860	475
Lincoln	1,090	530
North Kesteven	760	550
South Holland	2,000	595
South Kesteven	2,070	590
West Lindsey	970	475

6.24 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY

POSITION UP TO THE 28TH FEBRUARY 2018 – WITH AMENDMENTS AS DISCUSSED AT THE LOCAL PLAN EXAMINATION HEARINGS.

WITH THE LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATIONS WITH A 5% BUFFER

Set out below is the Housing Trajectory from the Local Plan for the period 2017 - 2031

2017/18 – Yr complete	*565*	*2023/24*	*558*
2018/19	*558*	*2024/25*	*558*
2019/20	*558*	*2025/26*	*558*
2020/21	*558*	*2026/27*	*558*
2021/22	*558*	*2027/28*	*558*
2022/23	*558*	*2028/29*	*558*
Total Requirement 2018 - 2023	*2790*	*2029/30*	*558*
		2030/31	*558*

BOX 1 – REQUIREMENT **How much housing the District should be delivering over the next 5 years.**	
Total housing requirement 2017 – 2031 (Including the shortfall of housing up to 1/3/17)	7819
Less completions	461
Subtotal	7358
5 year housing requirement 2018 – 2023 = 5 x 558	2790
Plus 5 % buffer	139
Plus shortfall for 2017/2018	127
Overall 5 year housing requirement (Y)	**3056**

BOX 2 – COMMITMENTS If all commitments came forward with no constraints within the 5 years	
Allocated sites in the Local Plan to come forward in the next five years. Total amount of dwellings allocated in the Local plan 3810 divided by 14 x 5	1360
5 yrs. of the 5% buffer of allocated sites in the Local Plan. 366 divided by 14 x 5	130
Inland dwelling commitments	3323
Coastal dwelling Commitments	1032
Total commitments	**5845**

DELIVERABILITY OF SITES

The box below shows the deliverable commitments over the 5 years in current market conditions, after the Council has assessed individual sites by speaking to developers and planning officers, checking building control records and carrying out site visits. The Council monitors this monthly through its position statement which is published once a year on the Councils website.

BOX 4 – DELIVERABILITY OF SITES	
Allocated sites in the Local Plan	1751
Inland housing commitments	1943
Coastal housing commitments	503
Total (X)	**4197**

CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY

Taking the information from boxes 1 and 4 above the calculation of the supply is (X/Y) x 100

BOX 5 – CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY	
(4197/3056) X 100	137%
137% x 5 = 6.86 years	

5 YEAR SUPPLY FIGURE	**6.86 years**

FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY – THE 5 YEAR SUPPLY WITH A 20% BUFFER IS SHOWN BELOW.

BOX 1 – REQUIREMENT **How much housing the District should be delivering over the next 5 years.**	
Total housing requirement 2017 – 2031 (Including the shortfall of housing up to 1/3/17)	7819
Less completions	461
Subtotal	7358
5 year housing requirement 2018 – 2023 = 5 x 558	2790
Plus 20 % buffer	558
Shortfall for 2017/18	127
Overall 5 year housing requirement (Y)	**3475**

DELIVERABILITY OF SITES

The box below shows the deliverable commitments over the 5 years in current market conditions, after the Council has assessed individual sites by speaking to developers and planning officers, checking building control records and carrying out site visits. The Council monitors this monthly through its position statement which is published once a year on the Councils website.

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CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY

Taking the information from boxes 1 and 4 above the calculation of the supply is (X/Y) x 100

BOX 5 – CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY	
(4197/3475) X 100	120%
120% x 5 = 6.03 years	
5 YEAR SUPPLY FIGURE	**6.03 years**

7.0 INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

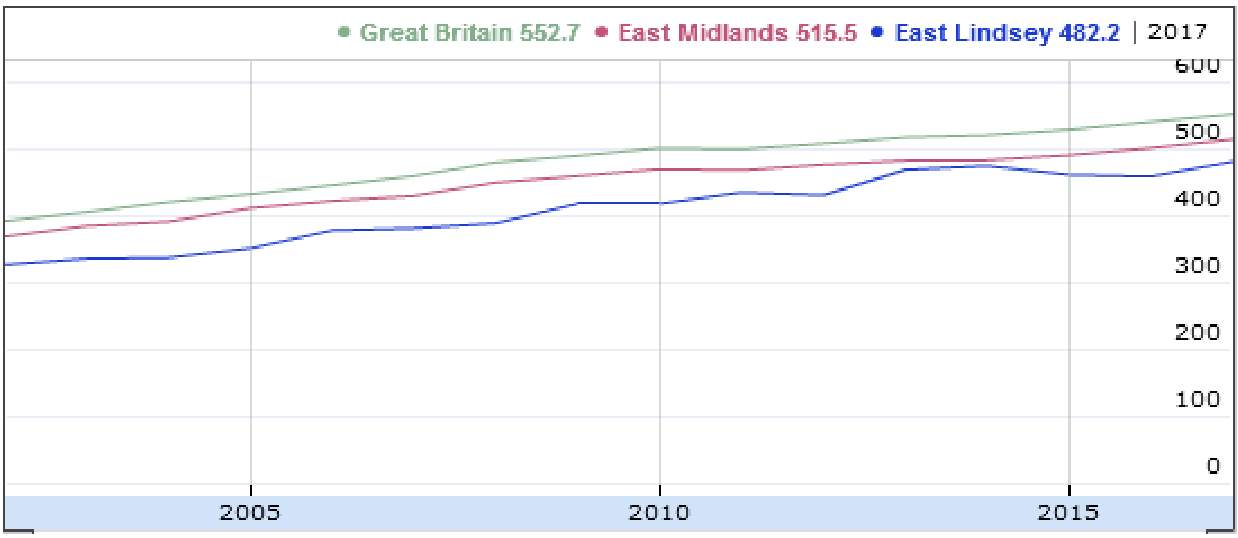
7.1 The character of the District has been fundamental to shaping the local economy and, the strong rural and coastal elements and the absence of a single large urban centre have a significant impact on economic activity and the economic dynamics across the District.

7.2 What this means on the ground is that many employment opportunities are in low income, lower skill occupations with seasonal employment playing a key role. The District in reality has two economies. 34% of Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA`s) in the coastal area are in the bottom deprived decile nationally (overall), whereas this figure is 0% for the inland LSOAs. This affects the capacity of the local population to satisfy their aspirations in terms of employment and is seen as one of the causes of the high emigration levels in the younger age-groups.

7.3 The tables below, taken from Nomis, show how local incomes compare to the East Midlands and nationally. It shows local incomes are on average £33 per week lower than the rest of the East Midlands and approximately £70 a week lower than the UK average.

7.4 The figures below are an improvement on 2016 when the weekly difference between an East Lindsey full time worker and the rest of the East Midlands was approximately £50 per week. Male wages went down slightly in 2015 but appear to be rising again in 2017. From the second table it is possible to see that there has been a gap in wages between the District, the East Midlands and the wider UK since before 2005. Factoring into this gap in wages is the lower house prices in the District compared to other parts of the UK and even other parts of the East Midlands, this will affect comparative wages as will a high number of lower paid wage earners which will inevitably drive down the average wage in the District.

	Earnings by workplace

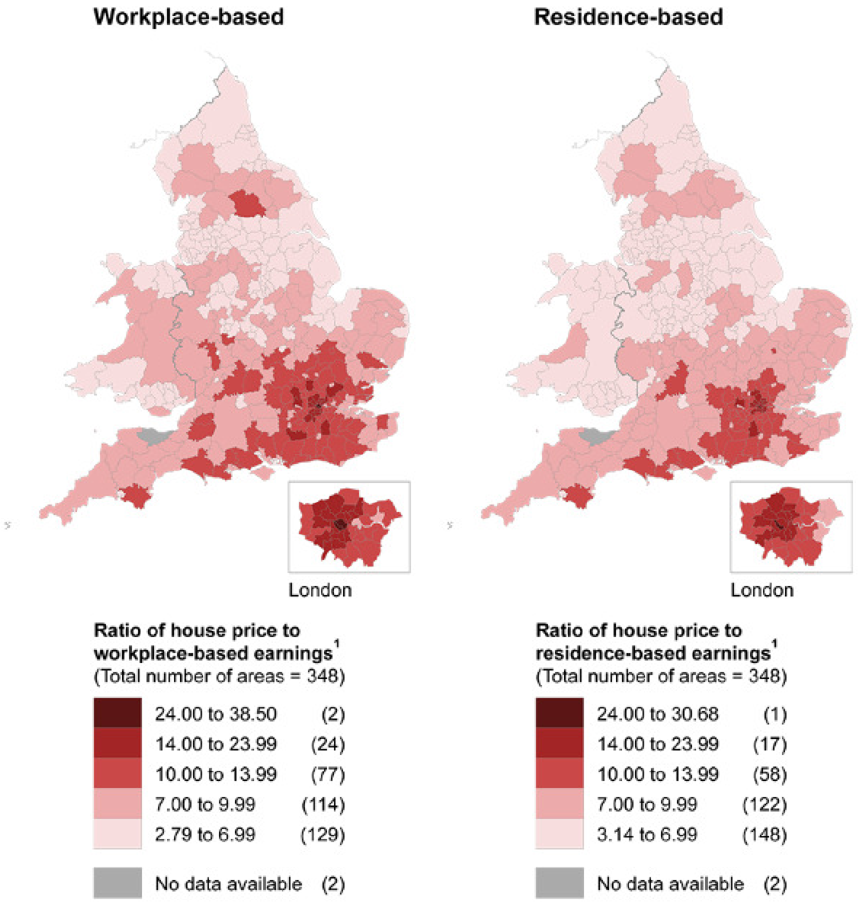


	East Lindsey 2015	**East Lindsey 2016**	**East Lindsey 2017**	East Midlands 2017	Great Britain 2017
Full-time workers	458.5	459.1	482.2	515.5	552.7
Male full-time workers	498.3	490.6	517.4	558.7	594.2
Female full-time workers	382	408.6	428.2	444.7	494.2
	Source: 2017 Nomis Data (Jun 2016 – Jun 2017)				

7.5 Also note from the table above there is a disparity between male and female wages and this could also reflect a larger number of lower skilled occupations of a seasonal nature across the District and particularly in the Coastal Zone.

7.6 In terms of the house price: income ratio (that indicates the ability of new households to access the housing market) it means that, based on Housing affordability in England and Wales: 1997 to 2016 from the Office of National Statistics the affordability ratio in East Lindsey is 5.9 - meaning that property prices are outside the range of many households. However, as can be seen from the maps below, East Lindsey falls within the lowest number of authorities in the country with regard to affordability, meaning that it is still an affordable place to live in comparison with the rest of the country.

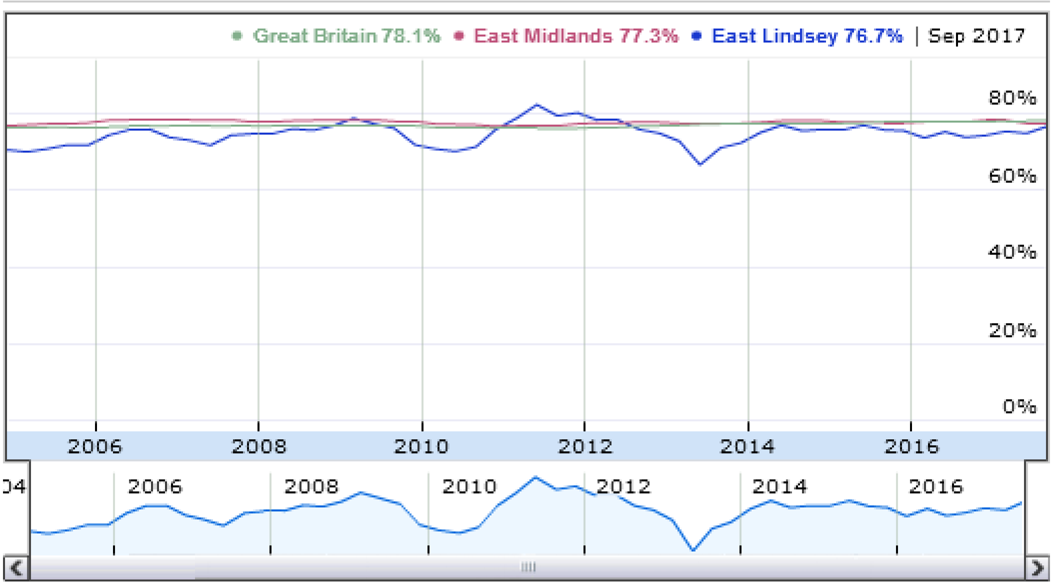
England and Wales, 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2017

7.7 Nomis also provides data on other aspects of employment and employment activity. The table below sets out the breakdown of economic activity within the population of the District. Overall the District is not far removed from both the East Midlands totals and the National totals except in regard to the numbers of self-employed which is East Lindsey is relatively higher, although the numbers appear to be down on 2016. Overall the picture between 2016 and September 2017 is a positive one with an overall increase in those residents who are economically active of 1900 and a slight decrease in the numbers of unemployed. Looking at the trend for all economic activity from 2006 it shows that the economic activity picture is one of relative stability from 2014 compared to the fluctuations during the period of economic recession.

	E.L 2016	E.L 2017	E.L % 2017	East Midlands 2017	UK 2017
Economically active	57,200	61,000	76.7	78.1	78.1
In employment	54,100	58,800	73.8	74	74.5
Employees	40,300	46,600	59.7	64.4	63.6
Self-Employed	13,200	11,300	13.4	9.4	10.6
Unemployed	2,700	2,500	4.0	4.2	4.5



7.8 The table below from Nomis sets out a breakdown of the types of businesses in the district. There is very little difference between 2016 and 2017, with a 10 unit decrease of enterprises and a 35 unit increase for local units. There is also very little difference overall in terms of % between the District and the East Midlands, though this difference does increase as businesses become larger. This reflects the fact that East Lindsey does not have an economy supported by widespread larger enterprises or employers.

	E.L 2016	E.L 2017	E.L 2017	East Midlands 2017
	(numbers)	(numbers)	(%)	(%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 to 9)	4,835	4,845	88.7	88.9
Small (10 to 49)	555	535	9.8	9.1
Medium (50 to 249)	80	80	1.5	1.6
Large (250+)	5	5	0.1	0.4
Total	5,475	5,465	-	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 to 9)	5,420	5,460	84.7	83.7
Small (10 to 49)	870	865	13.4	13.1
Medium (50 to 249)	120	120	1.9	2.8
Large (250+)	5	5	0.1	0.4
Total	6,415	6,450	-	

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)
Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

7.9 The table below from Nomis (2016) sets out the breakdown of different employment sectors in the District and the total jobs in each sector. Overall the number of jobs in the District appears to have increased by 3,000. There are decreases in some sectors but these are outweighed by increases. Most notable is the small increase in the construction industry, this could reflect an increase in build out rates of housing and other developments. The other matter to note is the decrease in education jobs. However, it would be expected that this will rise in the future as many of the Section 106 education contributions start to come forward with larger sites being developed.

Employee Jobs in East Lindsey			
Year	**2015**	**2016**	
Total employee jobs	42,000	45,000	☺
Full-time	26000	27,000	☺
Part-time	16000	18,000	☺
Employee jobs by industry			
B : Mining and quarrying	50	35	☹
C : Manufacturing	4500	4,500	😐
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	75	50	☹
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	600	500	☹
F : Construction	2200	2,250	☺
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8000	8,000	😐
H : Transportation and storage	1000	1,250	☺
I : Accommodation and food service activities	6000	9,000	☺
J : Information and communication	450	500	☺
K : Financial and insurance activities	300	225	☹
L : Real estate activities	600	450	☹
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1500	1,500	😐
N : Administrative and support service activities	3500	3,000	☹
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1250	1,750	☺
P : Education	4000	3,500	☹
Q : Human health and social work activities	5000	6,000	☺
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	1500	1,500	😐
S : Other service activities	1000	1,000	😐

7.10 As part of the evidence base of the Local plan, Demographic Forecasts for the District 2016 were produced, the Council's consultants were also asked to provide an indication of the number of additional jobs that might be generated by the different scenarios modelled.

7.11 The assumptions underpinning those models are:-

- A higher rate of improvement in the economic participation of older age groups
- That unemployment will decline to a long term pre-recession average
- A constant, net outflow in commuting balance

7.12 The prediction regarding employment growth accompanying the Councils' preferred housing growth option suggests that the average increase will be 149 jobs per year.

7.13 However, it is not clear whether the predicted, higher rate of participation of older age groups is valid in an area where in-migration is seen primarily as being linked to retirement.

7.14 In 2015 the Council commissioned an Economic Baseline Study to update a 2010 Study to update its evidence base. That Study also presents key data about the local economy and identifies opportunities for growth.

7.15 By comparison to the population based model the Economic Baseline Study 2015 projects that jobs growth will equate to 240 per annum. It concludes that in future years there will be a mismatch between the numbers of jobs and that the percentage of economically active will need to increase from 66% to 81% to sustain the local jobs market. This could be an issue, but at the moment the % of economically active residents in the District does appear to be going up. Between 2005 and 2015 it was on average 70%, in 2015/2016 it climbed to 73% and is in 2016/2017, 74.8%. The Council will continue to monitor this going forward.

7.16 With regard to unemployment, this has fallen below the pre-recession figure in 2007 of 3200 to 2500 (September 2017).

7.17 Though it is difficult to monitor because not all applicants state the amount of new employment created on planning applications, it is one of the barometers that the Council can use to assess whether the industrial estates are contributing to employment across the District. It would appear as if 59 full time jobs are expected to be created through the granting of permission on land on the industrial estates, this is an improvement on 2016/2017 when the number was only 2.

7.18 Overall the amount of square meterage of floor space granted permission in 2017/2018 was 17850.5. This is the first year this has been monitored but it would appear to be an indicator of positive growth on the estates and will need, through monitoring to be translated into what is actually delivered on the ground.

7.19 To establish the likely future need for employment land the Council maintains a monitoring programme of the main employment sites located in the towns and large villages. That Employment Land Study assesses the take-up of sites and has been used to inform the local plan proposals. Updates will be posted on the Councils` website.

7.20 Set out below is a table showing the underdeveloped capacity of the Employment sites in the District.

Underdeveloped Capacity of Employment Sites in the Towns (October 2017)

Town	Gross Serviced Area (ha)	Allocated Un-serviced Area (ha)	Vacant Plots ha.	Vacant Units (sqm)	Vacant plots	Vacant units
Alford	7.275	0	1.3	125	3	1*
Binbrook	0.26	0	0	0	0	0
Coningsby			0		0	4
Holton le Clay	7.9	0	0	0	0	
Horncastle		2.4	0.98			
Louth	88	0	12.66	2900	26	16
Louth (west of A16)	22	0	9.9	0	1	0
Manby	23.3	0	0	0	0	0
Mablethorpe	14*	0	4.5	550	16	5
N. Somercotes	0.62	0	0.015			
Skegness,Wainfleet Road	28.4	32.4	0	2280	8	32
Skegness, Burgh Rd	0	0	9.5		0	0
Spilsby	7.5	3	0.34	435	1	3
Total		**37.8**	**39.195**	**6290**	**55**	**55**

7.21 With regard to inland tourism, once again it is difficult to monitor through planning submissions because not all applicants fill in employment details on planning applications, but in 2017/2018 there were 30 planning applications granted for inland tourism, mostly relating to holiday accommodation, an increase from 2016/2017 by 2. But out of the 30 applications, applicants only declared 14 new full time jobs and 7 part time jobs. This too was an increase from 2016/2017 when only 8 and 3 respectively were declared.

7.22 In 2016 the Council commissioned a STEAM report for the Visitor Economy of the Lincolnshire Wolds. This report will be produced yearly and it allows the Council to monitor the economic impact of tourism in that area of the District. The key headlines from the report are as follows and they will now be built into the Authority Monitoring Report;

- 3438m tourism visits
- 867 stays in local accommodation
- 113m day visits
- 2433 full time jobs supported by the visitor economy
- £166.58m generated to the local economy of the Wolds

7.23 **Town Centres** – Overall, it would appear as if the town centres of the District are functioning in a retail sense adequately. This may be largely due to a disproportionately high number of independent retailers when compared to regional and national averages. For example Louth has 81.6% independent retailers compared to regional = 51.9% and national = 41.6%. East Lindsey's average town centre vacancy rate for March 2018 is 4.75% - this compares favourably with both regional and national rates - latest data from Apr 2018 = 8.8% and 9.2% respectively. Currently, Louth has the best performing town centre (3.09% vacancy rate) and Spilsby has the worst performing town centre (10.96% vacancy rate) in the District, all the other town centres monitored perform well when compared to national averages. In 2018/2019 Coningsby/Tattershall and Sutton will be added to the monitoring regime.

8.0 THE COAST

8.1 Because of its role, size and importance in terms of the economy of the District and the fact that the Coast is covered by Chapter 10 in the Local Plan, it is important to monitor it separately. This will ensure that the policies in the Local Plan do not have a detrimental effect on this area of the District. The Coast is covered in policies SP17, SP18, SP19, SP20 and SP21 in the Plan.

8.2 **Housing** – The new build market in the Coast still continues to be quite slow in terms of delivery, though there appears to be a relatively good supply of completions, as set out above in Section 6, this is mainly from two sites in Skegness, one of which is 100% affordable housing. There are still sites, particularly in Chapel St Leonards, Ingoldmells and Sutton that have had permission for many years and are still not coming forward.

8.3 The identified housing need set out in the Local Plan was 735 homes over the plan period, that equates to 49 homes per year. Existing commitments identified in the Local Plan were 1257, the table below sets out the details concerning housing delivery – note that in 2017/2018 the planning permissions granted exceed the identified need. The second table demonstrates that the oversupply of housing to the identified need to meet the formation of new households is still increasing;

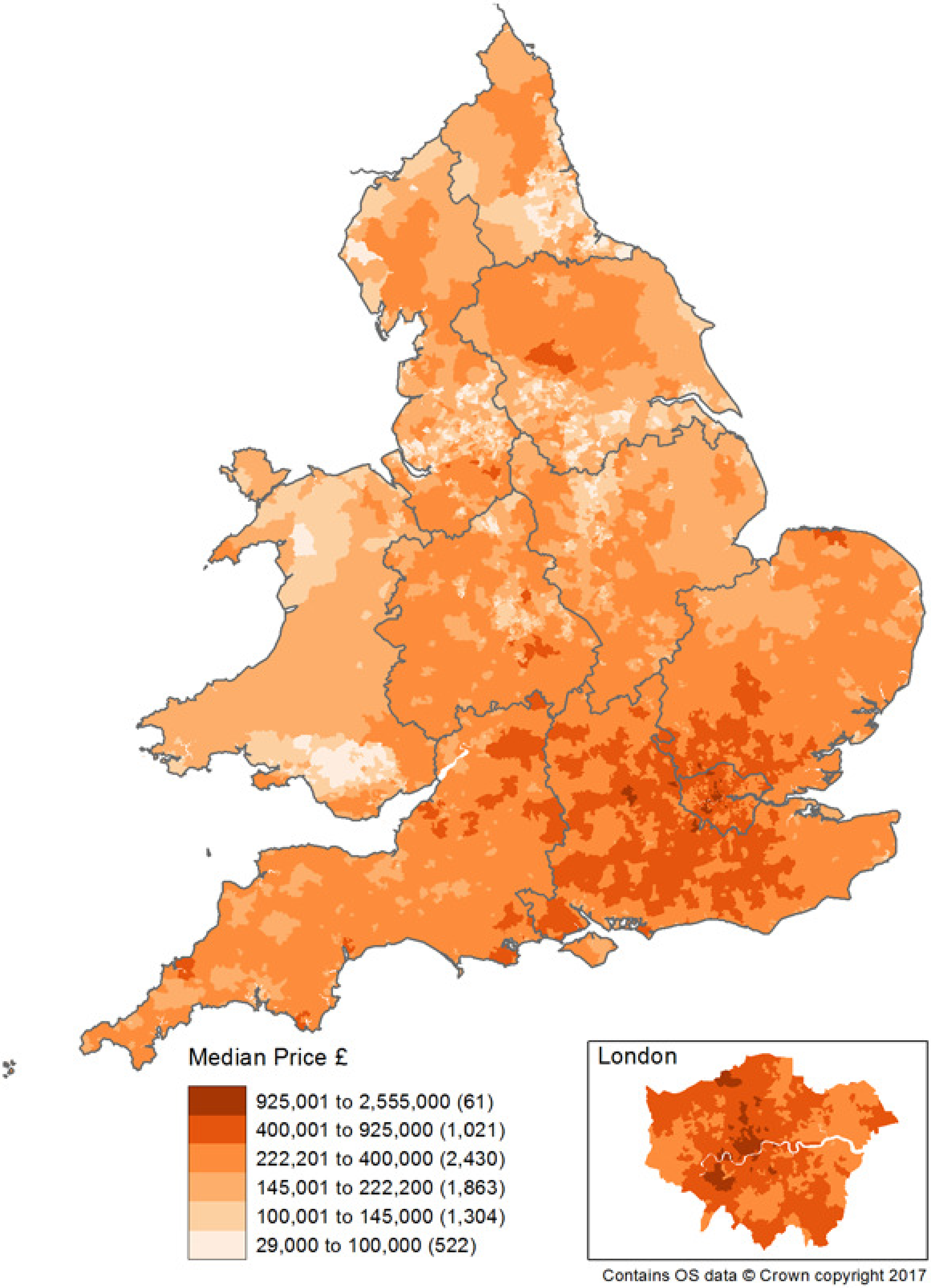
Year	Homes granted permission	Houses Completed	% over or under the 49 per year identified need
2016/2017	48	58	1% under
2017/2018	56	142	14% over

Year	Completions	Commitments	Total need 14 years 49 per year	shortfall/oversupply	%oversupply
2016/2017		1257	735	522	42%
2017/2018	142	1032	686	346	34%
2018/2019			637		
2019/2020			588		
2020/2021			539		
2021/2022			490		
2022/2023			441		
2023/2024			392		

2024/2025			343		
2025/2026			294		
2026/2027			245		
2027/2028			196		
2028/2029			147		
2029/2030			98		
2030/2031			49		
Total					

8.4 Out of those 56 homes granted permission in 2017/2018, 12 were conversions/change of use and 22 were on brownfield land. One of the key indicators of impact on the housing market is how the market is performing in terms of price rises. A significant increase in prices would be an indicator of a shortage of supply in the market.

8.5 Set out below is a map for all the UK showing the median price paid for all dwellings. It is possible to see from this map that East Lindsey falls mainly in the bottom three bands with areas of the coast falling in the £100K to £145K band. Overall in terms of house price indicators it would appear as if the policy of bringing forward existing commitments is having a minimum effect. This does have to be countered with the factor that permissions are still to a degree being granted and these will be feeding into the housing market. Overall house prices on the Coast are 82% less than the national average of £223,257, there have been some rises in prices but these cannot be said to be unique to the Coast and inland areas have also seen some rises. Appendix A sets out house prices and provides further analysis.


Median Price £
925,001 to 2,555,000 (61)
400,001 to 925,000 (1,021)
222,201 to 400,000 (2,430)
145,001 to 222,200 (1,863)
100,001 to 145,000 (1,304)
29,000 to 100,000 (522)
London
Contains OS data © Crown copyright 2017

8.6 **Employment/Tourism** – There are a number of factors for the Coastal Zone that are monitored through the analysis of planning applications. These are listed in the table below, with their percentage change from 2016/2017;

Type of Monitoring	2016/17	2017/18	% Change
No of hotels granted pp for change of use to something else (coast)	4	1	-300%
No of hotels granted pp (coast)	2	1	-100%
No of caravan sites granted permission (new)	4	5	20%
No of caravans granted permission (net)	666	1838	64%
No of full time jobs on caravan sites		16	
No of part time jobs on caravan sites		8	
No of caravan sites granted permission with 20 yr occupancy	1	1	0%
No of holiday cottages granted permission	12	6	-100%
No of new businesses granted pp on the coast	12	2	-500%
No of proposed jobs created as on apps full time	230	27	-752%
No of proposed jobs created as on apps part time	27	6	-350%

8.7 Once again not all applicants state how much employment their development is going to create so it is difficult to make an assessment against this factor. In 2016/2017 the jobs expected to be created figure was skewed because it factored in the Premier Inn at Skegness which is a high employer. There was a marked increase in the net number of caravans in 2017/2018 but once again this figure has been skewed by one site, Hardy’s Animal Farm at Ingoldmells. The number of businesses created was down along with the number of holiday cottages, but having less hotel losses is a positive. With regard to the jobs expected to be created translating to actual creation, work on the Premier Inn in Skegness has commenced.

8.8 Alongside monitoring planning applications the Council has commissioned a STEAM report for the Coastal Zone examining the visitor economy. This will give the Council a baseline of economic impact within this sector from which to measure from. This document is available on the Council`s website. Examining this document it shows that overall the coastal economy appears to be growing positively with an increase in visitor numbers, visitor days, employment and economic impact.

8.9 The STEAM report analyses economic impact across sectors and all of them since 2015 have increased. These sectors are accommodation, food and drink, recreation, shopping, transport, direct revenue, direct expenditure and indirect expenditure. However, this does not quite correlate to the sectorial distribution of employment, though overall it is up for full time employees, the accommodation sector saw a small decrease in numbers. The overall average change in employment numbers across the year was 4.6%, compared to -1.6% in 2016.

8.10 The market share within the tourism economy is of particular interest because of the large difference between the serviced and non-serviced holiday accommodation and the link with direct supported employment. This enables a clearer picture to emerge around employment and share of the market with regard to holiday accommodation.

8.11 Direct employment is slightly down from 2015. What is interesting about the direct employment figures is, staying with friends has a greater share of the direct employment market than either the non-serviced or serviced holiday accommodation. Also the difference between non-serviced and serviced accommodation is not as large as you would have expected given the non-serviced accommodation has a 90% share of the market. This is supported by the information from planning applications, though it is not complete, serviced accommodation does appear to support more employment. Therefore continued positive support for serviced holiday accommodation could significantly assist in supporting direct employment.

8.11 **Conclusion** – Overall the economy of the Coast including the tourism economy appears at this stage to be not being affected by policies within the Local Plan. This monitoring will continue and if possible new indicators will be added so that the picture of the Coast is as robust as possible.

9.0 SIGNIFICANT EFFECT/CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Set out below are the Local Plan monitoring indicators which cover significant or contextual effects across policies.

DISTRICT WIDE INDICATORS	Key Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source	Time To be assessed	2016/2017 Outcome	
POLICIES SP23, SP24, SP25 - Is the condition and quality of SSSI's being protected and enhanced?	Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	52.6% 2016	Increase	Natural England	Natural England assesses the condition of all SSSIs as part of a six year cycle. This will be reported on when Natural England produce new results.	2017 - 53.7% of the District`s SSSI`s are in a favourable condition – a marginal rise from 2016.	😐
POLICIES SP3, SP9, SP10, SP11 - Are the districts historic buildings features and archaeology being protected and enhanced?	Number of listed buildings on English Heritages, Heritage At Risk Register	Baseline - 2016 there were: 9 buildings, 10 places of worship, 23 archaeolo gy sites and 7 conservati on areas regarded as at risk	Decrease	Historic England	Yearly – the numbers start to increase – then the Council will need to assess why and consider some remediation action - Strengthen the approach taken by development management, along with considering the need for additional guidance to support the	In 2017 buildings, archaeology sites and conservation areas were the same with an increase to 11 of listed places of worship.	😐

					application of the policy		
POLICIES SP10, SP22, SP27 - Are levels of emissions produced by households and businesses within the district reducing?	**District Emissions from commercial and domestic sources**	**975.3 kt Co2 (2012)**	**Decrease**	**Department of Energy and Climate Change**	**DEFRA publishes information concerning emissions This will be reported on when as and when DEFRA produce new results.**	**849.9 kt Co2 (2015) – all categories, transport, domestic and industry have gone down slightly.**	
POLICIES SP3, SP10, SP26, and SP28 - Are measures to increase recreational opportunities helping deliver more active lifestyles across the District?	**Levels of participation in sport and recreation**	**Baseline – 26.5%**	**Increase**	**Sport England Active People Survey 10 2015/2016 Whole District all ages above 16 and all sports – 30 mins moderate exercise**	**Yearly – If the number starts to decline then the Council will need to consider working with the Trust that manages its Sport and Leisure facilities to ascertain if there is a remediation required.**	**Will be reported on when Sport England produce their next report**	
POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10	**Patronage at District**	**Total number of entrances**	**Maintain /increase**	**Yearly**	**Office of Rail Regulation which**	**Total Number of entrances and exits in 2015/2016**	

– COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?	**rail stations.**	**and exits in 2014/2015 351,134 in Skegness 58,578 in Wainfleet 166 in Havenhouse 284 in Thorpe Culvert**			**publishes the data yearly**	**354,070 in Skegness 53,888 in Wainfleet 162 in Havenhouse 286 in Thorpe Culvert**	
COMMENT - Skegness has seen an increase in usage of 0.9% with a decrease of usage at Wainfleet and slight decrease at Havenhouse. The situation has remained the same at the present time with no major losses of use. The increase in usage at Skegness could relate to an increase in tourist coming to the coast.							
POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?	**Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service**	**21.28% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016) 29.08% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)**	**Maintain /Increase**	**Yearly**	**District facilities survey**	**Nil loss for 2017/18**	☺

POLICIES SP13, SP14, POLICIES IN CHAPTER 10 - Are town centres seeing increased levels of vitality and viability?	**Vacancy rates in town centres.**	**Number of retail ground floor units not being used as a proportion of the total number of ground floor businesses March 2015 Louth – 8.22% Mablethorpe – 1.48% Skegness – 4.23% Horncastle – 4.76% Spilsby – 14.93% Alford – 6.15%**	**Decrease**	**ELDC Economic Development team to monitor situation**	**Yearly – If vacancy rates increase then the Council will need to consider whether there is any remediation action required.**	**As At March 2018 the vacancy rates were as follows; Louth –3.09% Mablethorpe – 5.47% Skegness – 3.24% Horncastle – 5.65% Spilsby – 10.96% Alford – 6.02% See comment below**	 

Comment –Since 2016 all the towns except Mablethorpe seem to have gone down in regard to vacancy rates, though in Alford and Spilsby it is still high with Spilsby higher than the national average.

POLICIES SP13, SP15, CHAPTER 10 - Generic District Wide Employment	**Is the number of businesses across the District increasing?**	**Baseline 2016 Total Local Units – 6415 Micro (0-9) – 5420 Small (10-49) – 870 Medium (50-249) – 120 Large (250+) – 5**	**Increase**	**Nomis (Official Labour Market Statistics)**	**Yearly**	**2017 results; Micro – 5460 Small – 865 Medium – 120 Large – 5 Total – 6450**	☺
	Is the number of economically active people in the District declining?	**Total economically inactive people – 18,200 Want a job 6,600**	**Decrease in inactivity**			**2017 Total inactive – 19,100, want a job 5,600**	☹
		Total economically active – 57,200	**increase in activity**			**2017 Total economically active – 59,100**	☺

Comment – It would appear as if the number of local businesses has risen, though the number of small business has fallen, made up by a rise in the number of micro businesses. Medium and large business numbers have remained constant.

Whilst the number of economically active people has risen the number has not been balanced by a decline in the numbers of inactive people, though the numbers wanting a job have fallen. This could indicate a continuing rise in the retirement population with a good uptake of employment.

10.0 POLICY MONITORING INDICATORS

Set out below are the monitoring indicators for each individual policy in the emerging Local Plan.

Policy No SP1	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
A Sustainable pattern of places	Due to the nature of this policy monitoring is not possible however the policy will be amended if required during the plan review period.	N/A	N/A	Yearly through an assessment of services and facilities in the settlements.	No management action required unless there is a notable decline in services and facilities in the settlements – consideration should be considered if more growth could prevent or halt the decline.	There were no major losses of services and facilities in 2016/2017. In 2017/18 there were three facilities lost a chapel, a petrol filling station and a preschool facility	☺
Comment – the losses in 2017/18 were small with only three facilities lost, a chapel at South Elkington, a petrol filling station at Scamblesby and a preschool facility in Marshchapel. There were no gains of services and facilities.							

Policy No SP2	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Sustainable Development	Is the Council working pro-actively with applicants?	Number of pre-application decisions made	Increase instances of pre application engagement.	Yearly	Further promote pre-application engagement along with	The number decreased to 467 in 2017/2018, this will	☹

		Number of planning refusals where pre-application advice was given.	**Baseline 525 (2016) - start of monitoring will be 2016/2017**		**improving the effectiveness of the advice given through wider Council service involvement.**	**continue to be monitored and the management action implemented if it falls further**	
Sustainable development	**Are applications being granted contrary to policy? And if so which policies.**	**Number of applications being granted contrary to policy.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2017/2018 when the Local Plan carries weight**	**Yearly**	**Report to be sent to Executive board yearly showing the number of instances where permission has been granted contrary to policy, why and which policies are effected.**	**This will start in 2017/2018 when the Local Plan starts to carry weight**	
Sustainable development	**Has there been an increase in services and facilities in the Medium and Small villages due to an increase in housing from Policy SP4**	**Increase in services and facilities in medium and small villages**	**Monitoring will start in 2018/19 when the Local Plan carries weight**	**Yearly**	**This will assist in policy making in the review of the Local Plan as to whether the policy SP4 is creating more sustainable places**	**This will start in 2017/2018 when the Local Plan starts to carry weight**	
Comment – the final indicator in this section is proposed as new in order to monitor policy SP4 in terms of its success in forming more sustainable places with regard to the medium and small villages.							

Policy No SP3	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	**Is the housing trajectory being met?**	**Number of completions in line with those shown in any given year within the trajectory**	**2017/18 – 565 2018 – 31 - 558**	**Half - yearly**	**All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not coming forward then consideration will be given to further site allocations to ensure supply is maintained. This will be monitored monthly with the number of completions and planning permissions added onto the Councils position statement which will be**	**2017/2018 – 461 a shortfall of 104 A marked improvement to 2016/2017 with an additional 105 homes completed**	☹ **and** ☺
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	**Is the number of houses granted on windfall sites declining compared to allocated sites as the allocated sites come forward for delivery**	**No of houses granted permission on windfall sites compared to allocated sites**	**The amount should decrease Baseline is 2016/2017 before the examination of the Local Plan – 1051 homes on windfall land = 68% of the number of homes granted on allocated land which was 492**	**Yearly**		**937 homes granted on windfall sites which is 66% of the number granted on allocated sites. A slight decrease on 2016/2017**	☺

					published half yearly on the Councils website. Population evidence will be gathered when ONS produce new data. A full update of the SHMA will take place in leading up to the point of the review of the Plan.		
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	**Does the Council have a 5 year supply of land**	**Assessment of permissions**	**Baseline is a 5 year supply plus a 5% buffer**	**Yearly**	**Consideration will have to be given to releasing more land for development and the presumption in favour of housing development will weigh in favour against other material considerations**	**2017/2018 – 6.97 years supply**	☺
Comment – Given the modifications in the local plan at examination, it is proposed to change the windfall monitoring target to the % of windfall to the total number of houses granted on allocated sites each year. Theoretically, this figure should decrease as the housing allocations are taken up.							

Policy No SP4	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Housing in medium and small villages	If brownfield sites come forward are they being developed in line with the policy criteria?	Number of homes being brought forward. Baseline is 26 from 2016/2017	Monitoring will start – 2017/2018	Yearly	This ties in with the yearly survey of services and facilities and a report will be produced. If there is a notable decline in services and facilities in the medium and small settlements – consideration should be considered if more growth could prevent or halt the decline or has there been housing development through the policy and decline is still occurring.	Number of homes – 15. Monitoring against policy criteria will commence in 2017/18 when the Local Plan carries weight.	😐

Policy No SP5	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	

Specialised Housing for Older Persons	**Is the policy bringing forward and encouraging housing for older persons**	**Number of homes being brought forward – Baseline is now 68 from 2016/2017 This number should increase**	**Monitoring will start – 2017/2018**	**Yearly**	**If the relevant development has not come forward during the first four years of the Plan then the wording of the policy will need to be reassessed to ensure it is positive enough to encourage housing for older persons, new wording can then be added into the 5 year review of the Plan.**	**No housing for older persons was given permission in 2017/18 but there were a number of enquiries that might start coming forward from 2018.**	

Policy No SP6	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Neighbourhood Planning	**Are communities wanting to get more involved with the planning of their area?**	**The take up of Neighbourhood Plans and those passing through referendum will be reported through the Authorities**	**N/A**	**Yearly**	**Closer working and engagement with Local communities to help them through the neighbourhood planning process.**	**No new communities came forward with regard to undertaking a neighbourhood plan. Though Holton Le Clay submitted their plan in**	

		Monitoring Report.				**January 2018 for its publication consultation**	

Policy No SP7	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Affordable and Low Cost Housing	**Is the need for affordable housing in the District being addressed?**	**Number of affordable homes being delivered.**	**Total target in the Local Plan for the plan period was 2825 or 193 for 2017/18 and then 188 per year**	**Half yearly**	**Strengthen the approach taken by development management, along with considering the need for additional guidance to support the application of the policy.** **Review the viability implications of affordable housing provision on sites as part of the update to the Economic Viability Assessment.**	**287 affordable homes were given permission in 2017/2018, this is a decrease from the previous year but still above the target.** **In total there were 170 actually built, this means a small undersupply of 23 homes**	
Affordable and Low Cost Housing	**Is the District effectively protecting the**	**Developments resulting in a net loss of**	**No net loss in affordable housing**	**Half yearly**	**No management action**	**There were no permissions given resulting**	

	existing stock of quality affordable homes?	**affordable housing.**			**required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**in a net loss of affordable housing.**	
Affordable and Low Cost Housing	**Are developers reducing the amount of affordable housing on applications**	**Developments resulting in less affordable housing than the policy criteria sets out**	**Monitor**	**Yearly**	**Assess the need for an updated viability assessment and amended policy**	**New criteria to enable management of the policy to start from 2018/2019**	

Policy No SP8	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Rural exceptions	**Are affordable homes being delivered in appropriate locations?**	**Number of schemes permitted that support the policy**	**No target**	**Half yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**There were no permissions granted on rural exception sites.**	😐

Policy No SP9	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Single Plot Exceptions	Are affordable homes being delivered in appropriate locations?	Number of homes permitted through use of the policy	No target	Half yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	1 dwelling was given permission in 2017/2018 in the Coast.	
Single Plot Exceptions	Are applications being made under the terms of the policy?	Number of applications received	No target	Half yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	The application submitted did comply fully with the policy criteria.	

Policy No SP10	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Design	**Is development being brought forward on brown field sites?**	**% of dwellings approved on brown field sites against the overall total granted.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2017/2018**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**There were 94 homes granted on brownfield land across the District, this is 7% of the total granted.**	😐
Design	**Is on site open space being provided on sites over 1 ha?**	**Number of hectares provided of open space.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017, the baseline is 10.38 hectares**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If open space is not coming forward in line with the policy then the reasons will be analysed to consider if other policy options could be brought forward.**	**Planning permission was given on 3 sites which are going to bring forward 3.73 hectares of open space in the District. This is a decrease on 2016/17.**	😐

Policy No SP11	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Historic Environment	Are the historical assets of East Lindsey being afforded the necessary level of protection required?	The number of heritage assets recognised as 'at-risk'.	No net increase in the number of heritage assets on the at risk register produced by Historic England.	See above in contextual indicators	See above in contextual indicators	See above in contextual indicators	See above in contextual indicators

Policy No SP12	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	Are the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople being met?	Meeting the requirements set within the 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment or as reviewed	Provision of 10 permanent pitches and 20 Transit pitches	Yearly	Carry out an update to the 2016 GTAA in 2020 ready for the 5 year review – if necessary review land supply and seek further sites to allocate.	Planning permission was granted for 18 transit pitches at a site off the Burgh By Pass in January 2018. 11 permanent pitches on a site on Brackenborough	☺

						Road and 7 transit pitches on a site on the Mablethorpe Industrial Estate have been included as allocations in the Local Plan and work has commenced to bring them forward.	

Policy No SP13	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Inland Employment	Is employment accommodation suitable to business needs?	Vacancies on industrial estates inland has decreased	Reduction in vacancy rates for units and plots on recognised industrial estates in the main towns. Baseline Vacant Units 2017/18 Alford – 1 Coningsby/Tattershall – 4 Horncastle – 0 Mablethorpe - 5 Louth – 16 Skegness - 32 Spilsby – 3	Yearly	Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of industrial uses.	2017/2018 Monitoring commencing 2018/2019 in line with Local Plan allocations being confirmed.	😐

			Vacant Plots **Alford – 1.3** **Coningsby – 0** **Horncastle – 0.98** **Mablethorpe – 4.5** **Louth – 12.66** **Spilsby – 0.34** **Skegness – 9.5**				

Policy No SP14	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	**Are the town shopping centres being afforded the necessary level of protection?**	**Vacancies within primary shopping frontages**	**Reduction in the number of vacancies within the primary shopping frontages**	**Yearly**	**Yearly Employment Land Review will assist in providing information and vacancy monitoring of the town centres and the yearly survey of services and facilities across the settlements.** **Look to potentially strengthen development management**	**See information in contextual monitoring**	**See information in contextual monitoring**
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	**Are community and local facilities being afforded the necessary protection required?**	**Number of community/local facilities recognised as having been lost**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017 with the starting figure being in the Settlement Hierarchy Points Table 2016.**	**Yearly**		**There were no major losses of services and facilities in 2016/2017. In 2017/18 there were three facilities lost a chapel, a petrol filling**	☺

					resistance to proposals resulting in the loss of retail uses. **Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of retail and industrial uses.**	**station and a preschool facility**	
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	**Are the Coastal town centres being protected from an over dominance of tourist activities?**	**Number of applications approved for amusement centres outside the identified area within the Settlement Proposal DPD.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**		**Nil**	☺
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	**Are the District's Industrial sites being protected from dilution with other uses being granted permission?**	**Loss of industrial sites to other uses apart from industrial**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**		**See comment below**	
Comment – It is recommended that the indicator on loss of industrial sites to other uses be removed because of the changes to the Town Centre and Shopping and Employment policies to allow other uses on the Louth Industrial estate. It is this industrial estate that will warrant more intensive monitoring to see what impact the change to policy is going to have. Therefore from 2018/19 it is recommended to amend the indicator for just the Louth Industrial Estate. It will be neutral indicator because an increase in different uses on the estate could mean it is a more cohesive place in terms of community cohesion and it is more economically viable. The negative of any changes could be an undermining of employment on the estate.							

Policy No SP15	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Widening the Inland Tourism and	**Is the Districts Inland Tourism and**	**Number of application approved for tourism/leisure**	**Baseline - monitoring will start –**	**Yearly**	**No management action required.**	**There were 30 applications approved for tourism/leisure**	☺

Leisure Economy	**Leisure Economy being widened?**	**purposes (including accommodation)**	**2016/2017 – baseline 28 applications with 8 full time jobs and 3 part time**		**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**purposes with 14 full time and 7 part time jobs created.**	

Policy No SP16	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
SP16 Inland Flood Risk	**Is development being directed to areas of low flood risk?**	**Number of applications approved within flood zones 2 and 3 contrary to policy.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development management and Members**	**2017/2018 no applications were approved contrary to policy**	☺

					to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.		

Policy No SP17	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
SP17 Coastal East Lindsey	**Is development being directed to areas of lowest risk along the coast? Is the policy being adhered to?**	**Number of open market houses built within the Coastal Hazard Zones**	**Baseline target 1257 houses.** **31 homes granted in 2016/17 out of which 10 were change of use**	**Yearly**	**Review of the reasons permission is being given out of conformity with the policy and consideration will be given to provide training to officers and Members on national policy and flood risk.**	**There were 56 additional dwellings granted permission in the coastal zone. Out of these at least 12 were changes of uses with the rest being open market dwellings.**	☹
Comment – More homes were granted than the identified need to meet the formation of new households on the Coast, what this means for the longer term is that the oversupply of housing will continue to outweigh the need in the Coastal Zone and thus there will be no requirement to allocate any housing in the review of the Local Plan.							

Policy No SP18	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Coastal Housing	**Are the existing commitments**	**Number of completions in**	**Baseline target 1257 houses**	**Yearly**	**All those with planning permission will**	**In 2017/18 there were 142**	☺

	in the coast being built out?	**the Coastal Zone**	**In 2016/17 there were 58 completions in the Coastal Zone**		**be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not coming forward then consideration will be given to further site allocations to ensure supply is maintained. This will be monitored monthly with the number of completions and planning permissions added onto the Councils position statement which will be published half yearly on the Councils website. This will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.**	**completions in the Coastal Zone though the vast majority of them were on two sites in Skegness, one of which is 100% affordable. It is an improvement on the previous year**	
Coastal Housing	**Is housing being developed on brownfield sites in the**	**Number of houses being given planning permission**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring**	**In 2017/2018 there were 22 homes approved on**	☺

	coastal towns, large and medium villages within policy criteria?		**Baseline is nil for 2016/2017**		**Report. The monitoring will be fed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.**	**brownfield land**	
Coastal Housing	**Is affordable housing being brought forward in the coast?**	**Number of affordable housings being granted permission**	**Baseline – 2016 - 348**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. The monitoring will be fed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group**	**In 2017/18 no affordable houses were approved but 101 were actually built**	 
Coastal Housing	**Is the housing market of the Coast growing or declining? Is demand increasing to outstrip supply?**	**House prices monitoring Housing register numbers monitoring Housing sales monitoring**	**Baseline for this indicator see Appendix A**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. The monitoring will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group. A change in the housing market so that prices are rising along with sales and numbers on the register could indicate growth in the housing market, coupled with an increase**	**See Appendix A for the results of this indicator.**	

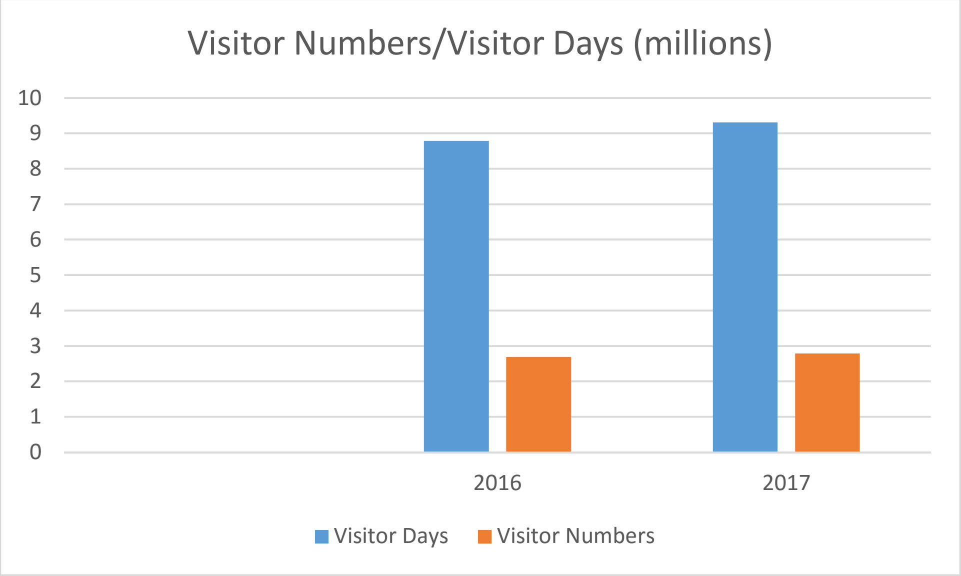
					in the build out rate of existing commitments. The Housing Working Group will make recommendations to the Planning Policy Committee on policy adjustments around housing allocations.		

Policy No SP19	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Holiday Accommodation	**How many hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation permissions are being granted?**	**Number granted permission and number of losses granted permission**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017** **Planning permission granted for 2 with a net loss of 2**	**Yearly**	**If the losses of accommodation increase then an analysis will be undertaken to see the reasons why and can policy address this. The Council carry out a bi annual flyover of the coast to assess the numbers of caravans being developed and in place – monitoring will take place of the use of the**	**The net loss in 2017/18 is nil with 1 hotel being given permission and 1 hotel being lost by permission**	☺
Holiday Accommodation	**How many bed losses of hotels and bed and**	**No of beds in serviced holiday accommodation**	**Baseline from the 2015 STEAM report for**	**Yearly**		**The number of serviced beds available in serviced**	☹

	breakfast accommodation?	**n available in the Coast**	**the Coast - 4594**		**occupancy condition and if it is not being used appropriately then development management action will be taken and training for members.**	**accommodation has fallen slightly to 4265, this was a loss of 329 in 2015 and 86 in 2016.**	
Holiday Accommodation	**Are the numbers of caravans increasing in the Coastal Zone?**	**Number of caravans and caravan sites.** **Total number of caravans/chalets/touring caravans and tents**	**Baseline from the STEAM report for the Coast - 40434** **In 2016/17 - There were four new caravan sites granted planning permission. With these sites and extensions to sites the net total increase in the number of caravans was 666 units**	**Yearly**		**In 2017/18 there were 5 sites granted permission with a net increase of 1838 caravans** **989 of the units were granted on 1 site Hardy`s Animal Farm** **If this application is removed then the number of applications remains static from 2016/17 but there is a net increase in caravans of 183 with the number granted being 849**	

Holiday Accommodation	**Is the numbers of self-contained holiday cottages increasing to provide choice in the market**	**No of beds in non-serviced holiday accommodation available in the coast – self catering** **No of holiday cottages granted permission**	**Baseline from the STEAM report – 12276** **2016/17 - There were 12 holiday cottages granted planning permission**	**Yearly**		**The number of self-catering beds available fell slightly to 12184** **2017/2018 – There were 6 holiday cottages granted planning permission**	😐 ☹️
Holiday Accommodation	**Is the distribution between Serviced and Non Serviced accommodation changing, is the serviced accommodation increasing to provide choice in the market?**	**% share of each type of accommodation**	**Baseline from the STEAM report –** **Serviced accommodation = 44%** **Non serviced accommodation = 56%**	**Yearly**		**STEAM report baseline** **Serviced accommodation = 44%** **Non serviced accommodation = 56%**	😐

Policy No SP20	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Visitor Economy	**Are the numbers of visitors increasing to the coast,**	**Total number of visitors to the Coast and visitor days**	**Baseline – STEAM report for the Coast total visitor days 2016 – 8.791m** **Total visitors – 2.696m**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. The monitoring will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group and the Caravan Working Group of the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan.**	**2017 – 9.311m visitor days and 2.796m visitors**	☺
Visitor Economy	**Is visitor expenditure increasing whilst they are in the coast?**	**Direct visitor expenditure**	**Baseline STEAM report 2016 – total expenditure - £336.72m**	**Yearly**		**Expenditure in 2017 - £365.14**	☺
Visitor Economy	**Is the numbers of people directly employed in the visitor economy increasing?**	**Direct Employment figures**	**Baseline 2016 STEAM report – 4610** **Serviced – 1320** **Non serviced – 2746**	**Yearly**		**Total 2017 STEAM report 4790** **Serviced – 1298** **Non serviced – 2931**	☺ 😐

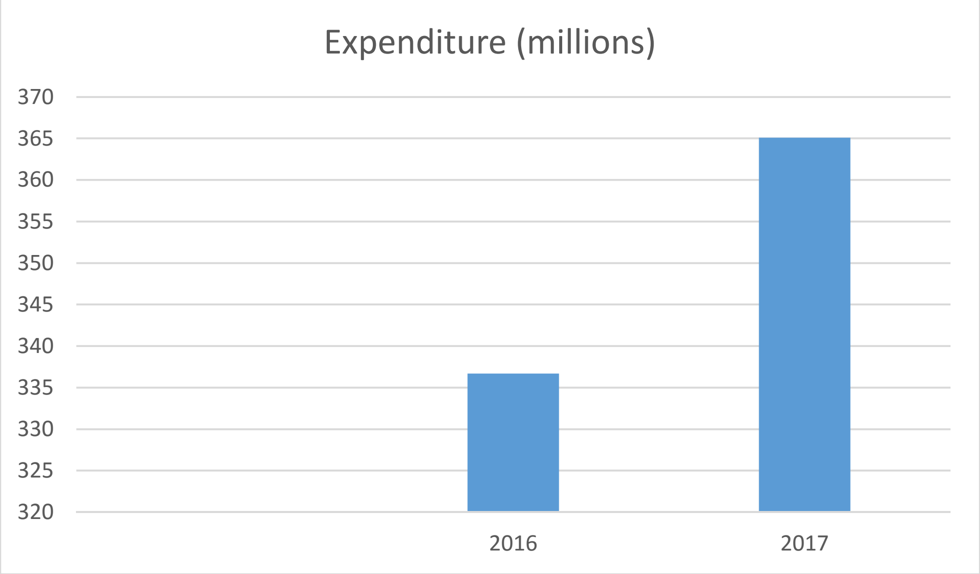


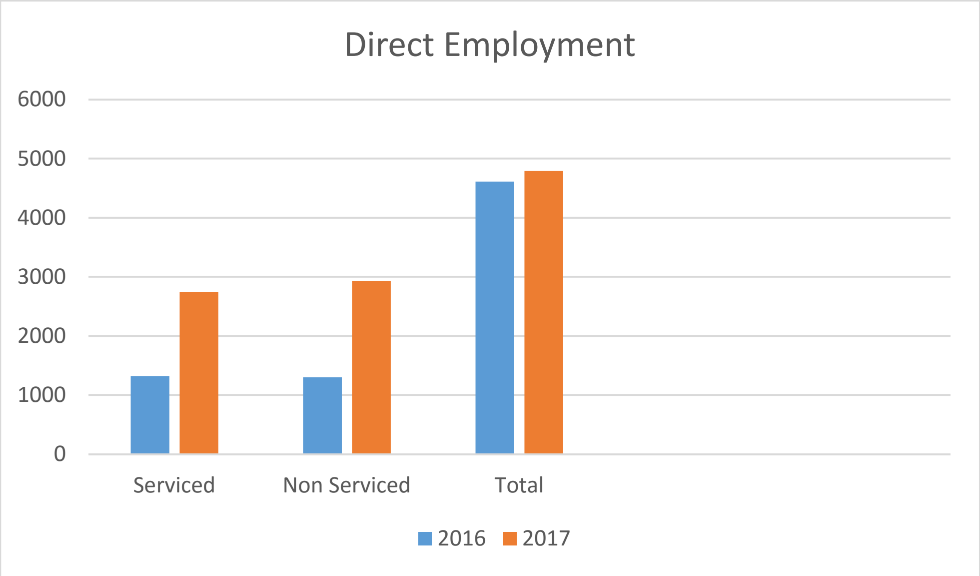
Comment – Overall the coastal economy appears to be growing positively with an increase in expenditure and visitor numbers.

Added into the monitoring is the distribution of the market share between serviced and non-serviced holiday accommodation and directing supported employment. This enables a clearer picture to emerge around employment and share of the market with regard to holiday accommodation.

Direct employment is slightly up from 2016. Also the difference between direct employment numbers of non-serviced and serviced accommodation is not as large as you would have expected given the non-serviced accommodation has a 90% share of the market.

Therefore continued support for serviced holiday accommodation could assist in supporting direct employment.


Expenditure (millions)
370
365
360
355
350
345
340
335
330
325
320
2016
2017


Direct Employment
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Serviced
Non Serviced
Total
2016
2017

Policy No SP21	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Coastal Employment	**How many planning applications are being granted for employment uses along the coast (excluding caravan sites) – are they being positively supported?**	**Number of businesses being given planning permission increases throughout the plan period**	**Baseline - monitoring 2016/2017 when the number of new businesses granted planning permission on the coast was 14 – these were to create 230 full time jobs and 27 part time jobs. 76 of those jobs are in connection with the Premier Inn at Skegness.**	**Yearly – links with the reporting of the Economic Action Plan.**	**Yearly**	**There were as far as can be seen 2 new businesses granted permission on the coast showing the creation of 27 full time jobs and 6 part time jobs.**	☹
Comment – The above indicator only shows new businesses that required planning permission and does not reflect the overall growth in new business on the coast, which it is not possible to monitor.							
Coastal Employment	**Is employment accommodation suitable to business needs?**	**Vacancies on industrial estates inland has decreased**	**Reduction in vacancy rates of units and plots on recognised**	**Yearly**	**Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way**	**For 2017/18 the vacancy rates were as follows;**	

			industrial estates in the main towns. Baseline 2017/2018 – a comprehensive survey has been undertaken to establish the baseline		of enhancing the viability of industrial uses. Mablethorpe has a project in the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan – implement the findings of that project.	Mablethorpe – Vacant units -5 Vacant plots – 16 Skegness - Vacant units – 32 Vacant plots - 8	

Policy No SP22	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Transport and Accessibility	Are new developments increasing the issue of isolation?	Number of applications granted in medium and small villages granted contrary to the policy.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2018/2019 with the new amended policy SP4. The baseline is 119 and it would be expected that this figure will reduce as the new policy takes effect supporting only small	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If the number of applications granted contrary to policy is shown to be rising then training will be	To commence from 2018/2019	

			scale (no more than 2) infill frontage development		**provided around the key issue of sustainability for all relevant officers and Members. It will also be included as a mandatory part of the yearly training for Planning and Policy Committee Members.**		

Policy No SP23	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Landscape	**Is the Wolds AONB being protected and enhanced?**	**Number of permissions for major developments within and around the AONB**	**No permissions granted for major development proposals within the AONB contrary to national statutory advice.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Work with The Lincolnshire Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Advisory Committee**	**There were no major applications approved in the Wolds AONB during the period.**	☺

Policy No SP24	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Is the condition and quality of natural environment being protected and enhanced?	Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase from baseline of 54.6% (2016)	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	2017 - 53.7% of the District`s SSSI`s are in a favourable condition – a marginal rise from 2016.	
Biodiversity and Geodiversity		Percentage of Ancient Woodland lost to development	Target - 0% Baseline amount of woodland 1857.15 ha (2016 from GGP)	Yearly		No ancient woodland was lost through the grant of planning permissions during the period	
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Is there a decline in the number of wildlife and Geological sites through development	No of wildlife and geological sites in the District on which development is granted permission	Target – 0% 2016/17 - 0	Yearly	Consider training around the benefits of wildlife sites	2017 – Permission was granted on the front part of a wildlife site in Burgh le Marsh	

Policy No SP25	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Green Infrastructure	Is on site open space being provided on	See Monitoring for SP10 - Design	-	Yearly	Further promote pre-application advice in order	See monitoring on SP10	

	sites over 1 ha?				**to raise issue of green infrastructure provision at an early stage.**		

Policy No SP26	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Open Space, Sport and Recreation	**Are sufficient facilities being provided to support the health and wellbeing of Local People?**	**Provision of community and leisure facilities in line with increased population growth over the plan period.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to strengthen development management approach (Policy/guidance on protection of community facilities).** **Work with Parish Councils and neighbourhoods**	**There were no planning applications approved for additional community and leisure facilities across the District.**	

					to identify areas of community value and ways of supporting their continued use.		

Policy No SP27	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2017/2018 Outcome**	
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	**Are renewable and low carbon energy sources being exploited within the District?**	**Number of applications approved for renewable and low carbon energy sources of each type and scale.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017** **In 2016 There were three permissions granted for renewable energy in the period; 1 solar farm extension, 2.5k domestic turbine and small turbine and solar array.**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**In 2017/18 there were 3 permissions granted** **2 solar arrays and 1 commercial biomass boiler**	
Comment – from 2018/19 this indicator will be monitored in more detail to assess the impact of the renewable energy policy in the Local Plan							

Policy No SP28	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome	
Infrastructure and S106 Obligations	**Is the Council effectively securing adequate contributions to support growth?**	**Value of financial contributions secured**	**No target**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. S106 contributions are published on the Councils website on a regular basis.**	**The Council has in total £1,382,117.99 currently in the S106 fund And received £260,119.21 in 2017/18**	☺
Infrastructure and S106 Obligations	**Are the received contributions supporting the objectives of the plan?**	**Spending of financial contributions.**	**Contributions being spent in line with agreed priorities set within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.**	**Yearly**	**Increased collaboration with strategic infrastructure providers including Lincolnshire County Council.**	**In 2017/18 the Council remitted £65,468.60 on management of open space; improvements to Tinkers Green, Burgh le Marsh; Refurbishment of parish council offices to include library and facilities for community**	☺

						groups, improving public conveniences, and village hall improvements.	

Comment – A full list of S106 contributions is available on the Council`s website at www.e-lindsey.gov.uk There were no spends on education or health in 2017/18 though the Council holds the funds, spend is organised through Lincolnshire County Council and the NHS, both organisations are made aware of the monies the Council holds.

11.0 CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

11.1 It is possible that during the course of the plan period the regular monitoring against the indicators identified within this document may highlight areas where performance against the objectives of the plan are failing to be met. Given the overall strategic nature of the policies contained within the plan, potential management actions are limited and largely relate to strengthening the approach taken in subsequent revisions of the document or through the implementation of supplementary guidance documents etc.

11.2 However the Council recognises that there are certain instances of underperformance which may require the use of management actions or contingency measures to ensure the plans objectives are not undermined. These are:

- Infrastructure delivery
- Retail, employment land and economic development
- Housing land supply and delivery

11.3 INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

11.4 The Core Strategy through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies a series of infrastructure areas which are required to support the proposed growth across the District. The Council will continue to monitor the provision of infrastructure delivery and work with providers to ensure the requirements and priorities are up-to-date.

11.5 However, in the event that elements of the necessary infrastructure required to support the planned growth across the District does not come forward or there is insufficient evidence to confirm the necessary investment and improvements are likely to come forward in the immediate term, the Council will work closely with partners in order to implement the following management and contingency measures:

- Undertake a review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan in order to establish up-to-date evidence on requirements and priorities necessary to support planned growth across the District.
- Work with partner organisations and providers to explore other available funding streams which may be able to support the delivery of projects.
- Where relevant, review site allocations to ensure the availability of land does not hamper the delivery of infrastructure projects. For example it may not be commercially viable to provide improved services for limited growth even though this improvement may be necessary and therefore the release of more land may in fact be required. Any consideration of the release of more land must also be evidenced by an identified, evidenced need for growth.

11.6 EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

11.7 The effective delivery of additional land and floor space is an essential part of ensuring future economic growth within East Lindsey is supported. The monitoring report includes a number of indicators which are intended to help measure whether the supply is maintained and growth is directed to the right locations. In a situation whereby the policy is performing well and meeting targets the Council will continue to monitor performance and work with the business community to support the ongoing economic development of the District. However it is recognised that in certain instances it may be necessary to implement management actions.

11.8 Where completions, allocations and extant commitments fall significantly below the plan period requirement for additional floorspace for three consecutive years it may be necessary to implement one of the following management actions:

- Review employment land forecasts to ensure the data relating to future floorspace requirements are up-to-date.
- Review the allocations made within the plan to ensure the sites highlighted remain suitable.
- Consider the use of Local Development Orders to promote the re-use and expansion of existing employment land and buildings.

11.9 HOUSING SUPPLY

11.10 Where the performance of Policy SP3 in the Local Plan is considered to meet targets, the Council will simply continue to monitor its performance along with progress any necessary works required to ensure delivery is maintained in the latter stages of the plan in line with the housing trajectory.

11.11 In such situations as a five year housing land supply plus buffer cannot be demonstrated or the supply/delivery falls significantly below that shown in the housing trajectory may be necessitate the exploration and implementation of management actions. Specific actions may include:

- Review the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment to assess the availability of new sites across the District.
- Review the site allocations DPD.
- Consider the release of surplus or less suitable employment sites for housing following a full review of employment land requirements.

12.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan sets out indicators to monitor whether it is effective in its delivery. They are set out below.

Sustainability Objective	Key Question	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be Assessed	Potential Management Actions	2017/2018 Outcome
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	Will the proposals protect and provide opportunities for improving / enhancing sites designated for their nature conservation value / geodiversity value (local and national levels)?	Number of Local Wildlife Sites or Local Geological Sites affected by new development	Zero proposals resulting in nett loss or damage to Local Wildlife Sites or Local Geological Sites	Annually	No management action required.	0 (2017/18)
		Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase in from a baseline 2016 of 54.6%	Annually	See comment box	53.7%
		Percentage of ancient woodland lost to development	0% Ancient Woodland lost to development. 2016 baseline 1,857ha of Ancient Woodland in East Lindsey	Annually	No management action required.	0 loss 2017/18
Comment : There has been a 0.9% decrease in SSSIs in a favourable condition over the last year. Natural England undertakes condition surveys on SSSIs on a rolling programme. Frequency of visits to a site will depend on a number of factors but takes place on average every seven years. Given the degree of protection given to these sites through legislation, it is unlikely that they will be directly impacted by planning applications. However, the assessment helps to establish the general 'health' of such sites across the district and the indirect pressures that they may be under. It also reflects if change is moving in a negative or positive direction as this is reflected for sites which are currently in unfavourable condition.						
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's	Will the proposal protect the distinctive landscapes (e.g. Conservation	Number of permissions for major development within and	No permissions granted for major development within the AONB	Annually	Continue to work as a partner in the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and Joint	0 permissions granted 2017/18

landscapes, townscapes and historic environment	Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) within the district?	adjacent to the AONB			Advisory Committee	
	Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure created through new development	No target but increase in level created	Annually	Further promote pre-application advice in order to raise issue of green infrastructure provision at an early stage	Planning permission was given on 3 sites which are going to bring forward 3.73 hectares of open space in the District. This is a decrease on 2016/17.
	Will it protect or enhance known features of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest, including their setting.	Number Heritage Assets at Risk	No nett increase in buildings on the Buildings at Risk register; No nett increase in Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites at risk Baseline for 2016 9 listed buildings, 10 places of worship, 23 archaeological sites, 7 conservation areas	Annually	Continue to monitor the change and assess if more proactive action is required.	October 2017 – 9 listed buildings, 11 places of worship, 23 archaeological sites, 7 conservation areas. This is an addition of one place of worship. One listed building has been removed from the list but another has been added so no nett change.
Comments : The Council is a funding partner of the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and Joint Advisory Committee. That organisation prepares a Management Plan, in line with legislative requirements, on behalf of Local Authority Partners; a review of the Management Plan will be completed by the end of March 2018. Development has brought forward an additional 3.72ha of green						

infrastructure which is a positive outcome of the policy; however, this is less than half the amount of green infrastructure created in the previous year. The level of heritage at risk in the District has remained at a similar level for a number of years, although individual figures have fluctuated and sites have left and entered the register. The number of Conservation Areas considered at risk has increased in previous years and the Council will continue to monitor this to see if action is needed to reverse the trend.						
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution		Amount of Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land lost to development	No target set Baseline - 7,531 ha of grade 1 agricultural land; 4,937ha grade 2 agricultural land.	Annually	The Council has not monitored this figure previously, so a new approach has been introduced to monitor this figure.	0 ha of Grade 1 and 2.74ha of Grade 2 were granted planning permission for housing in 2017/2018
Comments : The baseline for the amount of grade 1 and 2 agricultural land does not necessarily reflect the amount of productive land. The mapping for the agricultural land includes the majority of villages in the District and only the towns and some of the other urban uses, such as airfields, are excluded. Therefore, it does not automatically mean that the granting of permission on these areas of land is removing productive agricultural land. The fact that no development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land is a positive improvement from last year. Of the 2.74 grade 2 land 1.98ha relates to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 0.76ha is other grade 2 land.						
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from rivers and from drainage infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged precipitation?	Number of applications approved within flood zones 2 and 3	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development management and Members to	5no. plots (2017/18)

					address the situation on national policy and flood risk.	
	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from coastal inundation e.g. via storm surges?	Number of open market houses with planning permission within the Coastal Hazard Zones	Total should not exceed 1308 over the plan period	Annually	Review of the reasons permission is being given out of conformity with the policy and consideration will be given to provide training to officers and Members on national policy and flood risk.	56no. dwellings, out of which 12 were changes of use.
Comments : The number of plots granted permission in the inland flood zones 2 and 3 has halved from last year. Of the 5no. plots granted permission, four were for change of use of an existing building and one was a replacement for an existing building. In the coastal area, the amount of consents has remained increased slightly from last year; with a small number of expiries the level of consents takes the figure slightly above the total in the target. The Council will continue to monitor the planning permissions coming forward in the inland and coastal flood areas to ascertain if action is needed or if there are material considerations which have led to the granting of consent.						
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district	Will the plan promote sustainable economic growth?	Amount (ha) of new employment land developed	Target Alford - 1ha; Coningsby/ Tattershall 1.5 - 3ha; Horncastle 5.5 - 9ha; and Louth 8.6ha over plan period	Annually	No management action required.	Work has not yet started on development of these sites. This will be reviewed once the allocations are confirmed upon adoption of the Plan.
		New business registrations	Increase in number of VAT registered businesses Baseline 2016 Local Units -	Annually	No management action required.	2017 figures Micro 5,460; Small 865; Medium 120; Large 5; Total 6450

			Micro 5,420; Small 870; Medium 120; Large 5 : Total 6,415 NOMIS			
	Will the plan improve access to local services, facilities and places of employment?	Number of vacant retail units as percentage of total ground floor business; by town	Decrease in vacancy rates on 2016 baseline of Alford 4.62%; Coningsby Tattershall 1.61% (2008); Horncastle 2.38%; Louth 4.55%; Mablethorpe 2.13%; Skegness 2.13%; Spilsby 12.2%	Annually	Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of uses.	*As At December 2017 the vacancy rates were as follows; Alford – 3.13% Horncastle – 7.06% Louth –4.15% Mablethorpe – 2.27% Skegness – 2.82% Spilsby – 9.23%*
	Does the plan encourage the rural economy and support farm diversification?-	Number of farm diversification projects approved	No target set	Annually	No management action required.	6
	Enable tourism opportunities to be exploited?	Number of applications approved for tourism/leisure uses (including accommodation)	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	There were 30 applications approved for tourism/leisure purposes with 14 full time and 7 part time jobs created.
Comments : The range of indicators for this objective will enable monitoring of delivery of employment land, business creation, retail vitality and additions to the tourism offer. The number of businesses has increased overall with an additional 35; forty new micro businesses were created, although five small businesses were lost. The vacancy rates for ground floor businesses shows a varied picture, with Alford, Louth and Spilsby showing an improvement; Mablethorpe and Skegness having a slight increase in vacancies but Horncastle showing a significant increase. Coningsby and Tattershall are awaiting a resurvey. Changes at Mablethorpe and Skegness may reflect the						

season in which the survey was carried out, however, the situation at Horncastle will need further monitoring. The figure for new farm diversification projects is new and sets a baseline for future monitoring. There has been a slight increase in the number of applications approved for inland tourism which has led to an increase of jobs created over that of last year.						
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites	Will the plan promote the efficient re-use of land and buildings?	Percentage of housing granted planning permission on previously used land	No target set. Baseline 11.89% to Feb 2016	Annually	No management action required.	There were 94 homes granted on brownfield land across the District, this is 7% of the total granted.
	Will the plan protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?	Amount of Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Ground lost to development	No target set Baseline 6,586 ha of grade 1 agricultural land; 62,000 ha grade 2 agricultural land (2016)	Annually	The Council has not monitored this figure previously, so a new approach has been introduced to monitor this figure.	0 ha of Grade 1 and 2.74ha of Grade 2 were granted planning permission for housing in 2017/2018
Comments : The baseline for the amount of grade 1 and 2 agricultural land does not necessarily reflect the amount of productive land. The mapping for the agricultural land includes the majority of villages in the District and only the towns and some of the other urban uses, such as airfields, are excluded. Therefore, it does not automatically mean that the granting of permission on these areas of land is removing productive agricultural land. The fact that no development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land is a positive improvement from last year. Of the 2.74 grade 2 land, 1.98ha relates to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 0.76ha is other grade 2 land. The figure for brownfield land has currently fallen behind the 2016 baseline and is significantly less than last year.						
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access	Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?	Number of community facilities lost/ gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline - monitoring will start 2016/2017 with the starting figure being in the Settlement Hierarchy Points Table 2016.	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to	A chapel, petrol filling station and a pre-school facility have been lost following the latest assessment of services and facilities.

					strengthen development management approach (Policy/guidance on protection of community facilities).	
	Provide improved and sustainable public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?	Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 21.28% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	No change
		Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 29.08% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	No change
Comment : The first of these indicators will allow the ebb and flow of services and facilities in communities to be tracked to establish any patterns. The latest assessment of services and facilities has shown the loss of on chapel (converted to a house), a petrol filling station and one preschool facility. There are a number of services and facilities that will require monitoring as they are either for sale or have closed but there has been no permission for an alternative use granted. While these services may still reopen, they are not considered lost, but they are of concern. The indicators for bus services will enable the Council to identify issues of isolation and work with partners to address this. There has been no change 2017/18.						
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste	Is there an increase in waste recovery and recycling?	Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required.	45.35% (2017)
Comment : The links between the Plan and waste production and recycling are indirect, however, the planning applications do address the need to facilitate access to bins (including those for recycling).						
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities	Will it improve the quality of life for communities by allowing residents to become actively involved in	Number of Parishes with Parish Plan	No target set Baseline 25 in 2016	Annually	No management action required.	No new Parish Plans but work has just commenced on a Parish Plan for Old Bolingbroke.

	decision making at a local level?	Number of Parishes with Neighbourhood Development Plan	No target set Baseline - 1 'made' Plan (Horncastle) in 2016	Annually	Closer working and engagement with Local communities to help them through the neighbourhood planning process.	Work is at an advanced stage on Holton le Clay and Alford Neighbourhood Plans and work has commenced on one for Skegness.
	Does it maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets (e.g. green space) across the district accessible to the whole community?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure created through new development	No target but increase in level created	Annually	Further promote pre-application advice in order to raise issue of green infrastructure provision at an early stage	Planning permission was given on 3 sites which are going to bring forward 3.73 hectares of open space in the District. This is a decrease on 2016/17.
	Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?	Number of community facilities lost/ gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline in 2016 tables, will monitor annual change	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to strengthen development management approach through the Plan's policies.	A chapel, a petrol filling station and a pre-school facility have been lost following the latest assessment of services and facilities.

	Does the plan promote more diverse and cohesive communities?	Number of pitches granted permission for gypsies and travellers	Minimum of 7 pitches permanent pitches, 20 stopping places for gypsies and travellers and 6 residential plots for circus and show people	Annually	Carry out an update to the 2016 GTAA in 2019 ready for the 5 year review – if necessary review land supply and seek further sites to allocate.	Planning permission was granted for 18 transit pitches at a site off the Burgh By Pass in January 2018. 11 permanent pitches on a site on Brackenborough Road and 7 transit pitches on a site on the Mablethorpe Industrial Estate have been included as allocations in the Local Plan and work has commenced to bring them forward.
	Does the plan promote and encourage design principles that positively reduce crime and antisocial behaviour?	Incidence of recorded crime	No increase in recorded crime	Annually	No management action required.	53.8 per 1,000 population (2017)
Comments : There is a diverse suite of indicators for this sustainability objective. The first two relate to the activity of Parish Council's, supported by the District Council. There has been some progress on both these indicators. The next two objectives relate to community facilities that the plan seeks to provide and protect. Development has brought forward an additional 3.72ha of green infrastructure which is a positive outcome of the policy; however, this is less than half the amount of green infrastructure created in the previous year. The						

latest assessment of services and facilities has shown the loss of on chapel (converted to a house), a petrol filling station and one preschool facility. There are a number of services and facilities that will require monitoring as they are either for sale or have closed but there has been no permission for an alternative use granted. While these services may still reopen, they are not considered lost, but they are of concern. There has been some progress toward the target on gypsy and travellers with planning permission having been granted for a site.						
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met	Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?	Annual House Building rate (based on trajectory in AMR).	Housing Trajectory in AMR Baseline 2016 – 2021 – 591 per year 2021 – 2025 – 481 per year 2025 – 2031 – 482 per year	Annually	All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not coming forward then consideration will be given to further site allocations to ensure supply is maintained. This will be monitored monthly with the number of completions and planning permissions added onto the Councils position statement which will be published half yearly on the Councils website. Population evidence will be gathered when	2017/2018 – 461 a shortfall of 104

					ONS produce new data. A full update of the SHMA will take place in leading up to the point of the review of the Plan.	
		Mix of houses based on stock breakdown by Council Tax band	No target set Baseline - 60.4% Band A and B; 32.4% Band C and D; 6.4% Band E and F; 0.9% Band G and H (2016)	Annually	No management action required	60.43% Band A and B; 32.28% Band C and D; 6.46% Band E and F; 0.85% Band G and H (2017)
	Enable first time buyers to purchase a home?	Affordability Ratio	No increase Baseline - 5.91 (2016)	Annually	No management action required	2017 figures not yet available
	Does the plan promote more diverse and cohesive communities?	Number of pitches granted permission for gypsies and travellers	Minimum of 7 pitches permanent pitches, 20 stopping places for gypsies and travellers and 6 residential plots for circus and show people	Annually	Carry out an update to the 2016 GTAA in 2019 ready for the 5 year review – if necessary review land supply and seek further sites to allocate.	Planning permission was granted for 18 transit pitches at a site off the Burgh By Pass in January 2018. 11 permanent pitches on a site on Brackenborough Road and 7 transit pitches on a site on the Mablethorpe Industrial Estate have

						been included as allocations in the Local Plan and work has commenced to bring them forward.
Comments : The indicators monitor different aspects the provision of housing across the District, addressing the provision of general housing; the mix of housing; its affordability; and provision for gypsies and travellers. In terms of the house building trajectory, there has been a shortfall of 104 in the number of completions, however, this is a marked improvement to 2016/2017 as an additional 105 homes have been completed on last year's performance. There has been little change in the Council Tax banding figures, with the marginal reduction (0.05%) of dwellings in the highest two categories being redistributed evenly across the other bands. Data from Government on the affordability index is still outstanding. There has been some progress toward the target on gypsy and travellers with planning permission having been granted for a site.						
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments	Is there a reduction in household waste and increased waste recovery and recycling?	Amount of waste going to landfill	Decrease Baseline Total Household Waste 55,197 tonnes; waste to landfill 29,669 tonnes; waste recycled dry 12,456; waste recycled green 13,072 (total 25,528) (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	Total Household Waste 57,205 tonnes; waste to landfill 31,258 tonnes (2016 - 2017)
		Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	45.35% 2017
	Does the plan lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Amount of kilowatt hours generated from renewable sources – granted through planning permissions	Increase Baseline 2016/17 153,890kw (153.89MW)	Annually	No management action required	Permission granted for an addition 15.47MW, installation not yet implemented.

Comments : The links between the Plan and waste production and recycling are indirect, however, the planning applications do address the need to facilitate access to bins (including those for recycling). There has been a slight increase in the amount of waste generated and the amount going to landfill with a corresponding slight decrease in the amount of recycled waste. The Council has long received applications for renewable technologies, the first being in 2003. These were predominantly for wind energy but with changes in Government subsidies, the attention has switched to solar energy, with more solar applications being approved. Planning permission has been granted for an addition 15.47MW, although installation not yet implemented.						
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	Does it ensure that adequate health facilities and infrastructure is available for present and future generations?	Number of doctors and dentist surgeries in the District	Increase Baseline 2016 16 Dentists; 25 Doctor's Surgeries belonging to 22 Practices	Annually	No management action required	No change.
	Does the plan promote healthy and active lifestyles?	Levels of participation in sport and recreation	Increase Baseline - 26.5% of the population aged 16+ take part in 30min of moderate intensity sport (Oct 2015 - September 2016)	Annually	No management action required	26.1% (2016/17 – published 2017) 2017 figure published 22/3/18
	Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure created through new development	Increase	Annually	No management action required	Planning permission was given on 3 sites which are going to bring forward 3.73 hectares of open space in the District. This is a decrease on 2016/17.
Comments : While the Council is not a provider of health services, or directly increase participation in sport, it will continue to monitor the above facilities to see if there is any further role it can play in assisting provision through s106 contributions. There has been no change in the number of medical services provided across the District in the last 12 months. The amount of green infrastructure included in planning permissions granted has decrease slightly from last year. However, there has been no loss in the existing levels of provision.						

13.Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from rivers and from drainage infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged precipitation?	Number of applications approved within flood zones 2 and 3	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development management and Members to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.	5no. plots in 2017/18
	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from coastal inundation e.g. via storm surges?	Number of open market houses built within the Coastal Hazard Zones	Total should not exceed 1308 over the plan period	Annually	Review of the reasons permission is being given out of conformity with the policy and consideration will be given to provide training to officers and Members on national policy and flood risk.	56no. dwellings, out of which 12 were changes of use.

	Does the plan lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Amount of kilowatt hours generated from renewable sources – granted through planning permissions	Increase Baseline 2016/17 153,890kw (153.89MW)	Annually	No management action required	Permission granted for an addition 15.47MW, installation not yet implemented.
Comments : All these indicators are used in connection with monitoring other Sustainability Objectives, however, together they provide an overview for the key climate change issues. Other issues affected by climate change, such as biodiversity, are contained under their relevant Sustainability Objective.						

APPENDIX A – HOUSE PRICES

1.0 Set out below are a series of table which indicate the prices paid for sold properties by Ward in the District broken down into Inland East Lindsey and the Coastal Zone. The tables cover, all dwellings, detached and semi-detached dwellings.

2.0 Both Inland and Coastal areas of the District have as an average seen increases in house prices but it does appear to vary significantly from ward to ward irrespective of whether it is inland or coastal. There are fundamental differences in the average prices between Inland East Lindsey Wards and the Coastal Wards, these are set out below;

Property Type	Inland	Coastal
All Dwellings	135,110	122,716
Detached dwellings	168,388	145,444
Semi-detached dwellings	121,424	112,750

The UK average price for a dwelling in June 2017 was £223,257, East Lindsey prices are 65% lower than that inland and 82% lower in the Coast.

2.1 At the present time there is no overall pattern of sweeping increases in prices. Inland does appear to be seeing some decrease in prices but it is not across the board and this is also reflected in parts of the Coast but to a lesser degree. Prices are still very low compared to the national average. The largest changes are more than likely anomalies caused by low numbers of sales in those particular wards.

INLAND EAST LINDSEY WARDS

LOWER QUARTILE PRICES JUNE 2015 TO JUNE 2017

ALL SECOND HAND DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	% Change 16 to 17

Alford	99,950	110,750	125,000	11%
Binbrook	124,750	129,950	152,000	15%
Burgh le Marsh	124,950	127,500	140,500	9%
Coningsby & Mareham	102,000	111,000	105,000	-6%
Friskney	110,000	128,250	126,660	-1%
Fulstow	157,000	145,000	152,500	5%
Grimoldby	115,000	125,000	132,000	5%
Hagworthingham	156,000	147,000	180,000	18%
Halton Holegate	128,000	127,000	158,000	20%
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	123,000	125,000	130,000	4%
Horncastle	115,000	125,000	128,975	3%
Legbourne	130,000	119,950	163,500	27%
North Holme	96,000	121,000	118,000	-3%
Priory & St James'	97,000	93,500	105,000	11%
Roughton	154,000	133,000	163,000	18%
Sibsey & Stickney	124,995	129,475	135,000	4%
Spilsby	88,000	107,000	107,000	0%
St Margaret's	123,500	125,000	132,000	5%
St Mary's	147,500	112,500	139,950	20%
St Michael's	126,000	128,475	115,000	-12%
Tetford & Donington	146,000	175,000	164,000	-7%
Tetney	113,000	122,000	95,500	-28%
Trinity	82,000	91,500	109,000	16%
Wainfleet	112,000	112,000	110,500	-1%
Willoughby with Sloothby	130,000	137,500	150,000	8%

Withern & Theddlethorpe	135,000	150,000	165,000	9%
Woodhall Spa	173,500	179,000	165,000	-8%
Wragby	127,500	108,000	115,000	6%
Average price change				6%
Average Price				135,110

DETACHED HOUSES

Ward	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	
Alford	148,000	147,000	148,000	1%
Binbrook	158,000	178,750	159,950	-12%
Burgh le Marsh	145,000	136,000	145,000	6%
Coningsby & Mareham	145,000	146,000	152,500	4%
Friskney	114,000	145,000	146,500	1%
Fulstow	195,000	162,000	182,000	11%
Grimoldby	128,000	140,000	172,000	19%
Hagworthingham	195,000	197,500	207,000	5%
Halton Holegate	130,000	167,000	177,750	6%
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	145,000	160,000	155,000	-3%
Horncastle	150,000	165,000	167,000	1%
Legbourne	145,000	163,500	174,950	7%
North Holme	172,500	155,000	195,000	21%
Priory & St James'	163,000	167,750	146,500	-15%
Roughton	195,000	160,375	200,000	20%
Sibsey & Stickney	153,000	149,950	160,000	6%

Spilsby	140,000	155,000	154,725	0%
St Margaret's	146,500	158,000	183,000	14%
St Mary's	165,000	175,000	168,000	-4%
St Michael's	167,500	165,000	158,000	-4%
Tetford & Donington	167,500	185,000	170,000	-9%
Tetney	170,000	175,000	171,000	-2%
Trinity	:	:	185,000	
Wainfleet	125,000	135,000	137,500	2%
Willoughby with Sloothby	144,850	140,000	157,000	11%
Withern & Theddlethorpe	157,500	155,000	148,500	-4%
Woodhall Spa	210,975	213,500	225,000	5%
Wragby	139,250	169,500	168,000	-1%
Average price change				7%
Average price				168,388

SEMI DETACHED HOUSES

Ward	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	
Alford	95,000	95,250	100,000	5%
Binbrook	114,950	97,650	138,000	41%
Burgh le Marsh	112,500	116,600	127,475	9%
Coningsby & Mareham	101,650	111,000	111,000	0%
Friskney	120,000	111,248	120,000	8%

Fulstow	100,000	:	120,000	
Grimoldby	:	120,000	123,500	3%
Hagworthingham	:	87,500	106,000	21%
Halton Holegate	:	105,000	123,000	17%
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	114,250	115,000	124,975	9%
Horncastle	112,500	119,950	115,000	-4%
Legbourne	:	97,000	148,000	53%
North Holme	117,500	125,000	116,500	-7%
Priory & St James'	120,000	128,000	125,000	-2%
Roughton	115,000	120,000	135,000	13%
Sibsey & Stickney	106,000	100,000	113,000	13%
Spilsby	104,950	98,000	110,500	13%
St Margaret's	134,000	135,000	129,000	-4%
St Mary's	130,000	130,000	134,000	3%
St Michael's	125,000	130,000	125,000	-4%
Tetford & Donington	125,000	113,000	126,000	12%
Tetney	99,810	110,000	110,000	0%
Trinity	69,750	119,250	108,000	-9%
Wainfleet	119,000	70,000	105,000	50%
Willoughby with Sloothby	123,000	:	142,500	
Withern & Theddlethorpe	:	:	:	
Woodhall Spa	156,000	160,000	140,000	-13%
Wragby	105,000	115,000	102,000	-11%
Average price change				16%

Average price				121,424

COASTAL ZONE

ALL DWELLINGS

Chapel St Leonards	100,000	112,000	119,000	6%
Croft	104,000	134,500	140,000	4%
Ingoldmells	105,000	115,000	120,000	4%
Mablethorpe	92,000	93,000	107,995	14%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	120,000	125,000	125,000	0%
Scarbrough & Seacroft	105,000	106,750	118,000	10%
St Clement's	110,000	120,000	116,500	-3%
Sutton on Sea	123,000	127,000	139,950	9%
Winthorpe	107,000	75,000	118,000	36%
Average price change				9%
Average price				122,716

DETACHED HOUSES

Chapel St Leonards	107,000	116,000	125,000	7%
Croft	120,000	154,000	144,000	-7%
Ingoldmells	110,000	135,000	134,995	0%
Mablethorpe	110,000	120,000	134,000	10%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	135,000	137,500	155,000	11%

Scarbrough & Seacroft	140,000	138,000	160,000	14%
St Clement's	135,000	141,000	150,000	6%
Sutton on Sea	130,000	140,000	144,000	3%
Winthorpe	140,000	125,000	162,000	23%
Average price change				8%
Average price				145,444

SEMI DETACHED HOUSES

Chapel St Leonards	104,000	112,000	110,000	-2%
Croft	95,000	:	:	
Ingoldmells	112,000	108,000	115,000	6%
Mablethorpe	91,000	92,000	100,000	9%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	93,500	108,000	110,000	2%
Scarbrough & Seacroft	100,000	116,000	121,000	4%
St Clement's	105,000	115,000	107,500	-7%
Sutton on Sea	98,625	105,000	121,250	15%
Winthorpe	110,000	106,000	117,250	11%
Average price change				5%
Average price				112,750