

EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK

AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

1st March 2018 to 28th February 2019



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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 section 35 of Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. This specifies that Local Planning Authorities must publish information at least annually and outlines the 'minimum' it should contain.

1.3 [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.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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. Some indicators may be removed or amended where the relevancy has changed.
- 1.7 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 previously adopted Supplementary Planning Document dealing with Single Plot Exceptions as part of the Affordable Housing policies 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.
- 2.4 Local Development Scheme (LDS) (November 2016), set out the details and revised timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan. The LDS was amended to accommodate the changes to the timing since it was initially prepared. The full document is available on the Council website.
- 2.5 The final report from the Planning Inspectorate was received on 3rd May 2018. The Local Plan was presented to full Council on 18th July 2018 where the Council resolved to adopt it. As part of the adoption, the old Local Plan (1999 Alteration and 1995 proposals maps) was revoked.
- 2.6 The Local Plan must be reviewed every 5 years. The Council aims to submit the first review by April 2022. The Local Development Scheme will be updated to reflect the work needed to carry out the review within that timescale. The review timeline can be found on the Council's website.
- 2.7 It should be noted that the Authority Monitoring Report reporting period runs 1st April to 31st March. However the Local Plan was not formally adopted until part way through this reporting period (18th July). Therefore between 1st April and the 18th July the old Local Plan still carried full weight and the new Plan was only a material consideration for applications determined in that period. This may result in some anomalous statistics due to the crossover of policies in the two separate plans. The 2019/20 reporting period will cover decisions solely made under the new Local Plan.

2.8 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.

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

- Plans completed (made) - Horncastle
- Plans at an advanced stage of preparation - Alford (passed referendum and will be made shortly) and Holton le Clay (currently at Examination in Public).
- Mablethorpe and Woodhall Spa no recent progress
- Plans at an early stage of preparation – Skegness

2.10 In addition the Council is also supporting the production of a Neighbourhood Development Order for Mablethorpe and a Local Development Order in Ingoldmells. More information on these activities can be found on the Council website.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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 Co-operate' requirement.

2.14 Shared Information

The Council uses its website to make available the findings of any studies undertaken on its behalf. The Local Plan section of the website makes information available relating to the plan, including Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, 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 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 7,819 dwellings for the period 2017 - 2031. This includes a past undersupply of 1,085 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 1,257 houses will be delivered during the Plan period 2017 – 2031 in the Coastal Zone made up of existing commitments and 6,562 in the inland towns and large villages.
- 6.4 It is anticipated that a total of 2,797 homes will be delivered over the first 5 years of the Plan, at 565 dwellings in year 1 and then 558 homes per annum thereafter.
- 6.5 A new national indicator: “The National Housing Delivery Test”, was introduced in February 2019. This assesses the number of homes required against the number of homes delivered. The totals are cumulative over the last 3 financial years. The total requirement for 2015-2018 is set at 1,191. The delivery was 1,140. This gives the Council a delivery rate of 96%. As this is within an acceptable tolerance level there are no consequences.

Period	Need	Delivery	Measurement
2015-2018	1191	1140	96%

Table 1: National Housing Delivery Test results for East Lindsey

- 6.6 Table 2 shows the total new dwellings delivered from 2006 to the end of the current reporting period.

Period	Delivered
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
2018/2019	466
TOTAL	5945

Table 2 New Dwellings built since 2006

6.7 On average 457 dwellings have been built per year since 2006. As at 28th of February 2019, 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. 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.

6.8 The number of completions in 2018/2019 has exceeded the average number of houses built per year since 2006, and the number also exceeds the number built in 2017/2018 by 5. Whilst this is only a marginal increase, it maintains the upward trend from 2011, which could indicate movement toward a more robust housing market in the District. However, the 466 total is still below the 558 requirement set out in the Local Plan. The completion rate and level of commitments does vary across the District and this is very apparent in the towns as set out in table 3 below.

Town	Built		Commitments	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Skegness	121	70	386	318
Louth	91	135	1324	1480
Coningsby/Tattershall	24	65	148	194
Alford	10	4	175	153
Horncastle	17	22	865	865
Mablethorpe/Sutton	5	1	238	259
Spilsby	2	1	33	39

Table 3 : Housing provision split by town. 12month window from March 2018/19

- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 With regard to other settlements in the District table 4 below indicates the top three settlements where growth seems to be occurring.

Village	Built	Commitments
Manby	19	94
Holton le Clay	36	66
Legbourne	12	46

Table 4 : Housing provision in the top 3 villages

Completions in all 3 villages exceed that of Alford and Spilsby. Holton le Clay also surpasses Horncastle. 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.

- 6.11 The District is still granting permissions for homes via windfall sites (sites which are not allocated in the Local Plan). Out of the 997 homes granted permission 25% were windfall. This is significantly down from the 66% over the 2017/18 period. This reduction will potentially be maintained now that new allocations are provided in the Local Plan. However, through SP3 and SP4 it is still expected that windfalls will continue to be approved in towns, large, medium and small villages. This will continue to be monitored and theoretically should decline further as the Local Plan is adopted and the allocated sites come forward.
- 6.12 With regard to delivery of homes on brownfield land, 48 homes were given permission. This is only 5% of the total number of homes given permission in 2018/2019 and reflects the small amount of brownfield land in the District. This is relatively static when compared to the previous year's figure of 7%. With the new local plan policies concerning brownfield land this will be monitored to see if the amount of homes given permission increases.
- 6.13 With regard to the medium and small villages, in total out of the 997 homes granted permission 55 were granted in the medium and small villages. 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.

6.14 Second Hand Housing Market

The second hand housing market is still much stronger in the District than the new build market, looking at sales for the 12 month period to September 2018, (this is the latest statistical release from the ONS), new build house sales were only 4% of overall house sales with 465 sales of new build and 12,626 sales of second hand housing. 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, which is on a par with East Lindsey. North Kesteven is the next closest, which still has double the new build sales compared to East Lindsey. This shows that East Lindsey over the period had a stronger second hand market than new build sales.

	New	Resale of	% New
Authority	2017/18	existing	build
	2017/18	2017/18	2018
East Lindsey	465	12626	4%
West Lindsey	643	7742	8%
North East Lincs	517	11835	4%
Boston	491	4625	11%
North Kesteven	1301	10429	12%

Table 5: East Lindsey new vs second hand sales (12 months to September 2018)

- 6.15 Linking this with the high retirement population, East Lindsey has the highest in Lincolnshire, this supports the hypothesis 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.
- 6.16 Appendix A sets out an analysis of house prices by Ward for the District. On average the District's inland house prices are at £140,713. This is still 38% lower than the average price across the UK, which in June 2018 stands at £228,384. The District's coastal prices are even lower (44% below the UK average). The average median house price to median gross annual salary in the District shows how much houses cost when compared to salary. In 2018 house prices were 6.58 times salary. This has increased from 5.91 in 2016. Between 2003 and 2016 the figure has fluctuated between a high of 8.15 in 2007 and a low of 5.63 in 2013.

6.17 Affordable Housing

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 Landlord 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 (EVA) 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 2,825 affordable homes will be required; amounting to 43% of the projected housing need. This compares to the Housing Register figure of 1,658 at March 2019. It should be noted that the number on the register is significantly down from the June 2017 figure of 2,029. Set out in table 6 below is the number of affordable homes delivered since 2011. The target begins in 2017/2018 as set out in SP7 of the Local Plan.
- 6.22 The data in table 6 shows that the level of completions has dropped to 152 from the high of 170 in 2017/18. However this is still higher than all of the other previously reported years back to 2011 and shows a continuing upward trend.
- 6.23 The lower level of completions has resulted in an additional backlog of 36 for the period. This gives a cumulative total backlog of 59 dwellings over the last 2 years. This will need to be monitored going forwards to ascertain whether this trend of undersupply is continuing. It should be noted that a number of large open market schemes, including in Louth, Woodhall Spa and Horncastle have recently moved forwards to commencement and will deliver affordable housing in the coming years.

Affordable Dwellings completed 2011 to 2019

Year	Target set out in the Local Plan	Affordable dwellings completed	Affordable dwellings granted permission	under/over-supply of completions	% above or below target
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	-12%
18/19	188	152	216	36	-19%
Total	381	322*	503	59	-15%

Table 6: Affordable housing provision. Period: 12months to February

***total is from 17/18 onwards**

6.24 The median level of affordable rents of Private Registered Providers in East Lindsey is comparable with the other Districts, as can be seen in table 7 below. The price has drifted downwards since 2016 and now lies slightly below the 2015 level. It is still higher than the 2014 level of £80.21 per week. It can also be seen that this is not unique to East Lindsey and as the prices across the other authority areas have also declined over this period with the exception of Lincoln.

Year		2015	2016	2017	2018
Boston		£80.37	£82.13	£81.30	£80.40
East Lindsey		£83.43	£85.26	£84.26	£83.31
Lincoln		£80.92	£82.00	£80.42	£81.12
North Kesteven		£87.31	£89.30	£88.26	£87.84
South Holland		£85.43	£87.40	£86.54	£85.66
South Kesteven		£88.16	£90.16	£89.04	£88.32
West Lindsey		£79.41	£81.67	£80.63	£79.87

Table 7: Median affordable rents per week. Source: gov.uk.

Period – to March 2018

6.25 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. The heat map in figure 1 below give a comparison across East Midlands and highlights the north/south divide. This will continue to be monitored.

	2018		
	Key to figure 1	No. of properties	£
Lincolnshire		10,100	576
Boston	20	1760	605
East Lindsey	21	1740	495
Lincoln	22	124	550
North Kesteven	23	800	595
South Holland	24	1950	600
South Kesteven	25	1790	620
West Lindsey	26	820	475

Table 8: Median level open market rents. Period: 2017/18. Source: research-lincs.org.uk (number of properties) gov.uk (VOA) (values)

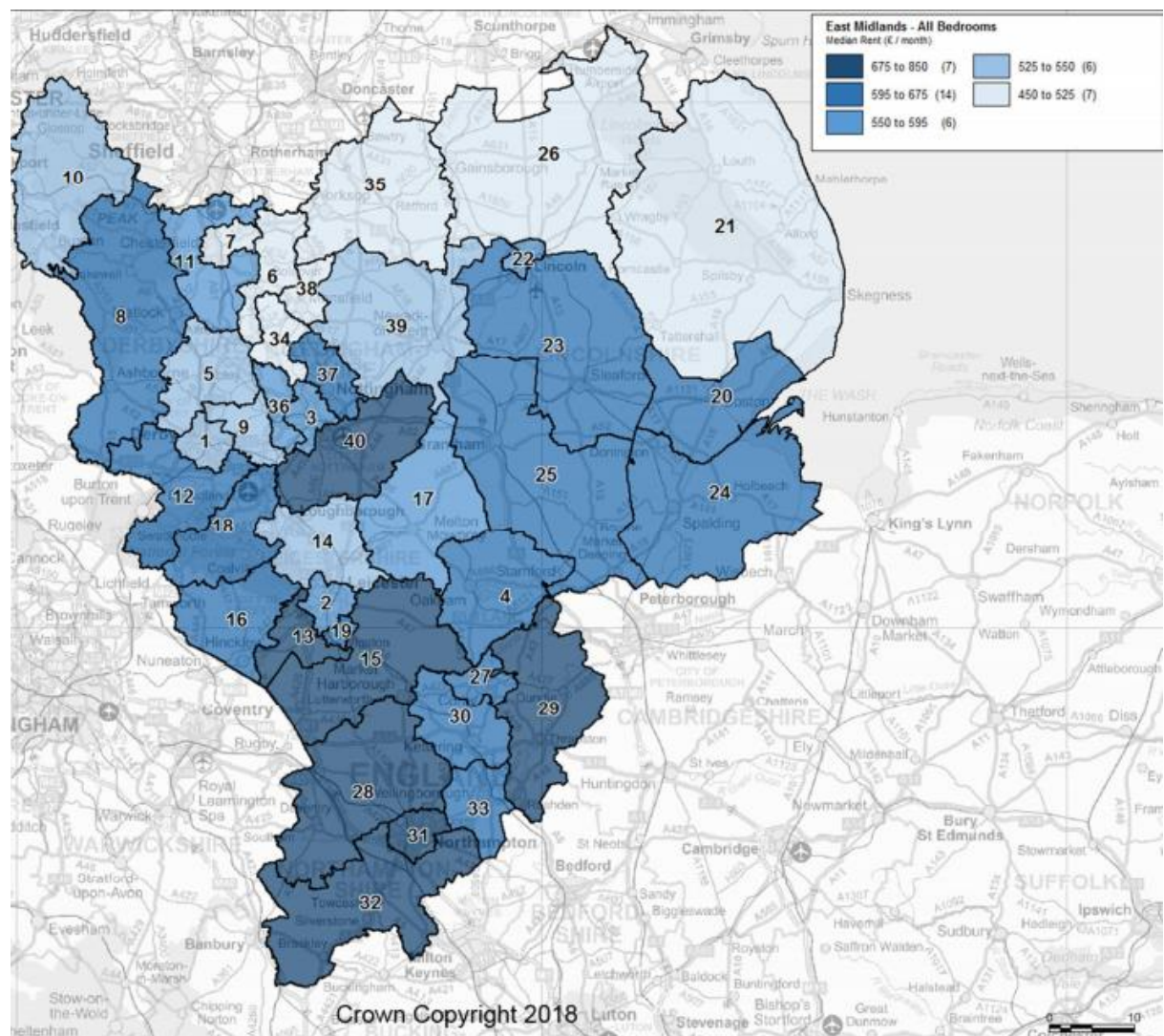


Figure 1: Median rents (all bedroom numbers). Period: 2017/18. Source: gov.uk (VOA)

6.26 Brownfield Land Register

The Town and Council Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 places a duty on the Council as the Local Planning Authority to prepare, maintain and publish a register of previously developed land (brownfield land) which is suitable for residential development. This came into effect on the 16th April 2017.

- 6.27 The register is maintained in 2 parts and is reviewed each year. Entry on to part 2 of the register grants permission in principle for housing. Permission in principle will settle the fundamental principles of development (use, location, amount of development) for the brownfield site giving developers/applicants more certainty.
- 6.28 It should be noted that sites in the Coastal Zone are not included on part 1 of the register due to the policy constraint at both Local and National levels in relation to flood risk.
- 6.29 Table 9 keeps a running total of sites on the register. New sites can be added and some sites are considered not appropriate to carry through to part 2. It can be seen from table 9 that the Council has given 105 plots permission in principle by including them on part 2 of the register. This equates to just under 4 hectares of land for housing. 102 plots (approx. 8ha) were considered inappropriate, which could be for various deliverability reasons including Planning constraints impacting on the site.

	Plots put on part 2	Plots NOT carried forwards to part 2	Hectares put on part 2	Hectares NOT carried forwards to part 2
2017/2018	105	102	3.92	7.99

Table 9: Brownfield Land Register

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. As of the most recent data (2015)¹ 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 £40 per week lower than the rest of the East Midlands and approximately £95 per week lower than the UK average.
- 7.4 The figures in table 10 for the 2017-2018 period show a levelling off in full time worker wages across East Lindsey. Male and female wages rose slightly in 2017 but have decreased over this current period. This shows that they are generally tracking but not improving or declining.
- 7.5 From figure 2 below, 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. Between 2014 and 2017 the full time wage had tracked the East Midlands and UK average wages. However, it can be seen from table 10 and the graph that the gap has slightly widened again in 2018.

¹ Source: data.gov.uk (indices of deprivation LSOA level)

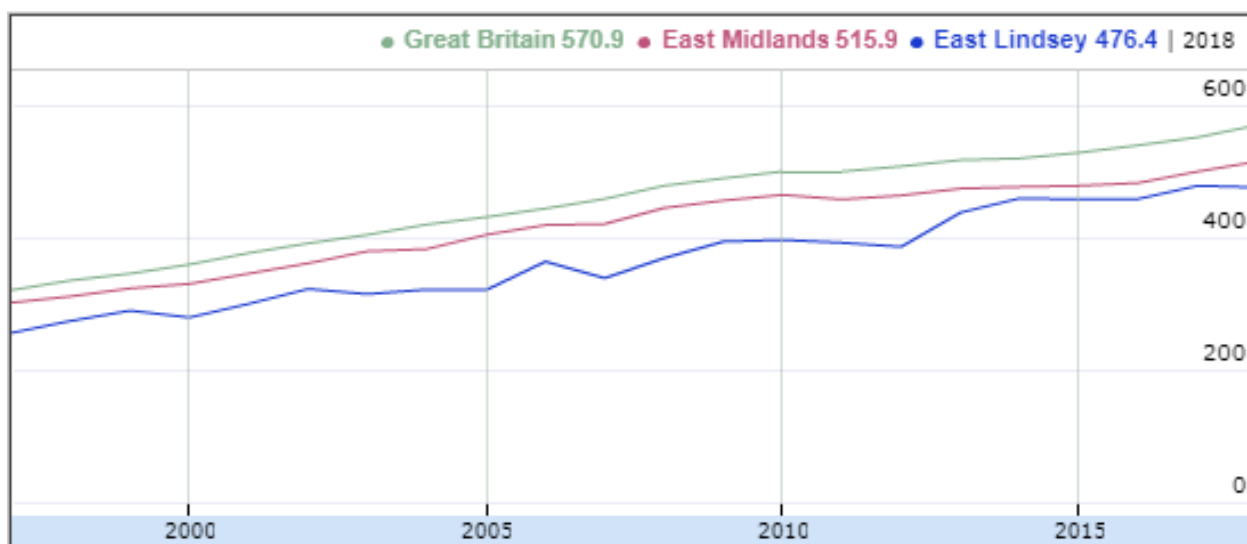


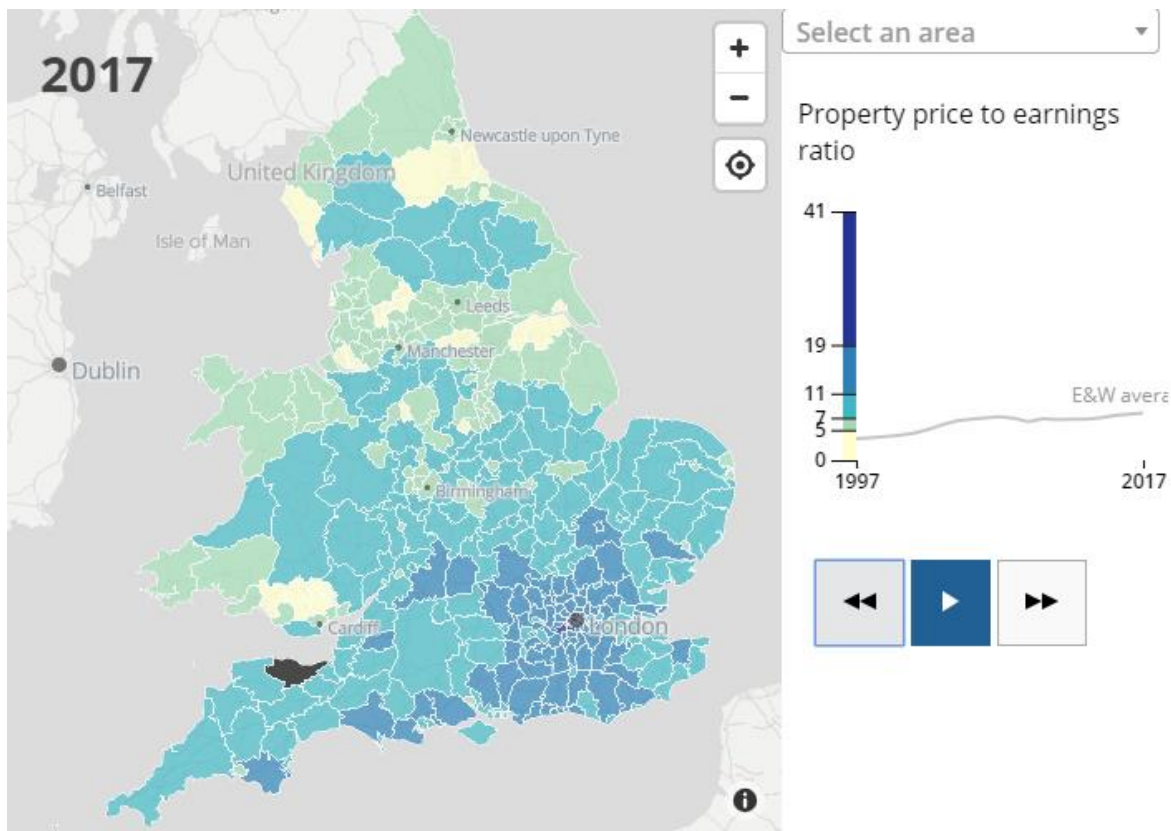
Figure 2: Median gross weekly earnings by workplace comparison. Source: Nomis

Earnings by workplace					
	East Lindsey 2016	East Lindsey 2017	East Lindsey 2018	East Midlands 2018	Great Britain 2018
Full-time workers	£459.1	£482.2	£476.4	£515.9	£570.9
Male full-time workers	£490.6	£517.4	£524.0	£558.1	£611.8
Female full-time workers	£408.6	£428.2	£383.3	£446.8	£509.8

Table 10: Earnings by workplace. Source: Office for National Statistics. Period: to June 2018

- 7.6 Also note from the above table 10, 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.
- 7.7 In terms of the house prices, the income ratio indicates the ability of new households to access the housing market. Based on Housing affordability in England and Wales: 1997 to 2017² from the Office of National Statistics, the affordability ratio in East Lindsey is 6.6 meaning that property prices are outside the range of many households. However, as can be seen from the heat map in figure 2 below, East Lindsey falls within the second lowest category (the light green colour) of authorities in the country with regard to affordability, meaning that it is still an affordable place to live in comparison with the majority of the country.

² This is the latest data available, but is included to provide a view over the long term



Source: House Price Statistics for Small Areas and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS

Figure 3: Property prices by Authority area across England and Wales (2017)³

7.8 Nomis also provides data on other aspects of employment and employment activity. Table 11 below sets out the breakdown of economic activity within the population of the District. In terms of economic activity, overall in 2018, 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 in East Lindsey is 16.8% against the East Midlands average of 9.1%. Overall the picture between 2017 and September 2018 shows a dip in employment through the early and mid-parts of the period. Looking at the trend for all economic activity (figure 4 below), from 2006 it shows that the economic activity picture is one of relative stability from 2014 to 2017 compared to the fluctuations during the period of economic recession. Figure 4 below indicates that the dip during the period 2017/2018 appears to be correcting itself with an up-turn in the latter part of the period back towards the East Midlands and National % figures.

³ This is the latest data available, but is included to provide a view over the long term

	East Lindsey				
	2017	2018	2018 %	East Midlands 2018 %	UK 2018 %
Economically active	61,000	58,000	73.2%	78.2%	78.5%
In employment	58,800	54,500	68.6%	74.9%	75.1%
Employees	46,600	39,400	50.3%	65.4%	64.3%
Self-Employed	11,300	14,000	16.9%	9.1%	10.6%
Unemployed	2,500	2,600	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%

Table 11: Breakdown of economic activity (period Oct 17 to September 18)

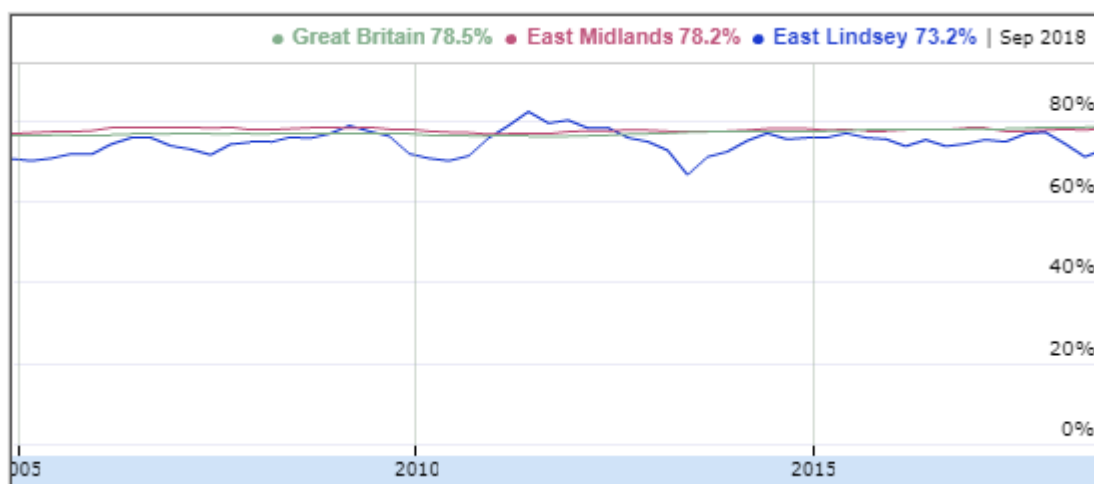


Figure 4: Comparison of Economically active population. Source: Office of National Statistics

7.9 Jobs and Wages

There has been a decrease in the total number that are economically active, but a significant increase of 16.9% in self-employment. It is possible that the uncertainty in relation to Brexit could be leading to existing employers being reluctant to fill positions or create new ones. This could have led to individuals needing to shift to self-employed means of generating wages. However it is difficult to judge if this is a trend, given that it has only been just over 2 years since the vote to leave the EU.

7.10 The table below sets out a breakdown of the types of businesses in the district. There is very little difference between 2017 and 2018, with a 60 unit decrease of enterprises and a 55 unit decrease for local units; although this does show a slight overall downtrend in the 3 years from 2016. 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.

	East Lindsey				East Midlands
	E.L 2016	E.L 2017	2018	2018	East Midlands 2018
	(numbers)	(numbers)	(numbers)	(%)	(%)
Enterprises					
Micro (0 to 9)	4,835	4,845	4780	88.4	88.9
Small (10 to 49)	555	535	545	10.1	9.1
Medium (50 to 249)	80	80	75	1.3	1.6
Large (250+)	5	5	5	0.1	0.4
Total	5,475	5,465	5405	-	-
Local Units					
Micro (0 to 9)	5,420	5,460	5385	84.2	83.7
Small (10 to 49)	870	865	880	13.8	13.2
Medium (50 to 249)	120	120	125	1.95	2.8
Large (250+)	5	5	5	0.1	0.4
Total	6,415	6,450	6395	-	

Table 12: Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS). Period: 2018

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

7.11 The table below from Nomis for 2017⁴ sets out the breakdown of different employment sectors in the District and the total jobs in each sector. Agriculture is reported separately on the ONS website. However for completeness the figures are included in table 13 below.

7.12 Overall between 2016 and 2017 the number of jobs in the District have decreased by 2,000. Over the period 2015-2017 East Midland jobs have increased year on year from 2,010,000 to 2,088,000, whereas in East Lindsey the trend has remained static at 44,000. This is despite a rise in 2016 to 46,000. The question as to why employee jobs are not in line with the regional trend in East Lindsey requires a larger piece of analysis not within the scope of this report. There is a mix of increases and decreases across the sectors. Most noticeable increases are – “Real estate activities” (33%) and “Mining and Quarrying” (114%). Most noticeable decreases are “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” (-43%) and “Construction” (-22%).

⁴ This is runs in arrears and is the latest data available at the time of compiling this report.

Employee Jobs in East Lindsey				
	2016	2017	% change	
Total employee jobs (including agriculture – categories A to S)	46,000	44,000	-4.3%	☹️
Split employee jobs (categories B to S)	45,000	42,000	-7%	☹️
Full-time	27,000	26,000	-4%	☹️
Part-time	18,000	16,000	-11%	☹️
Employee jobs by industry				
A: Agriculture	1,750	2,000	14%	😊
B : Mining and quarrying	35	75	114%	😊
C : Manufacturing	4,500	5,000	11%	😊
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	45	-10%	☹️
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	500	450	-10%	☹️
F : Construction	2,250	1,750	-22%	☹️
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,000	7,000	-13%	☹️
H : Transportation and storage	1,250	1,250	0%	😐
I : Accommodation and food service activities	9,000	8,000	-11%	☹️
J : Information and communication	500	500	0%	😐
K : Financial and insurance activities	225	250	11%	😊
L : Real estate activities	450	600	33%	😊
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,500	1,500	0%	😐
N : Administrative and support service activities	3,000	2,500	-17%	☹️
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,500	1,000	-43%	☹️
P : Education	3,500	4,000	14%	😊
Q : Human health and social work activities	6,000	6,000	0%	😐
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,500	1,250	-17%	☹️
S : Other service activities	1,000	1,000	0%	😐

Table 13: Employment figures split by industry (2017) source: ONS⁵

⁵ This table includes rounding of figures: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/1103.aspx>

- 7.13 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.
- 7.14 The assumptions underpinning those models are:-
- A higher rate of economic participation of older age groups
 - That unemployment will decline to a long term pre-recession average
 - A constant, net outflow in commuting balance
- 7.15 The prediction regarding employment growth accompanying the Council's preferred housing growth option suggests that the average increase will be 149 jobs per year.
- 7.16 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.
- 7.17 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.
- 7.18 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 the size of the work force and therefore the percentage of economically active will need to increase from 66% to 81% to sustain the local jobs market. At the moment the percentage of economically active residents in the District does appear to be in an uptrend from the figure of 66%. Between 2005 and 2015 it was on average 70%. In 2015/2016 it climbed to 73% and for 2016/2017 it was 74.8%. In the current period 2017/2018 the figure has dipped back to 73.2%. This could just be a short term annual fluctuation in the data. These percentages for the District must be viewed against the wider context. East Midlands is at 78.2% and Great Britain 78.5%. In this backdrop the required figure of 81% for East Lindsey would be above both regional and national levels and could therefore be seen as unrealistic.
- 7.19 Table 14 below shows that the percentage of the District's population in the age range 16-64 is lower than both the regional and national levels. This indicates a relatively restricted pool of residents in the working age range available for employment. The Council will continue to monitor this going forward to determine whether there is a continuing shortfall. It is important to assess from this whether a fall in the number of jobs is linked to the restricted pool.

	East Lindsey		East Mids 2017	GB 2017
	2017	%	%	
Population aged 16-64	77,300	55.3%	62.4%	62.9%

Table 14: Population aged 16-64. Source: ONS. Period: June 2017

Note: % is a proportion of the total population of the each output area

7.20 With regard to unemployment, this has fallen below the pre-recession figure in 2007 of 3,200 to 2,600 (September 2018). This is slightly up from the 2017 figure of 2,600. However the overall figure of 4.5% is only marginally higher than the East Midlands and Great Britain averages – 4.3% and 4.2% respectively.

7.21 Employment Sites

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 actual take-up of sites compared with the national trajectory (based on average annual rate of take up) and has been used to inform the local plan proposals. Updates will be posted on the Council’s website. The monitoring looks at the level of vacancies on employment sites, and the mix of uses within the site.

7.22 Vacancy Rates

The assessment looks at each estate. The different uses of each unit (which includes the curtilage of that unit) are recorded. This monitoring includes vacant units, and vacant plots of land that are allocated. The smaller estates can see large percentage swings on only small changes in occupancy or use, which does not give a true picture. The larger estates are a better barometer and three of these are assessed in more detail below.

7.23 The table below (table 15) shows the vacancy rates across the estates. Full tables of the data can be found in appendix B. The inclusion of vacant allocated plots will give a true picture of how the estate is progressing. The percentage vacancy prior to the current reporting period is also shown for comparison. It can be seen that in Louth and Horncastle (two of the largest estates) the vacancy rates have decreased, despite newly allocated land being included. Skegness has, however, increased slightly. However, all of the figures for the larger estates are below 30% with the exception of Mablethorpe. The figures for smaller estates can be skewed by just a few properties becoming vacant or occupied, which shifts the percentage significantly. Whilst this does indicate that there is a good level of occupancy, it does mean that there are up to 30% of fully serviced plots that are not being taken up by businesses.

	Total 2019	Vacant 2019	% of total vacant pre 2019	% of total vacant 2019
Alford	39	4	10%	10%
Binbrook	6	0	20%	0%
Conningsby	25	6	13%	24%
Cowbridge	17	0	0%	0%
Holton le Clay	23	6	22%	26%
Horncastle	91	10	19%	11%
Louth	303	59	21%	19%
Mablethorpe	51	19	37%	37%
Manby	77	23	29%	30%
North Somercotes	6	3	60%	50%
Skegness	204	58	23%	28%
Spilsby	54	13	19%	24%
Burgh Road	9	0	0%	0%
Wainfleet	9	4	67%	44%
Wragby	5	2	40%	40%
Woodhall Spa	6	-2	13%	17%

Table 15 industrial estate and business park vacancy rates (surveyed 2nd quarter 2019)

7.24 All of the estates maintain a mix of uses across them. Looking at the 5 largest estates, Horncastle has the highest number of 'B' uses at 69%. Louth has 58%, Manby 49%, Skegness 33% and Spilsby 31%. This indicates that a large proportion of other uses are operating from land that is safeguarded in the Local Plan for class 'B' uses. The new Local Plan Policies seek safeguard this land and monitoring going forwards will determine whether this is a continuing trend.

7.25 Spilsby Vale Road Industrial Estate: approval for housing has now been granted on 0.3 hectares of the land allocated as an extension to the Estate. A further 1.2 hectares has permission for a manufacturing use, to allow the relocation of a local business and is highly likely to be implemented. This leaves approximately 1.3 hectares of vacant land within the allocation. The limited number of vacant properties are all very small units. The estate appears to be functioning well with a number of large businesses having operated there for a number of years. The desirability of the estate is demonstrated by the relocation of the local

large employer. It is therefore likely that additional land will need to be allocated going forwards.

- 7.26 Louth Fairfield Industrial Estate: two areas of land were allocated in the Local Plan. Neither of these have any permissions granted on them as yet. There are still portions of the previous allocations that are vacant. However, recent years have seen a progression of permissions (and subsequent implementation) in both the eastern and northern areas. Approximately half of the eastern area now remains and only 4 plots in the northern area. One site has recently been completed with a new national building merchants (MKM supplies) now occupying it. Two further plots have building work ongoing to construct large units. The estate is clearly a desirable location as demonstrated by the high number of long established businesses present, and the ongoing building work to allow new businesses to gain a presence.
- 7.27 Horncastle: This estate appears to be fairly static in terms of uses. The large employer, Polypipe, has recently completed extensions in its operations, including a large new building and extended land area to the south. The allocations are still vacant and have not yet had applications received or granted on them.
- 7.28 Mablethorpe: the estate is relatively modest in scale compared to the others. An application was considered for the new serviced estate area. However, currently the whole estate remains vacant, with the exception of a small area to the south, which has permission to be used as a transit site for Gypsy and travellers.
- 7.29 Alford: this estate has seen little change in recent years. It is small in size and contains almost exclusively small local businesses. Hunts Coaches has recently gained permissions to use one large plot for additional storage for its vehicles. No allocations for employment land were made in the Local Plan due to these allocations being made in the Alford Neighbourhood Plan. These allocations have only recently been made and are still vacant.
- 7.30 Set out below is a table showing the allocated serviced and un-serviced estate land in the District. This includes allocated industrial sites and also includes any sites in towns and villages that have employment parks/estates. The utilisation of this is monitored to understand whether additional land is needed.

Town	Gross Serviced Area (ha)	Allocated Un-serviced Area (ha)
Alford	7.275	0
Binbrook	0.26	0

Coningsby		
Holton le Clay	7.9	0
Horncastle		2.4
Louth	88	0
Louth (west of A16)	22	0
Manby	23.3	0
Mablethorpe	14*	0
N. Somercotes	0.62	0
Skegness, Wainfleet Road	28.4	32.4
Skegness, Burgh Rd	0	0
Spilsby	7.5	3
Total		37.8

Table 16: Employment Land assessment. This is an internal survey looking at all allocated sites and identified industrial estates/business parks

7.32 Tourism

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. However, in 2018/2019 there were 33 planning applications granted for inland tourism, mostly relating to holiday accommodation (30 applications), an increase from 2017/2018 by 3. But out of the 33 applications, only 8 applicants declared job numbers. This equated to 18 new full time jobs and 11 part time jobs. This too was a marginal increase from 2017/2018 when only 14 and 7 respectively were declared.

7.33 In 2016 the Council commissioned a STEAM report for the Visitor Economy of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The next update to this report is due in the summer of 2019. 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 be built into the Authority Monitoring Report during the next reporting period (2019/2020) once the updated STEAM report is available.

- 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

7.34 Town Centres

Nationally, the 2018 period has seen marked decline in medium-large retailers, with 18 such companies going in to administration in the first 100 days of 2018 involving the loss of 13,500 jobs⁶. However overall, it would appear as if the town centres of the District are functioning well in a retail sense. This may be largely due to a disproportionately high number of independent retailers when compared to regional and national averages. This insulates the town centres against the potential collapse of national chains. For example Louth has 81.6% independent retailers compared to regional = 51.9% and national = 41.6% (figures correct Feb 2018).

7.35 East Lindsey's average town centre vacancy rate for 2018/19 is 6.5% - this compares favourably with national rates - latest data from January 2019 = 9.9%⁷. All of the centres are below the national average, with Spilsby also now tracking below that rate. Currently, Skegness has the best performing town centre (2.9% vacancy rate) and Spilsby has the worst performing town centre (9.6% vacancy rate) in the District. Online sales are likely to be a primary impact on standard retail, with the sales index rising from 70 in 2013 to 135 in Q4 2018 (and accounting for 18% of all retail sales in 2018)⁸.

7.36 Town Centre Vacancy Rates

The table below sets out details of the last known vacancy rates in the Towns. These are the figures for the last quarter of the period only.

	Total properties	2017/18 % vacant ⁹	2018/19 % vacant ¹⁰	Change
Louth	290	3.09%	5.6%	2.51%
Mablethorpe	174	5.47%	9%	3.53%
Skegness	208	3.24%	2.9%	-0.34%
Horncastle	137	5.65%	6%	0.35%
Spilsby	77	10.96%	9.6%	-1.36%
Alford	80	6.02%	6.2%	0.18%

Table 17: vacancy rate in the District's towns. Period – Q1 2019

⁶ Source: Bamfield, J.A.N. (2018) *Retail At Bay 2018 Report*, May, Norwich: Centre for Retail Research

⁷ Source: <https://www.retailgazette.co.uk/blog/2019/02/footfall-0-7-january-marking-14th-consecutive-month-decline/>

⁸ Source: <https://content.knightfrank.com/research/808/documents/en/retail-monitor-q4-2018-6140.pdf>

⁹ This figure is based on ground floor vacancy rates

¹⁰ This figure is based on ground floor vacancy rates

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, although it is understood that the site on Alford Road in Sutton is being partially developed for affordable housing

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. Completions numbered 78 in 2018/19, which is significantly above the 49 required. The table below demonstrates that the oversupply of housing to the identified need to meet the formation of new households has remained the same at 34%. This could be an indication that the completion rate vs need is stabilising. However a continued oversupply could negatively impact on house prices

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	78	958	637	321	34%
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					

Table 18: Coastal housing need. Compiled using internal figures

8.4 Coastal House Prices

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 Figure 5 below contains a heat map for England and Wales showing the average price paid for all dwellings. It is possible to see from this map that East Lindsey falls towards the lower end of the scale. The average price is £150-200k. However this does not provide a fine grained view across the District.
- 8.6 With the limited amount of new properties coming forwards on the coast, the majority of sales are second hand sales (resales). The data in appendix A to this report shows the average price of a resold coastal house at £128,294, which is significantly below the lower end of the average and in the bottom three bands for England and Wales (see figure 5).
- 8.7 Overall in terms of house price indicators it would appear as if the policy of bringing forward existing commitments is having a limited effect. This does have to be countered with the factor that windfall permissions, either new build or through change of use, are still to a degree being granted and these will be feeding into the housing market. Overall house prices on the Coast are 44% less than the national average of £228,384. There have been some rises in prices but these cannot be said to be unique to the coast, as inland areas have also seen some rises in the resale market (coast: 5% vs. inland: 4%). Appendix A provides further data and analysis.

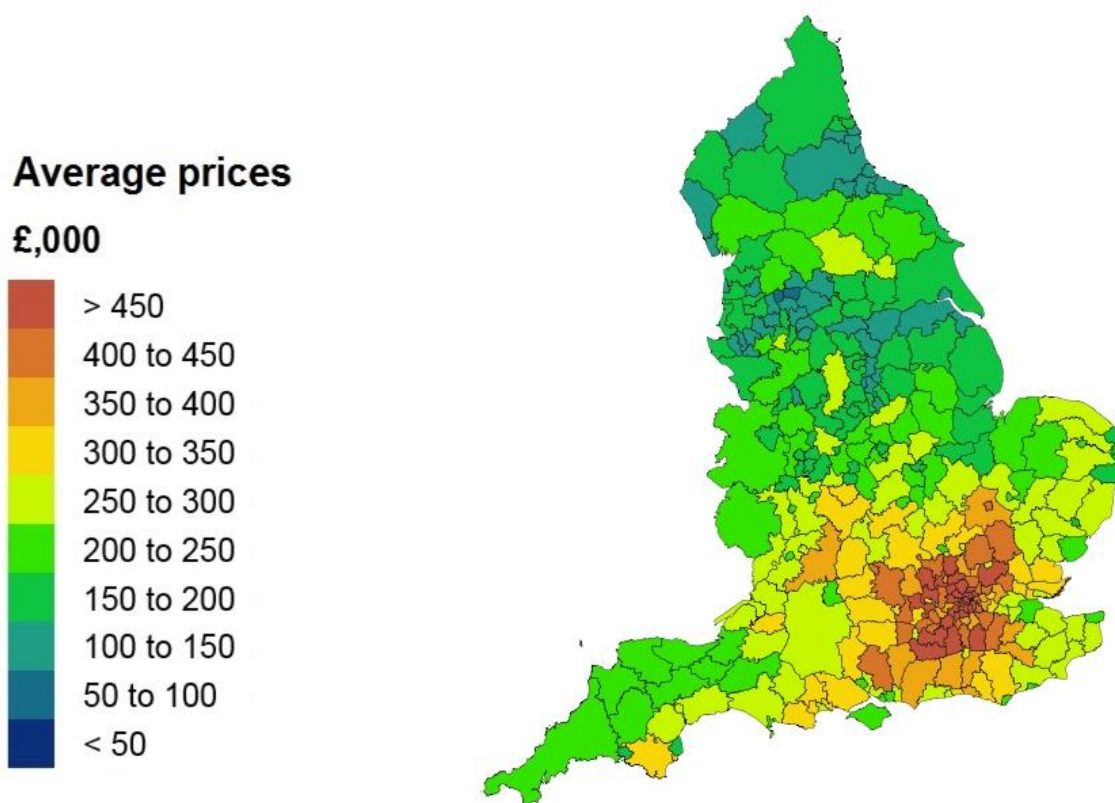


Figure 5: average house prices by local authority area across England and Wales. Source: gov.uk (December 2018)

8.8 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 2017/2018.

Type of Monitoring	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% Change
No. of hotels granted pp for change of use to something else (coast)	4	1	0	-100%
No. of hotels granted pp (coast)	2	1	0	-100%
No. of caravan sites granted permission (new)	4	5	3	-40%
No. of caravans granted permission (net)	666	1838	214	-88%
No. of full time jobs on caravan sites		16	2	-88%
No. of part time jobs on caravan sites		8	1	-88%
No. of caravan sites granted permission with 20 yr occupancy*	1	1	N/A	N/A
No. of holiday cottages granted permission	12	6	41	583%
No of new businesses granted pp on the coast	12	2	2	0%
Non-tourism number of proposed jobs created as on apps full time	230	27	16	-41%
Non-tourism number of proposed jobs created as on apps part time	27	6	32	433%

Table 19: monitoring of tourism approvals. Internal monitoring on an annual basis.

*** - The 20 year occupancy was removed from Local Plan Strategic Policy 15 at examination stage. There is therefore no longer any basis for this monitoring indicator.**



- 8.9 Not all applicants state how much employment their development is going to create so it is difficult to make an assessment against this factor. There was a marked decrease in the net number of caravans in 2018/2019 but that previous figure was skewed by one site, Hardy's Animal Farm at Ingoldmells. Overall the net number of caravans is down. However the number of holiday cottages has increased by nearly 600%, which could indicate a shift in trend in market demand. The number of businesses created was static. There was a shift on the type of jobs created, with the focus being on part-time jobs (433% increase) and a reduction in full-time (-41%). This could be due to uncertainty from the political situation surrounding Brexit. With regard to the jobs expected to be created translating to actual creation, work on the Premier Inn in Skegness has commenced.
- 8.10 Alongside monitoring planning applications the Council has commissioned a STEAM report for the Coastal Zone examining the visitor economy. The STEAM report will not be updated until the summer of 2019. Therefore it is not possible to provide an updated analysis and assessment at this time. This will be provided in the next Authority Monitoring Report. From that point forwards, these will be aligned and an update and assessment can then be provided year on year. The sections below have been updated to reflect this and to provide a baseline to report from in succeeding years.
- 8.11 The initial STEAM report gave 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 between 2015 and 2017 the coastal economy appears to be growing positively with an increase in visitor numbers, visitor days, employment and economic impact.
- 8.12 The STEAM report analyses economic impact across sectors and all of them between 2015 and 2017 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% in 2017, compared to -1.6% in 2016.
- 8.13 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.




- 8.14 Again the following paragraph cannot be updated until the STEAM report is received. However it is still the most up-to-date assessment. Direct employment was slightly down in 2017 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 would have been expected given that 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.
- 8.15 Overall it is difficult to tell at this early stage if the economy of the Coast is 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	2018/2019 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.	2018 - 55.22% of the District`s SSSI`s are in a favourable condition – a marginal rise from 2017.	
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 archaeology sites and 7 conservation areas regarded as at risk	Decrease	Historic England	Yearly – if 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 application of the policy	In 2018 there were: 8 listed buildings, 7 conservation areas, 25 archaeology sites and 11 places of worship on the Heritage at Risk Register. These figures are broadly the same as the baseline figures. This indicates that whilst things are not improving, neither is there a deterioration in heritage.	


<p>POLICIES SP3, SP10, SP26, and SP28 - Are measures to increase recreational opportunities helping deliver more active lifestyles across the District?</p>	<p>Levels of participation in sport and recreation</p>	<p>Baseline – 9.2% (The baseline has been reset to reflect the introduction of the Active Lives Survey first published in December 2018).</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>Sport England Active Lives Survey</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>9.2 % of Adults aged 16+ are fairly active undertaking between 30-149 minutes a week of sport/recreational activities.</p> <p>Baseline has been reset in this period so it is not possible to give commentary at this point.</p>	
<p>POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?</p>	<p>Patronage at District rail stations.</p>	<p>Total number of entrances and exits in 2014/2015</p> <p>351,134 in Skegness</p> <p>58,578 in Wainfleet</p> <p>166 in Havenhouse</p> <p>284 in Thorpe Culvert</p>	<p>Maintain /increase</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>Office of Rail Regulation which publishes the data yearly</p>	<p>Total Number of entrances and exits in 2017/2018</p> <p>357,428 in Skegness 47,216 in Wainfleet 172 in Havenhouse 148 in Thorpe Culvert</p> <p>There have been marginal gains and drops from the baseline figures. The exception is Thorpe Culvert, which has seen a significant drop from baseline (and 286 last period). However this decrease of 136 stops is actually very small. For example it could simply be attributed to a single person moving jobs and not using it, or single family of school age children no longer using the train.</p>	
<p>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</p>							

at Skegness could relate to an increase in tourist coming to the coast.							
<p>POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?</p>	<p>Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service</p> <p>Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service</p>	<p>16% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)</p> <p>40% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)</p>	<p>Maintain /Increase</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>District facilities survey</p>	<p>Nil loss for 2017/18</p> <p>Error in baseline figure needs correcting. Figure should have been 16% have a shopper service and 40% have a commuter service. In 2018/19 this was 13.3% with a shopper service and 42% with a commuter service.</p> <p>There is a slight decrease in shopper but an increase in commuter. The picture is static overall and hence the services appear to be maintained.</p>	
<p>POLICIES SP13, SP14, POLICIES IN CHAPTER 10 - Are town centres seeing increased levels of vitality and viability?</p>	<p>Vacancy rates in town centres.</p>	<p>Number of retail ground floor units not being used as a proportion of the total number of ground floor businesses March 2015</p> <p>Louth – 8.22%</p> <p>Mablethorpe – 1.48%</p> <p>Skegness – 4.23%</p> <p>Horncastle – 4.76%</p>	<p>Decrease and to be below the national average</p>	<p>ELDC Economic Development team to monitor situation</p>	<p>Yearly – If vacancy rates increase then the Council will need to consider whether there is any remediation action required.</p>	<p>As at March 2019 the vacancy rates were as follows:</p> <p>National average: 9.9%</p> <p>East Lindsey average: 6.5%</p> <p>Louth –5.6%</p> <p>Mablethorpe – 9%</p> <p>Skegness – 2.9%</p> <p>Horncastle – 6%</p> <p>Spilsby – 9.6%</p> <p>Alford – 6.2%</p> <p>Previous period:</p> <p>Louth –3.09%</p> <p>Mablethorpe – 5.47%</p>	 

		Spilsby – 14.93% Alford – 6.15%				Skegness – 3.24% Horncastle – 5.65% Spilsby – 10.96% Alford – 6.02%	
							See comment below

Comment – Since 2016 the vacancy rates have shifted up and down. From the baseline. This is likely to be as a result of the small quantity of properties in some of the towns, meaning only a few extra vacant or occupied could shift the % a significant amount. Overall, however, the vacancy rates are relatively static and all have now dropped below 10%. What is important is that all are below the national average, with the overall district average of 6.5% being well below 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 Statisti cs)	Yearly	2018 results; Micro – 5390 Small – 880 Medium – 120 Large – 5 Total – 6395	
	Is the number of	Total economicall y inactive people – 18,200	Decrease in			July 2017 – Jun 2018 Total inactive – 21,900, want a job 6,600	


	<p>economically active people in the District declining?</p>	<p>Want a job 6,600</p> <p>Total economically active – 57,200</p>	<p>inactivity</p> <p>increase in activity</p>			<p>July 2017 – Jun 2018 Total economically active – 57,200</p>	
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Comment – It would appear the number of small businesses has risen but the number of Micro businesses has fallen. The others are static. Overall there is a slight decrease in units. This should a static employment market across the District.


The number of people economically inactive has risen, with the number wanting a job remaining static. This could indicated a continued trend towards population make up consisting of older population who are inactive. The total number of economically active has not changed, indicating a stagnation of population in that zone.



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	2018/2019 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.	The nett change across the district overall has been loss of 4 services and facilities. Within the different types of services there has been a nett loss of 3 food shops, 3 public houses, 1 school, 1 petrol filling station, 2 places of worship, and 1 meeting place with a nett gain of 5 other shops, 1 vet and 1 sports club.	
<p>Comment – there has been a decline in some areas, although small gains in other areas. Neither of these are large swings. However this needs monitoring and will be checked and reviewed as part of the settlement scoring.</p>							


Policy No SP2	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Sustainable Development	Is the Council working pro- actively with applicants?	Number of pre- application decisions made Number of planning refusals where pre-application advice was given.	Increase instances of pre application engagement. Baseline 525 (2016) - start of monitoring will be 2016/2017	Yearly	Further promote pre-application engagement along with improving the effectiveness of the advice given through wider Council service involvement.	2017/18 – total = 467 In 2018/19 the total number is 519. This is back on target with the baseline figure.	
Sustainable development	Are applications being granted contrary to the Local Plan (departures).	Number of applications that are advertised as a departure being granted permission at Planning Committee. Any departure would be decided by Committee.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2018/2019 when the Local Plan carries full weight. This figure is from July 2018 (adoption) to Feb 2019. The baseline will be updated next period with a full years results	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.	2018/19 – there were 6 applications approved by Committee where they departed from the Local Plan. This will be monitored going forwards to see if there are an increasing or decreasing number of departures	

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	The nett change across the medium and small villages has been loss of 4 services and facilities. Within the different types of services there has been a nett loss of 1 food shop, 1 petrol filling station, 2 places of worship, and 1 meeting place with a nett gain of 1 other shop.	
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	2018/2019 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	2018/2019 – 466 a shortfall of 92. A small increase in completions and decrease in yearly shortfall. However the overall shortfall is now 196	 and 


<p>Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth</p>	<p>Is the number of houses granted on windfall sites declining compared to allocated sites as the allocated sites come forward for delivery</p>	<p>No of houses granted permission on windfall sites compared to allocated sites</p>	<p>The amount should decrease</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>253 homes granted on windfall sites which is 25% of the number granted on allocated sites. This is a significant decrease from the 66% the previous year. This demonstrates that the reliance on windfall for delivery is reducing.</p>	
<p>Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth</p>	<p>Does the Council have a 5 year supply of land</p>	<p>Assessment of permissions</p>	<p>Baseline is a 5 year supply plus a 5% buffer</p> <p>Housing Delivery Test national indicator. Baseline</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2017/2018 – 6.97 years supply</p> <p>2018/2019 – 5.42 years supply. This is still above 5 years supply.</p> <p>The 2018 Housing Delivery Test</p>	

			2018 = 96%. Target is to remain at 95% or above.		material considerations	result is 96%, which is also acceptable.	
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	2018/2019 Outcome	
Housing in medium and small villages	*Is the policy achieving the provision of housing in these villages on brownfield and greenfield sites?	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 – 11. This is slightly down from the previous year’s 15. However the policy is designed to allow housing in a managed way rather than in the adhoc way under the previous plan. A reduction is therefore not unrealistic at this stage.	



* This indicator has been altered to reflect the final adopted wording of SP4. The policy supports the provision of housing on greenfield and brownfield sites


Policy No SP5	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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 2018/19. A number of new detailed applications are in the pipeline, including 70 over 55's extra care units in Louth, and a nursing home granted on Mablethorpe.	



Policy No SP6	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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. Alford NP succeeded at referendum and is currently being made by the	



		Monitoring Report.				Council. Holton-le-Clay NP is currently at Examination in Public but needs modification. Skegness has commenced work on a NP. Ingoldmells LDO is progressing.	
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Policy No SP7	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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 In 2018/19 th target was 188.	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.	264 affordable homes were given permission in 2018/2019, this is a slight decrease from the previous year but still above the target of 188. In total there were 152 actually built, this means a small undersupply of 36 homes	 


<p>Affordable and Low Cost Housing</p>	<p>Is the District effectively protecting the existing stock of quality affordable homes?</p>	<p>Developments resulting in a net loss of affordable housing.</p>	<p>No net loss in affordable housing</p>	<p>Half yearly</p>	<p>No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>There was a nett loss of 7 units on a development in Wainfleet, however the replacements were of improved quality.</p>	
<p>Affordable and Low Cost Housing</p>	<p>Are developers reducing the amount of affordable housing on applications</p>	<p>Developments resulting in less affordable housing than the policy criteria sets out</p>	<p>Monitor Baseline is the 2018/19 figures. These are: Target: 188 Completion: 152 Supply of completions: -19%</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>Assess the need for an updated viability assessment and amended policy</p>	<p>In the current reporting period (2018/19) the following figures have been achieved: Target: 188 Completion: 152 Supply of completions: -19% This is an undersupply of completions. However the new Policies have not had a full year to bite yet and next year's figures will give a better indicator of performance.</p>	

Policy No SP8	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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	2018/2019 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.	There were no single plot exceptions granted.	
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.	N/A as there were no single plot exceptions granted..	

Policy No SP10	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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. The baseline is 48 homes, which equals 7% of the total granted	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	There were 134 homes granted on brownfield land across the District, equating to 6.6% of the total granted. This is 0.4% down on the previous period, which is only a marginal decrease	
Design	Is on site open space being provided on sites over 1 ha?	Number of hectares provided of open space.	A new baseline 0.543ha has been used for 2018/2019 as the previous one was based on the level of green space proposed on sites granted permission and not on what has actually been delivered.	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.	Seven sites over 1ha completed in 2018-19 bringing forward a total of 0.543ha of green space. This is a new baseline established on new criteria.	


Policy No SP11	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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	2018/2019 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. This is currently being worked on by the Council to bring it forwards. 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	


						<p>them forward.</p> <p>There has been no change to the above position at this time.</p>	
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Policy No SP13	Key Question/Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Inland Employment	Is employment accommodation suitable to business needs?	<p>Vacancies on industrial estates inland has decreased</p> <p>A new baseline is established in 2018/19. This takes into account the fully surveying including all vacant plots of land, including allocated, as well as all vacant units.</p>	<p>Reduction in vacancy rates for units and plots on recognised industrial estates in the main towns.</p> <p>Baseline Vacant Units 2017/18</p> <p>Alford – 1 Coningsby/Tattershall – 4 Horncastle – 0 Mablethorpe - 5 Louth – 16 Skegness - 32 Spilsby – 3</p> <p>New baseline</p> <p>Alford – 4 Coningsby/Tattershall – 6 Horncastle – 10 Mablethorpe - 19</p>	Yearly	Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of industrial uses.	<p>Alford – 4 Coningsby/Tattershall – 6 Horncastle – 10 Mablethorpe - 19 Louth – 59 Skegness - 58 Spilsby – 13</p> <p>The vacancy rates have increased in this period. However this does now include all vacant land. This will give a better benchmark to judge takeup on the estates. This also includes a full, detailed survey of all estates, which has not been</p>	


			Louth – 59 Skegness - 58 Spilsby – 13			carried out for many years.	
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Policy No SP14	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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.	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	Look to potentially strengthen development management resistance to proposals resulting in the loss of retail uses.	The nett change across the district overall has been loss of 4 services and facilities. Within the different types of services there has been a nett loss of 3 food shops, 3 public houses, 1 school, 1 petrol filling station, 2 places of worship, and 1 meeting place with	


						a nett gain of 5 other shops, 1 vet and 1 sports club.	
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 This should be nil to show amusement centres are not being approved in inappropriate locations.	Yearly	Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of retail and industrial uses.	Nil.	




Policy No SP15	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Widening the Inland Tourism and Leisure Economy	Is the Districts Inland Tourism and Leisure Economy being widened?	Number of application approved for tourism/leisure purposes (including accommodation)	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017 – baseline 28 applications with 8 full time jobs and 3 part time	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	There were 33 applications approved for tourism/leisure purposes with 18 full time and 11 part time jobs created. The number of approvals similar to that of last year but, the number of jobs created is slightly increased.	


Policy No SP16	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
SP16 Inland Flood Risk	Is development being directed to areas of low flood risk?	Number of applications approved at Committee 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 to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.	In 2018/19 there was one application approved within the inland flood zones contrary to policy. This shows that Policy is working.	

Policy No SP17/18	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
SP17/18 Coastal East Lindsey/Coastal Housing	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 parishes as listed in policy SP17	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 66 additional dwellings granted permission in the coastal parishes as listed in SP17. 19 of the approvals were for change of use and of the remaining approvals 24 were in outline form.	




Comment on above indicator (SP17/18) – This shows that housing is still being approved in the Coastal Areas contrary to the aims of local and national flood risk policy. This 66 houses adds to the existing commitments within the Coastal Areas. However changes of use are not subject to the sequential test and could be located within the Coastal Zone.



Policy No SP18	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Coastal Housing	Are the existing commitments in the coast being built out?	Number of completions in the Coastal Zone	Baseline target 735* (see footnote) houses over the plan period. This equates to 49 per year This gives a giving a running total of 278	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 published half yearly on the Councils website. This will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.	In 2018/19 there were 74 completions in the Coastal Zone though the vast majority of them were on two sites in Skegness, one of which is now complete. This is significantly above the baseline figure.	


Coastal Housing	Is housing being developed on brownfield sites in the coastal towns, large and medium villages within policy criteria?	Number of houses being given planning permission	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017 Baseline is nil for 2016/2017. Any approved above this show a good use of brownfield land.	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 2018/2019 there were 9 homes approved on brownfield land in the coastal parishes as listed in policy SP17.	
Coastal Housing	Is affordable housing being brought forward in the coast?	Number of affordable housings being granted permission	Baseline – 2016 – 348 total which equates to 23 per year	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	72 units were approved in Skegness (all affordable) in 2019. 42 affordable units were completed on the coast from July 18 to date – all in Skegness. Both of these figures are above the 23 units required, meaning that more than enough have been completed, and enough have been granted permission.	 


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 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.	See Appendix A for the results of this indicator.	
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*** The baseline figure has been altered from 1257 to 735. The figure of 1257 is the total number of commitments in the coastal zone. However the housing growth target set in the Local Plan (SP3) for the coastal zone is actually only 735. This lower figure is the one that the Council needs to provide and is the correct indicator on whether the policy is meeting the require target.**

Policy No SP19	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Holiday Accommodat ion	How many hotels and bed and breakfast accommodati on 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 occupancy condition and if it is not being used appropriately then development management action will be taken and training for members.	no overall loss. This is a good result meaning that no accommodation has been lost.	
Holiday Accommodat ion	How many bed losses of hotels and bed and breakfast accommodati on?	No of beds in serviced holiday accommodatio n available in the Coast	Baseline from the 2015 STEAM report for the Coast - 4594	Yearly		This figure cannot be updated until the STEAM report update is provided next year Previous years: The number of serviced beds available in serviced accommodation has fallen slightly to 4265, this was a loss of 329 in 2015 and 86 in 2016.	
Holiday Accommodat ion	Are the numbers of caravans	Number of caravans and caravan sites.	Baseline from the STEAM	Yearly		In 2018/19 there were 5 sites granted permission	

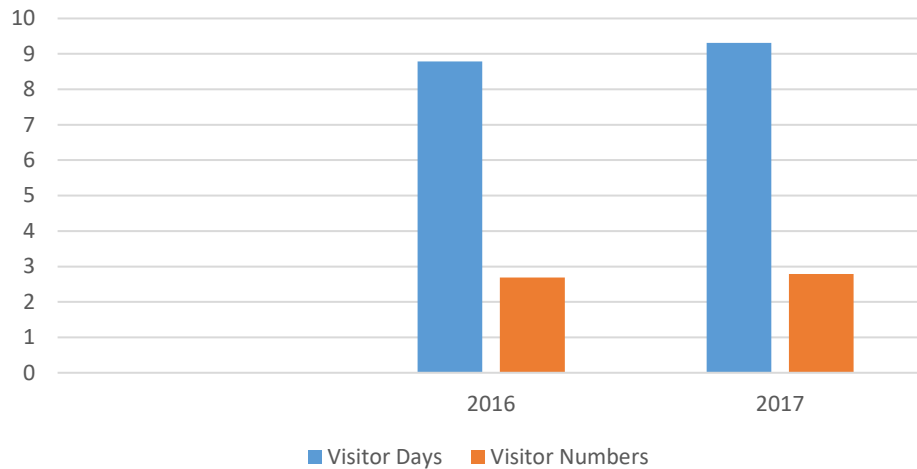
	increasing in the Coastal Zone?	Total number of caravans/chale ts/touring caravans and tents	report for the Coast - 40434 In 2016/17 - There were four new caravan sites granted planning permission. With these sites and extensions to sites the net total increase in the number of caravans was 666 units			with a net increase of 136caravans. This is significantly down on the previous year. However that year included Hardy's Farm, which represented a significant proportion of the total. The 136 is still down on the baseline increase of 666 units.	
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	Yearly		The number of self-catering beds available fell slightly to 12184 It is not possible to report on this until the update to the STEAM report is released next year 2018/2019 – There were 41	 

			granted planning permission			holiday cottages granted planning permission This is a significant increase from the baseline and from the 2017/18 period.	
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		It is not possible to report on this until the update to the STEAM report is released next year Previous years: 2017/2018: Serviced accommodation = 44% Non serviced accommodation = 56%	

Policy No SP20	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. The monitoring will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing	It is not possible to report on this until the update to the STEAM report is released next year	

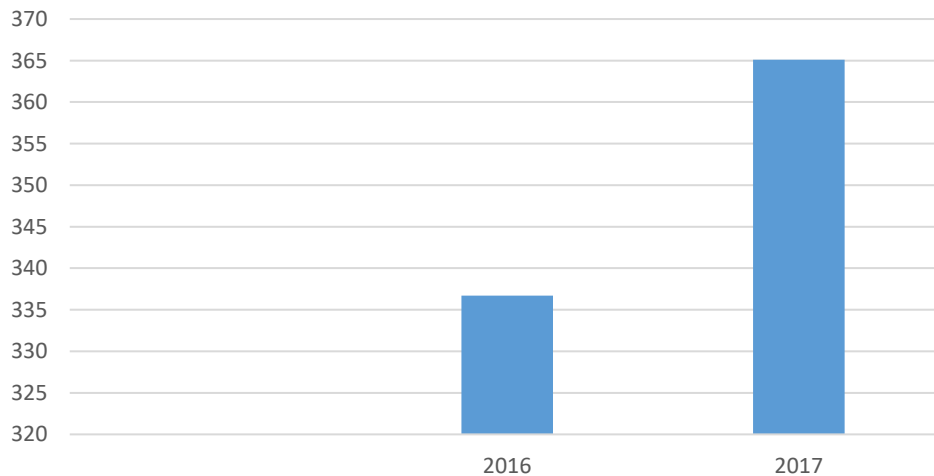
			- 2.696m		Group and the Caravan Working Group of the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan.	Previous years: 2017 – 9.311m visitor days and 2.796m visitors	
Visitor Economy	Is visitor expenditure increasing whilst they are in the coast?	Direct visitor expenditure	Baseline STEAM report 2016 – total expenditure - £336.72m	Yearly		It is not possible to report on this until the update to the STEAM report is released next year	
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		It is not possible to report on this until the update to the STEAM report is released next year	 
						Previous years: Total 2017 STEAM report 4790 Serviced – 1298 Non serviced – 2931	

Visitor Numbers/Visitor Days (millions)



■ Visitor Days ■ Visitor Numbers

Expenditure (millions)




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.


It is not possible to update the above charts until the new STEAM report is received in the summer of 2019




Policy No SP21	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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 10 new businesses granted permission on the coast in 2018/19 showing the creation of 29 full time jobs and 1 part time job. Overall the number of jobs has increased from last year but is significantly down on the baseline (although this was skewed by the Premier Inn).	
<p>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.</p>							
Coastal Employment	Is employment accommodation suitable to	Vacancies on industrial estates	Reduction in vacancy rates of units and plots on	Yearly	Consider the use/development of Local Development	For 2018/19 the vacancy rates were as follows;	

	business needs?	inland has decreased	<p>recognised industrial estates in the main towns.</p> <p>Baseline 2018/2019 – a comprehensive survey has been undertaken to establish the baseline. These figures are updated including allocated plots to give a true record.</p> <p>Mablethorpe – Vacant units -19</p> <p>Skegness - Vacant units – 58</p>		<p>Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of industrial uses. Mablethorpe has a project in the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan – implement the findings of that project.</p>	<p>Mablethorpe – Vacant units -19</p> <p>Skegness - Vacant units – 58</p>	 
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Policy No SP22	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Transport and Accessibility	Are new developments increasing the issue of isolation?	Number of applications granted in small villages granted contrary to the policy.	<p>Baseline - monitoring will start – 2018/2019 with the new amended policy SP4.</p> <p>The baseline is 119 and it</p>	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	<p>2 applications were granted both in small villages.</p> <p>This shows a significant decrease in the number being granted</p>	


			would be expected that this figure will reduce as the new policy takes effect supporting only small scale (no more than 2) infill frontage development		rising then training will be 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.		
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Policy No SP23	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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. This is unchanged still nil	


Policy No SP24	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 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.	2018 - 55.22% of the District`s SSSI`s are in a favourable condition – a marginal rise from 2017.	
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	
COMPLETE 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	1 permission was granted affecting a Site of Nature Conservation Importance and which also affected a Local Wildlife Site. However, this was a renewal of a previous planning permission.	

Policy No SP25	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
Green Infrastructure	Is on site open space being provided on sites over 1 ha?	See Monitoring for SP10 - Design	-	Yearly	Further promote pre-application advice in order to raise issue of green infrastructure provision at an early stage.	See monitoring on SP10	

Policy No SP26	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
COMPLETE 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 to identify areas of community value and ways of supporting their continued use.	There were two applications granted full permission for leisure/community facilities in 2018/19	

Policy No SP27	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2018/2019 Outcome	
COMPLETE 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 2018/19 there were 3 permissions granted for domestic or small scale solar arrays. This is the same as for the previous period .	
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	2018/2019 Outcome	
Infrastructure and S106 Obligations	Is the Council effectively securing adequate contributions to support	Value of financial contributions secured	No target This measures how much has been negotiated	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority	The Council has negotiated in total £1,775,243 in 2018/19 The Council received	

	growth?		and received.		Monitoring Report. S106 contributions are published on the Councils website on a regular basis.	£114,710 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 2018/19 the Council used £63,241 of S106 money. This funded a variety of projects, including 5 affordable homes in Wainfleet, Tinkers Green improvements in Burgh le Marsh, and upgrading public infrastructure in Chapel St Leonards and at Chapel Point.	
<p>Comment – A full list of S106 contributions is available on the Council`s website at www.e-lindsey.gov.uk In terms of health and education the Council holds the funds, but spend is organised through Lincolnshire County Council and the NHS, both organisations are made aware of the monies the Council holds.</p>							

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	2018/2019 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.	1 (2018)
		Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase in from a baseline 2016 of 54.6%	Annually	See comment box	55.22%
		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
<p>Comment : There has been a 1.52% increase 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 overall change is moving in a negative or positive direction. 1 application was approved which impacted on a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), and the corner of a Local Wildlife Site (LWS), although this was the renewal of an extant permission previously granted on the site.</p>						
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of	Will the proposal protect the distinctive landscapes (e.g.	Number of permissions for major development	No permissions granted for major development	Annually	Continue to work as a partner in the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside	0 permissions granted

the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment	Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) within the district?	within and adjacent to the AONB	within the AONB		Service and Joint Advisory Committee	
	Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure delivered 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	0.543h across 7 sites
	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.	2018 - 10 listed buildings; 11 places of worship; 23 archaeological sites; 0 parks and gardens; 0 battlefields; 0 wreck sites; and 7 conservation areas. This is an addition of 1 listed building.

Comments : The Council is a funding partner of the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and Joint Advisory Committee; which prepares a Management Plan, in line with legislative requirements, on behalf of Local Authority Partners. A new Management Plan was agreed by partners at the end March 2018. Development has brought forward an additional 0.534ha of green infrastructure which is significant less than the amount of green infrastructure created in previous years. 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 one additional listed building has been added to the list since last year 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.	0ha of Grade 1 and 9ha of Grade 2 land were granted planning permission in 2018/19. Of the 9ha grade 2 land, 1.25ha relate to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 7.75ha is other grade 2 land, of which 2.02ha were allocated in the Local Plan.
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 has removed productive agricultural land. The fact that no development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land continues to be positive, being the same figure last year. Of the 9ha grade 2 land, 1.25ha relates to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 7.75ha is other grade 2 land, which is a significant increase on last year's figure (0.76ha) – although 2.02ha of this land was allocated in the Local Plan.						
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	Number of applications approved inland by committee 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	1 application

	prolonged precipitation?				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.	
	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.	74 no. plots.
Comments : Only 1 application has been granted permission in the inland flood zones 2 and 3. In the coastal area, the amount of consents has remained increased slightly from last year. 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. Preparations are underway to commence the opening up

						of the land at Louth but as yet there are no works on the ground.
		New business registrations	Increase in number of VAT registered businesses Baseline 2016 Local Units - Micro 5,420; Small 870; Medium 120; Large 5 : Total 6,415 NOMIS	Annually	No management action required.	2018 figures Micro 5,390; Small 880; Medium 120; Large 5; Total 6395
	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 March 2019 the vacancy rates were as follows; Alford – 6.2% Horncastle –6% Louth –5.6% Mablethorpe – 9% Skegness – 2.9% Spilsby – 9.6%
	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.	2
	Enable tourism opportunities to	Number of applications	No target set	Annually	No management action required.	There were 49 applications

	be exploited?	approved for tourism/leisure uses (including accommodation)			Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	approved district wide for tourism/leisure purposes with 20 full time and 11 part time jobs created.
<p>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. Progress on the allocated industrial has been limited, with some initial work underway to initialise bringing forward the extension at Louth. The number of businesses has decreased slightly overall with 55 fewer businesses. 70 micro businesses were lost, although 15 small businesses were created; there was no change to medium and small enterprises. Retail vacancies show a varies picture. Most of the towns have seen increase of vacancy rates over the monitoring period, with the exception of Skegness, which has remained relatively stable, and Spilsby which is showing a gradual improvement. The figure for new farm diversification projects is down on the previous year. However, applications are very much dependent on the aspirations of individual agricultural units and there is no indication that applications have been refused. There has been an increase in the number of applications approved for tourism uses which has led to a slight increase of jobs created over that of last year.</p>						
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 134 homes granted on brownfield land across the District, which is 6.6% 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.	0ha of Grade 1 and 9ha of Grade 2 land were granted planning permission in 2018/19. Of the 9ha grade 2 land 1.25ha relate to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 7.75ha is other

						grade 2 land, of which 2.02ha were allocated in the Local Plan.
<p>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 has removed productive agricultural land. The fact that no development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land continues to be positive, being the same figure last year. Of the 9ha grade 2 land, 1.25ha relates to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 7.75ha is other grade 2 land, which is a significant increase on last year's figure (0.76ha) – although 2.02ha of this land was allocated in the Local Plan. The figure for brownfield land has again fallen behind the 2016 baseline of 11.89% and is also down on last year by a further 0.4%.</p>						
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 strengthen development management approach and the policy for protection of community facilities.	The nett change across the district overall has been loss of 4 services and facilities. Within the different types of services there has been a nett loss of 3 food shops, 3 public houses, 1 school, 1 petrol filling station, 2 places of worship, and 1 meeting place with a nett gain of 5 other shops, 1 vet and 1 sports club.
	Provide improved and sustainable	Percentage of settlements with a	No decrease in level	Annually	No management action required.	13.30%

	public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?	recognised shopper bus service	Baseline 16% (2016)			
		Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 40% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	42.00%
<p>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 a nett loss of four services and facilities and there are a number that require monitoring as they are either for sale or have closed but there has been no permission for an alternative use granted. While ever these services may still reopen, they are not considered lost, but they are of concern. There are successes in this area, for example, a local pub which has been empty for many years is about to reopen. While the figures show that there are new business opening, the overall trend continues to show services being lost. Public houses continue to be a significant source of loss, as they are nationally, and while some reopen as other businesses, the general trend is for conversation to dwellings. The indicators for bus services will enable the Council to identify issues of isolation and work with partners to address this. There was an error in the calculation of the baseline figure and this has been amended to reflect that. 2017/18 monitoring showed a 3.25% reduction in the number of settlements with a shopper service and this has recovered slightly by 0.55%. In terms of commuter service, there was a 3.6% increase in settlements with the service in 2017/18; this has dropped slightly this year but is still an improvement on the baseline.</p>						
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.	42.1% (2018)
<p>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). Year on year, the Council's recycling rate has been decreasing.</p>						
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities	Will it improve the quality of life for communities by allowing residents to become actively involved in decision making at a local level?	Number of Parishes with Parish Plan	No target set Baseline 25 in 2016	Annually	No management action required.	1 (Old Bolingbroke and Hareby).
		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.	Alford Neighbourhood Plan is about to go to referendum. Work is at an advanced stage on Holton le Clay

						Neighbourhood Plan 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	0.543ha
	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.	The nett change across the district overall has been loss of 4 services and facilities. Within the different types of services there has been a nett loss of 3 food shops, 3 public houses, 1 school, 1 petrol filling station, 2 places of worship, and 1 meeting place with a nett gain of 5 other shops, 1 vet and 1 sports club.
	Does the plan	Number of pitches	Minimum of 7	Annually	Carry out an	Planning

	promote more diverse and cohesive communities?	granted permission for gypsies and travellers	pitches permanent pitches, 20 stopping places for gypsies and travellers and 6 residential plots for circus and show people		update to the 2016 GTAA in 2019 ready for the 5 year review – if necessary review land supply and seek further sites to allocate.	permission was granted for 18 transit pitches at a site off the Burgh By Pass in January 2018 and sites have been allocated for 11 permanent pitches on a site in Louth and 7 transit pitches on a site in Mablethorpe. No change 2018/19.
	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.	52.5 per 1,000 (2018)
<p>Comments : There is a diverse suite of indicators. 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 with one additional Parish Plan being produced and Alford NDP about to go out to referendum. The next two objectives relate to community facilities that the plan seeks to provide and protect. Development has brought forward an additional 0.543ha of green infrastructure which is significantly less than that created in previous years. The latest assessment of services and facilities has shown a nett loss of four services and facilities and 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 are successes in this area, for example, a local pub which has been empty for many years is about to reopen. While the figures show that there are new business opening, the overall trend continues to show services being lost. Public houses continue to be a significant source of loss, as they are nationally, and while some reopen as other businesses, the general trend is for conversation to dwellings. No additional progress has been made toward the target on gypsy and travellers since 2018/19.</p>						
10. Ensure that	Support the	Annual House	Housing	Annually	All those with	2018/19 – 466

<p>local housing needs are met</p>	<p>provision of a range of house types and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?</p>	<p>Building rate (based on trajectory in AMR).</p>	<p>Trajectory in AMR Baseline 2016 – 2021 – 591 per year 2021 – 2025 – 481 per year 2025 – 2031 – 482 per year</p>		<p>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 ONS produce new data. A full update of the SHMA will take place in leading up to the point of the</p>	<p>a shortfall of 104</p>
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		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	review of the Plan. No management action required	60.49% Band A and B; 32.19% Band C and D; 6.46% Bands E and F; 0.85% Bands G and H (2018)
	Enable first time buyers to purchase a home?	Affordability Ratio	No increase Baseline - 5.91 (2016)	Annually	No management action required	6.86 (2018)
	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 and sites have been allocated for 11 permanent pitches on a site in Louth and 7 transit pitches on a site in Mablethorpe. No change 2018/19.

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 99 in the number of completions and is at a similar level to those completed last year. There has been little change in the Council Tax banding figures, with a marginal reduction (0.06%) of dwellings in the lowest category and a corresponding increase in the next tier. The affordability ratio has been increasing over the monitoring period with an increase to 6.61 in 2017 and a further increase to 6.86 in 2018, meaning that affordability is getting worse for those living in the District. No additional progress has been made toward the

target on gypsy and travellers since 2018/19.						
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 53,680 tonnes; waste to landfill 31,034 tonnes (2017 - 2018)
		Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	42.1% 2018
	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 127.1kw, installation.
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 decrease in the amount of waste generated and the amount going to landfill with a corresponding slight decrease in the amount of recycled waste; along with a reduction in the percentage of household. 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 127.1kw of solar power, which is a significant decrease on the previous 12 months.						
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	Number of doctors and dentist surgeries in the District	Increase Baseline 2016 16 Dentists; 25 Doctor's Surgeries belonging to 22	Annually	No management action required	No change.

	generations?		Practices			
	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	9.2% of the 16+ population who are fairly active take between 30 – 140 min activity a week.
	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	0.543ha
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 significantly 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 inland 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	1 application

					training for development management and Members to 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 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.	74no.
	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 127.1kw, installation.
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 tables, 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. The difference between inland and coastal prices has stayed broadly the same over the 12 year period. These are set out below.

Inland/Coastal Split						
Property Type	2016/17			2017/18		
	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference
All Dwellings	135,110	122,716	10% lower	140,713	128,294	10% lower
Detached dwellings	168,388	145,444	16% lower	177,141	149,056	19% lower
Semi-detached dwellings	121,424	112,750	8% lower	126,665	118,497	7% lower

2.1 The UK average price for a dwelling in June 2018 was £228,384. Inland East Lindsey prices are 38% lower than the UK average, and 44% lower in the Coast.

East Lindsey Vs UK	2017/18				
	UK £	Inland £	Difference from UK	Coastal £	Difference from UK
All Dwellings	228,384	140,713	38% lower	128,294	44% lower

2.2 At the present time there is no overall pattern of sweeping increases in prices. Inland does appear to be seeing a small increase 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 2018

ALL SECOND HAND DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	% Change 17 to 18
Alford	99,950	110,750	125,000	125,000	0%
Binbrook	124,750	129,950	152,000	140,000	-8%
Burgh le Marsh	124,950	127,500	140,500	135,000	-4%
Coningsby & Mareham	102,000	111,000	105,000	115,000	10%
Friskney	110,000	128,250	126,660	142,998	13%
Fulstow	157,000	145,000	152,500	172,000	13%
Grimoldby	115,000	125,000	132,000	123,375	-7%
Hagworthingham	156,000	147,000	180,000	136,000	-24%
Halton Holegate	128,000	127,000	158,000	143,000	-9%

Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	123,000	125,000	130,000	145,000	12%
Horncastle	115,000	125,000	128,975	132,000	2%
Legbourne	130,000	119,950	163,500	160,000	-2%
North Holme	96,000	121,000	118,000	128,000	8%
Priory & St James'	97,000	93,500	105,000	108,000	3%
Roughton	154,000	133,000	163,000	170,000	4%
Sibsey & Stickney	124,995	129,475	135,000	150,000	11%
Spilsby	88,000	107,000	107,000	113,250	6%
St Margaret's	123,500	125,000	132,000	130,000	-2%
St Mary's	147,500	112,500	139,950	135,250	-3%
St Michael's	126,000	128,475	115,000	140,000	22%
Tetford & Donington	146,000	175,000	164,000	227,500	39%
Tetney	113,000	122,000	95,500	120,000	26%
Trinity	82,000	91,500	109,000	109,625	1%
Wainfleet	112,000	112,000	110,500	116,000	5%
Willoughby with Sloothby	130,000	137,500	150,000	149,975	0%
Withern & Theddlethorpe	135,000	150,000	165,000	151,000	-8%
Woodhall Spa	173,500	179,000	165,000	187,000	13%
Wragby	127,500	108,000	115,000	135,000	17%
Average price change					4%
Average Price					140,713

DETACHED HOUSES

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	% change 17-18
Alford	148,000	147,000	148,000	160,000	8%
Binbrook	158,000	178,750	159,950	164,975	3%
Burgh le Marsh	145,000	136,000	145,000	140,000	-3%
Coningsby & Mareham	145,000	146,000	152,500	175,000	15%
Friskney	114,000	145,000	146,500	165,000	13%
Fulstow	195,000	162,000	182,000	174,000	-4%
Grimoldby	128,000	140,000	172,000	153,000	-11%
Hagworthingham	195,000	197,500	207,000	172,000	-17%
Halton Holegate	130,000	167,000	177,750	143,500	-19%
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	145,000	160,000	155,000	172,500	11%
Horncastle	150,000	165,000	167,000	180,000	8%
Legbourne	145,000	163,500	174,950	225,500	29%
North Holme	172,500	155,000	195,000	229,000	17%
Priory & St	163,000	167,750	146,500	140,000	-4%

James'					
Roughton	195,000	160,375	200,000	232,000	16%
Sibsey & Stickney	153,000	149,950	160,000	156,000	-3%
Spilsby	140,000	155,000	154,725	160,000	3%
St Margaret's	146,500	158,000	183,000	190,000	4%
St Mary's	165,000	175,000	168,000	201,000	20%
St Michael's	167,500	165,000	158,000	169,975	8%
Tetford & Donington	167,500	185,000	170,000	248,500	46%
Tetney	170,000	175,000	171,000	180,000	5%
Trinity	:	:	185,000	182,000	-2%
Wainfleet	125,000	135,000	137,500	144,000	5%
Willoughby with Sloothby	144,850	140,000	157,000	150,000	-4%
Withern & Theddlethorpe	157,500	155,000	148,500	157,000	6%
Woodhall Spa	210,975	213,500	225,000	230,000	2%
Wragby	139,250	169,500	168,000	165,000	-2%
Average price change					5%
Average price					177,141

SEMI DETACHED HOUSES

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	% change 17-18
Alford	95,000	95,250	100,000	118,000	18%
Binbrook	114,950	97,650	138,000	115,000	-17%
Burgh le Marsh	112,500	116,600	127,475	132,000	4%
Coningsby & Mareham	101,650	111,000	111,000	129,975	17%
Friskney	120,000	111,248	120,000	110,000	-8%
Fulstow	100,000	:	120,000	129,000	8%
Grimoldby	:	120,000	123,500	110,000	-11%
Hagworthingham	:	87,500	106,000	:	:
Halton Holegate	:	105,000	123,000	:	:
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	114,250	115,000	124,975	126,000	1%
Horncastle	112,500	119,950	115,000	124,000	8%
Legbourne	:	97,000	148,000	134,550	-9%
North Holme	117,500	125,000	116,500	137,000	18%
Priory & St James'	120,000	128,000	125,000	127,500	2%
Roughton	115,000	120,000	135,000	125,000	-7%

Sibsey & Stickney	106,000	100,000	113,000	125,000	11%
Spilsby	104,950	98,000	110,500	124,950	13%
St Margaret's	134,000	135,000	129,000	134,500	4%
St Mary's	130,000	130,000	134,000	136,500	2%
St Michael's	125,000	130,000	125,000	100,000	-20%
Tetford & Donington	125,000	113,000	126,000	:	:
Tetney	99,810	110,000	110,000	126,000	15%
Trinity	69,750	119,250	108,000	139,000	29%
Wainfleet	119,000	70,000	105,000	98,500	-6%
Willoughby with Sloothby	123,000	:	142,500	137,500	-4%
Withern & Theddlethorpe	:	:	:	:	:
Woodhall Spa	156,000	160,000	140,000	170,000	21%
Wragby	105,000	115,000	102,000	129,750	27%
Average price change					-7%
Average price					126,655

COASTAL ZONE

ALL DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	% change 17-18
Chapel St Leonards	100,000	112,000	119,000	125,000	5%
Croft	104,000	134,500	140,000	160,000	14%
Ingoldmells	105,000	115,000	120,000	124,400	4%
Mablethorpe	92,000	93,000	107,995	108,750	1%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	120,000	125,000	125,000	137,500	10%
Scarbrough & Seacroft	105,000	106,750	118,000	116,000	-2%
St Clement's	110,000	120,000	116,500	122,000	5%
Sutton on Sea	123,000	127,000	139,950	141,000	1%
Winthorpe	107,000	75,000	118,000	120,000	2%
Average price change					5%
Average price					128,294

DETACHED HOUSES

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	% change 17-18
Chapel St Leonards	107,000	116,000	125,000	135,000	8%
Croft	120,000	154,000	144,000	178,000	24%

Ingoldmells	110,000	135,000	134,995	125,000	-7%
Mablethorpe	110,000	120,000	134,000	130,000	-3%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	135,000	137,500	155,000	162,500	5%
Scarborough & Seacroft	140,000	138,000	160,000	150,000	-6%
St Clement's	135,000	141,000	150,000	148,000	-1%
Sutton on Sea	130,000	140,000	144,000	165,000	15%
Winthorpe	140,000	125,000	162,000	148,000	-9%
Average price change					2%
Average price					149,056

SEMI DETACHED HOUSES

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	% change 17-18
Chapel St Leonards	104,000	112,000	110,000	105,000	-5%
Croft	95,000	:	:	118,000	:
Ingoldmells	112,000	108,000	115,000	124,500	8%
Mablethorpe	91,000	92,000	100,000	107,500	8%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	93,500	108,000	110,000	115,500	5%
Scarborough & Seacroft	100,000	116,000	121,000	120,000	-1%
St Clement's	105,000	115,000	107,500	120,000	12%
Sutton on Sea	98,625	105,000	121,250	127,000	5%
Winthorpe	110,000	106,000	117,250	128,975	10%
Average price change					5%
Average price					118,497

APPENDIX B – EMPLOYMENT LAND USE DATA

	Total Pre 2019	Total 2019	Change		Vacant pre 2019	VACANT 2019	Change	% of total vacant pre 2019	% of total vacant 2019
Alford	39	39	0		4	4	4	10%	10%
Binbrook	5	6	1		1	0	-1	20%	0%
Conningsby	24	25	1		3	6	3	13%	24%
Cowbridge	4	17	13		0	0	0	0%	0%
Holton le Clay	18	23	5		4	6	2	22%	26%
Horncastle	83	91	8		16	10	-6	19%	11%
Louth	292	303	11		62	59	-3	21%	19%
Mablethorpe	49	51	2		18	19	1	37%	37%
Manby	72	77	5		21	23	2	29%	30%
North Somercotes	5	6	1		3	3	0	60%	50%
Skegness	202	204	2		46	58	12	23%	28%
Spilsby	52	54	2		10	13	3	19%	24%
Burgh Road	7	9	2		0	0	0	0%	0%
Wainfleet	9	9	0		6	4	-2	67%	44%
Wragby	5	5	0		2	2	0	40%	40%
Woodhall Spa	8	6	-2		1	1	1	13%	17%

Table 20 occupancy of units

Note: vacant figures includes vacant plots that are not built on but that are allocated

	B1		% of total number of units*		B2		% of total number of units*		B8		% of total number of units*	
	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019
Alford	16	16	41%	41%	3	3	8%	8%	9	9	23%	23%
Binbrook	4	0	80%	0%	0	6	0%	100%	0	0	0%	0%
Conningsby	0	0	0%	0%	11	10	46%	40%	4	4	17%	16%
Cowbridge	0	3	0%	18%	1	4	25%	24%	0	5	0%	29%
Holton le Clay	8	4	44%	17%	0	3	0%	13%	1	0	6%	0%
Horncastle	17	18	20%	20%	24	36	29%	40%	8	9	10%	10%
Louth	52	57	18%	19%	106	104	36%	34%	16	15	5%	5%
Mablethorpe	6	6	12%	12%	14	15	29%	29%	4	4	8%	8%
Manby	16	16	22%	21%	8	19	11%	25%	3	3	4%	4%
North Somercotes	0	0	0%	0%	1	2	20%	33%	0	0	0%	0%
Skegness	27	18	13%	9%	48	49	24%	24%	20	1	10%	8%
Spilsby	13	15	25%	28%	16	15	31%	28%	1	4	2%	2%
Burgh Road	2	1	29%	11%	0	3	0%	33%	0	2	0%	44%
Wainfleet	0	0	0%	0%	2	1	22%	11%	0	0	0%	22%
Wragby	2	2	40%	40%	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0%	0%
Woodhall Spa	2	1	25%	0%	2	4	25%	67%	0	0	0%	0%

Table 21 occupancy of units - B uses

***% of total number of units – this shows how much of the estate is made up of each use**

	Other uses (A, C, D)		% of total number of units*		Sui Generis Total		% of total number of units*	
	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019	Pre 2019	2019
Alford	5	5	13%	13%	2	2	5%	5%
Binbrook	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0%	0%
Conningsby	3	2	13%	8%	3	3	13%	12%
Cowbridge	3	5	75%	29%	0	0	0%	0%
Holton le Clay	5	10	28%	43%	0	0	0%	0%
Horncastle	9	8	11%	9%	9	10	11%	11%
Louth	50	31	17%	10%	6	37	2%	12%
Mablethorpe	2	2	4%	4%	5	5	10%	10%
Manby	17	15	24%	19%	7	1	10%	1%
North Somercotes	1	1	20%	17%	0	0	0%	0%
Skegness	47	51	23%	25%	14	11	7%	5%
Spilsby	8	5	15%	9%	4	5	8%	9%
Burgh Road	3	0	43%	11%	2	0	29%	0%
Wainfleet	1	0	11%	22%	0	0	0%	0%
Wragby	1	0	20%	0%	0	1	0%	20%
Woodhall Spa	2	0	25%	17%	1	0	13%	0%

Table 22 occupancy of units – all other uses

*% of total number of units – this shows how much of the estate is made up of each use

	Total number of B uses	% of B uses out of total number of businesses
	2019	2019
Alford	28	72%
Binbrook	6	100%
Conningsby	14	56%
Cowbridge	12	71%
Holton le Clay	7	30%
Horncastle	63	69%
Louth	176	58%
Mablethorpe	25	49%
Manby	38	49%
North Somercotes	2	33%
Skegness	2	33%
Spilsby	17	31%
Burgh Road	6	67%
Wainfleet	1	11%
Wragby	3	60%
Woodhall Spa	5	83%

Table 23: Number of B uses