EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK

AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

1st March 2019 to 29th February 2020

East Lindsey
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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 and Alford
- Plans at an advanced stage of preparation - Holton le Clay (currently awaiting referendum)
- 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 jointly prepared its initial Strategic Housing Market and Economic Viability Assessments. Work is currently under way to update these assessments. The Council continues to work with the County Council, particularly to resolve education and transport issues. The Council has a working group with County Council to work on issues affecting the Local Plan. 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 2016-2019 is set at 1189. The delivery was 1,298. This gives the Council a delivery rate of 109%. As this is within an acceptable tolerance level there are no consequences.

Period	Need	Delivery	Measurement
2015-2018	1191	1140	96%
2016-2019	1189	1298	109%

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
2019/2020	493
TOTAL	**5945**

Table 2 New Dwellings built since 2006

6.7 On average 507 dwellings have been built per year since 2006. As at 28th of February 2020, the Council had a five year housing supply, the details of which can be found on the Council's website. 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 2019/2020 has exceeded the average number of houses built per year since 2006, and the number also exceeds the number built in the previous year by 27. Whilst this is only a modest increase, it maintains the upward trend from 2011, which could indicate movement toward a more robust housing market in the District. However, the 493 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		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Skegness	121	70	39	386	318	378
Louth	91	135	138	1324	1480	1335
Coningsby/ Tattershall	24	65	40	148	194	172
Alford	10	4	25	175	153	112
Horncastle	17	22	55	865	865	659
Mablethorp e/Sutton	5	1	13	238	259	104

Spilsby	2	1	5	33	39	28

Table 3 : Housing provision split by town. 12month window from March 2019 to March 2020

6.9 The number of dwellings built in Skegness is clearly decreasing. The majority of these came from two main sites, one of which is now close to completion and another is also almost complete. This latter one of which is 100% affordable. A new 72 house phase has recently been approved which is likely to start coming forwards in 2020. This indicates that growth is continuing on the coast but at a low rate and on a small number of sites. Due to this the figures can swing dramatically if completion rates change at those sites (or they are completed). The rest of the District is relatively consistent but due to many of the towns being small, it only takes one or two major developments to commence or complete to significantly alter the housing figures.

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	11	88
Holton le Clay	52	8
Legbourne	11	37

Table 4 : Housing provision in the top 3 villages

The Holton le Clay figures represent a single large site completing. This is a village that is desirable for those working in Grimsby due to its close proximity to that town and as such may see further growth. Legbourne and Manby are similarly service villages for Louth, with Manby in particular seeing continued approvals and completions. 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 1294 homes granted permission, 757 plots were on windfall sites which is 59%. This has jumped back up towards the 66% over the 2017/18 period. The plan is still recently adopted and it does take time for allocated sites to start to come forwards. 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 allocated sites begin to come forward. The updated Housing Market Assessment will assist in understanding the housing need going forwards.

6.12 With regard to delivery of homes on brownfield land, 71 homes were given permission. This is around 5% and is slightly below the 2018/19 figure of 6.6%. This reflects the small amount of brownfield land in the District. This is relatively static when compared to the 2017/18 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; however brownfield land is very limited in the District due to its rural nature.

6.13 With regard to the medium and small villages, in total out of the 1294 dwellings granted permission 36 were granted in the medium and small villages. This is down from the 2018/19 figure of 55.

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 March 2020, (this is the latest statistical release from the ONS), new build house sales were only 10% of overall house sales with 252 sales of new build and 2095 sales of resales of existing housing. The table below sets out a comparison with our neighbouring authorities. The nearest comparator with regard to resales 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 existing**	**% New build**
Authority	**2019/20**	**2019/20**	**2019/20**
East Lindsey	252	2095	10%
West Lindsey	271	1341	17%
North East Lincs	242	2091	10%
Boston	162	758	18%
North Kesteven	366	1784	17%

Table 5: East Lindsey new vs second hand sales (year to March 2020)

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 in coastal areas. This does not appear to be changing significantly year on year with resales outstripping new sales by a large margin.

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 £151,414, which is an increase from the previous year's average of 140,713. These site at around

7% below the UK lower quartile average. The District's coastal prices are even lower (currently 22% below the UK average).

6.17 Affordable Housing

The Council transferred its Housing Stock to New Linx (now known as Platform Housing) 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. Both of these assessments are currently being updated and will be used to understand how the housing markets and viability for affordable housing is changing.

6.21 The 2016 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 97 from the previous period and the high of 170 in 2017/18. The figures are supplied by the housing strategy team who have advised that the figure could actually be higher but at that time. Further monitoring has also not been carried out by the team due to the Housing Strategy Officer post being vacant for over 12months.

6.23 The lower level of completions has resulted in an additional backlog of 91 for the period. This gives a cumulative total backlog of 150 dwellings over the last 3 years. This will need to be monitored going forwards to ascertain whether this dip is due to inaccurate monitoring or the 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 commenced and completions are starting to be registered. These 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%
19/20	188	97	192	91	-48%
Total	569	419*	503	150	-26%

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 dataset has not been updated since the March 2018 publication. The price had drifted downwards since 2016 and in 2018 lay slightly below the 2015 level. It was 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 (latest available data).

6.25 Comparing the above to the median level of open market rents across Lincolnshire, the District is the lowest in the County at £500 and is £80 lower than the average. This is also significantly lower than the East Midlands average of £600.

	2019-2020		
	Key to figure 1	No. of properties	£
Lincolnshire		7810	580
Boston	20	500	595
East Lindsey	**21**	**1730**	**500**
Lincoln	22	1500	595
North Kesteven	23	1010	625
South Holland	24	720	600
South Kesteven	25	1530	650
West Lindsey	26	840	525

Table 8: Median level open market rents. Period: 2019/20. 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. It should be noted that the register is small and changes to the situation are likely to be rare, hence the figures are similar if not the same from one year to the next.

	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
2018/2019	105	102	3.92	7.99
2019/2020	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 (2019)[1] East Lindsey has 13 of its 81 Lower Super Output Areas in the top 10% most deprived in the country. The highest rank is 261st out of 32,844 total areas in England (with 1 being the most deprived). This highlights the severity of the issue. It can be seen from the heat map in figure 1 below that the coastal areas have significant levels of deprivation. However this reduces further inland. 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.

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

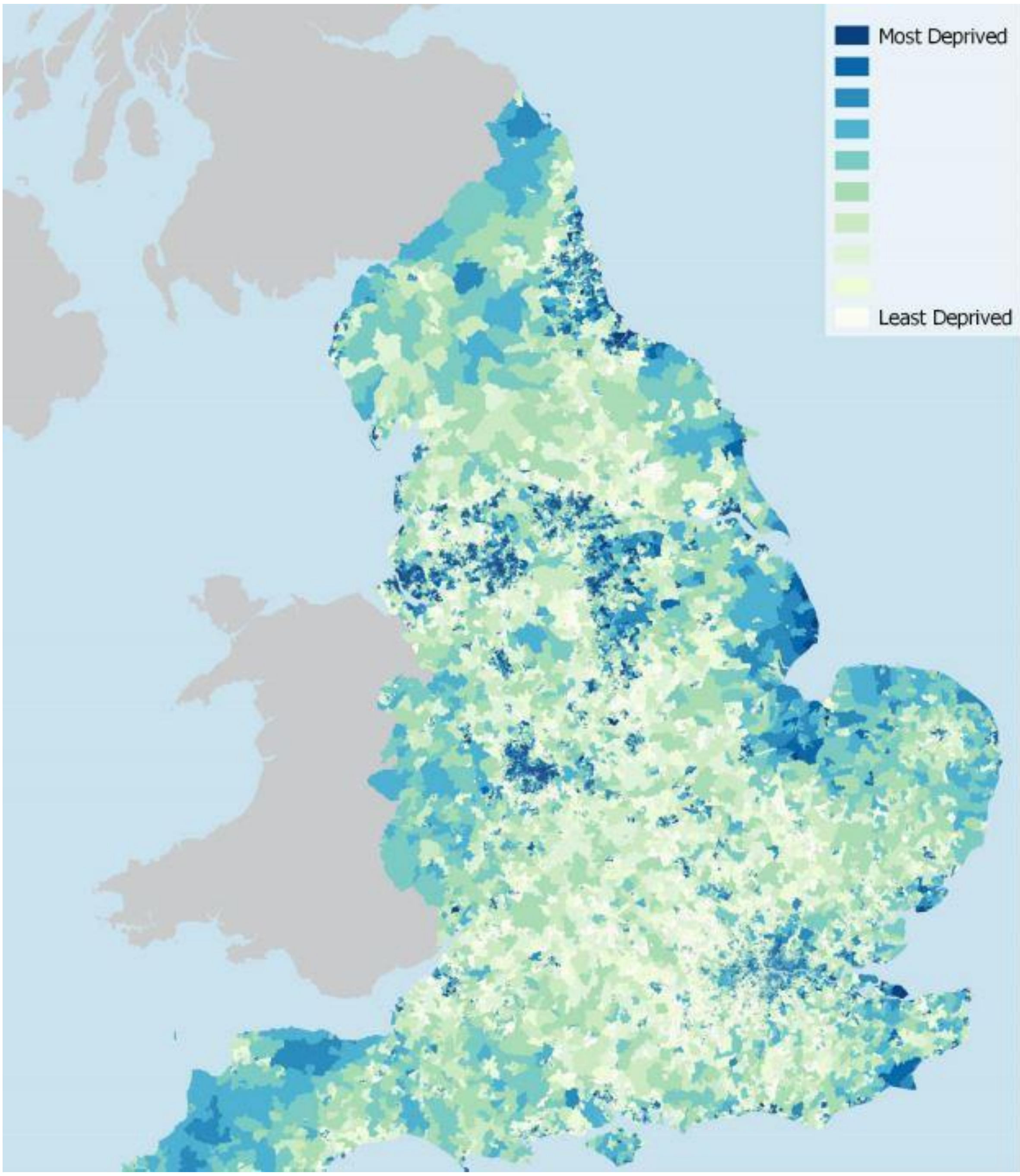

Figure 1 - Areas of deprivation. Source: gov.uk publication[2]

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 £50 per week lower than the rest of the East Midlands (2018 £40) and approximately £90 per week lower than the UK average (2018 £95). This illustrates the gap between East Lindsey and its regional neighbours. Although there has actually been a closing of the gap with the overall UK average.

2 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833959/IoD2019_Infographic.pdf

7.4 The figures in table 10 for the 2017-2019 period show a levelling off in full time worker wages across East Lindsey and they are tracking the Regional and UK figures. Male and female wages rose slightly in 2019 but are still below the regional and UK figures. 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. There was a slight dip in 2018 however the figures are again now tracking the rises regionally and nationally.

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

	Median Earnings by place of residence					
	East Lindsey 2016	East Lindsey 2017	East Lindsey 2018	East Lindsey 2019	East Midlands 2019	Great Britain 2019
Full-time workers	459.3	485.4	483.6	498.1	547.5	587.5
Male full-time workers	490.5	521.5	511.1	535.3	591.4	632.4
Female full-time workers	410.1	428.3	422.0	428.8	475.9	529.0

Table 10: Earnings by workplace. Source: nomisweb. Period: to June 2019

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 2019[3] 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. This is the same as the ratio in 2017 (also 6.6) showing no change in affordability. 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.

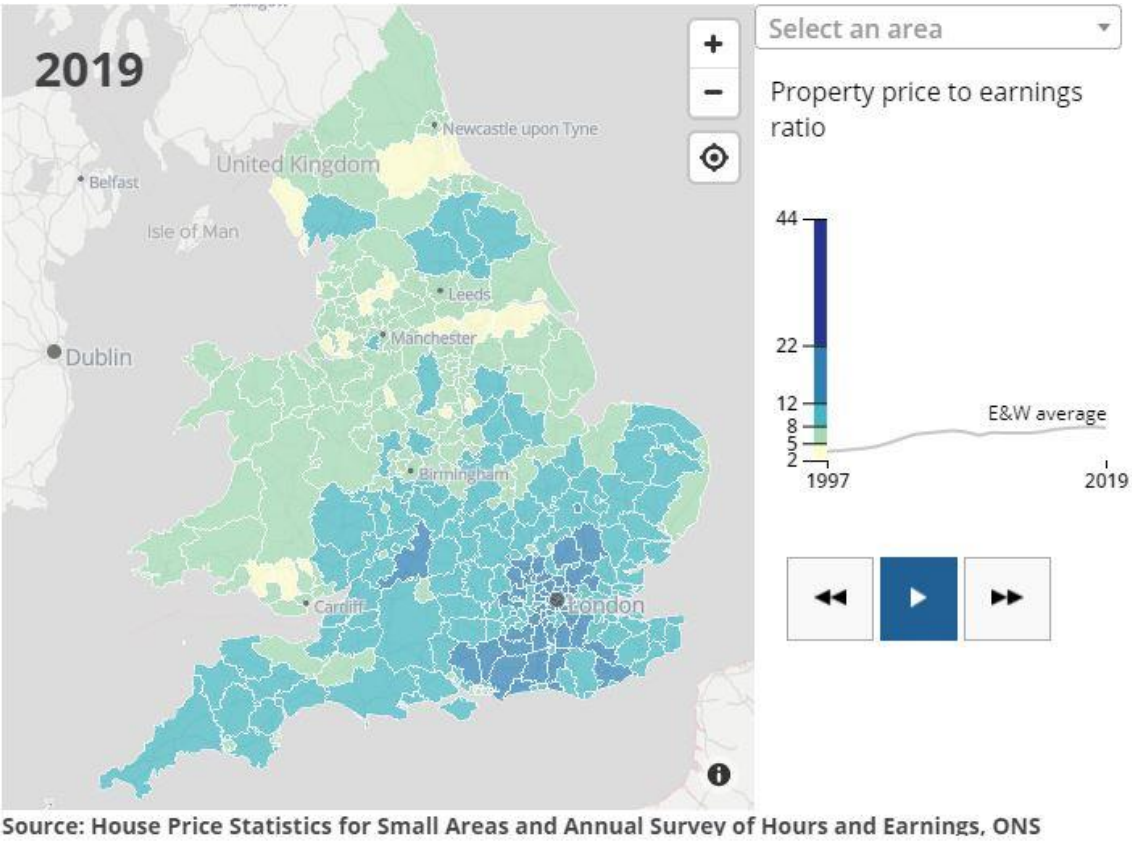

Figure 3: Property prices by Authority area across England and Wales (2019)[4]

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 the period 2019/20,a downward trend in the economically active appears to be developing with the percentages approx. 13% lower than regional and national averages. In regard to the numbers of self-employed, in East Lindsey the figure is 14.4% against the East Midlands average of 9.9%.

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

This is likely due to the higher number of independent businesses in the District rather than larger employers and chains.

	East Lindsey					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20 %	East Midlands 2019/20 %	UK 2019/20 %
Economically active	61,000	58,000	52,300	66.3%	79.7%	79.1%
In employment	58,800	54,500	50,000	63.3%	76.7%	75.9%
Employees	46,600	39,400	38,000	48.2%	66.6%	64.8%
Self-Employed	11,300	14,000	11,400	14.4%	9.9%	10.8%
Unemployed	2,500	2,600	2,300	4.5%	3.7%	4.0%

Table 11: Breakdown of economic activity (period 12 months to March 2020 source: Nomis)

7.9 Jobs and Wages

7.10 The table below sets out a breakdown of the types of businesses in the district. There is very little difference between 2017, 2018 and 2019 with the figures remaining relatively consistent. 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. The noticeable exception is the doubling of large local units from 5 to 10. The number of overall large enterprises has stayed the same. This shows that whilst the overarching businesses have stayed the same, some of the individual sites have increased in size.

	East Lindsey				East Midlands
	E.L 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20	East Midlands 2019/20
	(numbers)	(numbers)		(%)	(%)
Enterprises					

Micro (0 to 9)	4,845	4780	4820	88.6	89
Small (10 to 49)	535	545	535	9.8	8.9
Medium (50 to 249)	80	75	80	1.5	1.7
Large (250+)	5	5	5	0.1	0.4
Total	**5,465**	**5405**	**5440**	-	-
Local Units					
Micro (0 to 9)	5,460	5385	5410	84.4	83.8
Small (10 to 49)	865	880	870	13.6	13.0
Medium (50 to 249)	120	125	125	2.0	2.8
Large (250+)	5	5	10	0.2	0.4
Total	**6,450**	**6395**	**6410**	-	

Table 12: Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS). Period: 2019
Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

7.11 The table below from Nomis for 2019 [5] 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 the number of jobs in the District has increased slightly; however this total is still slightly down on the 2016/17 period. Over the period 2016-2019 East Midland jobs have increased year on year , whereas in East Lindsey the trend has remained relatively static at between 44,000 and 46,000. There is a mix of increases and decreases across the sectors however for the majority there are modest increases. Some of the larger swing percentages are in the categories with low overall numbers where a single new business opening, or closing could have a significant impact. The effects of rounding on these figures will also be more noticeable.

Employee Jobs in East Lindsey					
	2016/17	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**% change**	
Total employee jobs (including agriculture – categories A to S)	**46,000**	**44,000**	**44,750**	**1.7%**	☺
Split employee jobs (categories B to S)	45,000	42,000	43,000	2.3%	☺
Full-time	27,000	26,000	26,000	0%	😐
Part-time	18,000	16,000	17,000	6.25%	☺

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

Employee jobs by industry					
A: Agriculture	1,750	2,000	1750	-12.5%	☹
B : Mining and quarrying	35	75	100	33%	☺
C : Manufacturing	4,500	5,000	4,500	-10%	☹
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	45	50	11.1%	☺
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	500	450	800	77.78%	☺
F : Construction	2,250	1,750	2,000	14.2%	☺
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,000	7,000	8,000	14.29%	☺
H : Transportation and storage	1,250	1,250	1,250	0%	😐
I : Accommodation and food service activities	9,000	8,000	8,000	0%	😐
J : Information and communication	500	500	400	-20%	☹
K : Financial and insurance activities	225	250	250	0%	😐
L : Real estate activities	450	600	600	0%	😐
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,500	1,500	1,750	16.67%	☺
N : Administrative and support service activities	3,000	2,500	3,000	20%	☺
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,500	1,000	1,250	25%	☺
P : Education	3,500	4,000	4,000	0%	😐
Q : Human health and social work activities	6,000	6,000	4,500	-25%	☹
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,500	1,250	2,000	60%	☺

S : Other service activities	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	😐

Table 13: Employment figures split by industry (2019) source: ONS[6]

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. The study is currently being updated but the findings are not expected to be available until early 2021. Therefore the current version is still used below.

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 has dropped to around 66%. In spite of a rise last period, this now shows little progress. Between 2005 and 2015 it was on average 70%. In 2015/2016 it climbed to 73%, for 2016/2017 it was 74.8% and in 2017/18 the figure dipped to 73.2%. This current figure of 66% could just be a short term annual fluctuation in the data. However these percentages for the District must be viewed against the wider context. East Midlands is at 80.0% and Great Britain 79.1%. 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.

[6] This table includes rounding of figures: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/1103.aspx

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	GB 2019
	2019	%	%	
Population aged 16-64	77,600	54.8%	61.9%	62.5%

Table 14: Population aged 16-64. Source: ONS. Period: June 2019
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 2,700 (2020). This is slightly up from the 2018 figure of 2,600. The overall figure of 4.8% is higher than the East Midlands and Great Britain averages – 3.9% and 3.9% 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. The Economic Baseline Study and Retail Assessments are currently being updated.

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 almost every case the vacancy rates have decreased. This indicates a healthy market and takeup of existing units. It also indicates that allocations are starting to be used up as well. Some of the smaller estates have had increased vacancies. However the figures for smaller estates can be skewed by just a few properties becoming vacant or occupied, which shifts the percentage significantly.

	Total 2019	**Vacant 2019**	**Total 2020**	**Vacant 2020**	**% of total vacant pre 2019**	**% of total vacant 2019**	**% of total vacant 2020**
Alford	39	4	56	11	10%	**10%**	**10%**
Binbrook	6	0	6	0	20%	**0%**	**0%**
Conningsby	25	6	27	5	13%	**24%**	**19%**
Croft			37	5	unknown	**unknown**	**14%**
Cowbridge	17	0	17	0	0%	**0%**	**0%**
Holton le Clay	23	6	37	3	22%	**26%**	**8%**
Horncastle	91	10	84	5	19%	**11%**	**6%**
Louth	303	59	396	38	21%	**19%**	**10%**
Mablethorpe	51	19	50	14	37%	**37%**	**28%**
North Somercotes	6	3	18	4	60%	**50%**	**22.2%**
Skegness	204	58	205	38	23%	**28%**	**19%**
Spilsby	54	13	51	7	19%	**24%**	**14%**
Burgh Road (Skegness West)	9	0	14	1	0%	**0%**	**7%**
Wainfleet	9	4			67%	**44%**	
Wragby	5	2	6	2	40%	**40%**	**33%**
Woodhall Spa	6	2	6	2	13%	17%	**33%**

Table 15 industrial estate and business park vacancy rates (surveyed 3rd quarter 2020). Note: the vacant figures include vacant plots and vacant newly built units.

7.24 The planning use class regime has changed from the 1st September 2020. The B1 (business) use class has now been removed and has been combined into a new class E[7]. The B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) use classes remain in use. For the purposes of the survey work the three B use classes have been used as these are referred to in the Local Plan. All of the estates maintain a mix of uses across them but with the dominant land use being in the B classes as expected. The monitoring will

[7] https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use

need to be changed going forwards to reflect the changes to the use-class system.

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. This permission has now been implemented with the company Tong Engineering now operating from it. 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. There is a 600 dwelling allocation in the town, which is the subject of discussions to bring it forwards. This will place additional demand on employment in the Town. 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. The eastern area has seen new blocks of starter units erected and filled and the number of vacant plots is now low. One large vacant plot has recently been completed with a new national building merchants (MKM supplies) now occupying it and Costa Coffee/Macdonalds have occupied a further plot to the north. 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. In this period there has been no significant change.

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. In this period there has been no significant change.

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. There has been no significant changes this period with only a minor churn rate of businesses in the existing units.

7.30 The utilisation of industrial estate land is currently being assessed as part of the update to the Council's Economic Baseline Study. This will determine whether additional serviced and non-serviced land is required in the industrial/business estates to satisfy the future need. Additional allocations will be made to ensure that sufficient land supply is available.

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 2019/2020 there were 76 planning applications granted for inland tourism, mostly relating to holiday accommodation, an increase from 2018/2019 by 43 (more than double). This does indicate a growing inland tourism economy. These applications provided 43 holiday cottages (non-caravan), 31 touring caravan pitches and 61 static caravan pitches. But out of the 33 applications, only 8 applicants declared job numbers. This included 96 fulltime and 16 part time jobs.

7.33 In 2016 the Council commissioned a STEAM report for the Visitor Economy of the Lincolnshire Wolds. This report will be produced yearly and it allows the Council to monitor the economic impact of tourism in that area of the District. The new STEAM report for 2019 has now been received. The key headlines from the report are in the following table.

	2018	**2019**	**change**
Tourism Visits	12.71	13.07	2.8%
Stays in Local Accommodation (Million)	1,835	1,874	2.1%
Day visits (Million)	2,939m	3,034m	3.2%
Ful time jobs supported by the visitor economy (FTE Direct employment)	7,110	7,240	1.8%
Total spend (Million £)	£699.48	£733.46	4.9%

Table 16: statistics from the 2019 STEAM report

7.34 Town Centres

7.35 It can be seen from the table 17 that vacancy rates have increased slightly in most towns. However with the exception of Spilsby, these are all tracking below the national town centre rate for July 2019 of 10.3%[8].Currently, Skegness has the best performing town centre (4.23% vacancy rate) and Spilsby has the worst performing town centre (11.8% 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 online sales accounting for 21.6% of all retail sales in November 2019)[9]. This has increased from the 2018 figures of 18%.

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 2019/20	2017/18 % vacant	2018/19 % vacant	2019/20 % vacant	Change
Louth	310	3.09%	5.6%	5.48%	-0.12%
Mablethorpe	174	5.47%	9%	13%	4%
Skegness	208	3.24%	2.9%	4.23	-1.33%
Horncastle	137	5.65%	6%	6.15%	0.15%
Spilsby	77	10.96%	9.6%	11.84	2.24%
Alford	80	6.02%	6.2%	7.5%	1.3%

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

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

[8] https://www.retailgazette.co.uk/blog/2019/08/shop-vacancy-rate-four-year-high-brc-springboard-footfall-monitor/
[9] Source: https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/retailindustry/timeseries/j4mc/drsi

Skegness, one of which is 100% affordable housing. One of these sites is now nearing completion, although it is understood that the developer wishes to discuss extending that site. 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. The commitments are continually assessed and sites where there is no evidence to suggest they will come forwards in the plan period are removed from the total. These sites still remain technical commitments as they have an extant permission and can be added back into the total if there is movement towards delivery.

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 at the time of adoption were 1257. Completions numbered 58 in 2019/20, which is above the 49 required, although lower than the previous years. The table below demonstrates that the oversupply of housing to the identified need to meet the formation of new households had remained the same at 34%. However this period the completions have dipped. This is beginning to show a trend towards a reducing supply of housing permissions on the coast. A continuing trend could result in the supply running short.

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	58	819	588	231	28%
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 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 with the majority of the District in the range £150k to £249k. It is also apparent that a number of coastal wards fall in to the bottom price range of £25k – £149k.

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 £132,767, which is significantly below the lower end of the average and in the bottom band 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.

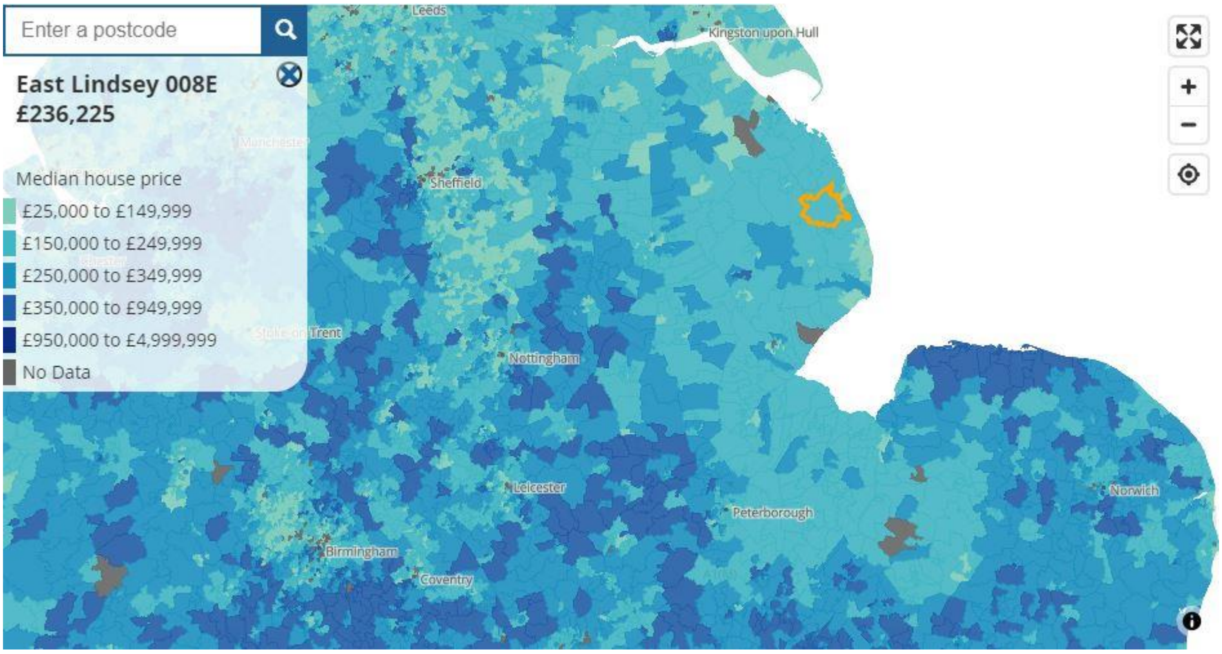

Figure 4: average house prices by lower super output area across England. Source: gov.uk (Year ending June 2020)[10]

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 table 19 below. As with all applications there is no mandatory requirement for applicants to state how many jobs. This is purely optional. Therefore it is difficult to record and accurate figure in relation to this.

Type of Monitoring	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
No. of hotels granted pp for change of use to something else (coast)	4	1	0	1
No. of hotels granted pp (coast)	2	1	0	2
No. of caravan sites granted permission (new)	4	5	3	4
No. of caravans granted permission (net)	666	1838	214	489
No. of holiday cottages granted permission	12	6	41	18
No of new businesses granted pp on the coast	12	2	2	15
Non-tourism number of proposed jobs created as on apps full time	230	27	16	6*
Non-tourism number of proposed jobs created as on apps part time	27	6	32	5*

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

10 https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingjune2020

*** two of the largest applications for industrial and retail units do not indicate how many jobs will be created, so the overall total will be higher than this.**

8.9 The number of caravans approved has clearly increased from the last reporting period. This highlights the continued demand for this type of accommodation on the coast. As noted previously, the prior period (2018/19) was skewed by one single large approval. The number of holiday cottages has decreased significantly this year, which indicates that figure last year could have been an anomaly. The number of businesses created has decreased slightly, however this is also difficult to record as the creation of a new business does not in itself require planning permission. This figure is only ever a snapshot of businesses created by permissions.

8.10 Alongside monitoring planning applications the Council has commissioned a STEAM report for the Coastal Zone examining the visitor economy. The STEAM report for 2019 has now been received. This report is received on an annual basis covering the preceding year.

8.11 The initial STEAM report (2015-2017) gave the Council a baseline of economic impact within this sector from which to measure from. The current document covers the period 2015-2019. Examining this document it shows that overall between 2015 and 2019 the coastal economy appears to be growing positively with an increase in visitor numbers, visitor days, employment and economic impact. Economic Impact has risen from £6,170 million to £6,435million. Visitor days has risen from 1,429 million to 1,534 million.

8.12 The STEAM report analyses economic impact across sectors and all of them between 2015 and 2019 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 at 4.6% in 2019, which is the same as 4.6% in 2017 and a further increase from the -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 Direct employment increased in 2019 from 2017 (5,008 FTE's in 2019 vs 4,790 FTE's in 2017). 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 (high levels of non-serviced caravan development and low levels of serviced accommodation).

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. However it does appear from the STEAM report that overall the indicators contained there are green and show positive increases in all factors. This demonstrates that the tourism sector is growing rather than shrinking.

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	2019/2020 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.**	2019/20 55.17%- 2020 **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**	**2019 - 10 listed buildings; 11 places of worship; 23 archaeological sites; 0 parks and gardens; o battlefields; 0 wreck sites; and 7 conservation areas. No change from last year's figures but 2 buildings have come off the list to be replaced by 2 others.** **In 2018 there were:** **8 listed buildings, 7 conservation areas, 25 archaeology sites and 11 places of worship on the Heritage at Risk Register.**	😐

					application of the policy	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.	
POLICIES SP3, SP10, SP26, and SP28 - Are measures to increase recreational opportunities helping deliver more active lifestyles across the District?	**Levels of participation in sport and recreation**	**Baseline – 9.2% (The baseline has been reset to reflect the introduction of the Active Lives Survey first published in December 2018).**	**Increase**	**Sport England Active Lives Survey**	**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.**	**9.2 % of Adults aged 16+ are fairly active undertaking between 30-149 minutes a week of sport/recreational activities. Baseline has been reset in this period so it is not possible to give commentary at this point. 13.1% (2018/19) Active Lives data November 2018/November 2019**	☺
POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?	**Patronage at District rail stations.**	**Total number of entrances and exits in 2014/2015 351,134 in Skegness 58,578 in Wainfleet 166 in Havenhouse**	**Maintain /increase**	**Yearly**	**Office of Rail Regulation which publishes the data yearly**	**Total Number of entrances and exits in 2017/2018 and 2018/19 357,428 and 350,864 in Skegness 47,216 and 42,160 in Wainfleet 172 and 158 in Havenhouse 148 and 258 in Thorpe Culvert There have been marginal drops from the baseline figures in all apart from Wainfleet where there has been a significant drop. Small alterations up or down could be as a result of a single change. For example it could**	☹ D

		284 in Thorpe Culvert				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.	
COMMENT - Skegness has seen an increase in usage of 0.9% with a decrease of usage at Wainfleet and slight decrease at Havenhouse. The situation has remained the same at the present time with no major losses of use. The increase in usage at Skegness could relate to an increase in tourist coming to the coast.							
POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?	**Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service**	**16% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016) 40% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)**	**Maintain /Increase**	**Yearly**	**District facilities survey**	**2019/20: Across the district 14% of settlements have a shopper service and 40% a commuter service. This broadly in line with the baseline and previous years figures Nil loss for 2017/18 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. 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.**	
POLICIES SP13, SP14, POLICIES IN	**Vacancy rates in**	**Number of retail ground floor**	**Decrease and to be below**	**ELDC Economic**	**Yearly – If vacancy rates increase then the Council will**	**As at March 2020 (national rate: 10.3%)**	

CHAPTER 10 - Are town centres seeing increased levels of vitality and viability?	**town centres.**	**units not being used as a proportion of the total number of ground floor businesses March 2015** **Louth – 8.22%** **Mablethorpe – 1.48%** **Skegness – 4.23%** **Horncastle – 4.76%** **Spilsby – 14.93%** **Alford – 6.15%**	**the national average**	**Development team to monitor situation**	**need to consider whether there is any remediation action required.**	**All have risen slightly and two are now about the national average.** **Louth –5.48%** **Mablethorpe – 13%** **Skegness – 4.23%** **Horncastle – 6.15%** **Spilsby – 11.84%** **Alford – 7.5%** **2018/2019:** **National average: 9.9%** **East Lindsey average: 6.5%** **Louth –5.6%** **Mablethorpe – 9%** **Skegness – 2.9%** **Horncastle – 6%** **Spilsby – 9.6%** **Alford – 6.2%** **2017/18:** **Louth –3.09%** **Mablethorpe – 5.47%** **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 Statistics)**	**Yearly**	**2018/19 results; Micro – 5390 Small – 880 Medium – 120 Large – 5 Total – 6395 There is a slight increase in the majority of areas 2019/20 results; Micro - 5415 Small - 895 Medium - 115 Large - 10 Total - 6435**	☺
	Is the number of economically active people in the District declining?	**Total economically inactive people – 18,200 Want a job 6,600 Total economicall**	**Decrease in inactivity**			**July 2017 – Jun 2018 Total inactive – 21,900, want a job 6,600 July 2019 – Jun 2020 Total inactive – 26,100, want a job 5,300**	😐

		y active – 57,200	**increase in activity**			**July 2017 – Jun 2018 Total economically active – 57,200** **July 2019 – Jun 2020 Total economically active – 57,600**	

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	2019/2020 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.	2019/20 The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 9 services and facilities. The majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there	☹

						have been some gains. **2018/19. 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.**	
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.							

Policy No SP2	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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. This element of the monitoring will be deleted as the system does not currently allow tracking of pre-application advice through to a planning application.	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.	2019/20 441 which is the lowest figure since monitoring started. In 2018/19 the total number is 519. This is back on target with the baseline figure. 2017/18 – total = 467	☹
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.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2018/2019 when the Local Plan carries full weight.	Yearly	Report to be sent to Executive board yearly showing the number of instances where permission has been granted contrary to policy, why and which	2019/20 – there were 16 applications approved by Committee as departures from the Local Plan (it should be noted that 4 of these	☹

		Any departure would be decided by Committee.	This figure is from July 2018 (adoption) to Feb 2019. The baseline will be updated next period with a full years results		policies are effected.	related to the same site and includes applications that may have been recommended for approval by the Officer but subsequently refused by Committee). 2018/19 – there were 6 applications approved by Committee where they departed from the Local Plan.	
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. The nett change across the district	☹

						overall has been a nett loss of 9 services and facilities. The majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there have been some gains.	
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**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
Housing Growth and the Location	**Is the housing trajectory being met?**	**Number of completions in line with those**	**2017/18 – 565**	**Half - yearly**	**All those with planning permission will be**	**2019/20 493 – a shortfall of 65**	

of Inland Growth		**shown in any given year within the trajectory**	**2018 – 31 - 558**		**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 review of the Plan.**	**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** 
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	**Is the number of houses granted on windfall sites declining compared to allocated sites as the allocated sites come forward for delivery**	**No of houses granted permission on windfall sites compared to allocated sites**	**The amount should decrease** **Baseline is 2016/2017 before the examination of the Local Plan – 1051 homes on windfall land = 68% of the number of homes granted on allocated land which was 492**	**Yearly**		**2019/20 - 757 plots on windfall sites which is 58.5% of permissions granted. The overall number has increased; however the % has decreased from baseline.** **2018/19 - 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.	
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	**Does the Council have a 5 year supply of land**	**Assessment of permissions**	**Baseline is a 5 year supply plus a 5% buffer** **Housing Delivery Test national indicator. Baseline 2018 = 96%. Target is to remain at 95% or above.**	**Yearly**	**Consideration will have to be given to releasing more land for development and the presumption in favour of housing development will weigh in favour against other material considerations**	**2019/20 – 5 year supply: 5.92** **The housing delivery test is 109%** **2018/2019 – 5.42 years supply. This is still above 5 years supply.** **The 2018 Housing Delivery Test result is 96%, which is also acceptable.** **2017/2018 – 6.97 years supply**	☺
Comment – Given the modifications in the local plan at examination, it is proposed to change the windfall monitoring target to the % of windfall to the total number of houses granted on allocated sites each year. Theoretically, this figure should decrease as the housing allocations are taken up.							

Policy No SP4	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2019/2020 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.**	**36 dwellings were completed in Medium and Small villages 2019/20** **2018/19 – 11** **2017/18 - 15** **This policy is designed to allow housing in a managed way rather than in the adhoc way under the previous plan.**	

*** 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**	**2019/2020 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**	**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**	**1 application (43 units) for older persons accommodation was approved. This is not extra care facility**	

		This number should increase			**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.**	**2018/19 - No housing for older persons was given permission. 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	2019/2020 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 Monitoring Report.**	**N/A**	**Yearly**	**Closer working and engagement with Local communities to help them through the neighbourhood planning process.**	**2019/20 - Alford Neighbourhood Plan was made on 18th June 2019. Work is at an advanced stage on Holton le Clay Neighbourhood Plan and work is ongoing for Skegness.** **2018/19** **No new communities came forward with regard**	☺

						to undertaking a neighbourhood plan. Alford NP succeeded at referendum and is currently being made by the 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.	

Policy No SP7	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2019/2020 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.**	**192 affordable homes were given permission in 2019/20 which is a decrease on last year. 97 affordable homes were completed, which is significantly below the target of 188.**	☹

					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**	
Affordable and Low Cost Housing	**Is the District effectively protecting the existing stock of quality affordable homes?**	**Developments resulting in a net loss of affordable housing.**	**No net loss in affordable housing**	**Half yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**2019/20: No nett loss of units** **2018/19: There was a nett loss of 7 units on a development in Wainfleet, however the replacements were of improved quality.**	☺

Policy No SP8	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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.	2019/20: zero 2018/19: 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	2019/2020 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.	2019/20: zero 2018/19: 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.	2019/20: 1 applications received but this was refused	

Policy No SP10	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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 It should be noted that East Lindsey has a relatively low amount of brownfield land available.	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	2019/20 – 71 equating to 5%. This is down on the previous period. The total number is above the baseline, although the % is not. 2018/19 - 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	Number of hectares provided of open space.	A new baseline 0.543ha has been used for 2018/2019 as	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	2019/20 - Three sites over 1ha completed between April 2019 and March	

	sites over 1 ha?		**the previous one was based on the level of green space proposed on sites granted permission and not on what has actually been delivered.**		**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.**	**2020 bringing forward a total of 0.852ha green space.** **2018/19 - 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**	**2019/2020 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**	**2019/2020 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 them forward.** **There has been no change to the above position at this time.**	

Policy No SP13	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
Inland Employment	**Is employment accommodation suitable to business needs?**	**Vacancies on industrial estates inland has decreased**	**Reduction in vacancy rates for units and plots on recognised industrial estates in the main towns.**	**Yearly**	**Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of**	**2019/20** **Alford – 11** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 5** **Horncastle – 5**	

		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.	**Baseline Vacant Units 2017/18** **Alford – 1** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 4** **Horncastle – 0** **Mablethorpe - 5** **Louth – 16** **Skegness - 32** **Spilsby – 3** **New baseline** **Alford – 4** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 6** **Horncastle – 10** **Mablethorpe - 19** **Louth – 59** **Skegness - 58** **Spilsby – 13**		**enhancing the viability of industrial uses.**	**Mablethorpe - 14** **Louth – 38** **Skegness - 38** **Spilsby – 7** **2018/19 - Alford – 4** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 6** **Horncastle – 10** **Mablethorpe - 19** **Louth – 59** **Skegness - 58** **Spilsby – 13**	

Policy No SP14	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	**Are the town shopping centres being**	**Vacancies within primary shopping frontages**	**Reduction in the number of vacancies within the primary**	**Yearly**	**Yearly Employment Land Review will assist in providing**	**See information in contextual monitoring**	**See information in contextual monitoring**

	afforded the necessary level of protection?		**shopping frontages**		**information and vacancy monitoring of the town centres and the yearly survey of services and facilities across the settlements.** **Look to potentially strengthen development management resistance to proposals resulting in the loss of retail uses.** **Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of retail and industrial uses.**		
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**		**2019/20 - The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 9 services and facilities. The majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there have been some gains.**	☹

						2018/19 - 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**		**2019/20 - Nil.** **2018/19 - Nil**	☺

Policy No SP15	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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.	2019/20 - There were 76 applications approved for tourism/leisure purposes with 96 full time and 16 part time jobs created. 2018/19 - There were 33 applications approved for tourism/leisure purposes with 18 full time and 11 part time jobs created.	☺

Policy No SP16	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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	In 2019/20 there was one application (for 2no plots) approved at Committee within Flood Zones 2 and 3.	☺

					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.**	

Policy No SP17/18	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2019/2020 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 approved 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.**	**2019/20 - 53 additional market dwellings approved. 13 of these were for change of use** **2018/19 - 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	2019/2020 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.**	**2019/20 – 58 completions. Although lower than previous year it is still above the baseline.** **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.**	☺

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.**	**2019/20 – 23 approved on brownfield land** **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**	74 units were approved in Skegness (all affordable) in 2019/20.	
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**	**See Appendix A for the results of this indicator.**	

					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.		
*** 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	2019/2020 Outcome	

Holiday Accommodation	**How many hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation permissions are being granted?**	**Number granted permission and number of losses granted permission**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017** **Planning permission granted for 2 with a net loss of 2**	**Yearly**	**If the losses of accommodation increase then an analysis will be undertaken to see the reasons why and can policy address this. The Council carry out a bi annual flyover of the coast to assess the numbers of caravans being developed and in place – monitoring will take place of the use of the occupancy condition and if it is not being used appropriately then development management action will be taken and training for members.**	**2019/20 - Creation of 1 bed and breakfast; rebuilding of 1 hotel** **2018/19 - no overall loss.** **This is a good result meaning that no accommodation has been lost.**	🙂
Holiday Accommodation	**How many bed losses of hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation?**	**No of beds in serviced holiday accommodation available in the Coast**	**Baseline from the 2015 STEAM report for the Coast - 4594**	**Yearly**		**2019/20 - Permission granted for the loss of 1 b&b** **4356 beds** **2017/18 - 4265, this was a loss of 329 in 2015 and 86 in 2016.**	😐
Holiday Accommodation	**Are the numbers of caravans increasing in the Coastal Zone?**	**Number of caravans and caravan sites.**	**Baseline from the STEAM report for the Coast - 40434**	**Yearly**		**2019/20 - 23 permission granted for 489 caravans. Increase on previous year showing increased demand.**	🙂

		Total number of caravans/chalets/touring caravans and tents	**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**			**2018/19 there were 5 sites granted permission 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.**	
Holiday Accommodation	**Is the numbers of self-contained holiday cottages increasing to provide choice in the market**	**No of beds in non-serviced holiday accommodation available in the coast – self catering** **No of holiday cottages granted permission**	**Baseline from the STEAM report – 12276** **2016/17 - There were 12 holiday cottages granted planning permission**	**Yearly**		**2019/20 - 8 permissions granted for 15 units** **Self catering beds: 12,300** **2018/2019 – There were 41 holiday cottages granted planning permission** **2017/18 - The number of self-**	☹ ☺

						catering beds available fell slightly to 12184	
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**		**2019/20 –** **Serviced: 42%** **Non-serviced: 58%** **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**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
Visitor Economy	**Are the numbers of visitors increasing to the coast,**	**Total number of visitors to the Coast and visitor days**	**Baseline – STEAM report for the Coast total visitor days 2016 – 8.791m Total visitors – 2.696m**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. The monitoring will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group and the Caravan**	**2019/20:** **Visitor days: 9,681** **Visitors: 2,947** **Previous years: 2017 – 9.311m visitor days and 2.796m visitors**	

					Working Group of the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan.		
Visitor Economy	**Is visitor expenditure increasing whilst they are in the coast?**	**Direct visitor expenditure**	**Baseline STEAM report 2016 – total expenditure - £336.72m**	**Yearly**		**2019/20 – £400.98million** **Expenditure in 2017 - £365.14million**	☺
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**		**2019/20: 5008** **Serviced: 1343** **Non-serviced: 3065** **Previous years: Total 2017 STEAM report 4790** **Serviced – 1298** **Non serviced – 2931**	☺ ☺

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

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

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

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

Policy No SP21	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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 2019/20** **There were 15 permissions granted planning permission for business related development. The applications forms indicate the creation of 6 jobs. However, two of the largest applications, for 7 industrial units and 3 retail units do not indicate**	☺

						how many jobs will be created, so the figure will be significantly above 6. **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).**	
Comment – The above indicator only shows new businesses that required planning permission and does not reflect the overall growth in new business on the coast, which it is not possible to monitor.							
Coastal Employment	**Is employment accommodation suitable to business needs?**	**Vacancies on industrial estates inland has decreased**	**Reduction in vacancy rates of units and plots on recognised industrial estates in the main towns.** **Baseline 2018/2019 – a comprehensive survey has been**	**Yearly**	**Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of industrial uses. Mablethorpe has a project in the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan –**	**For 2018/19 the vacancy rates were as follows; Mablethorpe – Vacant units -19 (37%)** **Skegness - Vacant units – 58 (28%)**	😐 😐

			undertaken to establish the baseline. These figures are updated including allocated plots to give a true record. **Mablethorpe – Vacant units -19** **Skegness - Vacant units – 58**		**implement the findings of that project.**	**For 2019/20 the vacancy rates were as follows:** **Mablethorpe-14 (28%)** **Skegness- 38 (19%)**	

Policy No SP22	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
Transport and Accessibility	**Are new developments increasing the issue of isolation?**	**Number of applications granted in small villages granted contrary to the policy.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2018/2019 with the new amended policy SP4.** **The baseline is 119 and it would be expected that this figure will reduce as the new policy takes effect supporting**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If the number of applications granted contrary to policy is shown to be rising then training will be provided around the key issue of sustainability for all relevant officers and Members. It will also be included as a mandatory part of the**	**2019/20 - No applications were granted contrary to policy in the small villages, although 3 applications for the conversion of farm buildings had not carried out the required marketing exercise prior to conversion.**	

			only small scale (no more than 2) infill frontage development		**yearly training for Planning and Policy Committee Members.**	**2018/19 - 2 applications were granted both in small villages.** **This shows a significant decrease in the number being granted**	

Policy No SP23	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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**	**2019/20 - zero** **2018/19 - There were no major applications approved in the Wolds AONB during the period.**	☺

Policy No SP24	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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.**	**2019/20 - 55.17%** **2018/19 - 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**		**2019/20 - zero** **2018/19 - 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**	**2019/20 - 1 application but this was a renewal of a previous application** **2018/19 - 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**	**2019/2020 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**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
COMPLETE Open Space, Sport and Recreation	**Are sufficient facilities being provided to support the**	**Provision of community and leisure facilities in line with**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring**	**2019/20 - There were 2 application approved for new community halls; 1 application for a**	

	health and wellbeing of Local People?	**increased population growth over the plan period.**			**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.**	**new school sports hall; 1 application for a new community hub and 1 application which included a community shop** **2018/19 - There were two applications granted full permission for leisure/community facilities**	

Policy No SP27	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**2019/20 there were 3 permissions granted for domestic or small scale solar arrays.** **This is the same as for the previous period.** **In 2018/19 there were 3 permissions granted for domestic or small**	😐

			turbine and small turbine and solar array.			**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**	**2019/2020 Outcome**	
Infrastructure and S106 Obligations	**Is the Council effectively securing adequate contributions to support growth?**	**Value of financial contributions secured**	**No target** **This measures how much has been negotiated and received.**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. S106 contributions are published on the Councils website on a regular basis.**	**2019/20 - There has been no S106 monitoring officer in post for this period therefore this data is unavailable.** **However the Council will be producing its Infrastructure funding monitoring report detailing all of this data.** **2018/19 - The Council has negotiated in total £1,775,243 in 2018/19**	☺

						The Council received £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.**	**2019/20 - There has been no S106 monitoring officer in post for this period therefore this data is unavailable.** **However the Council will be producing its Infrastructure funding monitoring report detailing all of this data.** **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.**	☺

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.

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.

Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring 2019/2020

Sustainability Objective	Key Question	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be Assessed	Potential Management Actions	2019/2020 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 application but this was a renewal of a previous application (2020)
		Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase in from a baseline 2016 of 54.6%	Annually	See comment box	55.17%
		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
Comments : There has been a marginal (by 0.05%) decrease in SSSIs in a favourable condition over the last year. Natural England undertakes condition surveys on SSSIs on a rolling programme. Frequency of visits to a site will depend on a number of factors but takes place on average every seven years. Given the degree of protection given to these sites through legislation, it is unlikely that they will be directly impacted by planning applications. However, the assessment helps to establish the general 'health' of such sites across the district and the indirect pressures that they may be under. It also reflects if overall change is moving in a negative or positive direction. 1 application was approved which impacted on a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), but the application was a renewal of a previous permission on the site.						
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and	Will the proposal protect the distinctive landscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire	Number of permissions for major development within and adjacent to the AONB	No permissions granted for major development within the AONB	Annually	Continue to work as a partner in the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and Joint Advisory Committee	1 permissions granted

historic environment	Wolds AONB) within the district?					
	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	Three sites over 1ha completed between April 2019 and March 2020 bringing forward a total of 0.852ha green space.
	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.	2019 - 10 listed buildings; 11 places of worship; 23 archaeological sites; 0 parks and gardens; 0 battlefields; 0 wreck sites; and 7 conservation areas. No change from last year's figures but 2 buildings have come off the list to be replaced by 2 others.

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. 1 major development (tourism related) was approved in 2019/20. Development has brought forward an additional 0.852ha of green infrastructure which is a marginal increase on last year's level but 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. There has been no change to the number of Heritage assets on at risk register 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.	0.56ha of Grade 1 and 37.32ha of Grade 2 land were granted planning permission in 2019/20. Of the 11.47ha grade 2 land, 0.82ha relate to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 10.65ha is other grade 2 land, of which 4.32ha 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. 0.56ha of development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land, which is a change from the previous 2 years where no development took place. All of the sites were infill plots within villages, one was a renewal of an older permission. Of the 11.47ha grade 2 land, 0.82ha relate to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 10.65ha is other grade 2 land, of which 4.32ha were allocated in the Local Plan. This is a slight increase in the amount of grade 2 land given permission in the previous 12 months which is a result of more allocated sites coming forward for development.						
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 then an	1 application (for 2no. plots)

	prolonged precipitation?				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.	23 no. plots.
Comments : Only 1 application (for 2no. plots) has been granted permission by committee in the inland flood zones 2 and 3. In the coastal area, the amount of consents has reduced 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.	2019 results; Micro - 5415 Small - 895 Medium - 115 Large - 10 Total - 6435
	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.	National Average : 12.2 East Lindsey Average : 8% Alford 7.4 Horncastle 6.0 Louth 5.0 Mablethorpe 12.9 Skegness 4.8 Spilsby 12.3
	Does the plan encourage the rural economy eand support farm diversification?-	Number of farm diversification projects approved	No target set	Annually	No management action required.	17

	Enable tourism opportunities to be exploited?	Number of applications approved for tourism/leisure uses (including accommodation)	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	There were 76 applications approved district wide for tourism/leisure purposes with 96 full time and 16 part time jobs created.
Comments : The range of indicators for this objective will enable monitoring of delivery of employment land, business creation, retail vitality and additions to the tourism offer. 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 increased slightly overall with 30 more businesses; although this number is still slightly less than in 2017/18. There have been increases across all business types, with the exception of medium businesses, where 5 business have been lost. The vacancy rates for ground floor businesses shows a varied picture, most have the towns have seen an increase in vacancies, with the exception of Horncastle that has remained stable and Louth which has seen a slight reduction in vacancies. Coningsby and Tattershall are awaiting a resurvey. Across the District, there has been an increase in the average vacancy rate by 1.5%, however this is better than the national average which has increased by 2.3%. The figure for new farm diversification projects has increased from last year and has exceeded the levels reported in previous years. Applications are very much dependent on the aspirations of individual agricultural units. Fifteen of the applications were for holiday accommodation on farms, the others were for the creation of business premises. In terms of overall applications for tourism uses, there has been a significant increase in the number of applications approved, but with a commensurate increase in the number of jobs but the majority of these jobs are the result of two major proposals that were approved. In the majority of cases, the addition of individual holiday lets is not reflected in an increase in jobs.						
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 71 homes granted on brownfield land across the District, which is 5.48% of the total granted.
	Will the plan protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?	Amount of Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Ground lost to development	No target set Baseline 6,586 ha of grade 1 agricultural land; 62,000 ha grade 2 agricultural land (2016)	Annually	The Council has not monitored this figure previously, so a new approach has been introduced to monitor this figure.	0.56ha of Grade 1 and 37.32ha of Grade 2 land were granted planning permission in 2019/20. Of the 11.47ha grade 2

						land, 0.82ha relate to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 10.65ha is other grade 2 land, of which 4.32ha were allocated in the Local Plan.
Comments : There were 71 plots granted on brownfield land (5.48%) of the total, which is a slight decrease from last year both in number and percentage. However, East Lindsey has a very low supply of brownfield land and so this figure will continue to be low. 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. 0.56ha of development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land, which is a change from the previous 2 years where no development took place. All of the sites were infill plots within villages, one was a renewal of an older permission. Of the 11.47ha grade 2 land, 0.82ha relate to change of use of agricultural or other buildings; the remaining 10.65ha is other grade 2 land, of which 4.32ha were allocated in the Local Plan. This is a slight increase in the amount of grade 2 land given permission in the previous 12 months which is a result of more allocated sites coming forward for development.						
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	The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 9 services and facilities. The majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper

					policy for protection of community facilities.	service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there have been some gains.
	Provide improved and sustainable public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?	Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 16% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	14%
		Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service	No decrease in level Baseline% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	40%
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 nine 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. The majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there have been some gains. The indicators for bus services will enable the Council to identify issues of isolation and work with partners to address this. The percentage of settlements with a shopper bus service has increased slightly from last year but this is as a result of number of commuter services being lost and replaced with shopper services. There have been no new services introduces. In terms of commuter service, there was a 2% decrease in settlements with the service.						

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.	38.88% (2019)
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.						
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.	No new Parish Plans
		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 was made on 18th June 2019. Work is at an advanced stage on Holton le Clay Neighbourhood Plan and work is ongoing 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	Three sites over 1ha completed between April 2019 and March 2020 bringing forward a total of 0.852ha green space.
	Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for	Number of community facilities lost/ gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline in 2016 tables, will	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority	The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 9 services and facilities.

	all residents throughout the district?		monitor annual change		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 majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there have been some gains.
	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 2019/20.
	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.	75.4 per 1,000 (2020)
Comments : There is a diverse suite of indicators under this objective. The first two relate to the activity of Parish Council's, supported by the District Council. Work on Parish Plans has been quiet this year, with no new Plans being produced. In terms of Neighbourhood Plans, Alford NDP has been made and progress is taking place on two other Neighbourhood Plans. The next two objectives relate to community facilities that the plan seeks to provide and protect. Development has brought forward an additional 0.852ha of green infrastructure which is more than last year but significantly less than that created in previous years. The latest assessment of services and facilities has shown a nett loss of nine 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. The majority of these relate to the loss of bus services, either complete loss of a shopper or commuter service or the replacement of a commuter service with a shopper service. Other losses have been petrol filling station, post office, community space and preschool. In terms of shops, there has be no nett change in other shops and although there is one nett loss of food shops there have been some gains. The indicators for bus services will enable the Council to identify issues of isolation and work with partners to address this. Although work continues on bringing forward the gypsy and travellers, there has been not progress in meeting the target since 2018/19. The incidents of reported crim in East Lindsey increased by 49% between 2018 and 2019. However, the figure has fallen this year by 4%.						
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met	Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?	Annual House Building rate (based on trajectory in AMR).	Housing Trajectory in AMR Baseline 2016 – 2021 – 591 per year 2021 – 2025 – 481 per year 2025 – 2031 – 482 per year	Annually	All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not	2019/20 – 493 a shortfall of 65

					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 review of the Plan.	
		Mix of houses based on stock breakdown by Council Tax band	No target set Baseline - 60.4% Band A and B; 32.4% Band C and D; 6.4% Band E and F; 0.9% Band G and H (2016)	Annually	No management action required	60.48% Band A and B; 32.10% Band C and D; 6.57% Bands E and F; 0.85% Bands G and H (2019)

	Enable first time Fbuyers to purchase a home?	Affordability Ratio	No increase Baseline - 5.91 (2016)	Annually	No management action required	6.60 (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. Work continues but there has been no change 2019/20.
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 65 in the number of completions, which is a slight improvement on last year's figure. There has been little change in the Council Tax banding figures, with a marginal reduction (0.11%) of dwellings in the next to highest category and a corresponding slight decrease in the lower tax bands below that, meaning larger properties make a up an slightly higher proportion of dwellings; although bands A and B still make up the largest amount of housing in the district. The affordability ration has been fallen slightly over the latest monitoring period falling to a similar level to 2017 although affordability is still difficult for those living in the District. No additional progress has been made toward the target on gypsy and travellers since 2019/20.						
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and	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	Annually	No management action required	Total Household Waste 53,078 tonnes; waste to landfill 32,441 tonnes (2018 - 2019)

operation of new developments			dry 12,456; waste recycled green 13,072 (total 25,528) (2015 - 2016)			
		Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	38.88% (2019)
	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 265.131kw installation, 2 schemes implemented.
Comments : The links between the Plan and waste production and recycling are indirect, however, the planning applications do address the need to facilitate access to bins (including those for recycling). There has been a decrease in the amount of waste generated although there has been a slight increase in the amount going to landfill with a corresponding decrease in the amount of recycled household waste. The Council has long received applications for renewable technologies, the first being in 2003. These were predominantly for wind energy but with changes in Government subsidies, the attention has switched to solar energy, with more solar applications being approved than any other type of application. Planning permission has been granted for an addition 265.13kw of solar power, which is double that approved in the previous 12 months but a significant decrease on previous levels.						
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	Does it ensure that adequate health facilities and infrastructure is available for present and future generations?	Number of doctors and dentist surgeries in the District	Increase Baseline 2016 16 Dentists; 25 Doctor's Surgeries belonging to 22 Practices	Annually	No management action required	13 dentists; 23 doctor’s surgeries belonging to 16 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*	*Annually*	*No management action required*	13.1% (2018/19) Active Lives data November 2018/November 2019

			(Oct 2015 - September 2016)			
	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*	Three sites over 1ha completed between April 2019 and March 2020 bringing forward a total of 0.852ha green space.
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 a slight change in the number of medical services provided across the District in the last 12 months. Participation in sport has increased again after a significant drop last year but it has not returned to the levels of 2016. Development has brought forward an additional 0.852ha of green infrastructure which is a marginal increase on last year's level but significant less than the amount of green infrastructure created in previous years.						
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 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 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	1 application for 2no plots

					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 appropriate training.	58 houses were built within the coastal zone but 18 of these were affordable homes, so 40 market homes were built.
	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 265.131kw installation, 2 schemes implemented.
Comments : All these indicators are used in connection with monitoring other Sustainability Objectives, however, together they provide an overview for the key climate change issues. Other issues affected by climate change, such as biodiversity, are contained under their relevant Sustainability Objective. 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 than any other type of application. Planning permission has been granted for an addition 265.13kw of solar power, which is double that approved in the previous 12 months but a significant decrease on previous levels.						

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.

3.0 Inland/Coastal Split									
Property Type	2016/17			2017/18			2018/20		
	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference
All Dwellings	135,110	122,716	10% lower	140,713	128,294	10% lower	151,414	132,767	14% lower

2.1 The UK lower quartile average price paid for a dwelling in June 2020 was £162,000 . Inland East Lindsey prices are 7 % lower than the UK average, and 22% % lower in the Coast.

East Lindsey Vs UK (lower quartile data)					
		2018/20			
All dwellings	UK £	All East Lindsey	% Difference from UK	Coastal Zone	% Difference from UK
	162,000	151,414	7%	132,767	22%

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 paid JUNE 2015 TO JUNE 2020

ALL SECOND HAND DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	Jun-20 £	% Change 18 to 20
Alford	99,950	110,750	125,000	125,000	120,000	-4%
Binbrook	124,750	129,950	152,000	140,000	138,500	-1%
Burgh le Marsh	124,950	127,500	140,500	135,000	137,000	1%
Coningsby & Mareham	102,000	111,000	105,000	115,000	123,500	7%
Friskney	110,000	128,250	126,660	142,998	142,500	0%
Fulstow	157,000	145,000	152,500	172,000	187,995	9%

Grimoldby	115,000	125,000	132,000	123,375	160,000	30%
Hagworthingham	156,000	147,000	180,000	136,000	186,000	37%
Halton Holegate	128,000	127,000	158,000	143,000	160,000	12%
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	123,000	125,000	130,000	145,000	147,000	1%
Horncastle	115,000	125,000	128,975	132,000	137,500	4%
Legbourne	130,000	119,950	163,500	160,000	238,000	49%
North Holme	96,000	121,000	118,000	128,000	169,000	32%
Priory & St James'	97,000	93,500	105,000	108,000	112,000	4%
Roughton	154,000	133,000	163,000	170,000	161,600	-5%
Sibsey & Stickney	124,995	129,475	135,000	150,000	150,000	0%
Spilsby	88,000	107,000	107,000	113,250	110,000	-3%
St Margaret's	123,500	125,000	132,000	130,000	135,000	4%
St Mary's	147,500	112,500	139,950	135,250	134,000	-1%
St Michael's	126,000	128,475	115,000	140,000	159,000	14%
Tetford & Donington	146,000	175,000	164,000	227,500	230,000	1%
Tetney	113,000	122,000	95,500	120,000	140,000	17%
Trinity	82,000	91,500	109,000	109,625	120,000	9%
Wainfleet	112,000	112,000	110,500	116,000	90,000	-22%
Willoughby with Sloothby	130,000	137,500	150,000	149,975	143,000	-5%
Withern & Theddlethorpe	135,000	150,000	165,000	151,000	188,000	25%
Woodhall Spa	173,500	179,000	165,000	187,000	190,000	2%
Wragby	127,500	108,000	115,000	135,000	130,000	-4%
Average price change						8%
Average Price						151,414

COASTAL ZONE

ALL DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	Jun-20 £	% change 18-20
Chapel St Leonards	100,000	112,000	119,000	125,000	120,000	-4%
Croft	104,000	134,500	140,000	160,000	160,000	0%
Ingoldmells	105,000	115,000	120,000	124,400	125,000	0%
Mablethorpe	92,000	93,000	107,995	108,750	118,000	9%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	120,000	125,000	125,000	137,500	142,000	3%
Scarbrough & Seacroft	105,000	106,750	118,000	116,000	125,000	8%
St Clement's	110,000	120,000	116,500	122,000	129,950	7%
Sutton on Sea	123,000	127,000	139,950	141,000	149,950	6%

Winthorpe	107,000	75,000	118,000	120,000	125,000	4%
Average price change						4%
Average price						132,767