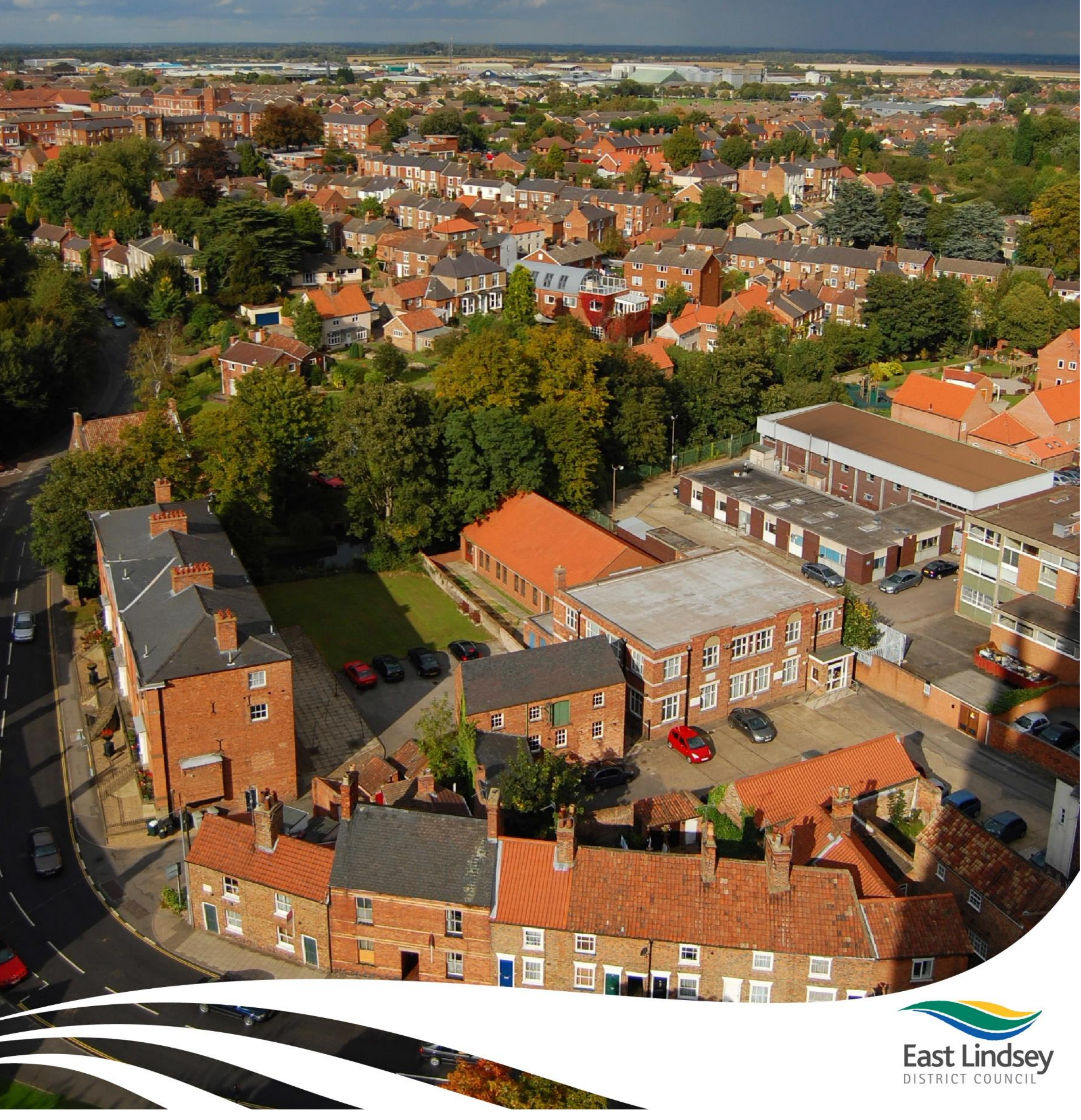
EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK

AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

1st March 2021 to 28th February 2022



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 This reporting period is the first full period post Covid lockdowns. The previous period (2020-21) was in the midst of the Covid 19 Pandemic, which included severe restrictions and lockdowns[1]. The first started in March 2020 with the final one starting in January 2021and ending in March 2021, with the following few months to July classed as "leaving lockdown". It is important to bear this in mind when analysing and comparing with previous years. This current period is still likely to see impact on the statistics reported in this AMR. Where there are obvious impacts attributable to Covid these are discussed in the body of the report.

1.5 As noted in the previous period's AMR, the impacts of Covid 19 have caused two key issues in relation to data gathering. However nearly all of the data sources are now reporting again in a timely manner and are included in this report. However there may still be some data missing from the preceding period where recording was not undertaken.

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

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

[1] https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9068/

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

1.9 Regular reporting against the Monitoring Report will highlight areas where aims and objectives are not being met as anticipated or where unintended consequences are occurring. In some cases, this information will trigger additional action under a certain policy or will direct the implementation of contingency measures to ensure successful delivery. It may also assist the Council in determining whether a partial or full review of any Local Plan Document is required.

2.0 THE EAST LINDSEY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

2.2 There is also a single Supplementary Planning Document dealing with Single Plot Exceptions as part of the Affordable Housing policies.

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. Strategic Policy 29 in the Core Strategy sets out that the Council aims to submit the first review by April 2022. Clearly this has now passed. The Local Development Scheme is in the process of being updated to reflect the work needed to carry out the review within An appropriate timescale. The LDS contains a review timeline and 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 in that initial year of monitoring due to the crossover of policies in the two separate plans.

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: (passed referendum and waiting to be 'made') Skegness: awaiting referendum
- Mablethorpe and Woodhall Spa no recent progress

2.10 In addition the Council has also supported the production of a Local Development Order in Ingoldmells and another for the wider coastal zone. This latter is due to expire shortly. 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, along with other parts of the evidence base where required. 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) and various local and multi-regional strategies, including the Humber Estuary 2100+. 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 ‘pass’ rate is 95%. The Council’s delivery rate for 2021/22 was 136%. 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%
2019-2021	1148	1494	130%
2021-2022	1078	1467	136%

Table 1: National Housing Delivery Test results for East Lindsey

6.6 Table 2 shows the total new dwellings delivered (completed) 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
2020/2021	432
2021/2022	580
TOTAL	**7450**

Table 2 New Dwellings built since 2006

6.7 On average 465 dwellings have been built per year since 2006. As at 28th of February 2022, 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 2021/22 has increased significantly from the previous years. This has resulted in the target of 558 being exceeded by 22, with 580 completions in total. However this reporting period starts as the UK began emerging from the final Covid 19 lockdown (lockdown 3 ended March 2021). Developers faced with restricted workforces and ability to work may have continued work but struggled to finish units off the previous year. Once lockdown lifted and resources began flowing these properties could then be quickly finished off, swelling completions. There will also have been a reduced number of Inspectors to sign off end stage work and completion certificates. This could also have pushed completions into this current reporting period. The key will be to monitor this going forwards to see whether the trend continues.

6.9 When breaking down the completions further, 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	2020/21	2021/22	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Skegness	121	70	39	96	34	386	318	378	352	315
Louth	91	135	138	41	172	1324	1480	1335	1417	1350
Coningsby/ Tattershall	24	65	40	2	28	148	194	172	61	137
Alford	10	4	25	14	23	175	153	112	112	103
Horncastle	17	22	55	48	37	865	865	659	636	661
Mablethorpe/Sutton	5	1	13	14	10	238	259	104	50	41
Spilsby	2	1	5	0	3	33	39	28	41	77

Table 3 : Housing provision split by town. 12month window from March 2021 to March 2022

6.10 The number of dwellings built in Skegness has dipped back down again this period although coastal completions as a whole are still performing strongly, as will be shown in the below sections of this report. There has been a Jump in Louth and Coningsby – with Louth in particular seeing a strong pipeline of sites. 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. Of note is the steadily decreasing number of commitments in Horncastle, which should help to reduce the permission saturation levels.

6.11 With regard to other settlements in the District, table 4 below indicates the three benchmark village settlements where growth is measured.

Village	Built			Commitments		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Manby	11	12	26	88	105	87
Holton le Clay	52	0	0	8	16	324
Legbourne	11	3	2	37	34	33

Table 4 : Housing provision in the top 3 villages

The Holton le Clay commitment figure is due a large application for approx. 300 dwellings on the allocated site. This is a village that is desirable for those working in Grimsby due to its close proximity to that town. This site represents significant growth and is likely to take some time to develop out. 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. To the south of the District, Sibsey currently has 1 completion but 284 commitments and Stickney 3 completions and 93 commitments. There is no guarantee all of the commitments will be built. However, the levels do indicate that there is landowner/developer interest in securing permissions in these locations.

6.12 The District is still granting permissions for homes via windfall sites (sites which are not allocated in the Local Plan). Out of the 688 homes granted permission, 455 plots were on windfall sites which is 66%. This is an increase from the previous year of 55%. However, the plan has now been adopted for 3 years and as a result the allocated sites are now starting to come forwards, with a number of allocations having late-stage applications being considered. Historically a significant amount of the Council's delivery has been through windfall. It is still expected through SP3 and SP4 windfalls will continue to be approved in towns, large, medium and small villages. This will continue to be monitored but theoretically should balance out or decline further as the allocated sites continue to come forward. The updated Housing Market Assessment will assist in understanding the housing need going forwards.

6.13 With regard to permissions for homes on brownfield land, 35 homes were approved. This is around 4% of the 688 total, which remains consistent with the previous year (5%). This low figure 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.

6.14 With regard to the medium and small villages Strategic Policy 4 manages housing in these locations. Out of the total 688 dwellings granted permission, 11 were granted in the medium and small villages. This is down from the 2020/21 figure of 30 and 2018/19 figure of 36. This could be as a result of many of the sites that satisfy the SP4 criteria now already having permission or as a result of smaller sites taking longer to start up again post-covid.

6.15 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 2022,(table 5 below). New build house sales dropped from 5.5% to just 2.3% of overall house sales. This is compared to 10% in 2019/20. Clearly there has been a decreasing trend in the last 2 years. The table below also sets out a comparison with our neighbouring authorities. It can be seen that there have also been significant drops in all neighbouring authority areas. The lower new build sales could be reflective of reduced building on sites due to the Covid 19 restrictions. This will have resulted in less completed new properties for sale. Less completions were registered in East Lindsey in the previous reporting period so the flow of new build properties into this period will have been restricted.

	2020/21			2021/22		
Authority	**New**	**Resale of existing**	**% New build**	**New**	**Resale of existing**	**% New build**
East Lindsey	131	2240	5.5%	59	2500	2.3%
West Lindsey	111	1435	7.2%	65	1594	3.9%
North East Lincs	82	2162	3.7%	94	2447	3.7%
Boston	72	765	8.6%	16	1031	1.5%
North Kesteven	124	1916	6.1%	99	1993	4.7%

Table 5: East Lindsey new vs second hand sales (year to March 2022)

6.16 Linking this with the high retirement population, East Lindsey has the highest in Lincolnshire. This results in one hypothesis that the turnover in the retired population through mortality and migration out of the District to later-life care 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.

6.17 Appendix A sets out an analysis of house prices by Ward for the District. On average the District's inland house prices are at £172,083, which is an increase from the previous year's average of £159,321 and a continued increase year on year. Inland prices are around 5% below the UK lower quartile average. The District's coastal prices are even lower at an average of £160,488 (currently 12% below the UK average). Coastal prices are around 7% lower than inland prices in East Lindsey. It should be noted that the gap between the UK averages and East Lindsey averages has closed significantly this period. This could be as a result of the Covid "move to the country" exodos of the cities buoying prices in more rural areas.

6.18 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.

6.19 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.

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

6.21 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 the findings analysed to understand how the housing markets and viability for affordable housing is changing.

6.22 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.

6.23 Up-to-date data is still not available and therefore the data for 2020/21 is incomplete. The data in table 6 shows that the level of completions has dropped to 83 from the previous period of 97 and the high of 170 in 2017/18. However the actual number of completions is likely to be higher due to the incomplete figures for the last two reporting periods. Further monitoring has also not been carried out by the team due to the Housing Strategy Officer post remaining vacant. As of 2020 there were 1078 households on the waiting list in East Lindsey. This is down significantly from previous years and from the 2019 figure of 1764[2]

6.24 Using the figures available, the lower level of completions has resulted in an additional backlog of 83 for the period. This gives a cumulative total backlog of 250 dwellings since the current plan monitoring began. 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 2022

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies#full-publication-update-history

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%
20/21	188	83**	???**	105	-56%
21/22	188	67 **	???**	121	-64%
Total	945	569*	503	376	-40%

Table 6: Affordable housing provision. Period: 12months to February
***total is from 17/18 onwards**
**** the data sources available were incomplete/unavailable at the time so the actual figures are likely to be slightly higher than those reported here**

6.25 The median level of affordable rents of Private Registered Providers in East Lindsey is comparable with the other Districts, as can be seen in table 7 below. The price had been drifting downwards since 2016 and continued to do so in 2020. However in the current year it has jumped back up from £81.64 to £83.84l It now on a par with the 2015 level. It can also be seen that this is not unique to East Lindsey and as the prices across the other authority areas have also increased over this period.

Year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Boston		£80.37	£82.13	£81.30	£80.40	£79.45	£78.75	£80.82
East Lindsey		£83.43	£85.26	£84.26	£83.31	£82.50	£81.64	£83.84
Lincoln		£80.92	£82.00	£80.42	£81.12	£80.34	£79.40	£81.86
North Kesteven		£87.31	£89.30	£88.26	£87.84	£87.35	£86.54	£88.75
South Holland		£85.43	£87.40	£86.54	£85.66	£84.80	£83.98	£86.25
South Kesteven		£88.16	£90.16	£89.04	£88.32	£87.57	£86.91	£88.98
West Lindsey		£79.41	£81.67	£80.63	£79.87	£78.87	£77.67	£80.15

Table 7: Median affordable rents per week. Source: gov.uk. Period – to March 2021

6.26 Comparing the above to the median level of open market rents across Lincolnshire, the District is still the lowest in the County by some margin at £525 which is £75 lower than the average for Lincolnshire. This indicates East Lindsey is still significantly cheaper than the rest of the County for rental properties.

	2020/21		2021/22	
	No. of properties	£	No. of properties	£
Lincolnshire	7810	595	6640	£600
Boston	500	600	800	£625
East Lindsey	**1730**	**498**	**1510**	**£525**
Lincoln	1500	600	1270	£625
North Kesteven	1010	625	790	£650
South Holland	720	613	750	£650
South Kesteven	1530	665	930	£625
West Lindsey	840	525	600	£595

Table 8: Median level open market rents. Period: 2021/22. Source: gov.uk (VOA)

6.27 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.

6.28 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.

6.29 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.

6.30 Table 9 keeps a running total of sites on the register. Sites can be added and removed. 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 due to the low levels of brownfield land in East Lindsey and changes to the situation are likely to be rare, hence the figures are usually similar if not the same from one year to the next.

	Total plots on part 2	Hectares on part 2	Hectares **NOT** carried forwards to part 2
2017/2018	105	3.92	7.99
2018/2019	106	4.92	8.99
2019/2020	107	5.92	9.99
2020/2021	105	3.92	7.99
2021/2022	105	3.92	7.99

Table 9: East Lindsey Brownfield Land Register. Please note the figures have been adjusted following a recent audit. The changes are considered to be so minor they are inconsequential.

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. This seasonal employment relating to the tourism industry dominates the coastal resorts. In addition to this significant levels of economic activity are associated with the agricultural industry spread across the entire District. As of the most recent data (2019)[3] 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

[3] Source: gov.uk (indices of deprivation LSOA level). Note this data is not updated annually by central government and appears to be every 4-5 years.

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.

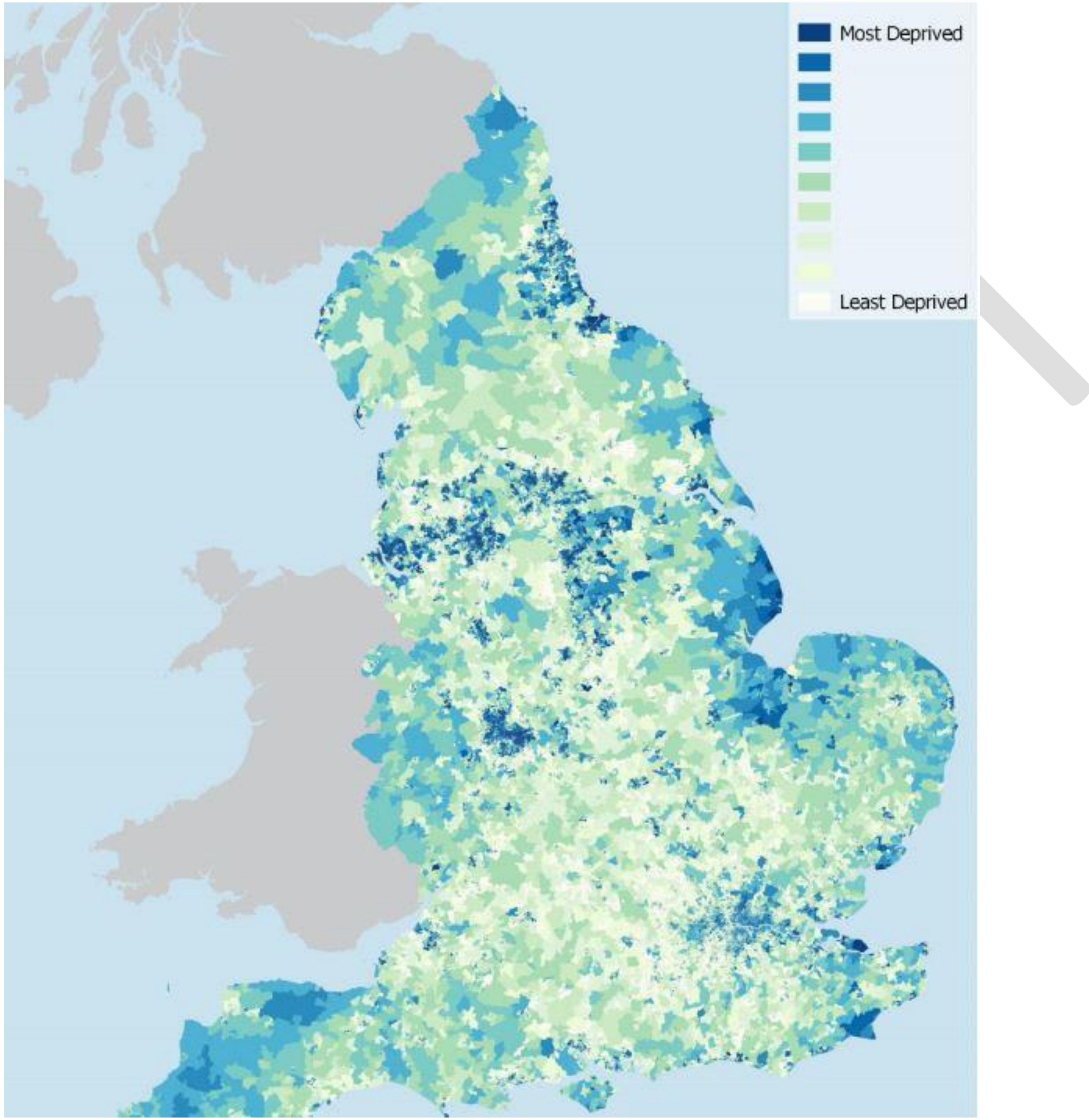

Most Deprived
Least Deprived

Figure 1 - Areas of deprivation. Source: gov.uk publication[4] (2019)

7.3 This datasource is not updated annually by Government. Therefore the tables and analysis below are based on the 2019 data. The data source will be updated ready for the next reporting period. 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.

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 nationally into 2019/20 although the regional figures have spiked up.

[4] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833959/IoD2019_Infographic.pdf. Note: as with the primary data this map is not updated annually and this version is from 2019.

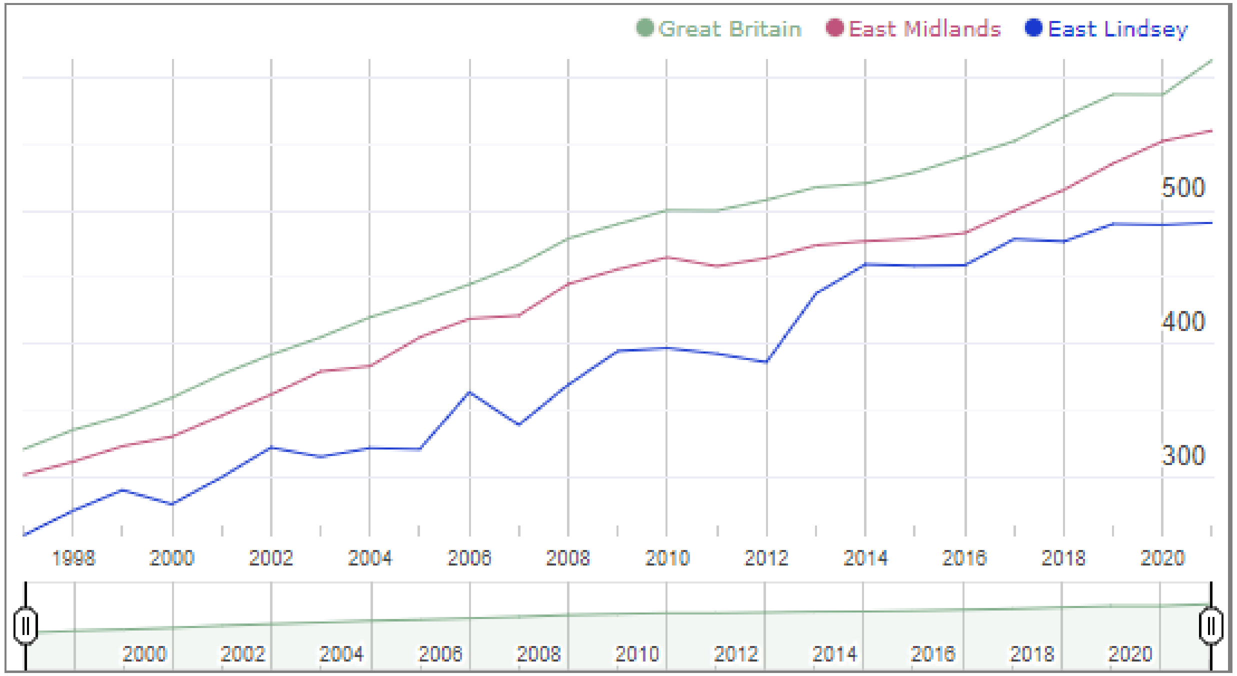


Figure 2: Median gross weekly earnings (all workers) by workplace comparison. Source: Nomis

Median Earnings by place of residence							
	East Lindsey 2016	East Lindsey 2017	East Lindsey 2018	East Lindsey 2019	East Lindsey 2021	East Midlands 2021	Great Britain 2021
Full-time workers	£459.3	£485.4	£483.6	£498.1	£491.0	£559.8	£612.8

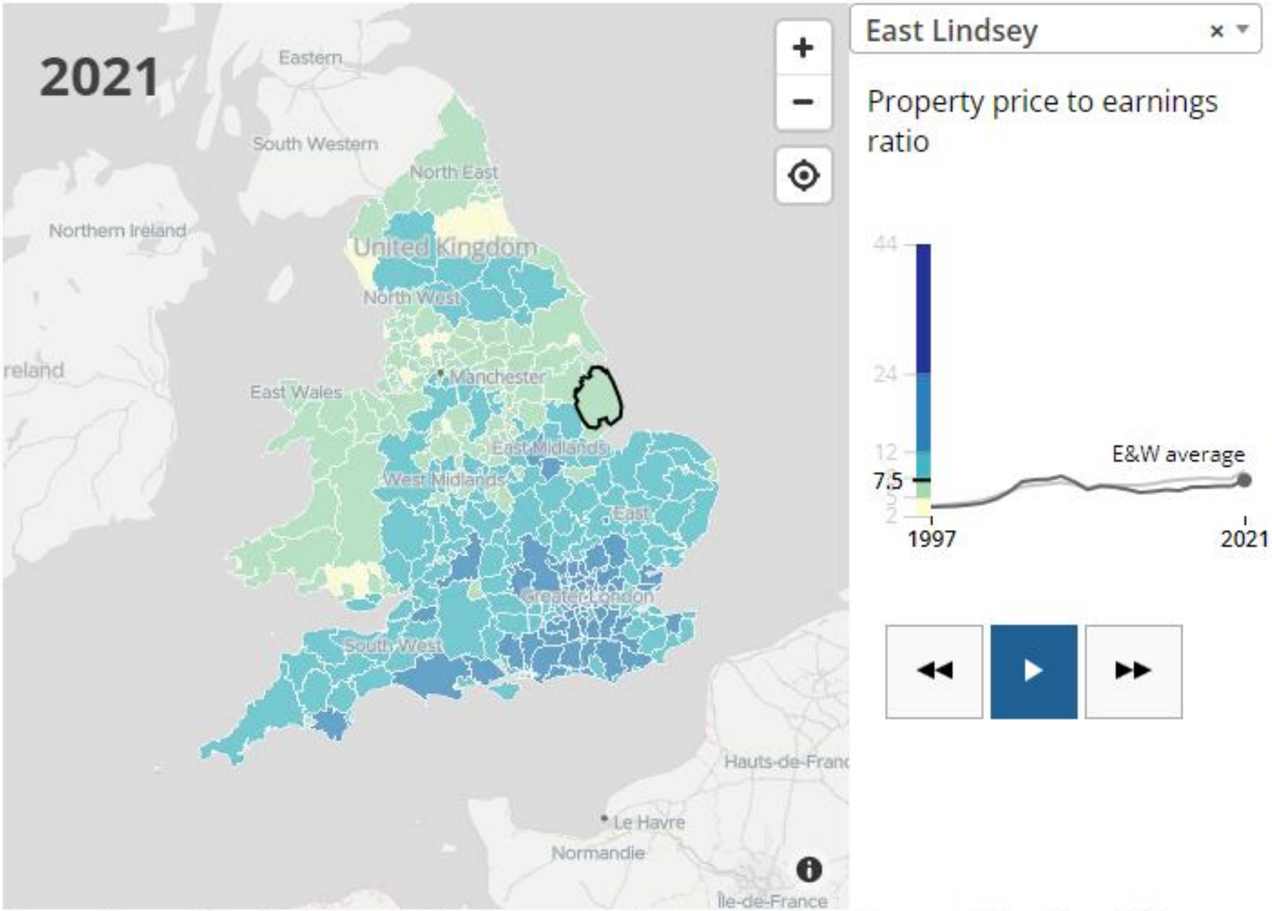
Male full-time workers	£490.5	£521.5	£511.1	£535.3	£553.2	£600.7	£654.3
Female full-time workers	£410.1	£428.3	£422.0	£428.8	£436.7	£492.8	£558.1

Table 10: Earnings by workplace. Source: nomisweb. Period: to June 2021

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 Moving to 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 2021[5] from the Office of National Statistics, the affordability ratio in East Lindsey is 7.5 meaning that property prices are outside the range of many households. This is a notable increase from the previous 2 years of 6.6. This shows that prices have been pushed further outside of affordability levels. However, as can be seen from the heat map in figure 3 below, East Lindsey falls within the second lowest category (the light green colour) of authorities in the country with regard to affordability. This shows that based on this measurable it is still an affordable place to live in comparison with the majority of the country.

[5] This is the latest data available



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

Embed code

Figure 3: Property prices by Authority area across England and Wales (2021)[6]

7.8 The dataset has now been fully updated with the latest years data. 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 2021/22,a

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

downward trend in the economically active and those in employment overall. However interestingly those registered as unemployed has decreased by 100 from 2,300 to 2,200. These figures represent the picture of the first year after the Country started leaving the 3rd lockdown in March 2021. It can be seen that in this period East Lindsey has a lower overall % of population that are economically active compared to the East Midlands and UK. In addition, the % of unemployed is slightly higher than both. The number of self employed has also dropped. This picture could be representative of small businesses struggling to survive through the final stages of Covid-19 and the effects of the closures of these being reported this period. It is also important to remember that East Lindsey has a relatively high ageing population and high levels of deprivation, which also generally contribute to these patterns.

	East Lindsey						
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22	2021/22 %	East Midlands 2021/22 %	UK 2021/22 %
Economically active	61,000	58,000	52,300	47,800	59.5%	77.6%	78.6%
In employment	58,800	54,500	50,000	44,900	55.6%	75.1%	75.5%
Employees	46,600	39,400	38,000	38,400	49.3%	66.5%	66.0%
Self-Employed	11,300	14,000	11,400	6,500	6.3%	8.4%	9.2%
Unemployed	2,500	2,600	2,300	2,200	4.7%	3.1%	3.8%

Table 11: Breakdown of economic activity (period 12 months July 2021 to June 2022 this is the data available post-covid)

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 over the period since 2017 with the figures for enterprises and local units 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. The anomaly is for the percentage of small enterprises and local units in East Lindsey where the percentage exceeds that of the East Midlands and is increasing. This reflects the fact that East Lindsey does not have an economy supported by widespread larger enterprises or employers.

	East Lindsey 2017-2019				East Midlands	East Lindsey		East Midlands	East Lindsey		East Midlands	East Lindsey		East Midlands
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022
	(numb)	(numb)	(numb)	(%)	(%)	(numb)	(%)	(%)	(numb)	(%)	(%)	(numb)	(%)	(%)
Enterprises														
Micro (0 to 9)	4,845	4,780	4,820	88.6	89	4,845	88.5	89.1	4,865	88.6	89.4	4,885	88.9	89.3
Small (10 to 49)	535	540	535	9.8	8.9	555	10.1	8.9	545	9.9	8.7	530	9.6	8.7
Medium (50 to 249)	80	75	80	1.5	1.7	70	1.3	1.6	70	1.3	1.6	70	1.3	1.5
Large (250+)	5	5	5	0.1	0.4	10	0.1	0.4	10	0.2	0.4	10	0.2	0.4
Total	**5,465**	**5400**	**5440**	-	-	**5,480**			**5,490**			**5,495**		
Local Units														
Micro (0 to 9)	5,460	5390	5410	84.4	83.8	5,415	84.2	83.9	5,465	84.4	84.4	5,480	84.6	84.5
Small (10 to 49)	865	880	870	13.6	13.0	895	13.9	13	895	13.8	12.6	870	13.4	12.5
Medium (50 to 249)	120	125	125	1.9	2.8	115	1.8	2.7	115	1.8	2.6	120	1.9	2.6
Large (250+)	5	5	10	0.2	0.4	10	0.1	0.4	5	0.1	0.4	10	0.2	0.4
Total	**6,450**	**6,395**	**6,415**	-		**6,435**			**6,475**			6475		

Table 12: Source: UK Business Counts – nomisweb.co.uk). Period: 202/22
Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

7.11 The table below from Nomis for 2021/22[7] 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 is still slightly down on the initial baseline year of 2016/17. The 44,000 recorded for 2021/22 is also down on the previous year, which could be attributed to the effects of Covid-19 on sectors such as the accommodation and food services industries. However the total number of 44k is still no lower than the previous low in 2017/18. There is a mix of increases and decreases across the sectors however for the majority there are modest decreases. 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**	**2020/ 21**	**2021/ 22**	**% change**	
Total employee jobs (including agriculture – categories A to S)	**46,000**	**44,000**	**44,750**	**45,300**	**44,000**	**-4.34%**	☹
Split employee jobs (categories B to S)	45,000	42,000	43,000	42,000	43,225	-3.9%	☹
Full-time	27,000	26,000	26,000	25,000	27,000	0%	😐
Part-time	18,000	16,000	17,000	16,000	17,000	-5.5%	☹
Employee jobs by industry							

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

A: Agriculture	1,750	2,000	1750	1,000	750	-57.1%	☹
B : Mining and quarrying	35	75	100	50	75	114.3%	☺
C : Manufacturing	4,500	5,000	4,500	4,000	4,500	0%	😐
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	45	50	100	150	200%	☺
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	500	450	800	400	500	0%	😐
F : Construction	2,250	1,750	2,000	1,750	2,000	-5.5%	☹
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0%	😐
H : Transportation and storage	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,500	1,500	20%	☺
I : Accommodation and food service activities	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	-11.11%	☹
J : Information and communication	500	500	400	500	600	20%	☺
K : Financial and insurance activities	225	250	250	225	300	33.3%	☺
L : Real estate activities	450	600	600	700	600	33.3%	☺
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,500	1,500	0%	😐
N : Administrative and support service activities	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,250	3,000	0%	😐

O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,500	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	-16.6%	☹
P : Education	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,500	0%	😐
Q : Human health and social work activities	6,000	6,000	4,500	5,000	5,000	-16.6%	☹
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,500	1,250	2,000	1,750	1,750	16.66%	☺
S : Other service activities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	😐

Table 13: Employment figures split by industry (2022) source: ONS[8]

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.

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

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 refreshed. 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 60% in 2021/22 and has dropped year on year since 2017/18 high of 61,000. This current figure of 60% could just be a short term fluctuation in the data due to the effects of Covid-19 and subsequent global economic down-turn. The suggested 81% to sustain the local jobs market must also be viewed against the wider context. East Midlands is at 77.6% and Great Britain 78.6%. With neither of these hitting 81%, this requirement for East Lindsey would be above both regional and national levels and could therefore be seen as unrealistic.

7.19 Table 14 below shows that the percentage of the District's population in the age range 16-64 is lower than both the regional and national levels. This indicates a relatively restricted pool of residents in the working age range available for employment. The figures are currently static. 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	East Lindsey		East Mids	GB
	2019	%	%	2019	2020	%	%	2020
Population aged 16-64	77,600	54.8%	61.9%	62.5%	77,300	54.4%	61.8%	62.4%

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 Unemployment

With regard to unemployment, this has continued to fall below the pre-recession figure in 2007 of 3,200 to 2,300 (2020) and 2,200 (2022). The overall figure of 4.7% for East Lindsey is still higher than the East Midlands and Great Britain averages – 3.1% and 3.8% 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 Employment Land 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. It should be noted that a full survey work was disrupted during Covid -19, but this has now resumed and the results of the most recent survey work have been added to the table. All of the estates have a mix of long-standing businesses and blocks of smaller units that have a higher turn-over of small-traders.

7.24 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**	**Total 2022**	**Vacant 2022**	**% of total vacant pre 2019**	**% of total vacant 2019**	**% of total vacant 2020**	**% of total vacant 2022**
Alford	39	4	56	11	32	8	10%	**10%**	**10%**	**11%**
Binbrook	6	0	6	0	9	0	20%	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Conningsby	25	6	27	5	20	3	13%	**24%**	**19%**	**12.5%**
Croft			37	5	26	3	unknown	**unknown**	**14%**	**12%**
Cowbridge	17	0	17	0	16	0	0%	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Holton le Clay	23	6	37	3	42	3	22%	**26%**	**8%**	**7.1%**
Horncastle	91	10	84	5	87	6	19%	**11%**	**6%**	**8.9%**
Louth	303	59	396	38	366	36	21%	**19%**	**10%**	**9.8%**
Mablethorpe	51	19	50	14	53	12	37%	**37%**	**28%**	**22%**
North Somercotes	6	3	18	4	8	2	60%	**50%**	**22.2%**	**25%**
Skegness	204	58	205	38	194	23	23%	**28%**	**19%**	**11.9%**
Spilsby	54	13	51	7	53	3	19%	**24%**	**14%**	**5.7%**
Burgh Road (Skegness West)	9	0	14	1	15	3	0%	**0%**	**7%**	**20%**
Wragby	5	2	6	2	6	2	40%	**40%**	**33%**	**33%**
Woodhall Spa	6	2	6	2	5	0	13%	17%	**33%**	**0%**

Table 15 industrial estate and business park vacancy rates (surveyed Q1 2021/22). Note: the vacant figures include vacant plots and vacant newly built units.

7.25 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[9]. 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 and this class is used in the descriptions and conditions of many legacy permissions. All of the estates maintain a mix of uses across them but with the dominant land use being in the B classes as expected.

7.26 **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.

7.27 **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 in particular has seen continued activity and the number of vacant plots is now very low. 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. It is expected that the serviced allocated extension will begin to see interest in coming years.

7.28 **Horncastle:** This estate appears to be fairly static in terms of uses. It has previously been reported that the large employer, Polypipe, has recently completed extensions in its operations, including a large new building and extended

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

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.

7.29 **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. As with previous years, in this period there has been no significant change.

7.30 **Alford:** this estate continues to see little significant change in recent years. It is small in size and contains almost exclusively small local businesses. 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.

7.31 The utilisation of industrial estate land is currently being assessed as part of the update to the Council's Economic Baseline Study and Employment Land Assessments. 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

The latest STEAM report has been received which covers the period up to 2021. This provides statistics for the whole District. It also has a breakdown for the coast and for the Wolds Destination Management Plan Area (this includes West Lindsey as well).

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 2021/22 there were 42 applications approved for tourism and leisure purposes, which is just under half from the previous period. However these created very limited job numbers, zero full time and 8 temporary. This is typical due to the fact that as staged there is no mandatory requirement to fill in job figures.

7.33 In 2016 the Council commissioned a STEAM report for the Visitor Economy. 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 2021 has now been received. In addition to this the data for 2020 has been added. The key headlines from the report are in the following table. The impact of Covid-19 can clearly be seen in 2020 but 2021 has seen a significant rebound in spending back up to 2018 levels.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	change
Tourism Visits	12.71m	13.07m	6.698m	10.80m	61.3%s
Stays in Local Accommodation (Million)	1.835m	1.874m	0.943m	1.532m	62.5%
Day visits (Million)	2.939m	3.034m	1.384m	2.234	61.4%
Full time jobs supported by the visitor economy (FTE Direct employment)	7,110	7,240	3,946	5,625	42.5%
Total spend (Million £)	£699.48	£733.46	£386.47	£633.58	63.9%

Table 16: statistics from the 2021 STEAM report

7.34 Town Centres

Full survey work of town centres has now resumed. These were undertaken in Q1 2021/22 (April-June). This now gives a benchmark post-covid and can be used going forwards to determine what businesses have struggled and failed during and post-covid.

7.35 Town Centre Vacancy Rates

Town centre surveys have now resumed, with the latest set being carried out in April 2022. It can be seen from the table 17 that vacancy rates have increased slightly in most towns. However these are all tracking below the most recent overall Great Britain rate of 14.1% (Q1 2021)[10]. Online sales are likely to be a primary impact on standard retail, with online sales having returned to the steady upward trend post-covid and accounting for 26.4%[11] of retail sales as of March 2022. This is an increase on the 21.6% at March 2020 .

7.36 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 2021/22	2017/18 % vacant	2018/19 % vacant	2019/20 % vacant	2022/21 % vacant
Louth	319	3.09%	5.6%	5.48%	8.6%
Mablethorpe	179	5.47%	9%	13%	14%
Skegness	214	3.24%	2.9%	4.23	5.1%
Horncastle	139	5.65%	6%	6.15%	8.6%
Spilsby	79	10.96%	9.6%	11.84	8.9%
Alford	84	6.02%	6.2%	7.5%	9.5%

Table 17: vacancy rate in the District's towns. Period – April 2022

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

[10] https://brc.org.uk/news/corporate-affairs/empty-shop-fronts-continue-to-soar/
[11] https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/retailindustry/timeseries/j4mc/drsi

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 a small number of large sites in 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 There are two legacy sites with decades old extant permissions in Chapel St Leonards that have recently started coming forwards, totalling 121 plots. This has added into the commitments for the coast. In Mablethorpe the Golf Road development is still providing new housing completions with 38 still to finish. 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 75 in 2021/22, which is a drop from the 114 in 2020/21. This figure is well above the 49 required per year. The table below demonstrates that the oversupply of housing to the identified need to meet the formation of new households actually increased from 34% to 40% in 2020/21, and has maintained this level dropping only marginally to a 38.4% oversupply. This is due to additional sites on the coast starting to come forwards.

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	114	891	539	352	40%
2021/2022	75	795	490	305	38%
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		

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.

8.8 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 an accurate figure in relation to this.

Type of Monitoring	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
No. of hotels granted pp for change of use to something else (coast)	4	1	0	1	0	0

No. of hotels granted pp (coast)	2	1	0	2	0	0
No. of caravan sites granted permission (new)	4	5	3	4	3	24
No. of caravans granted permission (net)	666	1838	214	489	206	660
No. of holiday cottages granted permission	12	6	41	18	14	18
No of new businesses granted pp on the coast	12	2	2	15	4	3
Non-tourism number of proposed jobs created as on apps full time	230	27	16	6*	No info provided	No info provided
Non-tourism number of proposed jobs created as on apps part time	27	6	32	5*	No info provided	No info provided

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

8.9 The number of caravans approved has increased significantly from the previous years. However it is not uncommon to see large annual numbers. Approval of a single large caravan site can swell this figure. The number of holiday cottages has remained relatively static over the last 3 reporting periods. 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 and again is likely lower due to decreased economic activity whilst emerging from Covid 19.

8.10 Alongside monitoring planning applications the Council has commissioned a STEAM[12] report for the Coastal Zone examining the visitor economy. The STEAM report for 2021 has now been received. This report is received on an annual basis covering the preceding year. The 2020 report was not available at the time the previous AMR was produced, therefore those figures have now been added in.

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 2020/21. Examining this document it shows that overall the coastal economy appears to be growing strongly post-covid, with significant increases in in visitor numbers, visitor days, employment and economic impact. Coastal day visitors has risen 61.6% with overall visitors up 61%.

[12] https://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/VisitorEconomy

Overall Coastal direct expenditure has risen 63.1% from £216m (2020) to £353m (2021) however this is still below the 2019 figure of £401m.

8.12 The STEAM report analyses economic impact across sectors and all of them have increased significantly. These sectors are accommodation, food and drink, recreation, shopping, transport, direct revenue, direct expenditure and indirect expenditure. All of the sectors saw a significant rise in economic impact, with shopping at the top with at 73% increase over the previous period. This is closely followed by transport at 72.9%. Clearly this increase is linked to the emergence from Covid-19 restrictions. Employment also increased significantly across the sectors, again with shopping seeing the highest increase at 58.9%.

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 significantly from the previous period (3,974 FTE in 2020/21 vs 2,749 in 2019/20. However this is still below the pre-covid levels of 5,008 FTE in 2018/19 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 very high 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 The monitoring of the plan has continued through Covid-19, however clearly this has had a severe impact on may monitoring indicators. This reporting period shows a significant bounce back in all elements of the coastal tourism economy. However this will need to be monitored to see if the coastal economy continues to return to pre-covid levels in the face of a bleak global economic outlook.

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	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.**	**2022: 52.94** **2021 54.4% It is clear that this % is currently relatively static. This shows no deterioration in condition but no significant improvements to SSSI's being made either.** 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	**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**	**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**	**November 2021 - 11 listed buildings; 16 places of worship; 15 archaeological sites (scheduled monuments); 0 parks and gardens; o battlefields; 0 wreck sites; and 5 conservation areas.**	😐

being protected and enhanced?		**conservation areas regarded as at risk**			**development management, along with considering the need for additional guidance to support the application of the policy**	**The number of conservation areas on the list has remained the same as in 2020 as has the number of listed buildings. However the number of places of worship has increased by 1 from 15 to 16.** **October 2020 - 11 listed buildings; 15 places of worship; 22 archaeological sites (scheduled monuments); 0 parks and gardens; o battlefields; 0 wreck sites; and 5 conservation areas.** **The number of conservation areas on the list has reduced by two since 2019 and the archaeological sites also by 1. However the number of listed buildings on the list has increased by 1 and the number of places of worship has increased significantly from 11 to 15.** **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. **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 participatio n 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 Englan d 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.**	**11.7% of Adults aged 16+ are fairly active undertaking between 30-149 minutes a week of sport/recreational activities. (2020/21) Active Lives data Nov 2020/Nov 2021. This represents a drop in activity of 0.7% across the district in those aged 16+.** **(2019/20)12.4% of Adults aged 16+ are fairly active undertaking between 30-149 minutes a week of sport/recreational activities. (2019/20) Active Lives data Nov 2019/Nov 2020.** **(2018/19) 13.1% Active Lives data November 2018/November 2019** **(2017/18) 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.	
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** **284 in Thorpe Culvert**	**Maintain /increase**	**Yearly**	**Office of Rail Regulation which publishes the data yearly**	**The latest release from the Office of Rail Regulation published November 2021 shows the following number of entrances and exits:** **Skegness 112,520** **Wainfleet 10,440** **Havenhouse 162** **Thorpe Culvert 32** **Due to how we previously reported on this data as a result of the Covid pandemic the figures remain the same it is expected the next statistical release and AMR will show a marked increase in these figures. New data release is scheduled for November 2022.** **Between April 2020 and March 2021 the total number of entrances and exits were as follows:** **Skegness 112,520** **Wainfleet 10,440** **Havenhouse 162** **Thorpe Culvert 32** **There has been a marked reduction in rail usage since the**	☹

						2018/19 data release at all stations except from at Haven House which witnessed a small increase in usage. The reduction in rail usage may be as a direct result of the Covid 19 epidemic and the closure of all but essential services. **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 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.**	
POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public	**Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service**	**16% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)**	**Maintain /Increase**	**Yearly**	**District facilities survey**	**2021/22 9.21% with a shopper service and 42.7% with a commuter service. Very little variation although there is a gradual down trend. First figure is below baseline second is above.**	

transport use increasing across the District?	**Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service**	**40% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)**				**2021 10% with a shopper service and 43% with a commuter service. Again there is little variation year on year** **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 CHAPTER 10 - Are town centres seeing	**Vacancy rates in town centres.**	**Number of retail ground floor units not being used as a proportion**	**Decrease and to be below the national average**	**ELDC Economic Development team to monitor**	**Yearly – If vacancy rates increase then the Council will need to consider whether there is any remediation action required.**	**2021/22 -** **National Rate: 14.1%** **Louth – 8.6%** **Mablethorpe – 14%** **Skegness – 5.1%** **Horncastle – 8.6%**	

increased levels of vitality and viability?		**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%**		**situatio n**		**Spilsby – 8.9% Alford – 9.5% 2020/21 - Due to Covid and restrictions the surveys were not able to be undertaken in a timely manner. Furthermore the results would have been significantly skewed by temporary closure of properties due to covid. It was considered more appropriate to obtain a new post-covid benchmark in the next monitoring period. As at March 2020 (national rate: 10.3%) 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**	
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**	**2021/22 results** **Micro – 5480** **Small – 870** **Medium – 120** **Large – 10** **Total - 6480** **2020/21 results** **Micro – 5465** **Small – 895** **Medium – 115** **Large – 5** **Total - 6475** **2019/20 results;** **Micro - 5415** **Small - 895**	☺

	Is the number of economically active people in the District declining?	**Total economically inactive people – 18,200 Want a job 6,600** **Total economically active – 57,200**	**Decrease in inactivity** **increase in activity**			**Medium - 115** **Large - 10** **Total - 6435** **2018/19 results;** **Micro – 5390** **Small – 880** **Medium – 120** **Large – 5** **Total – 6395** **There has been a significant increase in the number of those between the ages of 16-64 regarded as inactive. There has also been a reduction in those actively wanting a job.** **July 2021 – Jun 2022 Total inactive – 30,200, want a job 2,300** **July 2020 – Jun 2021 Total incative – 19,800, want a job 8,800** **July 2019 – Jun 2020 Total inactive – 26,100, want a job 5,300** **July 2017 – Jun 2018 Total inactive – 21,900, want a job 6,600** **July 2020 – Jun 2021 Total economically active – 63,500**	☹

						July 2019 – Jun 2020 Total economically active – 57,600 **July 2017 – Jun 2018 Total economically active – 57,200**	

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	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.	2021/22 – The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of ten services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has again been non-food shops. 2020/21 - The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 5 services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been sports facilities. Some categories, such as food shops and other shops, have seen a lot of change but they have balanced out across the District. A number of Commuter bus services have been reintroduced. 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	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.**	**2021/22: 355. Whilst this has increased since the previous year it is still below baseline.** **2020/21 323. This figures likely to be lower due to the reporting period being within the time the Covid 19 pandemic with lockdowns was occurring.** **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. Any departure would be decided by Committee.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2018/2019 when the Local Plan carries full weight. This figure is from July 2018 (adoption) to Feb 2019. The baseline will be updated next period with a full years results**	**Yearly**	**Report to be sent to Executive board yearly showing the number of instances where permission has been granted contrary to policy, why and which policies are effected.**	**2021/22 – 6 departures approved by Committee 2020/21 – 3 departures approved by Committee. This is a significant drop. However this was during the Covid Period where Committee meetings were limited at times. 2019/20 – there were 16 applications approved by Committee as departures from the Local Plan (it should be noted that 4 of these 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**	**2021/22 - The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of ten services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been non-food shops.** **2020/2021 - The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 5 services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been sports facilities. Some categories, such as food shops and other shops, have seen a lot of change but they have balanced out across the District. A number of Commuter bus services have been reintroduced.**	☹

						2019/20 - 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**	**Outcome**	
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	**Is the housing trajectory being met?**	**Number of completions in line with those shown in any given year within the trajectory**	**2017/18 – 565 2018/19 - 558 2019/20 – 558 2020/21 – 558 2021/22 - 558**	**Half - yearly**	**All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not coming forward then consideration will be given to further site allocations to ensure supply is maintained. This will be monitored monthly with the number of completions and**	**2021/22 Completions: 580. This has exceeded the target (by 22) for the first time since recording began 20 2018. 2020/21 432 – a shortfall of 126. It should be noted that covid lockdowns significantly impacted on completions early I the reporting period. 2019/20 493 – a shortfall of 65**	☺

					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**	
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**		**2021/22** **Windfall sites: 455** **Allocated sites: 213** **Total: 668** **Although the number of windfalls has decreased, the % has dropped to 68% of the total. approvals on allocated sites has increased significantly since the previous year.** **2020/21** **Windfall sites: 522** **Allocated sites: 50** **Total: 572** **The % of windfalls has risen to 91% of all new build housing**	😐

						permissions granted. However this could be driven by the face a large number of allocated sites now already have permission and are coming forwards 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. Does the Council pass the Housing Delivery Test**[13]	**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**	**2021/22** **5 year supply: 5.8 years** **HDT: 136%** **2020/21** **5 year supply 6.06 years** **Housing Delivery Test 130%** **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**	

[13] The Housing Delivery Test was introduced in 2019 and has been added into the monitoring

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	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.	2021/22 - 11 2020/21 - 30 dwellings completed 4 2019/20 - 36 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.	☺

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

Specialised Housing for Older Persons	**Is the policy bringing forward and encouraging housing for older persons**	**Number of homes being brought forward – Baseline is now 68 from 2016/2017 This number should increase**	**Monitoring will start – 2017/2018**	**Yearly**	**If the relevant development has not come forward during the first four years of the Plan then the wording of the policy will need to be reassessed to ensure it is positive enough to encourage housing for older persons, new wording can then be added into the 5 year review of the Plan.**	**2021/22: 1 approval for a care home with 88 spaces 2019/20: 1 application (43 units) for older persons accommodation was approved. This is not extra care facility 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**	**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.**	**2021/22 – Belchford and Fulletby Parish Council sought designation as a Neighbourhood Area, this was designated on 15th July 2021. Holton le Clay passed its referendum in May 2021 and is due to be 'made' shortly.** **2020/2021 – Spilsby Town Council sought designation as a Neighbourhood Area, this was designated on 23rd September 2020.** **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**	**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.**	**2021/22: 67 homes were reported as complete. However the data itself is incomplete see section 6.22 of the above report.** **2020/21 incomplete data**	☹

					Review the viability implications of affordable housing provision on sites as part of the update to the Economic Viability Assessment.	**see section 6.22 of the above report.** **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.** **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.**	**2021/22: although figures are incomplete it is believed there were no nett loss of units.**	

						2020/21: no nett loss of units **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	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.**	**2021/22: zero** **2020/21: zero** **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	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.**	**2021/22: zero** **2020/21: zero** **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.**	**2021/22: 1 app received** **2020/21: zero** **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	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.**	**2021/22 – 18 on brownfield** **2020/21 – 49 on brownfield** **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.**	**2021/22 – 2 sites over 1ha completed between April 2021 and Marc**	☺

	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.**	**2022 bringing forward a total of 0.203ha of green space.** **2020/21 – One site over 1ha completed between April 2020 and March 2021 bringing forward a total of 0.332ha of green space.** **2019/20 - Three sites over 1ha completed between April 2019 and March 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	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	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.**	**2021/22 all 3 of the allocated sites are still under review. However the revised GTNA has now been received, which will give a strong indication as to what the current position is on the ground and what the current need is going forwards.** **2020/21 Work is still under way to bring forwards 2 of the 3 allocated sites. The 3rd is currently on hold. A Gypsy Traveller Needs Assessment is currently**	☹

						being carried out to establish existing need and what additional provision is needed. **2019/20 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.** **2018/19 11 permanent pitches on a site on Brackenborough Road and 7 transit pitches on a site on the Mablethorpe Industrial Estate have been included as allocations in the Local Plan and work has commenced to bring them forward.**	

Policy No SP13	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	Outcome	
Inland Employment	**Is employment accommodation suitable to**	**Vacancies on industrial estates**	**Reduction in vacancy rates for units and plots on recognised**	**Yearly**	**Consider the use/developme nt of Local Development**	**2021/22** **Alford – 8**	

	business needs?	**inland has decreased** **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.**	**industrial estates in the main towns.** **Baseline Vacant Units 2017/18** **Alford – 1** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 4** **Horncastle – 0** **Mablethorpe - 5** **Louth – 16** **Skegness - 32** **Spilsby – 3** **New baseline** **Alford – 4** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 6** **Horncastle – 10** **Mablethorpe - 19** **Louth – 59** **Skegness - 58** **Spilsby – 13**		**Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of industrial uses.**	**Coningsby/Tattershall – 3** **Horncastle – 6** **Mablethorpe - 12** **Louth - 36** **Skegness - 23** **Spilsby – 3** **2020/21: Due to Covid and restrictions the surveys were not able to be undertaken in a timely manner. Furthermore the results would have been significantly skewed by temporary closure of properties due to covid. It was considered more appropriate to obtain a new post-covid benchmark in the next monitoring period.** **2019/20** **Alford – 11** **Coningsby/Tattershall – 5** **Horncastle – 5**	

						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	Outcome	
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	Are the town shopping centres being afforded the necessary level of protection?	Vacancies within primary shopping frontages	Reduction in the number of vacancies within the primary shopping frontages	Yearly	Yearly Employment Land Review will assist in providing information and vacancy monitoring of the town centres and the yearly survey of services and facilities across the settlements.	See information in contextual monitoring	See information in contextual monitoring
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	Are community and local facilities	Number of community/local facilities	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly		2021/22 - The nett change across the district overall has been a nett	☹

	being afforded the necessary protection required?	**recognised as having been lost**	**with the starting figure being in the Settlement Hierarchy Points Table 2016.**		**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.**	**loss of 5 services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has again been sports facilities. Some categories, such as shops and bus services, have seen a lot of change but they have largely balanced out across the District.** **2020/2021 - The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 5 services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been sports facilities. Some categories, such as food shops and other shops, have seen a lot of change but they have balanced out across the District. A number of Commuter bus services have been reintroduced.** **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**		**2021/22 – Nil** **2020/21 - Nil** **2019/20 - Nil** **2018/19 - Nil**	☺

Policy No SP15	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**Outcome**	
Widening the Inland Tourism and	**Is the Districts Inland**	**Number of application approved for**	**Baseline - monitoring will start –**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this**	**2021/22 There were 42 applications approved for tourism**	☹

Leisure Economy	**Tourism and Leisure Economy being widened?**	**tourism/leisure purposes (including accommodation)**	**2016/2017 – baseline** **28 applications with 8 full time jobs and 3 part time**		**policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**and leisure purposes, with 0 full time and 8 part time jobs created. This shows an increase in the number of applications being approved, although not back to the level of 2019/20 but with a significant reduction in the jobs these generate.** **2020/21 – There were 28 applications approved for inland tourism/leisure purposes, with 4 full time and 7 part time jobs created. This is a significant reduction, however this reporting period is within the pandemic and lockdowns.** **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**	**Outcome**	
SP16 Inland Flood Risk	**Is development being directed to areas of low flood risk?**	**Number of applications approved at Committee within flood zones 2 and 3 contrary to policy.**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development management and Members to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.**	**2021/22 – one approval** **In 2020/21 no applications were approved by committee in the inland flood zones 2 and 3. This figure is still insignificant compared to the overall numbers of windfall housing approved.** **In 2019/20 there was one application (for 2no plots) approved at Committee within Flood Zones 2 and 3.** **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	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.**	**2021/22 – 74 market dwellings. 12 of these were conversions** **Remaining commitments: 795 Oversupply: 38%** **2020/21 – 72 additional market dwellings approved. 2 of these were conversions** **Remaining commitments: 891 Oversupply: 40%** **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.	

Policy No SP18	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**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**	**2021/22 – 75 completions. This is still significantly above the target of 49** **2020/21 – 114 completions. This is a jump up again and could indicate increased appetite on the coast** **2019/20 – 58 completions. Although lower than previous year it is still above the baseline.**	☺

					planning permissions added onto the Councils position statement which will be published half yearly on the Councils website. This will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.	**In 2018/19 there were 74 completions in the Coastal Zone though the vast majority of them were on two sites in Skegness, one of which is now complete.**	
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.**	**2021/22 - zero** **2020/21 – 64 apartments (redevelopment scheme).** **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**	2021/22 - data incomplete. See section 6.22	

						2020/21 – data incomplete. See section 6.22 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 along with sales and numbers on the register could indicate growth in the housing market, coupled with an increase in the build out rate of existing commitments. The Housing Working Group will make recommendations to the Planning Policy Committee on policy adjustments around housing allocations.**	**See Appendix A for the results of this indicator.**	

*** 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	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 used to 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.	2021/22 - There were no new applications for hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation. 2020/21 -There were no new applications for hotel and bed and breakfast accommodation. 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**		**2021/22 – Permissions resulted in the loss of 23 bed spaces in hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation.** **2020/21 – No permissions were granted for the loss of hotel and bed and breakfasts.** **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.** **Total number of caravans/chalets/touring caravans and tents**	**Baseline from the STEAM report for the Coast - 40434** **In 2016/17 - There were four new caravan sites granted planning permission. With these sites and extensions to sites the net total increase in the number of caravans was 666 units**	**Yearly**		**2021/22 - 24 permissions were granted for 660 caravans, pods, lodges or glamping units.** **2020/21 – 3 permissions were granted for 206 caravans, pods, lodges or glamping units.** **2019/20 - 23 permission granted for 489 caravans. Increase on previous year showing increased demand.** **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**		**2021/22 9 permissions were granted for 18 units which equated to 44 additional bed spaces.** **2020/21 – 4 permissions were granted for 14 units – which equated to 40 additional bedspaces.** **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%** **Measurable: Visitor numbers**	**Yearly**		**2020/21** **Serviced: 22%** **Non-serviced: 78%** **This shift could be a change in desirability for non-serviced in order to maintain social distancing.** **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	Outcome	
Visitor Economy	**Are the numbers of visitors increasing to the coast,**	**Total number of visitors to the Coast and visitor days**	**Baseline – STEAM report for the Coast total visitor days 2016 – 8.791m Total visitors – 2.696m**	**Yearly**	**Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. The monitoring will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group and the Caravan Working Group of the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan.**	**2020/21: Visitor days: 10.80m Visitors: 3.765 Showing significant increases post-covid and with people still not travelling abroad as frequently. 2020 – Visitor days: 6.698m Visitors: 2.327m 2019/20: Visitor days: 9.681m Visitors: 2.947m Previous years: 2017 – 9.311m visitor days and 2.796m visitors**	
Visitor Economy	**Is visitor expenditure increasing whilst they are in the coast?**	**Direct visitor expenditure**	**Baseline STEAM report 2016 – total expenditure - £336.72m**	**Yearly**		**2020/21 – £352.74 million This figure has increased 63.1% since 2020, but is**	

						still below pre-covid levels. **2020 – £216.23** **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**		**2021:** **Total: 5,625** **Serviced: 1,326** **Non-serviced: 3,400** **2020:** **Total: 3,946** **Serviced: 918** **Non-serviced: 2,410** **2019:** **Total: 5,008** **Serviced: 1,343** **Non-serviced: 3065** **Previous years:** **Total 2017 STEAM report 4790**	 

						Serviced – 1298 **Non serviced – 2931**	

Policy No SP21	**Key Question/ Rationale**	**Performance Indicator**	**Target**	**Time to be assessed**	**Potential Management Actions**	**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**	**2021/22: There appears to have been 3 new businesses granted permission along the coast but unfortunately no job creation figures were provided as part of the applications.** **2020/21 There were as far as can be seen a total of 4 new businesses granted permission on the Coast in 2020-21 no**	☹

						job creation figures were provided as part of the application process. **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 undertaken to establish the baseline. These figures are updated including allocated plots to give a true record.** **Mablethorpe – Vacant units -19 (37%)** **Skegness - Vacant units – 58 (28%)**	**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 – implement the findings of that project.**	**2021/22: Mablethorpe – Vacant units -12 (22.6%)** **Skegness - Vacant units – 23 (11.9%)** **2020/21: Due to Covid and restrictions the surveys were not able to be undertaken in a timely manner. Furthermore the results would have been significantly skewed by temporary closure of properties due to covid. It was considered more appropriate to obtain a new post-covid benchmark in the next monitoring period.** **For 2018/19 the vacancy rates were as follows;**	 

						Mablethorpe – Vacant units -19 (37%) **Skegness -** **Vacant units – 58 (28%)** **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**	**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**	**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**	**2021/22 Again 1 application was granted contrary to the terms of SP4.** **2020/21 – 1 application was granted contrary to SP4. This is still a very insignificant number compare to overall approvals under SP4**	

			supporting only small scale (no more than 2) infill frontage development		mandatory part of the yearly training for Planning and Policy Committee Members.	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. 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	Outcome	
Landscape	Is the Wolds AONB being protected and enhanced?	Number of permissions for major developments	No permissions granted for major	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Work with The Lincolnshire Area of Outstanding Natural	2021/22 - zero 2020/21 – zero	

		within and around the AONB	**development proposals within the AONB contrary to national statutory advice.**		**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**	**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**	**To see an increase from the baseline of 54.6% (2016)**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.**	**2021/22 – 52.94%. seems to be relatively static and remains within a few % +/- baseline** **2020/21 – 54.4%** **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**		**2021/22 - zero** **2020 -21 - zero** **2019/20 - zero** **2018/19 - No ancient woodland was lost through the grant of planning permissions during the period**	☺
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	**Is there a decline in the number of wildlife and Geological sites through development**	**No of wildlife and geological sites in the District on which development is granted permission**	**Target – 0%** **2016/17 - 0**	**Yearly**	**Consider training around the benefits of wildlife sites**	**2021/22 - zero** **2020/21 - zero** **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**	**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**	**Outcome**	
Open Space, Sport and Recreation	**Are sufficient facilities being provided to support the health and wellbeing of Local People?**	**Provision of community and leisure facilities in line with increased population growth over**	**Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017**	**Yearly**	**No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then**	**2021/22 – There have been 5 applications approved for new community facilities - 1 for a community hub; 1 for a primary care**	

		the plan period.			**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.**	**facility; 1 for a farm shop and visitor centre; 1 for a farm shop; and 1 for a Pre-school.** **2020/21 – There have been 6 applications approved for new community facilities – 2 for shops; 2 for new community halls; three for extensions to schools** **2019/20 - There were 2 applications approved for new community halls; 1 application for a 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	Outcome	
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Are renewable and low carbon energy sources being exploited within the District?	Number of applications approved for renewable and low carbon energy sources of each type and scale.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017 In 2016 There were three permissions granted for renewable energy in the period; 1 solar farm extension, 2.5k domestic turbine and small turbine and solar array.	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Report.	2021/22 Permission was granted for an addition 4 schemes totalling 284kw, none of the schemes have been implemented as yet. 2020/21 Permission was granted for an addition 2 schemes totalling 49.912 MW, neither scheme has been implemented as yet. 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 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**	**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**	**2021/22** **Council has negotiated 17 new agreements, in total £1,994,166** **The Council has received £786,926** **2020/21** **Council has negotiated in total £1,713,809**	☺

					on the Councils website on a regular basis.	The Council has received zero. 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.	2021/22 – The Council has made payments of £26,734 2020/21 - The Council has made payments of £90,816 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 2021/22

Sustainability Objective	*Key Question*	*Performance Indicator*	*Target*	*Time to be Assessed*	*Potential Management Actions*	*2021/2022 Outcome*
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	Will the proposals protect and provide opportunities for improving / enhancing sites designated for their nature conservation value / geodiversity value (local and national levels)?	Number of Local Wildlife Sites or Local Geological Sites affected by new development	Zero proposals resulting in nett loss or damage to Local Wildlife Sites or Local Geological Sites	Annually	No management action required.	0
		Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase in from a baseline 2016 of 54.6%	Annually	See comment box	52.94%
		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
Comments : There has been a decrease (by 1.16%) 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. No applications were approved which impacted on a Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) *or ancient woodland.*						
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment	Will the proposal protect the distinctive landscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) within the district?	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	0

	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	Two sites over 1ha completed in 2021/22 bringing forward a total of 0.203ha 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, 0 Parks and Gardens, 0 Battlefields, 0 Wreck Sites, 7 conservation areas	Annually	Continue to monitor the change and assess if more proactive action is required.	2021 - 11 listed buildings; 17 places of worship; 15 archaeological sites; 0 parks and gardens; 0 battlefields; 0 wreck sites; and 5 conservation areas. 2 places of worship have been added; 7 archaeological sites have been removed from the list. (published November 2021)

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. No major development has been granted permission within or adjacent to the AONB in 2020/21. Development has brought forward an additional 0.203ha of green infrastructure which is a marginal decrease on last year’s level and 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. Since 2020, one listed building has been added to the list, along with six places of worship. However, eight archaeological sites have come off the list, along with 2 conservation areas. In comparison to the base line figures of 2016, there has been a slight increase in the number of

listed building and churches on the register but a decrease in archaeological sites and conservation areas. The 2022 figures were not available at the time of this monitoring report. 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.	Permission was granted on 0ha of Grade 1 agricultural in 2021/22. Permission was granted on 14.257 ha of Grade 2 agricultural land. 0.65ha were conversions. Of the 13.607ha on greenfield sites 7.12ha were allocated sites and 2.273ha was a site, which had previous approval in 2015 so would have been counted in that year's monitoring.
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. No development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land. Permission was granted on 14.257 ha of Grade 2 agricultural land. 0.65ha were conversions. Of the 13.607ha on greenfield sites 7.12ha were allocated sites and 2.273ha was a site, which had previous approval in 2015 so would have been counted in that year's monitoring. This is a slight increase in the amount of grade 2 land given permission in the previous 12 months.						
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	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	0 applications approved by committee within flood zones 2 and 3 in 2021/22.

	infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged precipitation?				Framework. If applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development management and Members to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.	
	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.	27 no. plots granted 2021/22
Comments : No applications have been granted permission by committee in the inland flood zones 2 and 3. In the coastal area, the amount of consents has increased 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	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	Annually	No management action required.	Work has not yet started on development of these sites. Preparations are

communities within the district			Louth 8.6ha over plan period			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.	2021/22 results Micro – 5480 Small – 870 Medium – 120 Large – 10 Total - 6480
	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.	2021/22 Alford 9.5%; Horncastle 8.6%; Louth 8.6%; Mablethorpe 14%; Skegness 5.1% Spilsby 8.9%
	Does the plan encourage the rural economy and support farm diversification?	Number of farm diversification projects approved	No target set	Annually	No management action required.	11

	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 75 applications approved district wide for tourism and leisure purposes with 14 full time and 22 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 5 more businesses; and stands at 65 more businesses that the base year of 2016. Small increases have been seen at all levels, with the exception of small business which has decreased by 15 but returned to the same level as it was in 2016. In terms of retail vacancies, all town centres, apart from Spilsby, have shown slight increases in vacancy rates since the last time the surveys were carried out in March 2020 and significant increases on the 2016 baseline. Vacancy rates in Spilsby continue to fall. The figure for new farm diversification projects has increased slightly from last year. Applications are very much dependent on the aspirations of individual agricultural units. Eight of the applications were for holiday accommodation on farms, the others were for the creation of business premises or various types. In terms of overall applications for tourism uses, there has been a significant increase in the number of applications approved, very few of these indicated any jobs creation with the proposal. 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.	126 plots granted on brownfield land across the District which is 14.85% 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.	Permission was granted on 0ha of Grade 1 agricultural in 2021/22. Permission was granted on 14.257 ha of Grade 2 agricultural land. 0.65ha were conversions. Of the 13.607ha on

						greenfield sites 7.12ha were allocated sites and 2.273ha was a site, which had previous approval in 2015 so would have been counted in that year's monitoring.
Comments : There were 126 plots granted on brownfield land (14.85%) of the total. This is a decrease from last year's total, however, last year was significantly higher than past figures, both in terms of number and percentage. This year's figure represents an above average amount of delivery on previously developed sites. 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. No development has taken place on grade 1 agricultural land. All of the sites were infill plots within villages, or change of use of a building, one was a renewal of an older permission. Permission was granted on 14.257 ha of Grade 2 agricultural land. 0.65ha were conversions. Of the 13.607ha on greenfield sites 7.12ha were allocated sites and 2.273ha was a site, which had previous approval in 2015 so would have been counted in that year's monitoring. This is a slight increase in the amount of grade 2 land given permission in the previous 12 months.						
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access	Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?	Number of community facilities lost/ gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline - monitoring will start 2016/2017 with the starting figure being in the Settlement Hierarchy Points Table 2016.	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to strengthen development management approach and the policy for protection of	The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of 10 services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been non-food shops.

					community facilities.	
	Provide improved and sustainable public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?	Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 16% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	9.21%
		Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service	No decrease in level Baseline% (2016)	Annually	No management action required.	41.7%
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 ten services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been seen in non-food shops. 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 either a commuter or a shopper bus service has decreased slightly from last year. There have been no new services introduced.						
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.	39.73%
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.	Work is ongoing for Skegness NDP with the Plan being examined. Spilsby was designated and Neighbourhood Area on 23rd September 2020; and Belchford and

						Fulletby on 15th July 2021. Work is ongoing on these Plans. No new Parishes have come forwards for designation as Neighbourhood Areas.
	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	Two sites over 1ha completed in 2021/22 bringing forward a total of 0.203ha green space.
	Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?	Number of community facilities lost/ gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline in 2016 tables, will monitor annual change	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to strengthen development management approach through the Plan's policies.	The nett change across the district overall has been a nett loss of ten services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been in no-food shops.

	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 2021/22.
	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.	80 per 1,000
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 0.203ha of green infrastructure which is less than last year and significantly less than that created in previous years. The latest assessment of services and facilities has again shown a nett loss of ten services and facilities. The biggest area of loss has been non-food shops. Although work continues on bringing forward the gypsy and travellers, there has been no progress in meeting the target. The original data source for reported crime is no longer available. Government returns have been used to calculate the figure, but this appears to show a significantly lower figure for incidents of reported crime in East Lindsey than have been provided recently. However, the Government statistics refer to an issue with Quarter 1 figures, so this figure cannot be relied upon currently.						
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met	Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes, including	Annual House Building rate (based on trajectory in AMR).	Housing Trajectory in AMR Baseline 2017/18 – 565	Annually	All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are	2021/22 580. This has exceeded the target by 22 for the first time

	affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?		2018/19 - 558 2019/20 – 558 2020/21 – 558 2021/22 - 558		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.	since recording began in 2018.
		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	Annually	No management action required	60.09% Band A and B; 32.05% Band C and D; 6.98% Band E

			and D; 6.4% Band E and F; 0.9% Band G and H (2016)			and F; 0.88% Band G and H (2022)
	Enable first time buyers to purchase a home?	Affordability Ratio	No increase Baseline - 5.91 (2016)	Annually	No management action required	7.53 (2021)
	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.
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 the number of completions, has been exceeded by 22. There has been little change in the Council Tax banding figures. The percentage in the lower two categories is gradually reducing (but only by tenths or hundredths of a percentage) and the bands for larger properties are increasing slightly, although bands A and B still make up the largest amount of housing in the district. The affordability ratio has been fairly stable but has increase sharply in the last 12 months, which indicates the price of houses is increasing but local wages are not keeping up and this makes it difficult for those living and working in the District. No additional progress has been made toward the target on gypsy and travellers.						
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable	Is there a reduction in household waste and increased	Amount of waste going to landfill	Decrease Baseline Total Household Waste 55,197 tonnes; waste to landfill	Annually	No management action required	Total Household Waste 58,685 tonnes; waste to landfill 35,367 tonnes; waste

design, construction and operation of new developments	waste recovery and recycling?		29,669 tonnes; waste recycled dry 12,456; waste recycled green 13,072 (total 25,528) (2015 - 2016)			recycled dry 11,007; waste recycled green 12,311 (2020 - 2021)
		Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	39.7% (2020 - 21)
	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 was granted for an addition 4 schemes totalling 284.2kw, none of the schemes have been implemented as yet.
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 small decrease in the amount of waste generated in the last 12 months, but there has also been a increase in the amount going to landfill and a 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 4 addition schemes in the last 12 months, although these are largely at a domestic scale so only have the potential to generate 284kw of solar power; none of the schemes have been implemented as yet.						
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	12 dentists; 23 doctor's surgeries belonging to 16 Practices.
	Does the plan promote healthy	Levels of participation in	Increase Baseline - 26.5% of the population	Annually	No management action required	11.7% of Adults aged 16+ are fairly active

	and active lifestyles?	sport and recreation	aged 16+ take part in 30min of moderate intensity sport (Oct 2015 - September 2016)			undertaking between 30-149 minutes a week of sport/recreational activities. (2020/21)
	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	Two sites over 1ha completed 2021/22 bringing forward a total of 0.203ha 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. The level of in the number of medical services provided across the District has not changed in the last 12 months. Participation in sport has decreased and is not below 2016, but this is not reflected in a loss of sport and recreation facilities in the district. Development has brought forward an additional 0.203ha of green infrastructure which is a marginal decrease 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	0 applications were approved by committee within flood zones 2 and 3 in 2020/21.

					management and Members to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.	
	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from coastal inundation e.g. via storm surges?	Number of open market houses built within the Coastal Hazard Zones	Total should not exceed 1308 over the plan period	Annually	Review of the reasons permission is being given out of conformity with the policy and consideration will be given to appropriate training.	75.no. plots
	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 was granted for an addition 4 schemes totalling 284.2kw, none of the schemes have been implemented as yet.
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 4 addition schemes in the last 12 months, although these are largely at a domestic scale so only have the potential to generate 284kw of solar power; none of the schemes have been implemented as yet.						

APPENDIX A – HOUSE PRICES

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

2.0 Both Inland and Coastal areas of the District have as an average seen increases in house prices, but it does appear to vary significantly from ward to ward, irrespective of whether it is inland or coastal. There are fundamental differences in the average prices between Inland East Lindsey Wards and the Coastal Wards. The difference between inland and coastal prices has stayed broadly the same over the 12 year period. These are set out below.

Inland/Coastal Split															
Property Type	2016/17			2017/18			2018/20			2020/21			2021/22		
	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference	Inland £	Coastal £	Coastal difference	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	159,321	144,500	10% lower	172,083	160,488	7% lower

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The UK lower quartile average price paid for a dwelling in March 2022 was £180,000 Inland East Lindsey prices are 5 % lower than the UK average, and 12% % lower in the Coast.

East Lindsey Vs UK (lower quartile data)															
		2018/20					2020/21					2021/22			
All dwellings	UK £	Inland East Lindsey	% Difference from UK	Coastal Zone	% Difference from UK	UK £	Inland East Lindsey	% Difference from UK	Coastal Zone	% Difference from UK	UK £	Inland East Lindsey	% Difference from UK	Coastal Zone	% Difference from UK
	162,000	151,414	7% lower	132,767	22% lower	177,500	159,321	11% Lower	144,500	23% lower	180,000	172,083	5% Lower	160,488	12% Lower

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

INLAND EAST LINDSEY WARDS

LOWER QUARTILE PRICES paid JUNE 2015 TO March 2022

ALL SECOND HAND DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	Jun-20 £	March-21 £	March-22 £	% Change 21 to 22
Alford	99,950	110,750	125,000	125,000	120,000	115,000	139,950	22%
Binbrook	124,750	129,950	152,000	140,000	138,500	151,000	187,500	24%
Burgh le Marsh	124,950	127,500	140,500	135,000	137,000	140,000	173,250	24%

Coningsby & Mareham	102,000	111,000	105,000	115,000	123,500	115,000	132,000	15%
Friskney	110,000	128,250	126,660	142,998	142,500	132,500	145,000	9%
Fulstow	157,000	145,000	152,500	172,000	187,995	187,995	225,000	20%
Grimoldby	115,000	125,000	132,000	123,375	160,000	138,000	151,250	10%
Hagworthingham	156,000	147,000	180,000	136,000	186,000	190,000	215,000	13%
Halton Holegate	128,000	127,000	158,000	143,000	160,000	215,000	241,500	12%
Holton-le-Clay & North Thoresby	123,000	125,000	130,000	145,000	147,000	145,000	169,134	17%
Horncastle	115,000	125,000	128,975	132,000	137,500	150,000	142,000	-5%
Legbourne	130,000	119,950	163,500	160,000	238,000	200,000	195,000	-3%
North Holme	96,000	121,000	118,000	128,000	169,000	175,000	148,000	-15%
Priory & St James'	97,000	93,500	105,000	108,000	112,000	112,000	116,000	4%
Roughton	154,000	133,000	163,000	170,000	161,600	212,500	215,000	1%
Sibsey & Stickney	124,995	129,475	135,000	150,000	150,000	155,000	161,000	4%
Spilsby	88,000	107,000	107,000	113,250	110,000	128,000	126,000	-2%
St Margaret's	123,500	125,000	132,000	130,000	135,000	140,000	135,000	-4%
St Mary's	147,500	112,500	139,950	135,250	134,000	169,500	182,500	8%
St Michael's	126,000	128,475	115,000	140,000	159,000	160,000	152,000	-5%
Tetford & Donington	146,000	175,000	164,000	227,500	230,000	215,000	245,500	14%
Tetney	113,000	122,000	95,500	120,000	140,000	153,000	174,000	14%
Trinity	82,000	91,500	109,000	109,625	120,000	120,000	138,250	15%
Wainfleet	112,000	112,000	110,500	116,000	90,000	103,000	147,000	43%
Willoughby with Sloothby	130,000	137,500	150,000	149,975	143,000	177,500	187,500	6%
Withern & Theddlethorpe	135,000	150,000	165,000	151,000	188,000	205,000	208,000	1%
Woodhall Spa	173,500	179,000	165,000	187,000	190,000	217,000	205,000	-6%
Wragby	127,500	108,000	115,000	135,000	130,000	139,000	161,000	16%
Average price change								9%
Average Price								172,083

COASTAL ZONE

ALL DWELLINGS

Ward	Jun-15 £	Jun-16 £	Jun-17 £	Jun-18 £	Jun-20 £	March 2021	March 2022	% change 21-22
Chapel St Leonards	100,000	112,000	119,000	125,000	120,000	136,500	150,000	10%
Croft	104,000	134,500	140,000	160,000	160,000	172,000	209,950	22%
Ingoldmells	105,000	115,000	120,000	124,400	125,000	145,000	160,944	11%
Mablethorpe	92,000	93,000	107,995	108,750	118,000	125,000	145,000	16%
Marshchapel & Somercotes	120,000	125,000	125,000	137,500	142,000	160,000	177,500	11%
Scarbrough & Seacroft	105,000	106,750	118,000	116,000	125,000	135,000	148,000	10%

St Clement's	110,000	120,000	116,500	122,000	129,950	133,000	130,000	-2%
Sutton on Sea	123,000	127,000	139,950	141,000	149,950	160,000	182,500	14%
Winthorpe	107,000	75,000	118,000	120,000	125,000	134,000	140,500	5%
Average price change								11%
Average price								160,488