

# EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

## LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK

### AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

2016 to 2017



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## **LOCAL PLAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy for East Lindsey for the next 15 years, 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 Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) are a requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework outlines the objectives of the AMR and specifies that Local planning authorities must publish information at least annually and outlines the 'minimum' it should contain.
- 1.4 It adds that local planning authorities can also use the AMR to provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been made, and to determine whether there is a need to undertake a partial or full review of the Local Plan.
- 1.5 [Regulation 34 of the Town and Country \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) is more specific and requires that the following, (summarized) elements are included:-
  - the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme; to include the timetable for the Plan's preparation as set out in the local planning authority's local development scheme
  - the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and if relevant the reasons for any delay
  - details of any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the local development scheme that has been adopted or approved within the period of the report.
  - where any policies specified in the Plan are not being implemented the local planning authority's monitoring report must identify that policy; and include a statement setting out the reasons why; and the steps (if any) being taken to rectify the situation.
  - Record the net number of additional dwellings and additional affordable dwellings specified in a local plan policy (an annual number, or a number relating to any other period in any part of the area) both for the reporting year and historically since the Plans implementation

- the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of any neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan.
- Where the Council is proposing to seek contributions under the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations should be included.
- the report must give details of how it has co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a prescribed body, during the period covered by the report.
- make any up-to-date information, collected for monitoring purposes, available as soon as possible after the information becomes available.

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

1.7 The Core Strategy is supported by a series of indicators which provide the basis for monitoring – this Monitoring Framework 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 framework. For policies and objectives where clear outputs are not apparent, performance trends will be established to allow the Council to identify whether the appropriate direction of travel is being met. These indicators will be reported in the Council's yearly Local Authority Monitoring Report.

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

1.9 Regular reporting against the monitoring framework 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 Council's Development Plan. The East Lindsey Local Plan consists of two policy documents. These are the Core Strategy and the Settlement Proposals Development Plan Document.
- 2.2 In addition a Supplementary Planning Document dealing with Single Plot Exceptions as part of the Affordable Housing policies which was previously been adopted by the Council has been updated to bring it in line with the emerging Plan.
- 2.3 The Local Plan was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for its examination in April 2017.
- 2.4 The updated Local Development Scheme (LDS) (November 2016), sets out the details and revised timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan. The LDS has been amended to accommodate the changes to the timing since it was initially prepared. A copy of the Local Development Scheme timetable is set out below. The full document is available on the Council website.

**LOCAL PLAN TIMETABLE FROM 2016 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

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

- 2.5 **Neighbourhood Plans** - The Council has helped to guide a number of communities towards production of Neighbourhood Plans and it continues to offer help and assistance where required.
- 2.6 The current position with Neighbourhood Plans is as follows:-
- Plans completed (made) - Horncastle
  - Plans at an advanced stage of preparation - Alford, Holton le Clay and Woodhall Spa
  - Plans at an early stage of preparation –Skegness
- 2.7 In addition the Council is also supporting the production of a Neighbourhood Development Order for Mablethorpe. More information on these activities can be found on the Council website. [www.e-lindsey.gov.uk](http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk)
- 2.8 **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** - The Council has resolved not to introduce CIL at this stage. 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 at the 5 year review of the Local Plan.
- 2.9 **Duty to Co-operate** -The Council has co-operated with designated partners as a matter of course in the preparation of the Local Plan. Along with neighbouring authorities and the County Council, the Council has jointly prepared its' initial Strategic Housing Market and Economic Viability Assessments and continues to work with the County Council, particularly to resolve education and transport issues. A copy of the Councils' Duty to Co-operate Statement is available on the Councils website at [www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/localplan](http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/localplan).
- 2.10 On a wider scale the Council also participates in the Greater Lincolnshire LEP (Local Economic Partnership). A record of discussions with partners is maintained as part of the monitoring of the 'Duty to Co-operate requirement.
- 2.11 **Shared Information** - The Council uses its' website to make available the findings of any studies undertaken on its' behalf and in particular uses the Emerging Local Plan section to make information on the evidence behind the Plan and any studies which have been undertaken to support the policies of the Plan.

### **3.0 DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW**

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



- 3.2 Where there are clear outputs required such as for monitoring housing delivery specific targets have been included within this monitoring framework. 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 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 as 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 framework 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 Annual Monitoring Report and via Committee agendas and papers.

#### **5.0 5 YEAR REVIEW OF THE LOCAL PLAN**

- 5.1 The Local Plan will be undergoing a review at its 5 year point. This is because of the new approach to policy in the Coastal Zone of the District, to ensure that the policies are not having a detrimental effect on this area. It is also to ensure that housing is continuing to be delivered.
- 5.2 It will be necessary to programme and carry out work toward informing the 5 year review of the Local Plan. That work is set out below with an approximate timetable.

<b>WORK</b>	<b>RATIONALE</b>	<b>APPROX DATE</b>
Analysis of ONS population and Household figures	It is important to keep the need for housing under review, particularly to assess if the population of the District in the long term is falling or need is rising and/or the structure of the population is changing. This will assist in determining whether the housing figures need to be adjusted.	Two sets of data are due during the five year review – each will be analysed.
Strategic Housing Market Area Assessment	A full review of this document will take place to ensure that housing market of the	2019/2020

	District is well understood and to assess if any changes have taken place which need policy adjustment. This work will link in with the Duty to Co-operate because both Boston Borough Council and North East Lincolnshire Council will be asked if they wish to be involved.	
Car Parking Surveys	These were last carried out in 2013 and will require updating to assess if there is the need to consider additional car parking as the population grows and town centres increase in prosperity	2017/2018
Updated Economic Viability Assessment	It is important to keep viability under review. Land values change as does the cost of construction – leaving the European Union could also affect costs.	2018/2019 or sooner if market signals indicate a reduction in viability
Updated Retail Studies	The amount of retail space needed does have to be kept under review as the population grows.	2018/2019

## 6.0 EAST LINDSEY ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN

- 6.1 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 being 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.
- 6.2 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](http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk) along with the all the evidence that underpins the emerging Local Plan.

## 7.0 HOUSING GROWTH AND LAND SUPPLY.

- 7.1 The Local Plan in Policy SP3 sets a Housing Target of 7768 dwellings over a 15 year period from February 2016. This includes a past undersupply of 553 dwellings. Details of how this figure was calculated is set out in the Council`s Housing Topic Paper and is available on the Council`s website.
- 7.2 To deliver the houses needed the Local Plan splits the housing target into two areas; the coastal area 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.
- 7.3 1308 houses will be delivered in the coastal area made up of existing commitments and 6460 in the inland towns and large villages.
- 7.4 It is anticipated that over the first 5 years of the Plan, that 591 dwellings will be delivered and then 481pa in the subsequent 5 year periods.
- 7.5 Table 1 shows the total new dwellings delivered post 2006.

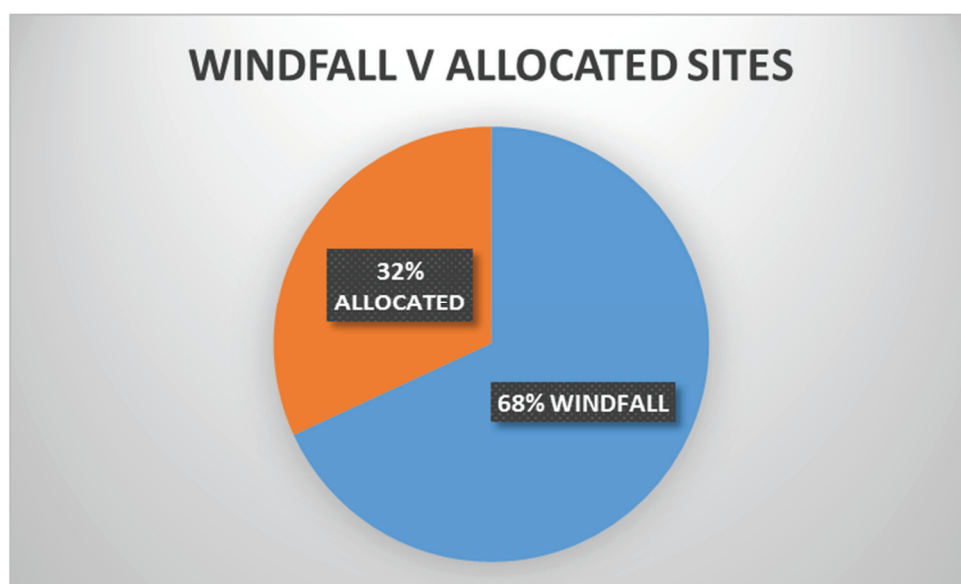
**Table 1 New Dwellings built since 2006**

2006	619
2007	732
2008	578
2009	681
2010	573
2011	246
2012	274
2013	276
2014	278
2015	405
2016/2017 to end of Feb	356
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5018</b>

- 7.6 On average 456 dwellings have been built per year since 2006. As at the end of February 2017 the Council had a five year housing supply. This has been calculated with and without the emerging Local Plan Housing Allocations, as set out below;
- 7.7 In the first year of the life of the emerging Local Plan, the District delivered 356 homes, this is 235 short on the trajectory set out in the Local Plan. However, the number of housing commitments in the District has risen from 4085 in February 2016 to 5018 in February 2017. The Council is still granting permission for housing, granting permission for 1543 homes in the year 2016/2017, but delivery still remains slower than before the economic downturn affected the District. Given that the

Council`s Housing Capital Programme has now come to an end with only the last sites now being built out it would appear as if there is now some upturn in the number of completions in the District, albeit a slow recovery.

- 7.8 The District is still delivering most of its homes via windfall sites. Out of the 1543 homes granted permission 68% were windfall. The Local Plan sets out that approximately 15% of the total target will be delivered by windfall over and above the site allocations throughout the life of the Local Plan. This equates to 1168 homes. The Council has delivered 90% of this figure in the first year of the life of the Local Plan. This demonstrates that windfall is still contributing a significant amount of housing to the need across the District. This will continue to be monitored and theoretically should decline as the Local Plan is adopted and the allocated sites come forward.



- 7.9 26 homes were granted on brownfield land in the medium and small villages. Though the criteria for the policy SP4 were not taken into account, this could be because of the weight the Local Plan was being given, not having gone far enough toward adoption.
- 7.10 29 planning applications departed from the emerging local plan, all of them granting housing in unsustainable locations in the medium and small villages, totally 72 homes. At 2.2 persons per household this equates to 158 new persons living in areas where they cannot access basic services and facilities. No planning applications were submitted for additional community facilities in the medium and small villages. This will continue to be monitored and as the Local Plan moves toward and is adopted this figure should decline.

## 8.0 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- 8.1 The Council transferred its' Housing Stock to New Linx (now Waterloo) Housing in 2000 and does not have its' own house-building programme
- 8.2 The Adopted 1995 Local Plan and the Emerging Local Plan seek developer contributions. In the Emerging Plan 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.
- 8.3 Although the Council does not maintain its' own housing stock it did invest in new provision through its' Housing Capital Programme and the District has seen a steady increase in the number of new affordable homes. As Table 3 shows over the last 5 years, in total 415 new affordable homes have been built.

**Table 3 Affordable Dwellings completed 2011 to 2016**

Year	Dwellings
10/11	
11/12	51
12/13	74
13/14	48
14/15	140
15/16	102
16/17	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>

- 8.4 The Housing Capital Programme has now come to an end with the last few sites to be built out and future delivery will depend on Registered Social Landlords programmes but will mainly rely on the contribution from market housing sites through s106 Agreements.
- 8.5 The Council commissioned an update of its Strategic Housing Assessment (SHMA) and its Economic Viability Assessment in 2016 to provide a current indication of the need for affordable homes and the capacity of market housing to contribute to need.
- 8.6 The SHMA indicates that over the 15 years of the Plan to meet unmet and future need, an additional 2825 amounting to 43% of the projected housing need affordable homes will be required. This compares to the Housing Register figure of 2029 based on Waterloo Housing Association records at June 2016.

8.7 From monitoring during the first year of the life of the Emerging Local Plan the Council granted planning permission for 365 affordable homes. Extrapolating this up to the 15 year period of the Local Plan would see an approximate delivery through permissions of 4380 affordable homes. Delivery on the ground is of course different from granting permissions, in the first year there were 124 affordable homes completed, this will continue to be monitored.



**EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY**  
**POSITION UP TO THE 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2017**  
**WIHOUT THE EMERGING LOCAL PLAN**  
**ALLOCATIONS**

<b>BOX 1 – TARGET</b>	
<b>How much housing the Council should be delivering over the next 5 years.</b>	
Development Plan target of 600 per annum (2006 – 10)	3000
<b>Revised 5 year target 2011 – 21</b>	
Target for 2011 - 2015 (481 x 5)	2405
Target for 2016 – 2021 (591 x 5)	2955
Overall target 2006 -2021	8360
Less dwellings completed Apr 2006 –31 <sup>st</sup> January 2017	5018
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>3342</b>
Plus 5% of overall target (5% of 3342)	167
<b>Total target (Y)</b>	<b>3509</b>

<b>BOX 2 – COMMITMENTS</b>	
<b>If everything came forward with no constraints</b>	
Windfall sites with planning permission	3192
Old Allocated sites from the 1995 Local Plan	1095
Pipeline sites	796
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>5083</b>

**BOX 3 – PIPELINE SITES**

**Pipeline sites for the Council are those that have been approved but are waiting for their S106 to be signed, the Council has contacted the developer and confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward.**

<b>Application No</b>	<b>No of units</b>	<b>Comments on deliverability</b>	<b>No of units to go in 5 year supply</b>
N/085/00883/15	300	Developer has confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward, with a reserved matters application shortly. It is already allocated in the Local Plan. It is a large site so may only bring forward 100 houses within 5 years	100
S/086/01335/15	21	Applicant aims to move their business to a more appropriate location and develop the site	21
S/023/00259/16	6	Developer has confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward, seeking funding at the present time.	6
N/110/00509/16	1	Unknown, spoke to the agent and they do not know if it is going to come forward	Nil
N/215/01572/16	150 but with the loss of 2 existing properties = 148	Developer confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward during the determination of the application.	148
N/092/1853/16	100 but with loss of 2 properties = 98	Developer confirmed through the Local Plan consultation that they are going to bring the site forward – it is already an allocated site in the Local Plan	98
S/215/01969/16	49	Developer confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward during the determination of the application.	49
S/216/02053/16	70	Contacted the applicant they do wish to bring the site forward within 5 years and will be working toward this	70



N/085/00588/16	103	Developer confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward during the determination of the application.	103
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>796</b>		<b>595</b>

### DELIVERABILITY OF SITES

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

<b>BOX 4 – DELIVERABILITY OF SITES</b>	
Allocated sites from the Old 1995 Local Plan	407
Windfall sites	2173
Pipeline sites	595
<b>Total (X)</b>	<b>3175</b>

### CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY

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

After this an allowance is made for windfall sites coming forward over the next 5 years. (See notes below on how this is calculated)

<b>BOX 5 – CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY</b>	
$(3175/3509) \times 100$	90%
<b>90 % x 5 = 4.50 years</b>	
<b>FINAL 5 YEAR SUPPLY FIGURE</b>	<b>4.50 years</b>

## WINDFALL ALLOWANCE

The NPPF states that Local Authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in their five year housing land supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. Historically, windfall sites have contributed up to 50% of the District's total housing supply. Many of these are very small-scale, infill sites, developed by the many local building companies in the District. These small companies have provided housing 'to order' for customers, thus making them less susceptible to the wider economic fluctuations experienced by volume house builders, thus ensuring a continuous level of delivery. Having an up to date Local Plan with site allocations, phasing sites, monitoring delivery and having a clear delivery pathway for housing should see this reduce. However, because of the long historical trend of this type of delivery, the type of sites that are delivered in this way and the local nature of the delivery, the Council believe it has compelling evidence to make an allowance for windfall sites in its housing supply. This allowance it is believed should be 15% of the total housing target set out at (Y) in Box 1 above added into the deliverable commitments (X).

<b>BOX 6 – CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY INCLUDING WINDFALL SITES</b>	
$(3175/3509) \times 100$	90%
Plus 15% windfall site allowance $3509 \times 15\% = 526$ added onto 3175	3701
$(3701/3509) \times 100$	105%
<b><u>FINAL 5 YEAR SUPPLY FIGURE</u></b>	<b><u>5.25</u></b>



**EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY**

**POSITION UP TO THE 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2017**

**WITH THE EMERGING LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATIONS**

**BOX 1 – TARGET**

**How much housing the Council should be delivering over the next 5 years.**

Development Plan target of 600 per annum (2006 – 10)	3000
<b>Revised 5 year target 2011 – 21</b>	
Target for 2011 - 2015 (481 x 5)	2405
Target for 2016 – 2021 (591 x 5)	2955
Overall target 2006 -2021	8360
Less dwellings completed Apr 2006 –31 <sup>st</sup> January 2017	5018
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>3342</b>
Plus 5% of overall target (5% of 3342)	167
<b>Total target (Y)</b>	<b>3509</b>

**BOX 2 – COMMITMENTS**

**If everything came forward with no constraints**

Allocated sites in the Emerging Local Plan to come forward in the next five years.	2955
5 yrs. of the 7.3% buffer of allocated sites in the Emerging Local Plan. (8336 – 7768 / 15 *5)	189
Windfall sites with planning permission	3192
Old Allocated sites from the 1995 Local Plan	1095
Pipeline sites	398
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>7829</b>



**BOX 3 – PIPELINE SITES**

**Pipeline sites for the Council are those that have been approved but are waiting for their S106 to be signed, the Council has contacted the developer and confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward.**

<b>Application No</b>	<b>No of units</b>	<b>Comments on deliverability</b>	<b>No of units to go in 5 year supply</b>
N/085/00883/15	Nil – already counted	Developer has confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward, with a reserved matters application shortly. It is already allocated in the Local Plan.	Nil – already counted
S/086/01335/15	21	Applicant aims to move their business to a more appropriate location and develop the site	21
S/023/00259/16	6	Developer has confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward, seeking funding at the present time.	6
N/110/00509/16	1	Unknown, spoke to the agent and they do not know if it is going to come forward	Nil
N/215/01572/16	150 but with the loss of 2 existing properties = 148	Developer confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward during the determination of the application.	148
N/092/1853/16	Nil – already counted	Developer confirmed through the Local Plan consultation that they are going to bring the site forward – it is already an allocated site in the Local Plan	Nil – already counted
S/215/01969/16	49	Developer confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward during the determination of the application.	49
S/216/02053/16	70	Contacted the applicant they do wish to bring the site forward within 5 years and will be working toward this	70
N/085/00588/16	103	Developer confirmed that they are going to bring the site forward during the	103

		determination of the application.	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398</b>		<b>397</b>

### DELIVERABILITY OF SITES

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

<b>BOX 4 – DELIVERABILITY OF SITES</b>	
Allocated sites in the emerging Local Plan	2955
5 yrs. of the 7.3% buffer of allocated sites in the Emerging Local Plan. (8336 – 7768 / 15 *5)	189
Allocated sites from the Old 1995 Local Plan	407
Windfall sites	2173
Pipeline sites	397
<b>Total (X)</b>	<b>6121</b>

### CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY

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

After this an allowance is made for windfall sites coming forward over the next 5 years. (See notes below on how this is calculated)

<b>BOX 5 – CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY</b>	
(6121/3509) X 100	174%
<b>174% x 5 = 8.70 years</b>	
<b>FINAL 5 YEAR SUPPLY FIGURE</b>	<b>8.70 years</b>

## WINDFALL ALLOWANCE

The NPPF states that Local Authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in their five year housing land supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. Historically, windfall sites have contributed up to 50% of the District's total housing supply. Many of these are very small-scale, infill sites, developed by the many local building companies in the District. These small companies have provided housing 'to order' for customers, thus making them less susceptible to the wider economic fluctuations experienced by volume house builders, thus ensuring a continuous level of delivery. Having an up to date Local Plan with site allocations, phasing sites, monitoring delivery and having a clear delivery pathway for housing should see this reduce. However, because of the long historical trend of this type of delivery, the type of sites that are delivered in this way and the local nature of the delivery, the Council believe it has compelling evidence to make an allowance for windfall sites in its housing supply. This allowance it is believed should be 15% of the total housing target set out at (Y) in Box 1 above added into the deliverable commitments (X).

<b>BOX 6 – CALCULATING THE 5 YEAR HOUSING SUPPLY INCLUDING WINDFALL SITES</b>	
$(6122/3509) \times 100$	174%
Plus 15% windfall site allowance $3509 \times 15\% = 526$ added onto X which is 6122	6648
$(6648/3509) \times 100$	189%
<b><u>FINAL 5 YEAR SUPPLY FIGURE</u></b>	<b><u>9.45</u></b>

## 9.0 INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 It means that many employment opportunities are in low income, lower skill occupations. This affects the capacity of the local population to satisfy their aspirations in terms of employment and is seen as the cause of the high emigration levels in the younger age-groups.
- 9.3 The Table below shows how local incomes compare to the East Midlands and nationally. It shows local incomes are on average £50 per month lower than the rest of the East Midlands and approximately £100 a month lower than the UK average. Male wages appear to have gone down slightly on the 2015 figure.

<b>Earnings by workplace</b>				
	<b>East Lindsey 2015</b>	<b>East Lindsey 2016</b>	East Midlands 2016	Great Britain 2016
Full-time workers	458.5	459.1	501.7	541.0
Male full-time workers	498.3	490.6	549.1	581..2
Female full-time workers	382	408.6	433.1	481.1
Source: 2016 Nomis Data				

- 9.4 In terms of the house price:income ratio (that indicates the ability of new households to access the housing market) it means that, based on the DCLG ratio for median House price to Median earnings that the ratio is 6.17:1 - meaning that property prices are outside the range of many households.
- 9.5 Nomis also provides data on other aspects of employment and employment activity.

<b>2016</b>	<b>East Lindsey (numbers)</b>	<b>East Lindsey (%)</b>	<b>East Midlands (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
Economically active	57,200	73.7	77.7	77.8
In employment	54,100	69.6	74.3	73.9
Employees	40,300	52.0	64.3	63.1
Self employed	13,200	17.2	9.7	10.4
Unemployed	2,700	4.6	4.2	4.9



<b>Jobs density (2015)</b>				
	<b>East Lindsey (jobs)</b>	<b>East Lindsey (density)</b>	<b>East Midlands (density)</b>	<b>Great Britain (density)</b>
Jobs density	56,000	0.72	0.78	0.83
Source: ONS jobs density Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces				

<b>UK Business Counts (2016)</b>				
	<b>East Lindsey (numbers)</b>	<b>East Lindsey (%)</b>	<b>East Midlands (numbers)</b>	<b>East Midlands (%)</b>
Enterprises				
Micro (0 to 9)	4,835	88.3	152,975	88.6
Small (10 to 49)	555	10.1	16,240	9.4
Medium (50 to 249)	80	1.5	2,850	1.7
Large (250+)	5	0.1	635	0.4
Total	5,475	-	172,700	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 to 9)	5,420	84.5	168,490	83.4
Small (10 to 49)	870	13.6	27,145	13.4
Medium (50 to 249)	120	1.9	5,650	2.8
Large (250+)	5	0.1	765	0.4
Total	6,415	-	202,045	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

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

9.6 The interesting point in the above Business Unit table is that there is very little difference between the overall % figures for the District and the East Midlands until it comes to the larger businesses.

9.7 As part of the Demographic Forecasts for the District 2016 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.

9.8 The assumptions underpinning those models are:-

- A higher rate of improvement in the economic participation of older age groups

- That unemployment will decline to a long term pre-recession average
- A constant, net outflow in commuting balance

- 9.9 The prediction accompanying the Councils' preferred housing growth option suggests that the average increase will be 149 jobs per year.
- 9.10 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.
- 9.11 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.
- 9.12 By comparison to the population based model the Economic Baseline Study 2015 projects that jobs growth will equate to 240 per annum. It concludes that in future years there will be a mismatch between the numbers of jobs and that the percentage of economically active will need to increase from 66% to 81% to sustain the local jobs market. But whilst this may be an issue it should be added that the average 'economically active, in work' numbers between 2005 and 2015 is over 70% and in 2015/2016 was 73% as set out in the table above. This appears to be reasonably consistent with the only major fall in June 2013 when it dipped to 66%.
- 9.13 Though it is difficult to monitor because not all applicants state the amount of new employment created on planning applications, it would appear as if only 2 full time jobs and 1 part time job were created through the granting of permission on land on the industrial estates in the first year of the life of the Local Plan. There were no applications approved which would lead to the loss of industrial land on any of the estates in the District.
- 9.14 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 study assesses the take-up of sites and has been used to inform the local plan proposals.

## Underdeveloped Capacity of Employment Sites in the Towns

Town	Gross Serviced Area (ha)	Allocated Un-serviced Area (ha)	Vacant Plots ha.	Vacant Units (sqm)	Vacant plots over 1000sqm	Vacant units
Alford	7.275	1.4*	1.3*	125	3	1*
Binbrook	0.26	0	0	0	0	0
Holton le Clay	7.9	0.77				
Louth	88	0	13.4*	2900	26	16
Louth (west of A16)	22	0	9.9*	0	1	0
Manby	23.3	0				
N. Somercotes	0.62	0				
Skegness, Burgh Rd	0	9.5	9.5		0	0
Spilsby	7.5	*3.0	0.34	435	1	3
Wainfleet			2.2	0		

\* Horncastle Allocated Area includes area adjacent to LinPac/Ds Smith  
 \* Louth excludes Fisher Seeds  
 \*Louth west figure reduced to reflect area of landscaping on south  
 \* Mablethorpe area reduced to exclude buffer at southern end  
 \* Spilsby Allocated un-serviced reduced from 10ha in 1995 Plan

9.15 With regard to inland tourism, 28 planning applications were granted including holiday accommodation but in those, applicants only declared 8 new full time jobs and 3 part time jobs.

9.16 **Town Centres** - Overall it would appear as if the town centres of the District are functioning with only Mablethorpe having an increase in vacancy rates. Louth has seen the most significant improvement. In 2017 Coningsby and Sutton will be added to the monitoring regime.

March 2015	December 2016
Louth – 8.22%	Louth – 4.55%
Mablethorpe – 1.48%	Mablethorpe – 3.73%
Skegness – 4.23%	Skegness – 2.13%
Horncastle – 4.76%	Horncastle – 2.38% %
Spilsby – 14.93%	Spilsby – 12.12%
Alford – 6.15%	Alford – 4.62

## **10.0 THE COAST**

- 10.1 Because of its size and importance in terms of the economy of the District and the fact that the Coast is covered by Chapter 10 in the emerging Local Plan, it is important to monitor it separately. This will ensure that the policies in the Local Plan do not have a detrimental effect on this area of the District. The Coast is covered in policies SP17, SP18, SP19, SP20 and SP21 in the emerging Local Plan.
- 10.2 Housing – In the first year of the life of the Emerging Local Plan the Council granted planning permission for an additional 48 homes, many of these were conversions of existing buildings into homes. 58 homes were completed in the year.
- 10.3 Property prices have dropped in Chapel St Leonards and Ingoldmells with rises being shown in other main settlements but not significant rises. These details are set out below. The Council`s Housing Register has not risen significantly.
- 10.4 The second hand housing market appears to be still robust with the new build market slow. The number of commitments, at February 2017 was 1298, therefore the completion rate can only still be considered as slow and if it continues it means that only 870 of the 1298 homes could be built out in the 15 year life of the Plan.
- 10.5 The Council believes that the new build market is slow because of two main factors, viability in the coastal zone and demand. The population being driven mainly by the in migration of older persons, means that there is a high demand for bungalows, this is being satisfied by the second hand housing market. Given that the population is made up of predominantly older persons, the churn in this population is high and therefore the availability of bungalows being brought to the market is high, thus soaking up the demand. The existing population and new household formation is very low and appears to be falling, compared to the size of the overall population and this is not large enough to sustain a robust new build housing market. One of the key indicators of the success of East Lindsey Economic Action Plan is an alteration in the growth of the existing population. Theoretically, as the economy expands, altering toward a higher skill level with higher wages, the decline in the formation of new households should halt and start to reverse. This will then also be reflected in the demand levels for new build housing. This indicator has been added into the monitoring for the coast and will be assessed during the five year review period of the Local Plan.
- 10.6 Overall, at the present time it would appear as if the policies in the emerging Local Plan are not have a significant impact on the Coastal Zone

of the District. The yearly Steam reports will be analysed and reported on in the 2018 AMR.

**Taken from [home.co.uk](http://home.co.uk) –March 2017**

<b>CHAPEL ST LEONARDS</b>	Mar-16	Mar-17
AVERAGE ASKING HOUSE PRICE	144,950	139,129
TIME ON THE MARKET	251	209
NO OF HOUSES ON THE MARKET	49	43
AVERAGE RENTAL		530
NO OF RENTAL PROPERTIES ON THE MARKET		4

**At all property levels house asking prices in Chapel St Leonards have fallen from between 3 and 11%**

<b>INGOLDMELLS</b>	Mar-16	Mar-17
AVERAGE ASKING HOUSE PRICE	196,288	186,689
TIME ON THE MARKET	222	271
NO OF HOUSES ON THE MARKET	44	23
AVERAGE RENTAL		
NO OF RENTAL PROPERTIES ON THE MARKET		0

**Property asking prices in Ingoldmells have dropped between 5 and 21% with the biggest drop being semidetached properties. The sold property price is significantly lower than the asking prices at £145,975 on average this is due to a large drop in price for semi and detached properties. There were no rental properties in Ingoldmells in March 2017.**

<b>MABLETHORPE</b>	Mar-16	Mar-17
AVERAGE ASKING HOUSE PRICE	137,591	153,493
TIME ON THE MARKET	225	196
NO OF HOUSES ON THE MARKET	156	91
AVERAGE RENTAL		406
NO OF RENTAL PROPERTIES ON THE MARKET		14

**Property asking prices have risen in Mablethorpe overall by 12% but terrace properties have fallen by 5%. The big jump between March 2016 and March 2017 is the asking price of the larger type of properties. However the average sold price is much lower than the asking price being at £126k in December 2016.**

<b>SKEGNESS</b>	Mar-16	Mar-17
AVERAGE ASKING HOUSE PRICE	176,796	178,916
AVERAGE TIME ON THE MARKET	321	324
NO OF HOUSES ON THE MARKET	272	247
AVERAGE RENTAL		466
NO OF RENTAL PROPERTIES ON THE MARKET		39

Though the average asking price has seen a slight rise, overall prices except for flats has fallen since March 2016, with less properties on the market.

North Somercotes (taken from Rightmove) - has an average sold price of £186,222 in the past year house prices in North Somercotes were 11% up on the year before. There were only 22 properties sold in the last year, therefore, the average prices may only reflect the mix of properties sold, rather than changes in the local market itself. As at March 2017 there were 19 properties for sale and land with planning permission for 2 houses.

	June 2016	Jan 2017
<b>Number of households on the Councils Housing Register</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2033</b>

**The number of households on the housing register has not risen significantly in the six months from June 2016 to January 2017.**

- 10.7 **Employment/Tourism** – The number of new businesses granted planning permission on the coast during the first year of the life of the Emerging Local Plan was 14, this included 4 new caravan sites. The total number of jobs created (as set out on planning applications) was 230 full time and 27 part time, though 76 were connected with the new Premier Inn in Skegness.
- 10.8 The Council granted planning permission for 666 (net) new caravans to be sited in the Coastal Zone. With regard to hotels, permission was granted for the change of use of 4 hotels into other uses and 2 new hotels, therefore there was an overall loss of 2 hotels. 12 new holiday cottages were granted permission and 1 caravan site was granted permission which fell into the 20 year occupancy conditions, so they can open all year.

## 1.1.0 SIGNIFICANT EFFECT/CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

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

DISTRICT WIDE INDICATORS	Key Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source	Time To be assessed	2016/2017 Outcome
POLICIES SP23, SP24, SP25 - Is the condition and quality of SSSI's being protected and enhanced?	Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	52.6%	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.	Will be reported on when Natural England produce their next report
POLICIES SP3, SP9, SP10, SP11 - Are the districts historic buildings features and archaeology being protected and enhanced?	Number of listed buildings on English Heritages, Heritage At Risk Register	Baseline - 2016 there were: 9 buildings, 10 places of worship, 23 archaeology sites and 7 conservation areas regarded as at risk	Decrease	Historic England	Yearly – the numbers start to increase – then the Council will need to assess why and consider some remediation action - Strengthen the approach taken by development management, along with considering the need for additional guidance to support the application of the policy	Will be reported on in 2018.
POLICIES SP10, SP22, SP27 - Are levels of emissions produced by households and businesses	District Emissions from commercial and domestic sources	664.5 kt Co2 (2012)	Decrease	Department of Energy and Climate Change	DEFRA publishes information concerning emissions This will be reported on when as and when DEFRA produce new results.	Will be reported as and when DEFRA publish results.

<p>within the district reducing?</p> <p><b>POLICIES SP3, SP10, SP26, and SP28 - Are measures to increase recreational opportunities helping deliver more active lifestyles across the District?</b></p>	<p><b>Levels of participation in sport and recreation</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline – 26.5%</b></p>	<p><b>Increase</b></p>	<p><b>Sport England Active People Survey 10 2015/2016 Whole District all ages above 16 and all sports – 30 mins moderate exercise</b></p> <p><b>Yearly</b></p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>Will be reported on when Sport England produce their next report</b></p>
<p><b>POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?</b></p>	<p><b>Patronage at District rail stations.</b></p>	<p><b>Total number of entrances and exits in 2014/2015</b></p> <p><b>351,134 in Skegness</b></p> <p><b>58,578 in Wainfleet</b></p> <p><b>166 in Havenhouse</b></p> <p><b>284 in Thorpe Culvert</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain/increase</b></p>	<p><b>Yearly</b></p>	<p><b>Office of Rail Regulation which publishes the data yearly</b></p>	<p><b>Total Number of entrances and exits in 2015/2016</b></p> <p><b>354,070 in Skegness</b></p> <p><b>53,888 in Wainfleet</b></p> <p><b>162 in Havenhouse</b></p> <p><b>286 in Thorpe Culvert</b></p>
<p><b>COMMENT - Skegness has seen an increase in usage of 0.9% with a decrease of usage at Wainfleet and slight decrease at Havenhouse. The situation has remained the same at the present time with no major losses of use. The increase in usage at Skegness could relate to an increase in tourist coming to the coast.</b></p>						



<p><b>POLICIES SP3, IN CHAPTER 10 - COASTAL EAST LINDSEY, SP15, SP22 - Is public transport use increasing across the District?</b></p>	<p>Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service</p>	<p>21.28% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)</p>	<p>Maintain/Increase</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>District facilities survey</p>	<p>Nil loss</p>
<p><b>POLICIES SP13, SP14, POLICIES IN CHAPTER 10 - Are town centres seeing increased levels of vitality and viability?</b></p>	<p>Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service</p>	<p>29.08% (Settlement Pattern Survey 2016)</p>	<p>Decrease</p>	<p>ELDC Economic Development team to monitor situation</p>	<p>Yearly - If vacancy rates increase then the Council will need to consider whether there is any remediation action required.</p>	<p>As At December 2016 the vacancy rates were as follows;  Louth - 4.55%  Mablethorpe - 3.73%  Skegness - 2.13%  Horncastle - 2.38%  Spilsby - 12.12%  Alford - 4.62%</p>

<p><b>POLICIES SP13, SP15, CHAPTER 10 - Generic District Wide Employment</b></p>	<p>Is the number of businesses across the District increasing?</p>	<p>Baseline 2016  Total Local Units – 6415  Micro (0-9) – 5420  Small (10-49) – 870  Medium (50-249) – 120  Large (250+) – 5</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>Nomis (Official Labour Market Statistics)  Links with the reporting of the Economic Action Plan.</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>This will be reported on when Nomis produce new statistics 2018</p>
	<p>Is the number of economically active people in the District declining?</p>	<p>Total economically inactive people – 18,200  Want a job 6,600</p>	<p>Decrease</p>			

## 12.0 POLICY MONITORING INDICATORS

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

Policy No	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2016/2017 Outcome
SP1	Due to the nature of this policy monitoring is not possible however the policy will be amended if required during the plan review period.	N/A	N/A	Yearly through an assessment of services and facilities in the settlements.	No management action required unless there is a notable decline in services and facilities in the settlements – consideration should be considered if more growth could prevent or halt the decline.	There were no major losses of services and facilities in 2016.

Policy No	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2016/2017 Outcome
SP2	Is the Council working pro-actively with applicants?	Number of pre-application requests. Number of planning refusals where pre-application advice was given.	Increase instances of pre application engagement. Baseline 591 (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.	This will be monitored from 2017
	Are applications being granted	Number of applications being	Baseline - monitoring will	Yearly	Report to be sent to Executive board	There were 29 planning

	contrary to policy? And if so which policies.	granted contrary to policy.	start – 2016/2017		yearly showing the number of instances where permission has been granted contrary to policy, why and which policies are effected.	applications which were granted permission but departed from the emerging Local Plan, they were all associated with housing in unsustainable locations in the District.
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<b>Policy No SP3</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
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	2016 – 2021 – 591 per year 2021 – 2025 – 481 per year 2025 – 2031 – 482 per year	Half - yearly	All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not coming forward then consideration will be given to further site allocations to ensure supply is maintained. This will be monitored monthly with the number of completions and planning permissions added	During the first year of the plan there were 356 housing completions.
Housing Growth and the Location of Inland Growth	Is the Council meeting the windfall allowance of 15% of the housing target as set out in the Core Strategy	No of houses granted permission on windfall sites compared to allocated sites	Target 1165 over the 15 year life of the Local Plan	Yearly	Planning permission was granted for 1051 houses on windfall sites during the period. Against the target of 1165, this is 90% of the windfall delivery in the first year of the Plan.  This also equates to a total of 14% of the total housing target of 7768 homes.	

						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.
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Housing in medium and small villages	If brownfield sites come forward are they being developed in line with the policy criteria?	Number of homes being brought forward. Baseline is now 26 from 2016/2017 – the core strategy estimates that 202 homes will come forward using this policy during the lifetime of the Local Plan.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	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	26 homes were granted planning permission on brownfield land in the medium and small villages. The criteria was not applied but this is most likely because of the weight the emerging Local Plan carried during its first year.

									through the policy and decline is still occurring.	
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP5</b>	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	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	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.	68 homes for Extra Care were granted planning permission in 2016.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP6</b>	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.	During the period Skegness was designated a Neighbourhood Plan area and is now working on its Plan.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Affordable and Low Cost Housing <b>SP7</b>	Is the need for affordable housing in the District being addressed?	Number of affordable homes being delivered.	Total target in the SHMA for the plan period was 2825 or 188 per year	Half yearly	Strengthen the approach taken by development management, along with considering the need for additional guidance to support the application of the policy.  Review the viability implications of affordable housing provision on sites as part of the update to the Economic Viability Assessment.	During the period 365 affordable homes were given planning permission –
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 Framework.	There were no permissions given resulting in a net loss of affordable housing.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP8</b> 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 Framework.	There were no permissions given on rural exception sites.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP9</b> 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 Framework.	One site was given permission using this policy.
<b>SP9</b> 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 Framework.	The terms of the policy were used in order to make the decision to grant approval



Policy No SP10	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2016/2017 Outcome
Design	Is development being brought forward on brown field sites?	% of dwellings approved on brown field sites	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	25% of housing in 2016 was given permission on brownfield land. See comments below
Design	Is the quality of design improving?	% of applications refused on design grounds	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly		
Design	Is on site open space being provided on sites over 1 ha?	Number of hectares provided of open space.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017, the baseline is 10.38 hectares	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If open space is not coming forward in line with the policy then the reasons will be analysed to consider if other policy options could be brought forward.	Planning permission was given on sites which are going to bring forward 10.38 hectares of open space in the District.
<p><b>COMMENT</b> – This is a difficult policy to monitor Looking at the number of applications refused on design grounds does not really provide information on the quality of the policy or its effectiveness; design reasons are sometimes subsumed into other reasons for refusal so are difficult to pick out of individual applications. Therefore it is proposed to remove this indicator and replace it with a more broad brush commentary on design in general across the District with examples of what is considered to be well designed buildings which can be held as examples of good design.</p>						

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP11</b> 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

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP12</b> 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 2019 ready for the 5 year review – if necessary review land supply and seek further sites to allocate.	There were no pitches or plots approved for either permanent or transit Gypsy sites in the District.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP13</b> Inland Employment	Is employment accommodation suitable to business needs?	Vacancies on industrial estates inland has decreased	Reduction in vacancy rates for units and plots on recognised industrial estates in the main towns. Baseline Vacant Units	Yearly	Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of	This will be updated in 2018 because the figures given for 2016 were only updated at the end of the year.

				2016 Alford – 10 Coningsby/Tattershall – 3 Horncastle – 5 Louth – 16 Spilsby – 3  Baseline Vacant Plots 2016 Alford – 3 Coningsby/Tattershall – 0 Horncastle – 6 Louth – 32 Spilsby – 1			industrial uses.	
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	Are the town shopping centres being afforded the necessary level of protection? Are community and local facilities being afforded the necessary protection required?	Vacancies within primary shopping frontages  Number of community/local facilities recognised as having been lost	Reduction in the number of vacancies within the primary shopping frontages  Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017 with the starting figure being in the Settlement Hierarchy Points Table 2016.	Yearly  Yearly	Yearly Employment Land Review will assist in providing information and vacancy monitoring of the town centres and the yearly survey of services and facilities across the settlements.  Look to potentially strengthen development management resistance to proposals resulting in the loss of retail uses.	See information in contextual monitoring  From information obtained through planning approvals, two public houses were lost in the villages during the year.  Nil
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	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly		

			within the Settlement Proposal DPD.				Consider the use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of retail and industrial uses.	
Town/Village Centres and Shopping	Are the District's Industrial sites being protected from dilution with other uses being granted permission?	Loss of industrial sites to other uses apart from industrial	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly				Nil

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Widening the Inland Tourism and Leisure Economy	Is the Districts Inland Tourism and Leisure Economy being widened?	Number of application approved for tourism/leisure purposes (including accommodation)	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	There were 28 applications approved for inland tourism usage but this only created 8 full time jobs and 3 part time jobs.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Inland Flood Risk	Is development being directed to areas of low flood risk?	Number of applications approved within flood zones 2 and 3 contrary to policy.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If	11 no plots at Hamerton Lane Horncastle

						<p>applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development and management and Members to address the situation on national policy and flood risk.</p>	
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP17</b> Coastal East Lindsey	Is development being directed to areas of lowest risk along the coast? Is the policy being adhered to?	Number of open market houses built within the Coastal Hazard Zones	Baseline target 1308 houses.	Yearly	Review of the reasons permission is being given out of conformity with the policy and consideration will be given to provide training to officers and Members on national policy and flood risk.	There were 31 additional dwellings granted permission in the coastal zone. Out of these at least 10 were changes of uses with the rest being open market dwellings.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Coastal Housing	Are the existing commitments in the coast being built out?	Number of completions in the Coastal Zone	Baseline target 1308 houses	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	In the first year of the Local Plan there were 58 houses completed in the Coastal Zone.

						monthly with the number of completions and planning permissions added onto the Councils position statement which will be published half yearly on the Councils website. This will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.	
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	Yearly	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. The monitoring will be fed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.	Nil
Coastal Housing	Is affordable housing being brought forward in the coast?	Number of affordable housings being granted permission	Baseline – 2016 - 348	Yearly	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. The monitoring will be fed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group.	Nil
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 B	Yearly	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. The monitoring will	See Appendix B for the results of this indicator.

							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.	
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Holiday Accommodation <b>SP19</b>	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	Yearly	If the losses of accommodation increase then an analysis will be undertaken to see the reasons why and can policy address this. The Council carry	There was planning permission granted for changes of uses on 4 hotel sites with 2 new hotel permissions being granted leaving a net loss of 2 hotels.



Holiday Accommodation	How many bed losses of hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation?	No of beds in serviced holiday accommodation available in Skegness and Ingoldmells	Baseline from the 2015 STEAM report Skegness and Ingoldmells - 3703	Yearly	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.	This will be reported in 2018 from the 2016 Steam Report.
Holiday Accommodation	Are the numbers of caravans increasing in the Coastal Zone?	Number of caravans and caravan sites.	Baseline 24,490	Yearly		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.
Holiday Accommodation	How many caravan sites have been granted permission using the 20 year occupancy condition? Is the occupancy period condition being conformed to in policy?	No of caravan sites granted permission with the occupancy condition	Baseline on the occupancy condition 2016 – 1 site	Yearly		There was one site granted permission with the 20 year occupancy period.
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 Skegness and Ingoldmells No of holiday	Baseline from the 2015 STEAM report Skegness and Ingoldmells – 27389 Baseline Monitoring	Yearly		There were 12 holiday cottages granted planning permission. Total bed occupancy will be reported in 2018

			cottages granted permission	will start 2016/2017			from the 2016 Steam Report
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Visitor Economy <b>SP20</b>	Are the numbers of visitors increasing to the coast,	Total number of visitors to Skegness and Ingoldmells and visitor days	Baseline – 2015 STEAM report for Skegness and Ingoldmells – total visitor days – 4.915m Total visitors – 1.4m	Yearly	Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. The monitoring will feed into the work of the Coastal Housing Group and the Caravan Working Group of the East Lindsey Economic Action Plan.	This will be reported in 2018 from the 2016 Steam Report
Visitor Economy	Is visitor expenditure increasing whilst they are in the coast?	Direct visitor expenditure	Baseline 2015 – total expenditure - £212m	Yearly		This will be reported in 2018 from the 2016 Steam Report

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Coastal Employment <b>SP21</b>	How many planning applications are being granted for employment uses along the coast – are the being	Number of businesses being given planning permission increases throughout the plan period	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly – links with the reporting of the Economic Action Plan.	Yearly	The number of new businesses granted planning permission on the coast was 14 – these are to create 230 full time jobs

	positively supported?							and 27 part time jobs. 76 of those jobs are in connection with the Premier Inn at Skegness.
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 2016 Vacant Units Mablethorpe – 5 Skegness – 12 Baseline 2016 Vacant Plots Mablethorpe – 16 Skegness - 3	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.	This will be reported on in 2018 when a further employment land review study is carried out.		

Policy No	Key Question/ Rationale	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be assessed	Potential Management Actions	2016/2017 Outcome
Transport and Accessibility	Are new developments increasing the issue of isolation?	Number of applications granted in medium and small villages granted contrary to the policy.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the number of	There were 29 planning applications granted planning permission for 72 houses in medium and small villages over the first year of the Plan period.

						applications granted contrary to policy is shown to be rising then training will be provided around the key issue of sustainability for all relevant officers and Members. It will also be included as a mandatory part of the yearly training for Planning and Policy Committee Members.	At 2.2 persons per household that means that approximately 173 additional people could reside in these settlements with limited access to services and facilities. However during the same period no planning applications were granted for additional services and facilities in these villages and two planning applications were granted for a change of use of village public houses into residential dwellings.
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<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
Landscape <b>SP23</b>	Is the Wolds AONB being protected and enhanced?	Number of permissions for major developments within and around the AONB	No permissions granted for major development proposals within the AONB contrary to national statutory advice.	Baseline - monitoring will start – 2016/2017	Work with The Lincolnshire Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Advisory Committee	There were no major applications approved in the Wolds AONB during the period.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be</b>	<b>Potential</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>
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<b>SP24</b>	<b>Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Indicator</b>		<b>assessed</b>	<b>Management Actions</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Is the condition and quality of natural environment being protected and enhanced?	Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase from baseline of 54.6% (2016)	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	This will be reported on with Natural England produce their next report No ancient woodland was lost through the grant of planning permissions during the period
Biodiversity and Geodiversity		Percentage of Ancient Woodland lost to development	Target - 0% Baseline amount of woodland 1857.15 ha (2016 from GGP)	Yearly		
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Is there a decline in the number of in wildlife and Geological sites through development	No of wildlife and geological sites in the District on which development is granted permission	Target - 0%	Yearly	Consider training around the benefits of wildlife sites	2016 – nil applications granted permission

<b>Policy No SP25</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
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

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

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP27</b> 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	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	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.

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Key Question/ Rationale</b>	<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Time to be assessed</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions</b>	<b>2016/2017 Outcome</b>
<b>SP28</b> Infrastructure and S106 Obligations	Is the Council effectively securing adequate contributions to support growth?	Value of financial contributions secured	No target	Yearly	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. S106 contributions are published on the Councils website on a regular basis.	The Council secured a total of £2,327,855 of Section 106 monies
<b>SP28</b> 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.	This will be reported in 2018

## **13.0 CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

13.1 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.

13.2 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

## **13.3 INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY**

13.4 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.

13.5 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.



## **13.6 EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

13.7 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 framework 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.

13.8 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.

## **13.9 HOUSING SUPPLY**

13.10 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.

13.11 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

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

Sustainability Objective	Key Question	Performance Indicator	Target	Time to be Assessed	Potential Management Actions	2016/2017 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 (2016/17)
		Percentage of SSSI's regarded as in favourable condition	Increase in from a baseline 2016 of 54.6%	Annually	See comment box	Data collected by Natural England. This will be reported on early 2018
2. Protect and enhance the quality and	Will the proposal protect the distinctive	Percentage of ancient woodland lost to development	0% Ancient Woodland lost to development. 2016 baseline 1,857ha of Ancient Woodland in East Lindsey	Annually	No management action required.	0 loss 2016/17
		Number of permissions for major	No permissions granted for major	Annually	Continue to work as a partner in the Lincolnshire Wolds	0 permissions granted 2016/17
<p>Comment: There has been no significant change to biodiversity, as measured through the SA, over the last year. Natural England undertakes condition surveys on SSSIs on a rolling programme. Frequency of visits to a site will depend on a number of factors but takes place on average every seven years. Given the degree of protection given to these sites through legislation, it is unlikely that they will be directly impacted by planning applications. However, the assessment helps to establish the general 'health' of such sites across the district and the indirect pressures that they may be under. It also reflects if change is moving in a negative or positive direction as this is reflected for sites which are currently in unfavourable condition.</p>						

distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment	landscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) within the district?	development within and adjacent to the AONB	development within the AONB	Countryside Service and Joint Advisory Committee	
Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure created through new development	No target but increase in level created	Annually	Further promote pre-application advice in order to raise issue of green infrastructure provision at an early stage	Planning Permission was granted for 10.38ha in 2016/17
Will it protect or enhance known features of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest, including their setting.	Number Heritage Assets at Risk	No nett increase in buildings on the Buildings at Risk register; No nett increase in Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites at risk	Annually	Continue to monitor the change and assess if more proactive action is required.	Data collated by Historic England. This will be reported on at the start of 2018.
<p>Comments: The Council is a funding partner of the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and Joint Advisory Committee. That organisation prepares a Management Plan, in line with legislative requirements, on behalf of the Local Authority Partners; the Management Plan is due for review in 2017. The level of heritage at risk in the District has remained at a similar level for a number of years, although the individual figures have fluctuated. The number of Conservation Areas considered at risk has increased over the years and the Council will have to continue to monitor the situation to see if action is needed to reverse the trend.</p>					
3. Protect natural	Amount of Grade	No target set	Annually	The Council has	0.482ha of

resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution		1 and 2 agricultural land lost to development	Baseline - 6,586 ha of grade 1 agricultural land; 4,000 ha grade 2 agricultural land.		not monitored this figure previously, so a new approach has been introduced to monitor this figure.	Grade 1 and 7.562ha of grade 2 agricultural land were granted planning permission for housing in 2016/17
<p>Comments: The baseline for the amount of grade 1 and 2 agricultural land does not necessarily reflect the amount of productive land. The mapping for the agricultural land includes the majority of villages in the District and only the towns and some of the other urban uses, such as airfields, are excluded. Therefore, it does not automatically mean that the granting of permission on these areas of land is removing productive agricultural land. The grade 1 agricultural land is made up predominantly of changes of use of agricultural buildings under the new permitted development rules; although as agriculture this is still classed as greenfield development. Only one site of 0.14ha is on a previously undeveloped site and this is within an otherwise built frontage. The grade 2 land 4.42 of this is for outline permission, 2.27ha is planning consent and the other 0.88ha is covered by the change of use of agricultural buildings.</p>						
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from rivers and from drainage infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged precipitation?	Number of applications approved within flood zones 2 and 3	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If applications are being approved then an assessment will be carried out to see why, then consideration will be given to training for development management and Members to address the	11no. plots (2016/17)

	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	situation on national policy and flood risk. Review of the reasons permission is being given out of conformity with the policy and consideration will be given to provide training to officers and Members on national policy and flood risk.	There were 31 additional dwellings granted permission in the coastal zone. Out of these at least 10 were changes of uses with the rest being open market dwellings
Comments: The Council will continue to monitor the planning permissions coming forward in the inland and coastal flood areas to ascertain if action is needed or if there are material considerations which have led to the granting of consent.						
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district	Will the plan promote sustainable economic growth?	Amount (ha) of new employment land developed	Target Alford - 1ha; Coningsby/Tattershall 1.5 - 3ha; Horncastle 5.5 - 9ha; and Louth 8.6ha over plan period	Annually	No management action required.	Work has not yet started on development of these sites.
		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	Annually	No management action required.	Produced by NOMIS. This will be reported on at the start of 2018.
	Will the plan	Number of vacant	Decrease in	Annually	Consider the	This will be

	improve access to local services, facilities and places of employment?	retail units as percentage of total ground floor business; by town	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%			use/development of Local Development Orders as a way of enhancing the viability of industrial uses.	updated in 2018 because the figures given for 2016 were only updated at the end of the year.
	Does the plan encourage the rural economy and support farm diversification? - Enable tourism opportunities to be exploited?	Number of farm diversification projects approved	No target set	Annually		No management action required.	This is a new indicator so figures will be provided in 2018
		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 28 applications approved for inland tourism usage, creating 8 full time jobs and 3 part time jobs.
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.							
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.	Windfall sites 27.36% Allocated Sites 3.36% - Total 25% Feb 2016 - Feb 2017
	Will the plan protect the best and	Amount of Grade 1 and 2	No target set Baseline 6,586	Annually		The Council has not monitored this figure	0.482ha of Grade 1 and

	most versatile agricultural land?	Agricultural Ground lost to development	ha of grade 1 agricultural land; 4,000 ha grade 2 agricultural land (2016)		previously, so a new approach has been introduced to monitor this figure.	7.562ha of grade 2 agricultural land were granted planning permission for housing in 2016/17
<p>Comments: The baseline for the amount of grade 1 and 2 agricultural land does not necessarily reflect the amount of productive land. The mapping for the agricultural land includes the majority of villages in the District and only the towns and some of the other urban uses, such as airfields, are excluded. Therefore, it does not automatically mean that the granting of permission on these areas of land is removing productive agricultural land. The grade 1 agricultural land is made up predominantly of changes of use of agricultural buildings under the new permitted development rules; although as agriculture this is still classed as greenfield development. Only one site of 0.14ha is on a previously undeveloped site and this is within an otherwise built frontage. The grade 2 land 4.42 of this is for outline permission, 2.27ha is planning consent and the other 0.88ha is covered by the change of use of agricultural buildings. The figure for brownfield land is currently quite high compared to historic levels in the District. This reflects that fact that a lot of windfall development has come forward while the new Plan was under preparation, which is more likely to come forward on brownfield land than the Plan allocations, which tend to be edge of settlement sites. This figure may change over time as more allocated sites come forward. However, the new policies on brownfield land in the coast and smaller settlements may also have an effect.</p>						
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access	Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?	Number of community facilities lost/gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline - monitoring will start 2016/2017 with the starting figure being in the Settlement Hierarchy Points Table 2016.	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to strengthen development management approach (Policy/guidance)	From information obtained through planning approvals, two public houses were lost in the villages during the year.

							on protection of community facilities). No management action required.	This will be reported in 2018
	Provide improved and sustainable public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?	Percentage of settlements with a recognised shopper bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 21.28% (2016)	Annually			No management action required.	This will be reported in 2018
		Percentage of settlements with a recognised commuter bus service	No decrease in level Baseline 29.08% (2016)	Annually			No management action required.	This will be reported in 2018
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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 indicators for bus services will enable the Council to identify issues of isolation and work with partners to address this.</p>								
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste	Is there an increase in waste recovery and recycling?	Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually			No management action required.	This figure will be reported in 2018 from DEFRA returns
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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).</p>								
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities	Will it improve the quality of life for communities by allowing residents to become actively involved in decision making at a local level?	Number of Parishes with Parish Plan	No target set Baseline 25 in 2016	Annually			No management action required.	This is a new indicator with a 2016 baseline which will be reported on next year.
		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.	During the period Skegness was designated a Neighbourhood Plan area and is now working on



								its Plan.
Does it maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets (e.g. green space) across the district accessible to the whole community?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure created through new development	No target but increase in level created	Annually	Further promote pre-application advice in order to raise issue of green infrastructure provision at an early stage	Planning Permission was granted for 10.38ha in 2016/17			
Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?	Number of community facilities lost/gained	No nett change (will require a narrative monitoring) Baseline in 2016 tables, will monitor annual change	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework. If the numbers of new facilities being provided is low then there will be a need to strengthen development management approach (Policy/guidance on protection of community facilities).	From information obtained through planning approvals, two public houses were lost in the villages during the year.			
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	Annually	Carry out an update to the 2016 GTAA in 2019 ready for the 5 year review – if necessary review land supply and seek	There were no pitches or plots approved for either permanent or transit Gypsy			

				residential plots for circus and show people		further sites to allocate.	sites in the District.
	Does the plan promote and encourage design principles that positively reduce crime and antisocial behaviour?	Number of planning permissions refused on design grounds	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring Framework.	See comment below	
		Incidence of recorded crime	No increase in recorded crime	Annually	No management action required.	48.9 per 1,000 population (2016)	
<p>Comments: There is a diverse suite of indicators for this sustainability objective. The first two relate to the activity of Parish Council's in influencing the activities of partner organisations. The next two objectives relate to community facilities that the plan seeks to provide and protect. The gypsy and traveller indicator reflects the needs of a section of society that are often marginalised in access to housing. The final indicator on the design policy is proving difficult to monitor Looking at the number of applications refused on design grounds does not provide information on the quality of the policy or its effectiveness; design reasons are sometimes subsumed into other reasons for refusal so are difficult to pick out of individual applications. The Council therefore proposes to remove this indicator and replace it with a more broad brush commentary on design in general across the District with examples of what is considered to be well designed buildings which can be held as examples of good design.</p>							
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met	Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?	Annual House Building rate (based on trajectory in AMR).	Housing Trajectory in AMR Baseline 2016 – 2021 – 591 per year 2021 – 2025 – 481 per year 2025 – 2031 – 482 per year	Annually	All those with planning permission will be contacted to see when they are going bring sites forward, building control will be checked and site visits undertaken. If sites are not coming forward then consideration will be given to further site	During the first year of the plan there were 356 housing completions.	

					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.	Changes from 2016 to 2017 will be reported in 2018.
					No management action required	Changes from 2016 to 2017 will be reported in 2018.
					Annually	
					No target set Baseline - 60.4% Band A and B; 32.4% Band C and D; 6.4% Band E and F; 0.9% Band G and H (2016)	
					No increase Baseline - 5.92 (2016)	
					Mix of houses based on stock breakdown by Council Tax band	
					Affordability Ratio	
					Enable first time buyers to purchase a home?	

	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.	There were no pitches or plots approved for either permanent or transit Gypsy sites in the District.
Comments: The indicators monitor different aspects of housing across the District, addressing the provision of general housing; the mix of housing; its affordability; and provision for gypsies and travellers.						
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments	Is there a reduction in household waste and increased waste recovery and recycling?	Amount of waste going to landfill	Decrease Baseline Total Household Waste 55,197 tonnes; waste to landfill 29,669 tonnes; waste recycled dry 12,456; waste recycled green 13,072 (total 25,528) (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	2016 -2017 figures will be reported on in 2018.
		Percentage of household waste recycled	Increase Baseline 46.25% (2015 - 2016)	Annually	No management action required	2016 -2017 figures will be reported on in 2018.
		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	2017/18 will be reported in 2018.
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). The Council has long received applications for renewable technologies,						

<p>the first being in 2003. These were predominantly for wind energy but with changes in Government subsidies, the attention has switched to solar energy. Although the amount of energy generated from operational solar farms, is still half of that of operational wind turbines, there are more solar application with approval that are not yet operational and, if constructed, that will change by next year.</p>						
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	2016 -2017 figures will be reported on in 2018.
	Does the plan promote healthy and active lifestyles?.	Levels of participation in sport and recreation	Increase Baseline - 26.5% of the population aged 16+ take part in 30min of moderate intensity sport (Oct 2015 - September 2016)	Annually	No management action required	2016 -2017 figures will be reported on in 2018.
	Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district?	Amount (ha) of green infrastructure created through new development	Increase	Annually	No management action required	Planning Permission was granted for 10.38ha in 2016/17
<p>Comments: While the Council is not a provider of health services, it will continue to monitor those to see if there is any further role it can play in assisting provision through s106 contributions. Again with sport participation, it cannot increase the participation but it can consider how its policies are increasing access to facilities for the District's residents.</p>						
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	Number of applications approved within flood zones 2 and 3	No target set	Annually	No management action required. Monitoring of this policy will be provided within the Authority Monitoring	11 no. plots in 2016/17

					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.	There were 31 additional dwellings granted permission in the coastal zone. Out of these at least 10 were changes of uses with the rest being open market dwellings
				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.	No management action required
					Total should not exceed 1308 over the plan period	
					Increase Baseline 2016/17 153,890kw (153.89MW)	
				Number of open market houses built within the Coastal Hazard Zones	Amount of kilowatt hours generated from renewable sources – granted through planning permissions	
drainage infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged precipitation?	Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from coastal inundation e.g. via storm surges?				Does the plan lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable	

	sources?								
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.									