



Authority Monitoring Report

Monitoring Period

1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Regulation 34 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). This AMR is structured around meeting the requirements of Regulation 34.
- 1.2 Compliance with this Regulation builds on the annual monitoring reports produced and published for the District historically between 2005 and 2015 under the title 'Annual Monitoring Report'.
- 1.3 The Central Lincolnshire authorities of West Lindsey, City of Lincoln, and North Kesteven adopted their joint Local Plan in April 2017. This document sets out the strategic planning policies for the area, including the housing requirement, and growth distribution.
- 1.4 For the purposes of this 2020/2021 monitoring report, the following key documents relevant during this period will be referenced;
- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Adopted April 2017
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2020
- 1.5 The above documents are available to view at the central Lincolnshire Local Plan website www.central-lincs.org.uk and www.west-lindsey.gov.uk
- 1.6 The source of the information used in this report is West Lindsey District Council unless otherwise stated.
- 1.7 This AMR covers the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021.



Key Findings of this Monitoring Report

The following summarise the key findings of this AMR:

► During the monitoring period:

- 485 new homes were completed (net);
- There were 20 affordable housing completions (gross);
- At 31st March 2021 West Lindsey has a deliverable housing supply of 4,184 dwellings;
- 9,572 square metres of new employment floor space was completed;
- 3,884 square metres of development was completed for town centre uses;
- There is a total area of 52.53 hectares of land designated as Local Nature Reserves in West Lindsey;
- There are 15 sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) totalling an area of 771.16 ha. 83.62 % of this land is in favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition;
- There are 191 Local Wildlife Sites and 8 Local Geological Sites with 30% of these locally designated sites in positive conservation management status.



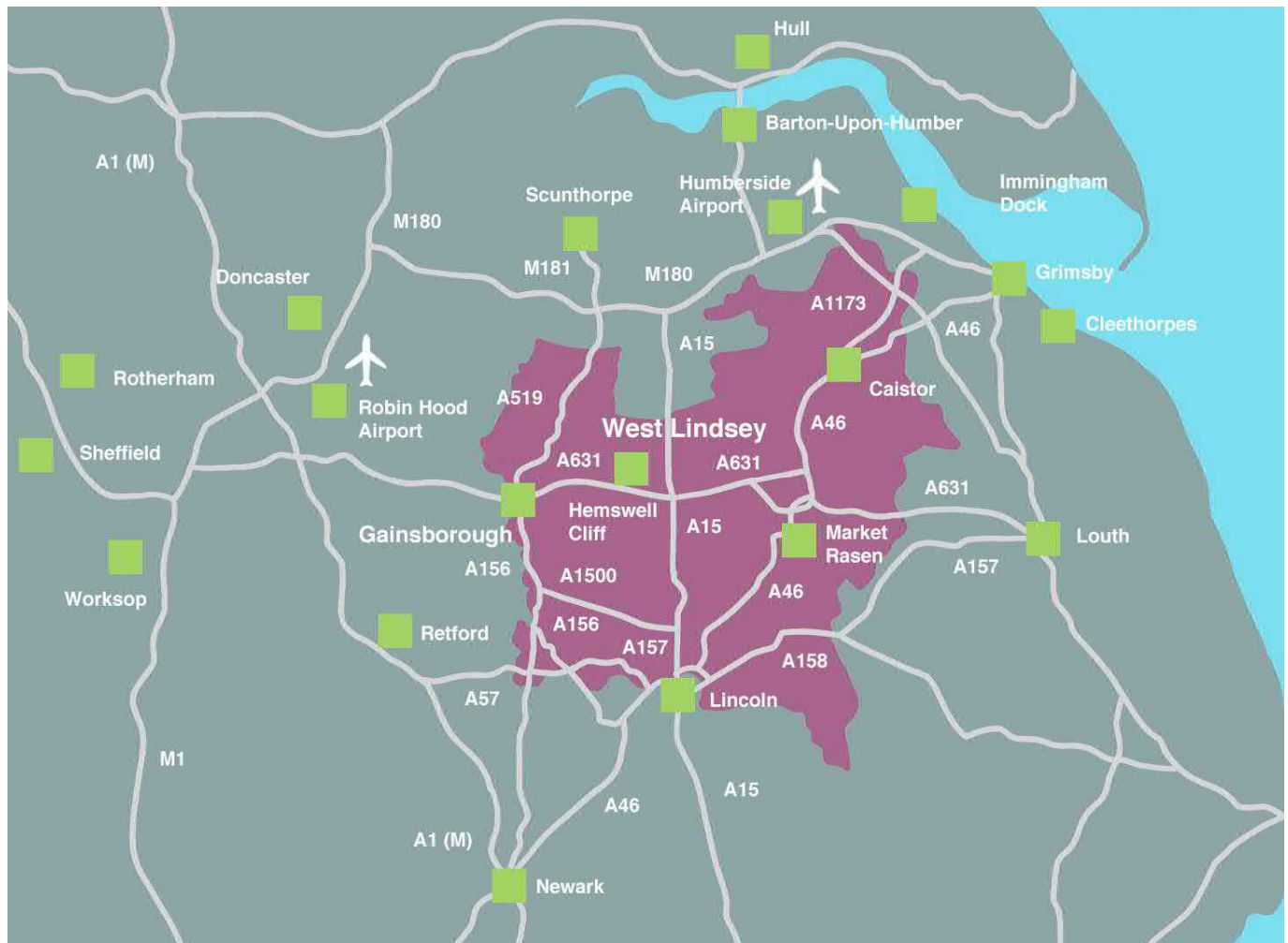
Detailed Portrait of West Lindsey

- 1.8 Detailed information on topics such as Population, Households, Economy, Health and Education can be found in the District Area profiles published by the Lincolnshire Research Observatory <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/area-profiles.aspx>

Location

- 1.9 West Lindsey is one of seven districts located in the centre of Lincolnshire. The district is characterised by small settlements and large areas of arable farmland. There are many small villages and several larger service villages. The main concentration of residents are located however in the main town of Gainsborough, with a population of over 21,000.

Figure 1 – The West Lindsey District



Population

1.10 The table below sets out county wide information on population change. There has been a 0.67% increase in population between 2019 and 2020 according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates. This is lower than the increase of 0.71% reported last year. An estimated rise from 89,400 in 2011 to 96,186 in 2020 is recorded for West Lindsey.

Table 1 – Lincolnshire and District population estimates 2011 to mid-2020

Local Authority Area	2011 Census	Mid-year estimates									% change	
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2012-2020	2019-2020
Boston	64,600	64,855	65,831	66,454	66,876	67,709	68,488	69,366	70,173	70,837	9.22	0.95
East Lindsey	136,700	136,651	136,799	137,722	138,068	138,743	139,718	140,741	141,727	142,030	3.94	0.21
City of Lincoln	93,100	94,535	95,371	95,910	96,641	97,385	98,438	99,039	99,299	100,049	5.83	0.76
North Kesteven	108,500	109,311	109,935	111,197	112,186	113,644	115,230	115,985	116,915	118,149	8.09	1.06
South Holland	88,400	88,546	89,184	90,382	91,245	92,527	93,295	93,980	95,019	95,857	8.26	0.88
South Kesteven	134,100	135,212	136,612	138,339	139,376	140,900	141,662	141,853	142,424	143,225	5.93	0.56
West Lindsey	89,400	90,074	90,791	91,882	92,958	93,903	94,340	94,869	95,667	96,186	6.79	0.54
Lincolnshire	714,800	719,184	724,523	731,886	737,350	744,811	751,171	755,833	761,224	766,333	6.56	0.67

Source: ONS 2011 Census figures & ONS Mid-year Population Estimates.
Numbers may not total due to rounding.

2.0 Authority Monitoring Reports and the Local Planning Regulations 2012

Regulation 34(1) – Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Progress

34. (1) A local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the following information—

(a) the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme;

(b) in relation to each of those documents—

(i) the timetable specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme for the document's preparation;

(ii) the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and

(iii) if the document's preparation is behind the timetable mentioned in paragraph (i) the reasons for this; and

(c) where any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme has been adopted or approved within the period in respect of which the report is made, a statement of that fact and of the date of adoption or approval.

- 2.1 A Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the project plan setting out the timetable for the delivery of any Development Plan Documents (DPD) or 'Local Plans' for an area that the Local Planning Authority intends to produce. Since the establishment of the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Committee in 2011 the District has been working jointly with neighbouring Districts, Lincoln City Council and North Kesteven District Council to produce a Joint Local Plan.
- 2.2 The 2012-2036 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee on 24th April 2017.
- 2.3 The revised Central Lincolnshire LDS 2020 was approved by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee at a committee meeting on 21 September 2020 replacing the previous LDS dated 14 January 2019.
- 2.4 This 2020 Central Lincolnshire LDS sets out the timetable for any DPDs to be prepared for the period 2019 to 2022. It explains the key stages in the preparation of the revised Local Plan (see Table 2).
- 2.5 Updated timescales for the forthcoming stages of the Local Plan review will be published at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/local-plan>

Table 2 – September 2020 Local Development Scheme Local Plan review stages

Stage	Description	LDS Dates	Update
Public Participation (Regulation 18)	Opportunities for interested parties and statutory consultees to consider the options for the plan before the final document is produced. This stage can involve one or more public consultation rounds. We intend two rounds for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.	June-July 2019 & January-February 2021	30 th June – 24 th August 2021 (Completed)
Pre-submission Publication (Regulation 19)	The Joint Committee publishes the Local Plan which is followed with a 6 week period when formal representations can be made on the Local Plan.	June-July 2021	(Date TBC)
Submission (Regulation 22)	The Joint Committee submits the Local Plan to the Secretary of State together with the representations received at Regulation 19 stage.	August 2021	(Date TBC)
Independent Examination Hearing	Held by a Planning Inspector into objections raised at Regulation 19 stage on the Local Plan.	September 2021-February 2022 (estimate: dates set by inspector)	(Date TBC)
Inspector's Report Issued	This will report whether the Plan is 'sound' or 'not sound'. The Inspector may make recommendations to make the plan 'sound'.	March 2022 (estimate)	(Date TBC)
Adoption of the (DPD) Local Plan	Final stage, the Council will formally need to adopt the Local Plan and it will then be used in making planning decisions.	April 2022 (dependent on timescales for examination)	(Date TBC)

Regulation 34(2) Non-Implementation of a Policy

34. (2) Where a local planning authority are not implementing a policy specified in a local plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must—

(a) identify that policy; and

(b) include a statement of—

(i) the reasons why the local planning authority are not implementing the policy; and

(ii) the steps (if any) that the local planning authority intend to take to secure that the policy is implemented.

2.6 The Council is implementing all policies in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and carrying out the monitoring of these policies each financial year, since the adoption of the plan.

3.0 Housing in West Lindsey

Regulation 34(3) Net additional dwellings

34. (3) Where a policy specified in a local plan specifies an annual number, or a number relating to any other period of net additional dwellings or net additional affordable dwellings in any part of the local planning authority's area, the local planning authority's monitoring report must specify the relevant number for the part of the local planning authority's area concerned—

- (a) in the period in respect of which the report is made, and
- (b) since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.

- 3.1 The Local Plan identifies a total of 36,960 dwellings to be completed during the Plan period across the whole of the Central Lincolnshire area with an annual net completion figure set at 1,540 dwellings per year. This figure however is for all three Districts that make up the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan area and is not separated out at District level.
- 3.2 It is confirmed that 485 net additional dwellings were completed in the monitoring period and in terms of affordable dwellings, 20 (gross) were completed.
- 3.3 It is not currently possible to monitor net affordable dwellings completed, as data is not available for affordable dwelling losses and indirect gains. By its nature such data is difficult to collect as the Local Authority is not notified of conversions to a non-affordable dwelling or vice versa as a matter of course.
- 3.4 In respect of Regulation 34(3)(b), there have been 3231 net dwellings completed in West Lindsey, including 447 gross affordable dwellings since the base date of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2012).
- 3.5 The tables below show the total number of dwelling completions in West Lindsey for the period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2021, as well as the net cumulative total and annual average completions since 2012. This data shows that the annual average peaked this monitoring period at 404.

Table 3 – Net dwelling completions

Net dwelling completion totals since 2012 (CLLP base date)	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
West Lindsey District Council	256	289	378	284	300	259	407	573	485
Cumulative since the start of the plan period	256	545	923	1207	1507	1766	2173	2746	3231
North kesteven District Council	348	379	458	473	468	577	698	760	469
City of Lincoln Council	233	236	166	235	188	191	346	205	167

Table 4 – Gross dwelling completions

Completions and losses	2020/21
Gross dwelling completions	535
Demolitions & losses to other uses	50
Net dwelling completions	485

Table 5 – Net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages

Monitoring period	Cumulative total	Annual average
2012/13	256	256
2013/14	545	273
2014/15	923	308
2015/16	1207	302
2016/17	1507	301
2017/18	1766	294
2018/19	2173	310
2019/20	2746	343
2020/21	3231	404

Table 6 – Net dwelling completions by settlement

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan settlement designations	Settlement	2020/21
Lincoln Urban Area	City of Lincoln	44
Main Towns	Gainsborough	36
Market Towns	Caistor	29
Market Towns	Market Rasen	12
Large Villages	Bardney	7
Large Villages	Cherry Willingham	6
Large Villages	Dunholme	26
Large Villages	Keelby	0
Large Villages	Middle Rasen	8
Large Villages	Nettleham	17
Large Villages	Saxilby	81
Large Villages	Scotter	0
Large Villages	Welton	27
Medium Villages	Blyton	1
Medium Villages	Brookenby	2
Medium Villages	Burton Waters	29
Medium Villages	Fiskerton	6
Medium Villages	Hemswell Cliff	0

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan settlement designations	Settlement	2020/21
Medium Villages	Ingham	20
Medium Villages	Lea	0
Medium Villages	Marton	3
Medium Villages	Morton	1
Medium Villages	Nettleton	5
Medium Villages	North Kelsey	13
Medium Villages	Reepham	0
Medium Villages	Scothern	22
Medium Villages	Scotton	0
Medium Villages	Sturton By Stow	4
Medium Villages	Sudbrooke	19
Medium Villages	Tealby	3
Medium Villages	Torksey Lock	-1
Medium Villages	Waddingham	0
Small Villages	Bigby	0
Small Villages	Bishop Norton	7
Small Villages	Brattleby	0
Small Villages	Burton	0
Small Villages	Cammeringham	0
Small Villages	Claxby	0
Small Villages	Corringham	3
Small Villages	East Ferry	0
Small Villages	East Stockwith	0
Small Villages	Faldingworth	0
Small Villages	Fenton	0
Small Villages	Fillingham	0
Small Villages	Glentham	0
Small Villages	Glentworth	0
Small Villages	Grasby	1
Small Villages	Great Limber	0
Small Villages	Hackthorn	0
Small Villages	Hemswell	0
Small Villages	Holton cum Beckering	2
Small Villages	Holton le Moor	0
Small Villages	Kexby	-1
Small Villages	Kirkby	0
Small Villages	Knaith Park	4
Small Villages	Langworth	13

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan settlement designations	Settlement	2020/21
Small Villages	Laughterton	0
Small Villages	Laughton	0
Small Villages	Legsby	0
Small Villages	Lissington	0
Small Villages	Moortown	0
Small Villages	New Toft	0
Small Villages	Newton On Trent	1
Small Villages	Normanby By Spital	0
Small Villages	North Carlton	0
Small Villages	North Greetwell	1
Small Villages	North Owersby	0
Small Villages	North Willingham	1
Small Villages	Northorpe	0
Small Villages	Osgodby	2
Small Villages	Owmbly By Spital	0
Small Villages	Riby	0
Small Villages	Rothwell	0
Small Villages	Scampton	4
Small Villages	Searby	0
Small Villages	Snitterby	0
Small Villages	South Kelsey	0
Small Villages	Southrey	0
Small Villages	Spridlington	0
Small Villages	Springthorpe	0
Small Villages	Stow	4
Small Villages	Swallow	0
Small Villages	Swinhope	0
Small Villages	Thoresway	0
Small Villages	Torksey	0
Small Villages	Upton	0
Small Villages	Walesby	0
Small Villages	Wickenby	1
Small Villages	Willingham By Stow	2
Small Villages	Willoughton	0
Hamlet	Hamlet	1
Countryside	Countryside	19

Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

- 3.6 The Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Travellers accommodation assessment 2020 summarises accommodation needs in Central Lincolnshire and West Lindsey. 27 additional pitches within West Lindsey were identified as being required within 21 years (2019-2040).
- 3.7 Monitoring information relates to the delivery of pitches for Gypsy and Traveller families. For the purposes of monitoring, a pitch is defined as an “area of land demarked for the use as accommodation by a single Gypsy and Traveller household, sometimes including extended families which may require space, within one pitch, to provide for more than one caravan.” (Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008).
- 3.8 Table 7 details the total number of pitches available for use in West Lindsey since 2012/13. During the 2020/21 monitoring period there were no additional gypsy and traveller pitches granted planning permission within West Lindsey.

Table 7 – Gypsies and travellers and travelling show people pitches

Net pitches for gypsy and traveller granted planning permission	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Total
Permanent Planning Permission	4	0	0	0	8	0	10	0	0	62
Temporary Planning Permission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caravans on Travellers own land – ‘tolerated’	7	10	15	4	11	16	13	11	-	11

Source: Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2013, West Lindsey District Council, and DCLG Traveller Caravan Counts (please note that no count was undertaken during 2020/2021)

Affordable Housing Completions (Gross)

- 3.9 Affordable housing is monitored as gross completions (see earlier commentary). Between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 there were 20 affordable dwelling completions which represents approximately 4% of total net dwelling completions in that year.
- 3.10 Table 8 sets out affordable housing completions over the past nine years.

Table 8 – Affordable housing completions (gross)

Gross Affordable Dwellings Completed	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Total Net number of all dwellings completed	256	289	378	284	300	259	407	573	485
Gross number of affordable dwellings completed	49	17	59	29	50	11	60	152	20
Percentage of total dwellings completed that are affordable	19	6	16	10	17	4	15	27	4

Housing Land Supply in West Lindsey

- 3.11 As at 31st March 2021, West Lindsey has a deliverable housing supply of 4,184 dwellings. This figure identifies the number of homes expected to be delivered in West Lindsey leading up until end of March 2027.
- 3.12 The Central Lincolnshire Five Year Land Supply Report for 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2027 was published in October 2021. This confirms that Central Lincolnshire has 5.35 years of housing supply. The five year land supply report can be viewed on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan website at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/planning-policy-library/>

Regulation 34(4) Neighbourhood Planning

34. (4) Where a local planning authority have made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of these documents.

- 3.13 During the monitoring period 2020/21, two new neighbourhood areas were designated for the parishes of Owmbly by Spital and Normanby by Spital.
- 3.14 However, no neighbourhood plans were adopted. This was due to Covid restrictions not permitting neighbourhood plan referendums to be held during much of the monitoring period. Neighbourhood plans cannot be adopted without having had a referendum.
- 3.15 All parish councils will continue to work with their communities towards the production of their neighbourhood plans.
- 3.16 All Neighbourhood Plans can be viewed at <http://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplans>

Table 9 – Neighbourhood Plans

Monitoring period	Number of Neighbourhood Plan Areas Designated	Total Number of Neighbourhood Plan Areas Designated	Number of Neighbourhood Plans Adopted
2012/13	2	2	0
2013/14	4	6	0
2014/15	1	7	0
2015/16	8	15	2
2016/17	17	32	4
2017/18	5	37	4
2018/19	2	39	3
2019/20	3	42	4
2020/21	2	44	0

Regulation 34(5) Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

34. (5) Where a local planning authority have prepared a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations.

The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010

62. (4) The report must include—

(a) the total CIL receipts for the reported year;

(b) the total CIL expenditure for the reported year;

(c) summary details of CIL expenditure during the reported year including—

(i) the items of infrastructure to which CIL (including land payments) has been applied,

(ii) the amount of CIL expenditure on each item,

(iii) the amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the infrastructure items which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part),

(iv) the amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that regulation; and

(d) the total amount of CIL receipts retained at the end of the reported year.

- 3.17** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for Local Authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support development in their area. CIL differs from S106 agreements, usually used to secure planning obligations, in that the rate per square metre is fixed and based on the Gross Internal Area of the development. The charge is also non-negotiable, with a strict criteria. CIL does not replace the use of S106 agreements, however infrastructure items that are covered by CIL can't also be required as part of a S106 agreement.
- 3.18** Local Authorities with an adopted CIL charging schedule are required, in line with Regulation 62(4) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), to prepare a report for any financial year in which it collects CIL.
- 3.19** West Lindsey District Council has adopted CIL with a charging regime that came into force on 22nd January 2018.
- 3.20** For the purposes of meeting the above regulations, CIL income and expenditure is recorded below.

Table 10 – Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

CIL Totals 2020/21	Amount (£)
Total Receipts	127,090
Total Expenditure	30,160
Total Receipts Retained	212,757

- 3.21 In addition, table 11 reports that £1,917,499 was collected from developers during 2020/21. Throughout this reporting year, £16,829 was released for the purpose of enabling affordable housing within the District.

Table 11 – Section 106 (S106) developer contributions

Infrastructure Item	Amount collected (£)	Amount released (£)
Health	27,232	0
Highways	0	0
Education	0	0
Affordable Housing	1,890,267	16,829
Open space, sport, and recreation facilities	0	0
Totals	1,917,499	16,829

- 3.22 Further details of financial contributions the Council has secured through section 106 agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy receipts can be viewed in the Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement available for download at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/>.

Regulation 34(6) Duty to Cooperate

34. (6) Where a local planning authority have co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.

Duty to Cooperate: Joint Plans or other applicable Strategies

- 3.23 This "Duty to co-operate" requires local planning authorities and prescribed public bodies to work together, through engaging constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis, with regard to strategic matters and supporting activities that relate to the preparation of development plan documents. A strategic matter is defined as sustainable development or use of land or infrastructure that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.
- 3.24 The NPPF, builds on the requirements of the Localism Act, stating that public bodies have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.
- 3.25 A report on how the production of the 2017 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has been prepared in compliance with the Duty to Cooperate requirement can be downloaded (document reference SI003 and SI003A) from the Central Lincolnshire website at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/planning-policy-library/>
- 3.26 The preparation of the Regulation 18 (June 2021) Central Lincolnshire Local Plan commenced in 2019. The first round of public engagement for the Issues and Options Consultation was undertaken in June and July 2019.

4.0 Economy in West Lindsey

Additional employment floor space

- 4.1 This indicator relates to the amount of new floor space completed within the monitoring period.
- 4.2 A piece of secondary legislation groups types of use of premises into classes, so that no planning permission is required if a building is changed from one use to another within the same class. Employment Land for the purposes of this monitoring indicator is defined as uses B1, B2 and B8.
- 4.3 The new Use Class E of the Use Classes Order 1987 (as amended) was introduced on 1st September 2020. The new 'Commercial, Business and Service' use covers the former use classes of A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional), A3 (restaurants and cafes), B1 (office and light industrial) as well as parts of D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) and puts them all into one new use class.
- 4.4 The tables below show additional floor space created for employment in West Lindsey since Local Plan adoption, 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2021. Tables 12 and 13 both refer to the 'B1' Use Class and Table 14 refers to the A1, A2 and D2 Use Classes, however in the 2021-2022 AMR this will be updated to reflect the new Use Class E.
- 4.5 9,572 square metres of additional employment floorspace was completed during the monitoring period.

Table 12 – Additional employment floor space

Amount of employment floor space developed by type (sqm)									
Land Use Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
B1	943	2437	1975	2233	3294	2199	2561	1546	4023
B2	3252	17855	279	949	1722	15540	4334	949	3509
B8	1746	98	593	4779	732	1256	1510	3640	2040
Mixed	0	4069	2295	7148	203	7022	0	0	0
Total	5941	24459	5142	15109	5951	26017	8405	6135	9572

Please note that figures shown in bold have been amended to reflect previously missed completions.

Table 13 – Employment floorspace completed on previously developed land

Amount of employment floor space completed on previously developed land by type (%)									
Land Use Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
B1	89	100	72	39	50	100	100	97	62
B2	100	72	0	16	23	100	97	70	9
B8	100	100	100	100	51	100	100	66	64
Mixed	N/A	98	31	7	0	100	N/A	N/A	N/A

- 4.6 Floorspace developed for employment (B Use Classes) totalled 9,572 sqm for the year to March 2021. This represents an increase from the previous year which totalled 6,135 sqm.
- 4.7 B1 and B2 gain is significantly above the previous year at 7,532 sqm versus 2,495 sqm in the previous reporting period. However, the bulk of that gain is generated by three larger developments, a HGV service workshop, a production unit and development of 16 industrial units rather than a high number of individual developments.
- 4.8 91% of the B2 gain is from one development which was a greenfield site and therefore the percentage of B2 development on previously developed land is significantly lower than in previous years at 9%.
- 4.9 4,086 sqm of floorspace developed this year took place on previously developed land and represents 43% of new employment floorspace.

Employment land

- 4.10 2020/21 saw a total of 1.57 hectares of employment land developed. This is slightly lower than last year though the overall amount of floorspace completed across B uses (apart from B8) is higher than 2019/20.
- 4.11 The largest contributing developments in 2020/21 include 16 no. industrial units at Foxby Lane Business Park in Gainsborough, a new Poultry Unit with ancillary buildings near Ingleby, and a change of use of land for the storage and sale of static caravans near Owersby.

Completed floor space for ‘town centre uses’

- 4.12 Town centre uses gains are all outside of Gainsborough Town Centre (which mirrors the position from the previous year). Two thirds of the D2 gain comes from a leisure development at Market Rasen, this is the Council developed dry leisure facility in Market Rasen. Another sizeable leisure development was created close to RAF Scampton by Lincoln City Football Club’s creation of a new training facility.

Table 14 – Floor space developed for “town centre uses”

Town Centre uses developed (A1, A2 & D2) (sqm)	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
In Town Centre (Gainsborough)	858	463	166	0	0	2667	2255	0	0
Rest of District	1651	2556	1393	1201	3066	190	27829	3980	3884
Total	2509	3019	1559	1201	3066	2857	30084	3980	3884

Please note that figures shown in bold have been amended to reflect previously missed completions.

- 4.13 Looking forward there are a number of large storage developments under way / completed within the 2021 / 22 reporting period equivalent to a four fold increase compared to this reporting period.
- 4.14 Another forward comparison worth noting is that we have seen a number of town centre useage completions within the Gainsborough town centre boundary – a change in position from previous returns.

5.0 Environment in West Lindsey

European or International Designations

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

- 5.1 SACs are sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora). West Lindsey contains no areas of land covered by SACs.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

- 5.2 SPAs are sites designated under the EU Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds). West Lindsey contains no areas of land covered by SPAs.

Ramsar Sites

- 5.3 Ramsar sites are sites designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. West Lindsey contains no areas of land covered by Ramsar sites.

National Designations

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

- 5.4 NNRs are designated by Natural England as key places for wildlife and natural features in England. They are publicly accessible areas. Bardney Limewoods NNR straddles the administrative areas of West Lindsey and East Lindsey and consists of several woodlands. The designation covers 383 hectares in total, though 330 hectares fall within the district of West Lindsey.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

- 5.5 LNRs are designated by Natural England and the relevant local authority. They are publicly accessible areas. There are 2 Local Nature Reserves in West Lindsey. No new Local Nature Reserves have been designated and there has been no amendments to the existing sites.

Table 15 – Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserve	Total area (ha)
Owlet, Blyton	50.28
Theaker Avenue, Gainsborough	2.25

Source: Natural England

Table 16 – Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people

Information on LNR	Data
Local Nature Reserve Total Area in West Lindsey (ha)	52.53
Population in West Lindsey (figure from ONS Population Estimates 2020)	96,186
Local Nature Reserve area per 1000 people (ha)	0.55

Source: Natural England & ONS Mid-year Population Estimates

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

5.6 SSSIs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. There are 15 SSSIs in West Lindsey as detailed in Table 17 below.

SSSI Condition Assessment

5.7 SSSIs are divided up into areas known as SSSI units and these units are monitored for their condition by Natural England. The condition of a SSSI unit is deemed to fall into one of five categories - favourable, unfavourable recovering, unfavourable no change, unfavourable declining and destroyed/part destroyed. The condition of SSSIs in the district is shown below by percentage area of total SSSI in each state.

5.8 The majority of sites are in a favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition. Of the total 771.16 hectares of designated land within West Lindsey, 126.34 hectares are in an unfavourable condition with no change which is an overall percentage of 16.38%.

Table 17 – SSSI condition assessment

SSSI Site	Latest Assessment Date	Area (ha)	Favourable (%)	Unfavourable – Recovering (%)	Unfavourable – No change (%)	Unfavourable - Declining (%)	Partially Destroyed (%)	Destroyed (%)	Not Assessed (%)
Bardeny Limewoods	23/07/13	488.90	22.84	77.16					
Cliff House	06/12/11	4.75			100.00				
Greetwell Hollow Quarry	08/04/10	11.30	100.00						
Kingerby Beck Meadows	08/07/14	5.52		100.00					
Laughton Common	11/09/13	54.73			100.00				
Lea Marsh	04/07/13	27.56	48.11		51.89				
Linwood Warren	22/10/09	25.68		100.00					
Nettleton Chalk Pit	13/05/10	8.08	100.00						
Normanby Meadow	03/07/14	4.18	100.00						
Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds	25/08/10	48.32			100.00				
Scotton Beck Fields	28/07/11	16.75		100.00					
Scotton Common	25/08/10	15.09		100.00					
Swallow Wold	20/09/13	4.25			100.00				
Tuetoos Hills	26/07/10	12.50		100.00					
Wickenby Wood	16/06/11	43.56	100.00						

Figures for Bardeny Limewoods and Greetwell Hollow Quarry reflect only the area within West Lindsey

Source: Natural England

Non-Statutory Sites

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

- 5.9 Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites are sites selected by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) (a group of partnership organisations and individuals affiliated to the Greater Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership). LWSs have no statutory protection but are recognised as a material consideration.
- 5.10 There are 199 locally designated sites in West Lindsey. The proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being achieved is a proxy measure of local biodiversity and is used by central government to assess the performance of local authorities. In this monitoring period 30% of sites within West Lindsey are in positive conservation management. This shows no change from the previous monitoring year.
- 5.11 In line with Defra guidance, where management evidence is more than 5 years old or has never been recorded, these sites have been identified as being in negative management status.

Table 18 – Sites with local environmental designations

Information on Locally designated sites	Data
Local Wildlife Sites	191
Local Geological Sites	8
Sites where positive conservation management is being achieved	59 (30%)

Source: Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership

Renewable Energy Generation

5.12 This data looks at the energy generation capacity provided from renewable energy sources granted planning permission. This monitoring period saw the approval of a solar PV ground mount array at Barff Farm near Glentham, and a solar PV system atop Caistor Yarborough Academy Buildings (planning permission references 140865 & 141812 respectively).

Table 19 – Non-domestic renewable energy projects granted planning permission

Type of Renewable Energy	Energy Production (kW)	Site Area (ha)
Biomass	0	0.00
Photovoltaic	260.48	0.15
Wind	0	0.00

Co2 Emissions in West Lindsey

5.13 Table 20 below identifies the local Co2 emission estimates for West Lindsey and surrounding districts in Lincolnshire. The figure for West Lindsey has been on a decline since 2012 and is recorded at its lowest during the Local Plan period at 6.4 tonnes/annum per capita in 2019. There is a two year delay in receiving this information.

5.14 <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

5.15 Data has been taken from the 2005-2019 UK local and regional Co2 emissions – data tables.

Table 20 – Local Co2 emissions

Local Authority Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Boston	6.6	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5
East Lindsey	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3
Lincoln	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2
North Kesteven	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.8
South Holland	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.3
South Kesteven	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2
West Lindsey	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4

Table updated to reflect the latest release of data meaning some slight changes to the figures that were included in last year's report.

6.0 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 6.1 This is the eleventh AMR where West Lindsey has been part of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team. This AMR reports performance against core output Indicators, indicators set by the previous Government to monitor local planning authority performance. It is important to continue to monitor performance to measure the effectiveness of our policies and decisions. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team will be working with others on developing local indicators and targets as part of the Local Plan review which will form the basis of future AMRs. In addition, future AMRs will be informed by any changes to national policy and guidance.



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