

West Lindsey District
Authority Monitoring Report

Monitoring Period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

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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 During this monitoring period, the Authority, along with its partner authorities, City of Lincoln Council and West Lindsey District Council, has adopted the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. 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 2017/2018 monitoring report, the following key documents relevant during this period will be referenced:
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2015
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Adopted April 2017
- 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 2017 to 31st March 2018.

Key findings of this Monitoring Report

- 1.8 The following summarise the key findings of this AMR:
 - During 2017/18 progress on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is summarised as follows:
 - The 2012-2036 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee on 24 April 2017 and now replaces the Local Plans for City of Lincoln, West Lindsey and North Kesteven District Councils.
 - During the monitoring period;
 - 259 new homes were completed (net);
 - There were 31 affordable housing completions (gross)
 - At 31st March 2018 West Lindsey has a developable housing supply of 9,606 dwellings;
 - 26,017 square metres of new employment floor space was completed;

- 3,066 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 182 Local Wildlife Sites and 9 Local Geological Sites with 28% of these locally designated sites in positive conservation management status.

Detailed Portrait of West Lindsey

1.9 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

1.10 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 20,000.

Figure 1 – The West Lindsey District



Source: Google

Population

1.11 The table below sets out county wide information on population change. There has been a 0.9% increase in population within Lincolnshire between 2016 and 2017 according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates. This is in line with the overall estimated growth for Lincolnshire. An estimated rise from 89,400 in 2011 to 94,340 in 2017 is recorded for West Lindsey.

Table 1 – Lincolnshire and District Population Estimates 2011 to mid-2017

Local Authority Area	2011 census	Mid-year estimates						% Change	
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012-2017	2016-2017
Boston	64,600	64,855	65,831	66,454	66,876	67,709	68,488	5.6	1.2
East Lindsey	136,700	136,651	136,799	137,722	138,068	138,743	139,718	2.2	0.7
City of Lincoln	93,100	94,535	95,371	95,910	96,641	97,385	98,438	4.1	1.1
North Kesteven	108,500	109,311	109,935	111,197	112,186	113,644	115,230	5.4	1.4
South Holland	88,400	88,546	89,184	90,382	91,245	92,527	93,295	5.4	0.8
South Kesteven	134,100	135,212	136,612	138,339	139,376	140,900	141,662	4.8	0.5
West Lindsey	89,400	90,074	90,791	91,882	92,958	93,903	94,340	4.7	0.5
Lincolnshire	714,800	719,184	724,523	731,886	737,350	744,811	751,171	4.5	0.9

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: ONS 2011 Census figures & ONS Mid-year Population Estimates.

2.0 Authorities' Monitoring Report and the Local Planning Regulations 2012

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

<p>34. (1) A local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the following information—</p> <p>(a) the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme;</p> <p>(b) in relation to each of those documents—</p> <p>(i) the timetable specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme for the document's preparation; .</p> <p>(ii) the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and .</p> <p>(iii) if the document's preparation is behind the timetable mentioned in paragraph (i) the reasons for this; and .</p> <p>(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.</p>

- 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. The Local Development Scheme 2015 is relevant to this monitoring period.
- 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 Following adoption of the Local Plan a revised LDS was developed. It was approved by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee on 19 June 2017 and came into effect immediately replacing the previous LDS, dated June 2015.
- 2.4 This Central Lincolnshire LDS sets out the timetable for any DPDs to be prepared in the period 2017 to 2020, following adoption of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan on 24th April 2017

Table 2 – Local Development Scheme 2017 targets

Stage	Description	Date
Adoption of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan DPD	Following an independent examination and receipt of the inspector's report, the Joint Strategic Planning Committee formally adopted the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan on 24th April 2017. It will now be used in making planning decisions.	24 April 2017
Ongoing monitoring of Local Plan policies and updating the policies map to reflect adopted/made DPDs	Ongoing monitoring of the adopted Local Plan policies to ensure that they are effective, up to date and relevant. This will be informed in part by the yearly AMRs produced by each district council, usually in the autumn. The policies map will be updated with relevant land use allocations, as appropriate, as other DPDs or Neighbourhood Plans are adopted or made.	Ongoing

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.

- 2.5 The Council is implementing all polices in the Central Lincolnshire Local 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 (1 April 2012 to 31 March 2036), with an annual net completion requirement of 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 During the monitoring period 259 net additional dwellings were completed in West Lindsey, of which there were 31 gross affordable homes.
- 3.3 It is not currently possible to monitor net affordable dwellings completions, 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 1766 net dwellings completed in West Lindsey, including 235 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 2018. The net cumulative total and annual average completions since 2012 is also set out below. This data shows that the annual average peaked at 308 in 2014/15 and has fallen since, now standing at 294 for 2017/18.

Table 3 – Net dwelling completion totals since 2012 (CLLP base date)

Net dwelling completion totals since 2012 (Central Lincolnshire Local Plan base date)	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
West Lindsey District Council Net Completions	256	289	378	284	300	259
Cumulative since 2012- The start of the planning period	256	545	923	1207	1507	1766
City of Lincoln Council net completions	233	236	166	235	188	191
North Kesteven District Council Net completions	348	379	458	473	468	577

Source: West Lindsey District Council, North Kesteven District Council, City of Lincoln Council

Table 4 – Gross dwelling completions 2017/2018

Gross dwelling completions	2017/18
Gross Completions	280
Demolitions & Losses to other uses	21
Net Dwelling Completions	259

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Table 5 – Net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages

Net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages	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

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Table 6 – Net dwelling completions by settlement 2017/2018

Settlement Designation within the Adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017	Settlement	2017/18
Lincoln Urban Area	City of Lincoln	29
Main Town	Gainsborough	36
Market Town	Caistor	10
Market Town	Market Rasen	22
Large Village	Bardney	4
Large Village	Cherry Willingham	50
Large Village	Dunholme	1
Large Village	Keelby	8

Settlement Designation within the Adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017	Settlement	2017/18
Large Village	Middle Rasen	3
Large Village	Nettleham	2
Large Village	Saxilby	10
Large Village	Scotter	1
Large Village	Welton	6
Medium Village	Blyton	1
Medium Village	Brookenby	2
Medium Village	Burton Waters	7
Medium Village	Fiskerton	1
Medium Village	Hemswell Cliff	0
Medium Village	Ingham	2
Medium Village	Lea	0
Medium Village	Marton	0
Medium Village	Morton	3
Medium Village	Nettleton	0
Medium Village	North Kelsey	2
Medium Village	Reepham	0
Medium Village	Scothern	5
Medium Village	Scotton	0
Medium Village	Sturton By Stow	1
Medium Village	Sudbrooke	1
Medium Village	Tealby	0
Medium Village	Torksey Lock	0
Medium Village	Waddingham	0
Small Village	Bigby	0
Small Village	Bishop Norton	2
Small Village	Brattleby	0
Small Village	Burton	0
Small Village	Cammeringham	0
Small Village	Claxby	0
Small Village	Corringham	0
Small Village	East Ferry	0
Small Village	East Stockwith	0
Small Village	Faldingworth	19
Small Village	Fenton	0
Small Village	Fillingham	0
Small Village	Glentham	0
Small Village	Glentworth	0
Small Village	Grasby	-1

Settlement Designation within the Adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017	Settlement	2017/18
Small Village	Great Limber	0
Small Village	Hackthorn	-1
Small Village	Hemswell	0
Small Village	Holton cum Beckering	0
Small Village	Holton le Moor	0
Small Village	Kexby	0
Small Village	Kirkby	0
Small Village	Knaith Park	0
Small Village	Langworth	0
Small Village	Laughterton	0
Small Village	Laughton	0
Small Village	Legsby	0
Small Village	Lissington	0
Small Village	Moortown	0
Small Village	New Toft	0
Small Village	Newton On Trent	0
Small Village	Normanby By Spital	0
Small Village	North Carlton	0
Small Village	North Greetwell	4
Small Village	North Owersby	0
Small Village	North Willingham	0
Small Village	Northorpe	0
Small Village	Osgodby	1
Small Village	Owmby By Spital	1
Small Village	Riby	0
Small Village	Rothwell	0
Small Village	Scampton	1
Small Village	Searby	0
Small Village	Snitterby	0
Small Village	South Kelsey	0
Small Village	Southrey	0
Small Village	Spridlington	0
Small Village	Springthorpe	0
Small Village	Stow	1
Small Village	Swallow	0
Small Village	Swinhope	0
Small Village	Thoresway	0
Small Village	Torksey	0
Small Village	Upton	0

Settlement Designation within the Adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017	Settlement	2017/18
Small Village	Walesby	0
Small Village	Wickenby	0
Small Village	Willingham By Stow	0
Small Village	Willoughton	0
Hamlet	Hamlet	4
Countryside	Countryside	21

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

- 3.6 The Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Travellers accommodation assessment 2013 summarises accommodation needs in central Lincolnshire and West Lindsey. 13 additional pitches within West Lindsey were identified as being required in the first five years (2013-2018). 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).
- 3.7 Table 7 details the total number of pitches available for use in West Lindsey since 2012/13. For the 2017/18 monitoring period there were no additional pitches granted planning permission in the district.
- 3.8 The prior year AMR 2016/17 monitored the count of caravans as published by DCLG Traveller Caravan Count, however the table below now records the number of pitches in West Lindsey, this standardises the reporting across Central Lincolnshire Authorities.

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	Current Total
Permanent Planning Permission	4	0	0	0	0	0	51
Temporary Planning Permission	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Caravans on Travellers own land – ‘tolerated’	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Affordable Housing Completions (Gross)

3.9 Affordable housing is monitored as gross completions (see earlier commentary). Between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018 there were 31 affordable dwelling completions which represents approximately 11% of total net dwelling completions in that year.

3.10 Table 8 sets out affordable housing completions over the past six years.

Table 8 – Affordable housing completions (gross) 2012 - 2017

Gross Affordable Dwellings Completed	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Net number of all dwellings completed	256	289	378	284	300	294
Gross number of affordable dwellings completed	49	17	59	29	50	31
Percentage of total dwellings completed that are affordable	19	6	16	10	17	11

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Housing Land Supply in West Lindsey

3.11 At 31st March 2018, West Lindsey has a developable housing supply of 9,606 dwellings which comprises 6,627 dwellings with planning permission but not built out and 2,979 dwellings on allocated sites (included within the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Adopted April 2017) without planning permission. This figure identifies the number of dwellings under construction and those that have a live permission but have not yet been built.

3.12 The Central Lincolnshire Five Year Land Supply Report for 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023 was published in January 2018. This confirms that Central Lincolnshire has 6.19 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, four neighbourhood plans were adopted. Plans for Saxilby (8th May), Brattleby (13th November), Scotter (22nd January) and Lea (22nd January) were all 'made' by West Lindsey District Council at full council in line with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012).

- 3.14 Adopted Neighbourhood Plans have been subject to public consultation, independent examination, and referendum. An adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan forms part of the development plan under Section 38.3(c) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 3.15 Five additional Neighbourhood Areas were designated within the monitoring period, namely; Reepham, Hemswell and Harpswell, Normanby by Spital and Owmbly by Spital, South Kelsey, and Northorpe. 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 www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplans

Table 9 – Neighbourhood Plans 2017/18

Monitoring Year	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

Source: West Lindsey District Council

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(2), the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations:

(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 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 A financial year is defined as a period of 12 months ending with 31st March. For the period to 31/03/18 there were nil CIL receipts to WLDC and therefore no formal reporting necessary.

Table 10 – Developer Contributions (S106 and CIL) 2017/18

Developer Contributions towards:	Amount collected (£)		Amount released (£)	
	S106	CIL	S106	CIL
Infrastructure projects	2,022,433	0	922,857	0
Health facilities	322,766	0	393,492	0
Open space, sport, and recreation facilities	12,000	0	45,000	0
Totals	2,357,199	0	1,361,349	0

Source: West Lindsey District Council

- 3.20 Table 10 reports that £1,361,349 was collected from developers during 2017/18, and provides a breakdown of contributions towards infrastructure projects, health facilities and public recreation.

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

- 3.21 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.

- 3.22 The National Planning Policy Framework (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.
- 3.23 During the monitoring period the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee adopted the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.
- 3.24 A report on how the production of the Local Plan has been prepared in compliance with the Duty to Cooperate requirement can be downloaded (document E052 and E052a) from the Central Lincolnshire website at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/planning-policy-library/126952.article>

4.0 The 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 Table 11 shows the additional floor space created for employment in West Lindsey since Local Plan adoption, 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2018.
- 4.4 26,017 square metres of additional employment floorspace was completed during the monitoring period.

Table 11 – Additional Employment Floor space

Employment Floorspace Developed (sqm)							
Land Use Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
B1	933	943	2,437	1,975	2,233	3,294	2,199
B2	1,208	3,252	17,855	279	949	1,722	15,540
B8	3,087	1,746	98	593	4,779	732	1,256
Mixed	8,203	0	4,069	2,295	7,148	203	7,022
Total	13,431	5,941	24,459	5,142	15,109	5,951	26,017

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Table 12 – Employment floorspace completed on previously developed land

Amount of Employment Floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (%)							
Land Use Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
B1	100	89	100	72	39	50	100
B2	100	100	72	0	16	23	100
B8	100	100	100	100	100	51	100
Mixed	6	0	98	31	7	0	100

Source: West Lindsey District Council

- 4.5 There has been no development completed on designated strategic employment sites in the current monitoring period of (2017/18), however there are several developments ongoing which should be completed during the 2018/19 monitoring period. All completed commercial development for this monitoring period has therefore been completed on brownfield sites.
- 4.6 Floorspace developed across B class uses totalled 26,017sqm for the year to March 2018. This represents a significant increase from the previous year which totalled 5,951sqm. 15,540sqm of this commercial floorspace developed was a new bakery facility at Bardney (B2 class use) by the Associated British Foods Group. Other development included the expansion of Parkacre’s premises at Hemswell Cliff Business Park, development of new workspace units at Riverside Enterprise Park, Saxilby; the completion of several smaller scale business expansions in Gainsborough on existing employment areas and a storage facility at Brookenby.

Completed floor space for “town centre uses”

- 4.7 As reported in last year’s monitoring report as ongoing development, the construction of the new Lidl store was completed and operational in December 2017 providing 958sqm of A1 retail space in Gainsborough town centre. Further retail space (A1) has been completed in the form of two retail units, one of which is now occupied by Boyes and has provided a further 1,638sqm of commercial floorspace across the two units. The Old Nick Theatre have also completed development work and a change of use from theatre to offer a museum facility on the ground floor in this Grade II former Gainsborough police station building.
- 4.8 Further development totalling 3,300sqm across C1 and Sui Generis uses has also been completed in the district which is not reflected in the figures provided above. This has included a lodge style hotel development at Burton Waters and further developments at Scothern, Ingham and South Kelsey.
- 4.9 Permission has been granted and construction is underway for the development of a hotel and restaurant in Gainsborough town centre which is expected to be completed in this monitoring period (September 2018) and will provide an accommodation offer of 56 rooms.

Table 13 – Floor space developed for “town centre uses”

Town Centre Uses Developed (A1, A2 & D2) (m2)						
Land Use Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
In Gainsborough Town Centre	858	463	166	0	0	2,667
Rest of District	1,651	2,556	1,393	1,201	3,066	190
Total	2,509	3,019	1,559	1,201	3,066	2,857

Source: West Lindsey District Council

5.0 The 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

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

- 5.4 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 14 – Local Nature Reserves

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

Source: Natural England

Table 15 – 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 2017)	94,340
Local Nature Reserve area per 1000 people (ha)	0.56

Source: West Lindsey District Council

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

5.5 SSSIs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. There are 15 SSSIs in West Lindsey.

SSSI Condition Assessment

5.6 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.

5.7 The majority of sites are in a favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition. Of the total 771.16ha of designated land, 139.60ha is in an unfavourable condition which is an overall percentage of 18.10%.

Table 16 – SSSI condition assessment

SSSI Site	Latest Assessment Date	Area (ha)	Favourable (%)	Unfavourable – Recovering (%)	Unfavourable – No change (%)	Unfavourable – Declining (%)	Partially Destroyed(%)	Destroyed ~(%)	Not Assessed (%)
Bardney Limewoods, Lincolnshire	23/07/13	488.90	22.84	77.16					
Cliff House	06/12/11	4.75			100				
Greetwell Hollow Quarry	08/04/10	11.30	100						
Kingerby Beck Meadows	08/07/14	5.52		100					
Laughton Common	11/09/13	54.72			100				
Lea Marsh	04/07/13	27.56	48.11		51.89				
Linwood Warren	22/10/09	25.68		100					
Nettleton Chalk Pit	13/05/10	8.08	100						
Normanby Meadow	03/07/14	4.18	100						
Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds	25/08/10	48.32			100				
Scotton Beck Fields	28/07/11	16.75		100					
Scotton Common	25/08/10	15.09		100					
Swallow Wold	20/09/13	4.25			100				
Tuetoes Hills	26/07/10	12.50		100					
Wickenby Wood	16/06/11	43.56	100						
<i>Figures for Bardney Limewoods and Greetwell Hollow Quarry reflect only the area within West Lindsey</i>									

Source: Natural England

Non-Statutory Sites

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in West Lindsey

- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 There are 191 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 28% of sites within West Lindsey are in positive conservation management. 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 17 – Sites with local environmental designations

Information on Locally designated sites	Data
Local Wildlife Sites	182
Local Geological Sites	9
Sites where positive conservation management is being achieved	54

Source: Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership

Renewable Energy Generation

5.10 This data looks at the energy generation capacity provided from renewable energy sources granted planning permission, in the monitoring period there have been no site identified as providing any elements of non-domestic renewable energy within West Lindsey. An application to install solar PV to pitched roof in Claby was approved in December 2017.

Table 18 – Non-domestic Renewable Energy Projects granted planning permission

Type of Renewable Energy	Energy Production (kW)	Site Area (ha)
Biomass	0	0.00
Photovoltaic	14	0.02
Wind	0	0.00

Co2 Emissions in West Lindsey

5.11 Table 19 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 in 10 years in 2015. There is a two year delay in receiving this information.

5.12 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016>

5.13 Data has been taken from the 2005-2016 UK local and regional Co2 emissions – data tables.

Table 19 – Local Co2 emission estimates

Estimates of CO2 emissions in Tonnes/annum per capita (i.e. per head of population)					
Local Authority Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Boston	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.9
East Lindsey	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6
Lincoln	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.6
North Kesteven	6.5	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.4
South Holland	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.3	6.0
South Kesteven	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.2
West Lindsey	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.8
This table has been updated to reflect the latest release of data, resulting in some slight changes to the figures shown in the 2016/17 Authority Monitoring Report.					

6.0 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 6.1 This is the eighth 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. An additional indicator of dwellings completed by settlement has been included to start monitoring against the emerging policies of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team will be working with others on developing local indicators and targets as part of the Local Plan which will form the basis of future AMRs. In addition, future AMRs will be informed by any approach enacted by the Localism Bill and any future national policy and guidance.