

Introduction

Spatial Portrait of North Lincolnshire

North Lincolnshire is located on the southern side of the Humber Estuary and covers an area of 85,000 hectares (328 square miles). The settlement pattern here reflects the physical characteristics of the area: the River Trent and its floodplain; the low hills on the Isle of Axholme beyond the River Trent to the west; the Vale of Ancholme running north to south through the centre; the Lincolnshire Wolds to the east; and the Humber Estuary to the north and east.

North Lincolnshire is predominantly rural and its population is mostly concentrated in a relatively small number of established large and medium sized settlements. Almost half the population reside in North Lincolnshire's principal urban area of Scunthorpe and Bottesford, which also provides the majority of the area's services, including housing, employment, education, leisure and retail. A further quarter live in the larger towns of Barton-upon-Humber and Brigg, the smaller market towns of Epworth, Crowle, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton (important service centres particularly for those communities in the peripheral rural areas), and also in the larger villages of Broughton and Messingham. The remainder of the population is dispersed widely amongst the many villages and rural hamlets scattered throughout North Lincolnshire's countryside.

The area's prime location on the Humber Estuary places it at a distinct advantage for access to the European mainland and its main trading and commercial centres via the Humber ports of Killingholme and Immingham. The ports handle over a quarter of the United Kingdom's imports and exports. Indeed, plans to develop the South Humber Gateway are well advanced following government consent for the Able Marine Energy Park scheme, granted in December 2013. North Lincolnshire also benefits from easily accessible international transport links, including two airports (Humberside Airport and the nearby Robin Hood Airport: Doncaster Sheffield).

North Lincolnshire has excellent and convenient domestic transport links to the rest of the country with relatively uncongested motorway connections to Leeds, Manchester, Doncaster and Sheffield. The dual carriageway linking both the M180 and A180 trunk road to the Humber Bridge also provides access to Hull and the north-east of England. Regular local train services directly link Scunthorpe with Grimsby, Doncaster (on the East Coast main line), and Sheffield and Manchester Airport (via the Trans-Pennine route).

ONS mid-year estimates of population (2013) indicate that approximately 168,760 people are living in North Lincolnshire in approximately 72,000 households (DCLG 2011-based). According to ONS Subnational Population Projections (2012-based) North Lincolnshire's population is predicted to rise, year on year, to 179,000 by 2026.

The area's population is also predicted to age over this 14 year period, with the number of people aged 60+ increasing from approximately 43,000 in 2012 to a projected 56,000 in 2026. This is a rise from just over a quarter (25.5%) to 31.3% of the total population.

Whilst the percentage of the total population aged 60+ is expected to rise by over 30.2% between 2012 and 2026, the number aged 19 and under is expected to remain fairly constant, rising from

39,000 in 2012 to a projected 40,000 in 2026. This is an expected decrease in the percentage of the total population aged 19 and under of 1.1percentage points over this 14 year period, mirroring the current population trends being forecast across the country.

What is a Local Development Framework?

The North Lincolnshire LDF (which eventually will fully supersede the North Lincolnshire Local Plan) comprises a range of documents:

- Local Development Scheme (LDS) (Adopted by Full Council 30 March 2011);
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (Adopted April 2006 & July 2010);
- Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) (Adopted June 2011);
- Monitoring Report (MR); and
- Additional DPDs, as and when appropriate.

Other guidance supplements planning policies and proposals where more detail is needed on how policies operate or how site proposals might be developed. These are Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and also form part of the LDF:

- Renewable Energy SPD (November 2011)

Vision for the Local Development Framework

The agreed spatial vision for the future development of North Lincolnshire is:

“By 2026, North Lincolnshire will be the north of England’s Global Gateway. It will have a strong economy, thriving towns and villages, a protected world class environment and will be a place where people are proud to live.”

The vision of the Local Development Framework which will guide development in 21st Century North Lincolnshire has coincided with dramatic local and national change since the North Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in 2003. Indeed, the huge development opportunities at the South Humber Bank and exciting proposals with the flagship Lincolnshire Lakes development, together with new projects throughout North Lincolnshire, herald a new dawn for the area.

Why monitor the Local Development Framework?

The Core Strategy plays a central role in delivering the spatial vision for North Lincolnshire. To remain current and effective it must be able to respond to changes at the national, regional and local levels. This also applies to other Local Development Framework (LDF) documents. Therefore, the monitoring and review of the LDF is central to its successful delivery.

An LDF should be flexible enough to be able to respond quickly to changing policies and circumstances. This enables different parts of the plan to be updated, where necessary, with monitoring directly initiating the review and amendment of policy. A sound plan should, therefore, include clear mechanisms to:

- Monitor the strategy’s preparation and outcomes by reviewing its performance, effectiveness and relevance; and
- Manage its implementation by taking early action to overcome barriers to delivery, or review the strategy to meet changing circumstances.

One of the tests of soundness of a Development Plan Document is that it must be “effective” which is defined in government guidance as a strategy that is:

- deliverable;
- flexible; and
- able to be monitored.

Monitoring is essential in establishing what is happening now and what may happen in the future, and then to compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine whether action is required. Monitoring helps to address questions like:

- Are policies achieving their objectives, and in particular are they delivering sustainable development?
- Have policies had unintended consequences?
- Are the assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant?
- Are the targets being achieved?

Furthermore, Councils are required to report on progress being made on the implementation of their Local Development Scheme and whether the policies in their plan are being achieved.

Historically, LDF monitoring has been reported at the end of the calendar year via production of an Annual Monitoring Report which was submitted to the Secretary of State and publicised on the council’s website. This is the third report based on the Local Planning Regulations 2012 which changed the requirements for local authority reporting, and is the second to monitor a full year of the adopted Core Strategy.

Key Monitoring Tasks

This Monitoring Report has been prepared following the adoption of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy DPD in June 2011. It contains details relating to:

- the timetable specified in the Local Development Scheme;
- adopted Core Strategy policy indicators; and
- the availability of a five year housing land supply.

Where a local planning authority is not implementing a policy specified in a local plan, the local planning authority’s monitoring report must:

- identify that policy; and
- include a statement of:
 - the reasons why the local planning authority is not implementing the policy; and
 - the steps (if any) that the local planning authority intend to take to ensure that the policy is implemented.

The key role of this monitoring report is to assess the implementation of policies in the Core Strategy DPD, which sets out the spatial planning framework for the development of North Lincolnshire up to 2026. The 2013/2014 reporting year covered by this report spans the second full financial year of the new strategy being in place.

Executive Summary - Results

Chapter 5 of this document outlines in detail how each Core Strategy policy is performing based on an analysis of the relevant Core Strategy indicators and progress that is being made towards each indicator's target.

The results for the 2013/14 reporting period are encouraging when compared with the previous year's results. Indeed, there has been an increase in the number of policies that are being met, from 15 to 17.

The majority of policies are currently meeting their targets, are achieving their objectives and, in particular, are delivering sustainable development. However, the council must not be complacent and should strive to ensure that policies that are being met continue to be met and should also strive to ensure that improvements are made on those policies that are not meeting their targets.

Below is a summary of policy performance as detailed in full in Chapter 5. A 'traffic light' colour coding system is used to rate policy performance as follows:

RED: Policy requirements are not being met

AMBER: Policy requirements are on the way to being met

GREEN: Policy requirements are being met

Policy Performance Summary			
Policy	Policy requirements are not being met	Policy requirements are on the way to being met	Policy requirements are being met
CS1 Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire		✓	
CS2 Delivering More Sustainable Development			✓
CS3 Development Limits		✓	
CS4 Creating a Renaissance in North Lincolnshire			✓
CS5 Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire	✓		
CS6 Historic Environment			✓
CS7 Overall Housing Provision			✓
CS8 Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites			✓
CS9 Affordable Housing		✓	
CS10 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites		✓	
CS11 Provision and Distribution of Employment Land		✓	

Policy Performance Summary			
CS12 South Humber Bank Strategic Employment Site – A Broad Location		✓	
CS13 Lifelong Learning and Skills			✓
CS14 Retail Development		✓	
CS15 Culture and Tourism			✓
CS16 North Lincolnshire's Landscape, Greenspace and Waterscape			✓
CS17 Biodiversity			✓
CS18 Sustainable Resource Use and Climate Change			✓
CS19 Flood Risk			✓
CS20 Sustainable Waste Management			✓
CS21 Minerals		✓	
CS22 Community Facilities and Services			✓
CS23 Sport, Recreation and Open Space			✓
CS24 Health Care Provision			✓
CS25 Promoting Sustainable Transport			✓
CS26 Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals		✓	
CS27 Planning Obligations			✓
Other	Requirements are not being met	Requirements are on the way to being met	Requirements are being met
Duty To Cooperate			✓
Neighbourhood Planning		✓	

Links to Other Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes

The North Lincolnshire LDF is prepared with due consideration to the wider context of relevant policies, strategies, plans and programmes which set out objectives and policies that may have an influence and should be taken into account.

Some of these policies, strategies, plans and programmes are as follows:

Reforms to the Planning System

Significant changes have occurred within the planning system in recent years.

Localism Act 2011

The Localism Act contains a number of planning and regeneration-related measures that include:

- the abolition of Regional Strategies;
- a duty requiring local authorities and other public bodies to collaborate on planning issues;
- a right for communities to draw up a neighbourhood plan;
- a community right to build enabling organisations to bring forward development proposals which, providing they meet minimum criteria and can demonstrate support through a referendum, will be able to go ahead without requiring a separate planning application;
- a requirement for developers to consult communities before submitting planning applications for certain developments.

Furthermore, it amends the monitoring report provisions to give local planning authorities more flexibility as to when they prepare monitoring reports and how frequently. Councils are still required to monitor the implementation of their LDS and demonstrate whether the policies in their development plans are being achieved. The Localism Act removes the requirement to submit this report to the Secretary of State, but local planning authorities are required to publish monitoring information in the interests of local transparency and accountability.

In terms of making the planning system clearer and more effective, the Localism Act seeks to:

- place significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives;
- provide appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development;
- make it easier for authorities to work with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future; and
- reinforce the democratic nature of the planning system.

Regional Spatial Strategy

Following the 2010 General Election one of the Coalition Government's priorities was to remove the Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) in each of the English regions: this was enacted in two stages.

Local authorities now bring forward objectives in their plans (for example housing targets) which have a local interpretation, based on their own sound evidence base and justified by local

circumstances. A local evidence base is likely to be more up to date than that included in the Regional Spatial Strategies.

Duty to Co-operate

The Localism Act introduced a 'Duty to Co-operate' as part of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This section will consider how North Lincolnshire Council meets its requirements as part of the progression of the Local Development Framework (LDF).

The government recognises that many social, environmental and economic issues can only be effectively addressed at a 'larger than local' scale as people and businesses do not confine their activities to one council area. For example, employees may live in one area and work in another, thus local plan-making will have a 'strategic' element to it.

The Duty to Co-operate:

- relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning authority areas or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council;
- requires that councils set out planning policies to address such issues;
- requires that councils and public bodies 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies; and
- requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making.

Councils need to show how they have considered joint plan-making arrangements, what decisions were reached, and why they were made. They also need to report how the duty is being taken forward on an ongoing basis through their Monitoring Report.

The NPPF anticipates joint working to occur in areas of common interest taking into account different geographical areas, where appropriate and for mutual gain. For example, in North Lincolnshire this is considered to be principally the Humber sub-region, Lincolnshire, and the relevant neighbouring local planning authorities, although this is not necessarily inclusive. Public bodies should also work collaboratively on strategic planning issues with private sector bodies, utilities and infrastructure providers. Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships are specifically mentioned but are not covered by the 'duty to co-operate'.

Co-operation on the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework

The level of co-operation that has taken place as part of the development of the Core Strategy has influenced that which occurred when producing the Housing and Employment Land Allocations (H&ELA) DPD.

Further supporting information that explains this chapter in more detail can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

Working with Prescribed Bodies, other organisations and with different parts of North Lincolnshire Council

North Lincolnshire Council has worked with a variety of other authorities, agencies and organisations on all Local Development Framework documents. All public bodies have been involved through the consultation process, but specific bespoke exercises have been undertaken to ensure that these

organisations are fully aware of the policies and sites being considered by the council. This has been through meetings and direct correspondence outside the formal consultation period.

North Lincolnshire Council is also working closely with its neighbouring authorities and prescribed bodies at the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) level. The council is a member of two LEPs (the Humber and Greater Lincolnshire) and has led the way in the production of the Strategic Economic Plans for both LEPs. These plans have been integral in the submission of Expressions of Interest for Local Growth Fund bids and the council has successfully secured funding for the Lincolnshire Lakes flood mitigation strategy, town centre improvements and South Humber Gateway infrastructure. Furthermore the council has produced a Spatial Plan for the Humber LEP area setting out a cross boundary strategic approach to planning. This plan will be used to lever in funding for essential strategic infrastructure (i.e. flood defences, transport infrastructure etc).

The Spatial Planning Team (responsible for LDF development) has also worked closely with colleagues from a number of different directorates across the council.

Summary of Duty to Co-operate

North Lincolnshire Council has worked closely with many of the relevant bodies but has not, until recently, been required to demonstrate how joint working has occurred. This section of the report has demonstrated the joint working that North Lincolnshire Council has already undertaken to date. Further details can be found in Appendix 1 of this Monitoring Report.

The process of co-operation will not end once the H&ELA DPD has been adopted. There will be an ongoing need to work with public bodies and councils to deliver the various policies within the DPD, alongside those in the Core Strategy and other emerging DPDs as part of the LDF process.

A key aspect of implementing these documents will be ensuring that the infrastructure required to support the development proposed is funded and implemented, (as set out in Core Strategy Appendix One 'Infrastructure Schedule'). This will require co-operation between the council and the various infrastructure providers to identify what is required, when it will need to be implemented, and who will be responsible for its design and delivery. Such actions will help inform future reviews of the IDP.

Summary of Duty To Co-operate

North Lincolnshire Council can demonstrate a high level of co-operation with public bodies and other authorities which is considered to have resulted in a robust and solid basis for the approach set out within the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document.

Neighbourhood Planning

The Government believes that local communities should have genuine opportunities to influence the future of the places where they live. To this end, the Localism Act introduces a new right for communities to draw up a neighbourhood plan.

Neighbourhood planning will allow residents, employees and businesses to come together through a local parish council or neighbourhood forum and say where, for example, they think new houses, businesses and shops should go and what they should look like.

During the reporting year the Spatial Planning team has attended the council's Town and Parish Council Liaison Event and has continued to undertake bespoke presentations to Town and Parish Councils. During the year, the council were actively engaged with the Low Villages Forum (Bonby, Elsham, South Ferriby & Worlaby Parish Councils), Goxhill Parish Council, and Winterton Town Council who were in the preliminary stages of neighbourhood plan preparation and were setting in place management forums for their plans and actively consulting with their communities.

Over the reporting period, the council received applications from five Town or Parish Councils to have their areas formally designated as "neighbourhood areas" for the purposes of producing a Neighbourhood Plan. The councils concerned were:

- Bonby Parish Council
- Elsham Parish Council
- South Ferriby Parish Council
- Winterton Town Council; and
- Worlaby Parish Council.

Statutory consultation on the proposed neighbourhood areas took place outside the reporting period for monitoring report. Progress on new initiatives will be highlighted via the council website.

Summary of Neighbourhood Planning

The council's Spatial Planning team has attended a variety of events, meetings and workshops with local communities. A number of town and parish councils and forums are engaging with the local planning authority and requesting assistance with bringing forward their proposals.

Applications for neighbourhood area designations have been received from five Town and Parish Councils during the reporting year.

National Planning Policy Framework

In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This document forms part of the Government's reforms to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and promote sustainable growth. The NPPF seeks to replace a considerable body of national planning policy statements and guidance into a single document.

At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.

In order to significantly boost the supply of housing, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to:

- use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;

- identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;
- identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;
- for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and
- set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

The council's obligation to prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) satisfies a number of the requirements referred to above, enabling realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.

Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date local plan should be approved and proposed development that conflicts should be refused, unless other material considerations indicate otherwise.

North Lincolnshire Council Strategy 2012-16

All current and future plans and policies must also comply with the following council priorities and aims.

One Council: Putting our customers first

In February 2012 full council approved a new vision for North Lincolnshire Council. The vision is to be "A dynamic, high performing, customer focused council, giving the best possible value for money and changing outcomes for all people living and working in the area".

To support this vision four priorities have been identified which are each underpinned by a number of aims.

Our priorities:

- Excellence in customer service
- Provide value for taxpayers' money
- Make our communities safer and stronger
- Regenerate our area and increase prosperity

To support the delivery of the priorities three guiding principles have been developed that will guide work over the coming four years. These are:

- Spend only on core services and locally agreed priorities;
- Function in a team environment and the senior management will be designed to provide high quality, efficient and effective value for money services;
- Work to improve the health and well being of the residents of all of North Lincolnshire.

The following council priorities and aims have been highlighted because of their direct relevance to planning and regeneration-related issues:

Priority 3: Make our communities safer and stronger

Our aims

Where do we want to be? (Outcomes)

How are we going to get there? (Actions)

Utilise localism legislation to support our communities to define what they want for their area and encourage more accountable democracy.

Individuals involved in identifying and meeting their own needs to encourage a sense of belonging and community cohesion.

- Put in place the various elements of the governments Localism agenda including the Community Right to Challenge which will enable voluntary bodies to bid to run council services
- Development of a council-wide approach to neighbourhood planning
- Promote and support the development of strong, active and engaged communities in North Lincolnshire

Priority 4: Regenerate our area and increase prosperity

Our aims

Where do we want to be? (Outcomes)

How are we going to get there? (Actions)

Attract business investment and create employment opportunities for all ages.

A diverse and growing economy supported by a highly skilled workforce that meets future needs of North Lincolnshire.

- Deliver the council's regeneration programme
- Implement a range of free parking opportunities to support local businesses
- Deliver the £10m regional growth fund
- Support and contribute to the delivery of the priorities of the Humber sub region through the Humber and Greater Lincolnshire economic partnerships

Support housing development where there is evidence of need.

Meet the diverse and growing housing needs of all of our communities in North Lincolnshire.

- Use a development management approach to deliver sustainable communities
- Commission and publish evidence of current housing needs
- Work in partnership with developers and housing associations to deliver sustainable housing and improve quality of life for residents
- Deliver housing projects to meet the specific needs of vulnerable people
- Engage with private landlords to improve the quality of rented housing
- Complete and implement an integrated housing strategy for 2013-18

Create and maintain effective roads and pavements.

Infrastructure improvements to the highways network that encourage new investment into the area.

- Target transport improvements that help our economy grow
- Promote sustainable and active travel and manage traffic flows to minimise the negative effects of poor air quality
- Reduce transport related carbon dioxide emissions and protect and enhance the natural and built environment through sustainable transport solutions
- Reduce the number of people killed or injured on our roads
- Improvements in accessibility to key local hubs and services by sustainable modes of transport
- Enhance people's health and wellbeing through the promotion of healthy modes of travel and provision of a high quality integrated transport system.

THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable for preparing the various documents that make up the North Lincolnshire LDF. It provides information about each document including details of when the community and other key players in the planning process can get involved in their preparation. These points are known as 'consultation milestones' and are one of the main roles that the LDS performs.

Details of how the council will involve local communities and key players can be found in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The LDS also provides a brief overview of the wider planning context within which the documents are being drawn up.

The LDS will be kept under review via the Monitoring Report and, where necessary, amended. This is to take account of progress on the programme and monitoring of the evidence base and adopted policies.

The current Local Development Scheme (LDS) was agreed at council on 30 March 2011. The timescales in the LDS reflected the outcomes of the independent examination of the Core Strategy DPD in early 2011 where it was identified that further work needed to be undertaken regarding housing matters. The Inspector requested that Core Strategy policies on housing supply and delivery should include some form of contingency should the levels of housing delivery not be achieved during the plan period. This meant that the council had to identify further sites which could potentially be used to deliver housing in the Scunthorpe urban area.

The identification of the further housing sites will need to be delivered through the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (H&ELA DPD). Accordingly, it was considered that further work and additional consultation needed to be undertaken on this document before submission to the Government for independent examination. The issues arising from the examination of the Core Strategy have also impacted on the timescales involved in preparing other Development Plan Documents, such as the Minerals and Waste DPD or the General Policies DPD.

Progress in Meeting the LDS

In terms of progress in meeting the LDS timetable, the major success was the adoption of the Core Strategy DPD ahead of schedule in June 2011. The Core Strategy sets out the long term spatial planning framework for the development of North Lincolnshire up to 2026 by providing strategic policies and guidance to deliver the vision for the area, including the scale and distribution of development, the provision of infrastructure to support it and the protection of our natural and built environment.

The Renewable Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was given priority due to pressing issues with the number of proposals for renewable energy development occurring in North Lincolnshire. It was adopted in November 2011, almost 18 months ahead of the planned adoption date set out in the LDS, and is being used in determining planning applications for renewable energy development.

However, since this point a number of issues have affected the preparation of the other documents listed. Additional evidence is being collected to ensure that all other DPDs are being brought forward in conformity with the changes being made to planning policy and legislation through the Localism Act 2011 and the NPPF. This has, unfortunately, resulted in further consequential delays.

During the reporting year, focus moved on to developing the Lincolnshire Lakes (AAP). Work has been ongoing with a range of different stakeholders including landowners and statutory agencies. An Options Consultation took place in April and May 2013. A final period of public consultation is expected in 2014. Delivery of the Lakes is central to delivering the spatial strategy for the area. The level of work required to develop the evidence base has meant that timescales for publication and consultation on the document have slipped.

As part of the revised-submission process for the H&ELA DPD, officers have undertaken additional work on settlement development limits and potential housing and employment allocations with the area's town and parish councils. Again, this has added to the preparation required as part of the H&ELA DPD. Although outside this reporting period, a final round of public consultation took place on the revised submission draft H&ELA DPD between late April and early June 2014, with the DPD being submitted at the end of July 2014.

The priority given to the above and associated resources required has meant the timescales for the Minerals and Waste DPD and General Policies DPD as well as the other listed SPDs has been affected. Officers are currently reviewing the overall timetable for progression of the Local Development Framework. The updated LDS which will reflect the current position will be reported and published in subsequent Monitoring Reports.

DEVELOPING A MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The monitoring and review of the Local Development Framework (LDF) is central to its successful delivery. The introduction of the Localism Act 2011 coincided with adoption of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy which has set a framework that looks to monitor and influence the development of North Lincolnshire.

The Localism Act retained the duty to monitor by requiring an authority's monitoring report to be prepared for local people, in the interests of local transparency and accountability. The Act amends the monitoring report provisions to give local planning authorities more flexibility as to when they prepare monitoring reports and how often.

Monitoring Framework

Following adoption of the Core Strategy a new framework for monitoring has been established which considers LDF performance in light of the changes experienced in North Lincolnshire. Performance of the Core Strategy has been measured against the Core Strategy policies and their indicators and targets, and the actions needed to address any barriers or shortfalls have been identified. Should ongoing monitoring of the indicators reveal any significant failure to meet targets, the council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible. Information collected as part of the monitoring regime will be shared with and fed back to other partners and the community, as appropriate.

The original full list of Core Strategy indicators and targets has been organised into a set of 30 indicators and targets that are 'SMART' (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound). It provides a framework against which the performance of the Core Strategy can be assessed on a rolling programme. This is because the full list, although comprehensive, comprised a number of duplications of similar indicators. Despite the abridged list being more refined and limited, the additional contextual and qualitative information and commentary will still provide a full and meaningful analysis of policies within the new planning framework that will guide development in North Lincolnshire to 2026 and beyond.

The monitoring framework chosen for this Core Strategy alongside the relevant performance indicators is set out below. The framework will be used as the basis for the structure of Chapter 5.

Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire

Policy CS1: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire

Indicator 1	Number of net additional dwellings per annum by settlement hierarchy.
Indicator 2	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, and B8).
Indicator 3	Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank.
Indicator 4	Percentage of new residential, employment and retail development

	within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment area, retail centre and hospital.
Indicator 5	Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding (excluding the Lincolnshire Lakes and South Humber Gateway).
Indicator 6	Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance where active conservation management is being carried out.

Policy CS2: Delivering More Sustainable Development

Indicator 6	Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance where active conservation management is being carried out.
Indicator 7	Development of previously developed land.

Policy CS3: Development Limits

Indicator 8	Number of planning applications granted outside settlement development limits.
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Renaissance across North Lincolnshire

Policy CS4: Creating a Renaissance in North Lincolnshire

Indicator 9	Lincolnshire Lakes: the securing of the principles of the Exception Test Strategy; the phasing of development in line with the provision of water infrastructure; and change in areas of biodiversity importance.
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Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire

Policy CS5: Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire

Indicator 10	Annual number of net additional dwellings built to Lifetime Homes standards (Using CABE Building for Life criteria).
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Policy CS6: Historic Environment

Indicator	Number of Heritage Assets on the Heritage at Risk Register.
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Indicator 12	Number of Planning Applications Granted Contrary to English Heritage objections.

Delivering better homes in North Lincolnshire

Policy CS7: Overall Housing Provision

Indicator 7	Development of previously developed land.
Indicator 13	Ensure a five year supply of deliverable sites is identified and maintained.
Indicator 14	Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 35 dwellings per hectare; between 35 and 45 dwellings per hectare; above 45 dwellings per hectare.
Indicator 15	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.

Policy CS8: Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites

Indicator 1	Number of net additional dwellings per annum by settlement hierarchy.
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Policy CS9: Affordable Housing

Indicator 16	Annual number of affordable homes delivered within North Lincolnshire.
Indicator 17	Number of rural exception sites completed.

Policy CS10: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites

Indicator 18	Meet the identified need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople through regional and local surveys.
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Delivering greater economic success in North Lincolnshire

Policy CS11: Provision and Distribution of Employment Land

Indicator 2	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, and B8).
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Indicator 19	Amount of employment land available by type.
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Policy CS12: South Humber Bank Strategic Employment Site – A Broad Location

Indicator 3	Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank.
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Policy CS13: Lifelong Learning and Skills

Indicator 20	Working Age Population qualified to at least NVQ Level 2 or Higher, NVQ Level 3 or Higher, and NVQ Level 4 or Higher.
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Creating thriving towns and villages in North Lincolnshire

Policy CS14: Retail Development

Indicator 21	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town and district centres.
Indicator 22	Number of vacant units within town and district centres.

Policy CS15: Culture and Tourism

Indicator 23	Amount of new cultural and tourism facilities within North Lincolnshire.
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Environment and resources

Policy CS16: North Lincolnshire's Landscape, Greenspace and Waterscape

Indicator 24	Area of parks and open spaces with a current Green Flag Award, compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces.
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Policy CS17: Biodiversity

Indicator 6	Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance where active conservation management is being carried out.
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Policy CS18: Sustainable Resource Use and Climate Change

Indicator 25	Renewable energy development installed by type.
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Policy CS19: Flood Risk

Indicator 5	Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding (excluding the Lincolnshire Lakes and South Humber Gateway).
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Sustainable waste management

Policy CS20: Sustainable Waste Management

Indicator 26	Proportion of household waste recycled or composted.
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Minerals

Policy CS21: Minerals

Indicator 27	Annual production of primary land won and secondary/recycled aggregates.
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Sustainable communities

Policy CS22: Community Facilities and Services

Indicator 28	Improvements and new additions to community and local health care facilities.
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Policy CS23: Sport, Recreation and Open Space

Indicator 24	Area of parks and open spaces with a current Green Flag Award, compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces.
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Policy CS24: Health Care Provision

Indicator 28	Improvements and new additions to community and local health care facilities.
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Transport and communication – Connecting North Lincolnshire

Policy CS25: Promoting Sustainable Transport

Indicator 4	Percentage of new residential, employment and retail development within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment area, retail centre and hospital.
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Policy CS26: Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals

Indicator 29	Delivery of the Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals.
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Delivering and implementing development in North Lincolnshire

Policy CS27: Planning Obligations

Indicator 30	Development contributions received in association with new development.
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MONITORING INDICATORS

This chapter reviews the monitoring indicators of the adopted Core Strategy. To remain current and effective the Core Strategy must be able to respond to changes at the national, regional and local level. This process provides feedback on the performance of planning policy to assess its effectiveness in delivering the spatial vision and strategic objectives. It also helps North Lincolnshire Council to define the characteristics of the area, determine baseline trends, and understand the social, economic and environmental issues affecting the area. Therefore, the monitoring and review of the Local Development Framework (LDF) is central to its successful delivery.

The main role of this Monitoring Report is to assess the implementation of Core Strategy policies which are still relatively new and in their infancy having been adopted in June 2011. Indeed, the reporting year 2013-2014 covered by this report addresses policy performance of the first full year of the new strategy, which sets out the long term spatial planning framework for the development of North Lincolnshire up to 2026.

Core Strategy policies have been colour-coded with a 'traffic light' colour system in accordance with their performance during the reporting period. An overall policy performance summary has also been included. Where a policy has not been effective it has been highlighted (colour coded red) in order to explain the reasons why it is not being fully implemented and to consider the steps, if any, that the council intends to (or is able to) take to secure future policy effectiveness.

The 'traffic light' colour coding that is used to rate policy performance is as follows:

RED: Policy requirements are not being met

AMBER: Policy requirements are on the way to being met

GREEN: Policy requirements are being met

An analysis of Core Strategy policies based on the revised monitoring framework is set out below. The monitoring framework follows the order of the 12 themed chapters and 27 related policies as they appear in the Core Strategy.

SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The Spatial Strategy within the Core Strategy sets how North Lincolnshire will be transformed towards a better future for all. It outlines the overall approach for the provision of new homes, jobs, infrastructure and community facilities up to 2026. The strategy directs development towards the most suitable locations to create sustainable local communities. It also emphasises the importance of fulfilling the area's vision of becoming the north of England's Global Gateway.

Policy CS1 Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire

Policy CS1 sets out the broad framework around which the spatial development strategy for North Lincolnshire will be based. It provides clear priorities for the distribution and location of future development and a distinct direction for moving the area forward and achieving the spatial vision and objectives. The implementation of the strategy will be dependent on working in partnership with a number of key national, regional and local stakeholders.

The following six indicators (1–6) help to assess the success of the Spatial Strategy.

Indicator 1	Number of net additional dwellings per annum by settlement hierarchy.
	Target: Scunthorpe Urban Area 82%, Brigg 7%, Barton upon Humber 6%, Crowle 1.2%, Kirton in Lindsey 1.5%, Winterton 2.3%.

Full results and analysis for Indicator 1 can be found under Policy CS8. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS8.

The number of new dwellings completed in the Scunthorpe Urban Area as a proportion of the total for the Urban Area and Market Towns has decreased from almost 76% in 2012/13 to just over 58% during this reporting period. With regards to the Market Towns, the amount of new dwellings being constructed in Barton upon Humber is more than four times above the Core Strategy target proportion of 6%.

Progress towards Target:

The results for the spatial distribution of net additional dwellings completed for 2013/14 are to a degree in line with the targets set in the Core Strategy and follow the settlement hierarchy. The largest number and proportion of new dwellings were built in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area and Barton upon Humber, and the least in the Market Towns of Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton.

Proportionally most of the results are now unfortunately further away from their targets than during the 2012/ 2013 reporting period. It is envisaged that the proportions of new housing recorded in the Urban Area and Market Towns will start to more accurately reflect the settlement hierarchy and meet the targets set in the Core Strategy when the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD is adopted in 2015 and the allocated sites come forward for development

Indicator 2	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B8)
	Target: Delivering at least 10 hectares of employment land within North Lincolnshire per annum (excluding the South Humber Bank employment site) between 2010 and 2026.

See Appendix 2 Use Classes Order for explanation of employment types

Full results and analysis for Indicator 2 can be found under Policy CS11. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS11.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system supports sustainable economic growth. The NPPF states that planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. To help achieve this, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century.

6,942.50 m² (0.7 ha) of employment land was developed in 2013/14. This result falls significantly short of the target of 10ha per annum and is a reduction on last year's result when 1.18ha of land for employment use was developed.

Progress towards Target:

The target of 10 hectares of employment land developed per annum has not been met during the reporting year, and the total amount of floorspace developed for employment uses has fallen by just over 40% this year from 2012/2013. An improvement towards this target is forecast in the future as the policy becomes more established, aided further by the adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD in 2015.

Indicator 3	Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank
	Target: To deliver the South Humber Bank employment allocation by 2026

Full results and analysis for Indicator 3 can be found under Policy CS12. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS12.

Although there was a nil return for new development at the South Humber Bank during the reporting period the site is currently the largest area of undeveloped land in England adjacent to a deep water estuary and provides significant employment opportunities and serious potential for economic growth.

North Lincolnshire Council granted planning permission for the £450 million Able Logistics Park which will cover 607 hectares of the SHB site, and in December 2013 the Secretary of State for Transport granted a Development Consent Order for the Able Marine Energy Park (AMEP). Associated British Ports lodged petitions against the AMEP development proposals but following consideration the Government's Joint Committee rejected these objections in October 2014 and the scheme now finally has the go ahead. The AMEP will be the largest offshore wind park in Europe and the development will create approximately 4,000 direct jobs (and around 9,000 across the local area). The flagship AMEP project will be a catalyst for more development in the following months and years; development at the SHB will be reported in future Monitoring Reports.

Progress towards Target:

Although there was a nil return for new development at the South Humber Bank during the reporting period the area has significant potential for massive future economic growth and employment opportunities. Now that the AMEP scheme has been given the green light by Central Government it is expected that development will begin here in the next few months and therefore there will be information to report on progress towards this target in future Monitoring Reports.

Indicator 4	Percentage of new residential, employment and retail development within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment area, retail centre and hospital.
	Target: 100% of all new residential, employment and retail development to conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility criteria.

Full results and analysis for Indicator 4 can be found under Policy CS25. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS25.

The data shows a positive result that an average of 99% of the new dwellings built in Scunthorpe and Bottesford and 85% of those built in the Market Towns in 2013/14 were within 30 minutes public transport time of reaching all five categories of services and facilities. Four of the individual categories all positively show that 100% of all new housing completions are located within 30 minutes travel time of the service or facility.

Progress towards Target:

The results encouragingly show that (on average) over 90% of all new housing completed in 2013/14 in Scunthorpe and Bottesford and the Market Towns was built within 30 minutes public transport time of a key service or facility.

Indicator 5	Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding.
	Target: No more than 20% of development within areas at risk of flooding.

Full results and analysis for Indicator 5 can be found under Policy CS19. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS19.

Just over 20% (20.75%) of all residential and commercial development was completed in areas at risk of flooding, only slightly higher than the target of 20%. This is a higher result than 2012/2013, but is still only very slightly over the 20% target, with the proportion of new dwellings built in flood risk areas being almost exactly on target at 20.05%. A flood risk assessment will be required for most development, and consideration should be given to sustainable urban drainage systems and also how the layout and form of development can reduce the overall level of flood risk.

Progress towards Target:

It is reasonable to say that the Indicator target has been met during the reporting year. However, it is expected that the target will not be met in 2014/15 due to the new North Lincolnshire Retail Park opening in Scunthorpe, which is located in a flood risk area and will therefore negatively impact on next year's results. Furthermore, the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan

Document (DPD) is on track to be adopted in 2015 which will allocate land for future residential, commercial and employment development, encouraging further growth in this part of Scunthorpe.

Indicator 6	Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance where active conservation management is being carried out.
	Target: Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been, or is being implemented.

Full results and analysis for Indicator 6 can be found under Policy CS17. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS17.

2013/14 saw positive conservation management being carried out across 74% of local sites (184). This is an increase from 2012/13 which saw positive conservation management being carried out across 65% of local sites. During 2013/14 a review of the evidence of positive management for Local Sites in North Lincolnshire was carried out, focusing primarily on Local Wildlife Sites. Examination of GIS data on Environmental Stewardship Schemes and English Woodland Grant Schemes revealed 12 sites without previous evidence of positive management that can now be recorded as being in positive management. This result compares well to the combined 12 Greater Lincolnshire local authorities, with a collective average of 60% of sites in positive conservation management.

Progress towards Target:

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of local sites of biodiversity importance where positive conservation management is being carried out since last year. During this monitoring period almost three quarters of local sites are now positively managed. After an increase between 2008/09 to 2009/10 the proportion has remained relatively constant between 65% and 75% over the last four years with positive conservation management being undertaken on an average of two thirds of all local sites.

POLICY CS1 SUMMARY:

- The distribution and location of future development is broadly in line with the targets set in the Core Strategy.
- Although the amount of employment land developed during the reporting year has not been met, an improvement towards the target is forecast in the future as the policy becomes more established. Also, when adopted the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD will guide future development in line with the spatial strategy.
- The South Humber Bank has significant potential for future economic growth and employment opportunities with major new schemes in the pipeline.
- Indicator 4 results for the accessibility of new development to key services are positive, with the vast majority of new housing being built within 30 minutes public transport time of reaching all five categories of services and facilities.
- The proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding is encouragingly below the Core Strategy target.
- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of local sites of biodiversity importance where positive conservation management is being carried out since last year. Indeed, North Lincolnshire has above average positive conservation management being carried out when compared with other Greater Lincolnshire local authorities.

Collectively, meeting the requirements of this key policy will significantly help to move the area forward towards achieving the spatial vision and strategic objectives. Encouragingly, all the policy requirements are either met or are on track to being met. Sustainable growth in North Lincolnshire is being achieved in the main and progress towards the development of the SHB and the area becoming the north of England's global gateway is positive.

Policy CS2 Delivering More Sustainable Development

Whilst policy CS1 sets out the principle elements that make up the overall spatial strategy, policy CS2 advises how this will be implemented. This satisfies national planning policy requirements to deliver development in the most appropriate places. Indicator 6 considers the proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been, or is being implemented. Indicator 7 reviews sustainable development in appropriate places by looking at the re-use of previously developed land.

Indicator 6	Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance where active conservation management is being carried out.
	Target: Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been, or is being implemented.

Full results and analysis for Indicator 6 can be found under Policy CS17. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS17.

2013/14 saw positive conservation management being carried out across 74% of local sites (184). This is an increase from 2012/13 which saw positive conservation management being carried out across 65% of local sites. During 2013/14 a review of the evidence of positive management for Local Sites in North Lincolnshire was carried out, focusing primarily on Local Wildlife Sites. Examination of GIS data on Environmental Stewardship Schemes and English Woodland Grant Schemes revealed 12 sites without previous evidence of positive management that can now be recorded as being in positive management. This result compares well to the combined 12 Greater Lincolnshire local authorities, with a collective average of 60% of sites in positive conservation management.

Progress towards Target:

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of local sites of biodiversity importance where positive conservation management is being carried out since last year. During this monitoring period almost three quarters of local sites are now positively managed. After an increase between 2008/09 to 2009/10 the proportion has remained relatively constant between 65% and 75% over the last four years with positive conservation management being undertaken on an average of two thirds of all local sites.

Indicator 7	Development of previously developed land
	Target: 30% of all new development to be completed on previously developed land

The NPPF states that planning should encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.

Table 5.1: Development on previously developed land								
	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Brownfield	329	61	317	60	230	56	224	52
Greenfield	211	39	214	40	184	44	206	48
Total	540	100	531	100	414	100	430	100

Table 5.1 shows that 52% of all new development in 2013/14 occurred on previously developed (brownfield) land. This is a slight decline on the 2012/13 result, but still remains significantly in excess of the target of 30%. Previously developed land within North Lincolnshire is limited, so maintaining this performance in future years will be important as existing large brownfield sites such as land off Staindale Road Scunthorpe, Old School Close in Brigg and Manor Gardens Crowle are now becoming developed.

These results include new build, new build 'other', change of use (in terms of residential development), and commercial completions, but exclude residential conversions. This is because these types of development more accurately reflect the aims of Policy CS7 in encouraging development on previously developed land. If converted dwellings were included it would not adhere to the aims of the policy because a new dwelling is not created on the site; here residential use is already established and it is merely increasing the density of dwellings on the site.

Progress towards Target:

The results show that this indicator is currently exceeding its target, but future work is needed to maintain this performance as existing brownfield sites become redeveloped.

POLICY CS2 SUMMARY:

This policy continues to perform impressively in terms of delivering more sustainable development in North Lincolnshire. The trend for improved local biodiversity has been maintained, and North Lincolnshire remains above average when compared to the other local authorities that comprise Greater Lincolnshire. New development on brownfield land continues to exceed the local target set by a significant margin.

Policy CS3 Development Limits

Development limits for each settlement were set out in the existing North Lincolnshire Local Plan and are a key tool in ensuring that future development occurs in sustainable locations. They also ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development and no uncontrolled expansion of settlements will take place.

The exact extent of future development limits will be defined in the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD. Development limits will be applied to the Scunthorpe Urban Area, the Market Towns and Rural Settlements. They will not be applied to rural settlements in the countryside where development will only be permitted where it is appropriate to the functioning of the countryside.

Indicator 8 examines the success of existing development limits under the Local Plan at restricting inappropriate development in the open countryside.

Indicator 8	Number of planning applications granted outside settlement development limits
	Target: 80% of planning permissions to take place within the development limit

Table 5.2: Number of planning applications granted outside settlement development limits			
	Within Development Limit	Outside Development Limit	Total
Housing Planning Permissions Granted	90	15	105
Commercial Planning Permissions Granted	13	14	27
All Planning Permissions Granted	103	29	132
Percentage of All Planning Permissions Granted	78%	22%	100.0%

During April 2012 to March 2013, over three quarters (78%) of all planning permissions were granted within the development limits. This result does not meet the target of 80%, but it is a positive increase on the result of 74.6% for 2012/2013. Further to this, of all the planning permissions granted for residential development, 85.7% of the housing permitted was granted within development limits.

Progress towards Target:

The target has not been met during the reporting year, and falls just short of the target (by 2%). This represents an increase on the overall total granted within development limits in the previous year. However, when this data is broken down further, looking at the number of individual units granted planning permission the results look more positive, with those within the development limit numbering 404 units representing 94.6% of the total number of units approved.

POLICY CS3 SUMMARY:

When considering the number of planning applications approved in North Lincolnshire, planning permission has not always been granted in the most sustainable locations. However, when the indicator is analysed in more detail in terms of the number of units approved as part of each planning application, it is clear that the target for future development within existing development limits is easily being met and exceeded by a significant margin. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that this policy is performing well.

It may be necessary to slightly re-word Indicator 8 in future Monitoring Reports in order to ensure it provides a more accurate impression of how effective this policy is in terms of steering future development away from unsustainable locations.

RENAISSANCE ACROSS NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The Core Strategy promotes North Lincolnshire's Urban and Rural Renaissance programmes and their aim to transform the area for a better future for all. They will deliver a range of flagship projects that will not only help to support economic growth and improve the environment, but will also enhance the image of the area making North Lincolnshire an attractive place to live, work and invest.

Policy CS4 Creating a Renaissance in North Lincolnshire

Policy CS4 promotes the major transformational projects aimed at delivering area wide renaissance in North Lincolnshire. Indicator 9 examines the progress of the Lincolnshire Lakes project during the period 2013-14.

Indicator 9	Lincolnshire Lakes: the securing of the principles of the Exception Test Strategy; the phasing of development in line with the provision of water infrastructure; and change in areas of biodiversity importance.
	Target: Mitigation measures delivered in accordance with a timetable and Masterplan to be agreed through the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP).
	Outline Water Cycle Strategy for North Lincolnshire Council (October 2010) - and any further updated information - to be applied where relevant to the Lincolnshire Lakes project area together with an appropriate phasing plan for the delivery of development to inform the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP. Change in areas (hectares) of biodiversity habitat sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance- this is not referred to in the text.

The Lincolnshire Lakes project is a key component in the transformation of North Lincolnshire and has the potential to create a major new sustainable waterside neighbourhood for Scunthorpe. The initiative will entail the creation of a number of lakes, quality housing and employment space, plus opportunities for leisure, sport and recreation - all in an ecologically sound environment.

The Core Strategy outlines that the Lincolnshire Lakes will be delivered through an Area Action Plan (AAP) which will set in place the masterplanning principles and policies to ensure successful delivery of the project. The local planning authority has appointed consultants to assist with bringing forward the AAP and discussions are taking place with land owners, statutory consultees and the communities of North Lincolnshire to ensure that the sustainable village concept is delivered. The aim is to meet the requirements of our residents whilst maintaining conformity with the Core Strategy. A public consultation on the 4 options was undertaken in April 2013. The final option for the AAP is currently being finalised and will be subject to a further period of public consultation prior to its submission for examination later this year.

In order to progress from 4 options to the final option the council, in partnership with ATLAS, has undertaken topic based workshops with landowners, council officers, developers and prescribed

bodies (Environment Agency and Highways Agency etc). These meetings have assisted in identifying preferred options for the masterplans, strategic infrastructure, timings, costs and funding availability. For example, these workshops have resulted in a collaborative approach with the Environment Agency that will secure the principles of the Exception Test Strategy. It has also ensured the phasing of the development is in line with the provision of water infrastructure. The final outcome of these workshops will be parameter plans for inclusion within the AAP and for use in determining subsequent planning applications.

In terms of monitoring biodiversity in the Lincolnshire Lakes area, the change in areas of biodiversity habitat is currently monitored across the whole of North Lincolnshire and will be closely monitored as development commences at the Lincolnshire Lakes site. Green infrastructure workshops are being undertaken with the Council's ecologist to ensure that biodiversity habitats are not lost through the AAP. In fact the aim of the project is to secure a net gain in biodiversity habitat through a robust and successful green infrastructure network delivered alongside the blue infrastructure.

The council is continuing to work with John Leggott College and North Lindsey College to increase the amount and diversity of higher education opportunities on offer within North Lincolnshire. Scunthorpe has just been successful in the bid for a University Technical College to be located in the town centre, and this should be open in September 2015. Discussions with the local education authority have also identified that new primary schools will be needed in the Lincolnshire Lakes area (potentially one per village), but that no new secondary school provision was thought necessary at that time.

In addition to ongoing work in Scunthorpe, as part of the Crowle renaissance programme the council has undertaken a major refurbishment/ regeneration of the market place. The work has led to the recent opening of a Lincolnshire Co-op convenience store providing employment and amenity within Crowle. In addition, monthly markets are now an important local event, bringing additional footfall and community vitality to the area.

Progress towards Target:

Positive progress has been made towards creating a renaissance in North Lincolnshire and the council continues to work towards meeting the requirements of the target.

POLICY CS4 SUMMARY:

This policy has performed well in terms of progress towards achieving an area wide renaissance in North Lincolnshire. Positive steps have been made on a number of transformational projects during this monitoring period. However, it is vital that this momentum is maintained throughout the lifetime of the Core Strategy so that the aspirational future vision for the area is delivered.

The targets set out in Indicator 9 may need to be updated in future Monitoring Reports as work on the Lincolnshire Lakes and other transformational projects continues.

DELIVERING QUALITY DESIGN IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Policy CS5 Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire

The Core Strategy states that the design of buildings and spaces plays an important role in everyday life by enhancing the local scene and helping to sustain a sense of local distinctiveness. Therefore, the Core Strategy promotes good design in order to create places and spaces that contribute to sustainable communities. Policy CS5 sets out the key design principles for all new development in North Lincolnshire. Its aim is to ensure that development supports the creation of a high quality built and natural environment which is attractive to residents, investors and visitors.

The NPPF supports the Core Strategy, stating that the Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. It emphasises that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people. It states that it is important to plan positively in order to achieve high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and larger scale development schemes.

Indicator 10 looks at the number of dwellings built to Building for Life 12 principles during 2013/14.

Indicator 10	Annual number of net additional dwellings built to Building for Life 12 principles (using CABE Building for Life 12 criteria)*
	Target: 10% of annual net additional dwellings will be built in developments eligible for Building for Life 12 Diamond status**

**The wording of this indicator has been changed slightly to accommodate an update to the CABE Building for Life vision and accompanying assessment criteria and scoring system (Building for Life 12). However, the essence of Indicator 10 remains the same.*

***The wording of this target has been changed slightly to accommodate an update to the CABE Building for Life vision and accompanying assessment criteria and scoring system (Building for Life 12). However, the impetus of the target for Indicator 10 remains unchanged.*

It is important to plan positively in order to achieve new development that is high quality and inclusive, meeting 'design for all' principles. This approach should include proposals for individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider development schemes. Local and neighbourhood plans should contain robust and comprehensive policies that determine the quality of development that will be expected. Such policies should be based on key objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics.

Local Planning Authorities should consider using design codes where they could help to deliver high quality outcomes. However, design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, materials and access of new development in relation to neighbouring buildings, and the local area more generally. This approach is an important part of planning documents such as the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan and the General Policies DPD.

Building for Life 12 (BfL 12) is the industry standard based on the National Planning Policy Framework and the Government's commitment to build more, better homes. A 2012 update of the former Building for Life initiative launched in 2008, it promotes well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. It encourages LPAs to assess the quality of developments against 12 criteria which reflect the Building for Life Partnership's vision of what new housing developments should be - attractive, functional and sustainable places. These 12 criteria and accompanying recommendations concentrate on achieving quality urban design for new residential developments which can be incorporated in local design policy or codes. They cover design aspects including meeting local housing requirements, working with the site and its context, creating well defined streets and spaces, streets for all, connections and public and private spaces. The performance of a development against each BfL 12 principle is assessed using a traffic light system:

- **'Red' - This aspect of the proposal should be reconsidered and changed;**
- **'Amber' - Either the characteristics of the scheme make full compliance with one of the BfL 12 principles impossible; Or**
- **'Amber' - further consideration is required to improve the design; and**
- **'Green' - This aspect of the proposal has fully complied with the requirements of the appropriate BfL 12 principle.**

Residential development schemes that secure 12 greens are eligible for Building for Life 12 Diamond status.

During 2014/15 no BfL 12 assessments were carried out on residential development proposals or completed developments. The updated BfL 12 vision and assessment framework has not been presented to and considered by North Lincolnshire Council's Planning Committee and Full Council, and therefore is yet to form part of adopted design policy. However, the Building for Life 12 vision and design principles are somewhat reflected in North Lincolnshire's Core Strategy policy CS5, which aims to deliver quality design contributing to sustainable communities.

Two BfL assessments (2008 version) of proposed schemes were undertaken in 2011/12, both of which failed to meet the minimum score of 14/20. No developments qualifying for an assessment were built during this period. In 2010/11 three assessments were carried out on completed schemes but each scored poorly. Whilst there was a commitment made in 2009 to attain a rating of at least 14/20 in accordance with the agreed policy, no major housing scheme in North Lincolnshire achieved this rating.

Progress towards Target:

The requirements of the indicator were not met during the reporting year. Although Core Strategy policy CS5 generally reflects the same design principles as BfL 12, the revised Building for Life 12 principles and framework for assessing major housing developments need to be presented to the Council's Planning Committee and recognised and adopted as part of the development management deliberation process. This would result in more proposals for residential development and completed housing schemes being officially assessed against the Building for Life 12 criteria, leading to an increased chance of some new housing being built in developments eligible for Building for Life 12 Diamond status.

POLICY CS5 SUMMARY:

This policy has unfortunately failed in its aim to contribute to the delivery of high quality design in North Lincolnshire during this reporting period. However, this is not due to the fact that new housing built in North Lincolnshire failed to meet the standards set out in the BfL 12 vision. The reason is that no assessments of development proposals or completed schemes were carried out in accordance with the BfL 12 criteria.

Why the policy has not been effective:

- Due to the state of the economy over the last few years design factors have failed to be a priority development consideration, especially in North Lincolnshire where house prices have been historically low and continue to fluctuate.

Steps that the council intends to take to make the policy effective:

- The council needs to facilitate an increase in the number of development proposals and completed schemes that are assessed through Building for Life 12, combined with encouraging and enabling an increase in greens attained against the BfL 12 criteria. This revised approach should be presented to the council's Planning Committee and adopted as part of the Development Management decision-making process. External influences will always play a role in the implementation of the policy. However, a balance needs to be achieved between promoting new residential development - a key target for the council - and a wider incorporation of desirable design principles.
- For example, the introduction of a design-related Supplementary Planning Document would provide guidance and certainty across North Lincolnshire, and set out positive aims for improving residential design. The adoption of an SPD on design would also enable the council to be proactive in discussions with developers, rather than being reactive to development proposals.
- The policy may also be more effective if an officer was appointed responsibility for assessing eligible development proposals and completed housing schemes. This may help to ensure that BfL 12 assessments are actually carried out and provide a more reliable measure for Indicator 10 and the actual performance of policy CS5.
- A change in the development culture is needed to ensure that new dwellings can be delivered whilst still incorporating good design principles, to create places and spaces that contribute to sustainable communities. Indeed, research suggests that good design can add value to development proposals of at least 5% in relation to house prices and commercial rents.

Policy CS6 Historic Environment

The LDF recognises the need to protect and enhance the area's built heritage assets for the enjoyment of local people, and to create a positive recognisable identity in order to promote the image of the area to investors and tourists. The aim of Policy CS6 is to ensure that North Lincolnshire's important sites and areas of historic and built heritage value are protected, conserved and enhanced for future generations to enjoy by protecting it from harmful change and allowing the sympathetic adaptation and re-use of buildings.

The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out in their local plan a positive strategy for the conservation and continued enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- **the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;**
- **the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;**
- **the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and**
- **opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.**

Indicators 11 and 12 assess the extent to which the Core Strategy is performing in terms of addressing heritage assets at risk and the preservation of historic areas and buildings.

Indicator 11	Number of Heritage Assets on the Heritage at Risk Register
	Target: Annual reduction in the number of assets on the register

This monitoring was undertaken by interrogating the Heritage at Risk Register on the English Heritage website.

Table 5.3: Types of Sites on Heritage at Risk Register					
	Buildings and structures	Place of worship	Archaeology	Conservation Areas	Total
2009	2	0	14	8	24
2010	2	0	14	1	17
2011	2	3	14	2	21
2012	2	2	13	2	19
2013	2	1	13	2	18

Table 5.3 shows that for 2013 there has been a further overall decrease in the number of sites on the register, after a slight increase in 2011.

This decrease has occurred due to English Heritage removing one Place of Worship from the list. The number of buildings and structures and archaeological sites categorised as at risk by English Heritage has remained generally stable throughout the last five years.

The Heritage at Risk registers can be further interrogated to ascertain the state of each asset, and for 2013 the status was as follows:

- **Buildings and structures: 1 Fair and 1 Very Bad**
- **Place of worship: 1 Fair**
- **Archaeology: 12 Declining and 1 Stable**
- **Conservation Areas: 1 Improving and 1 Deteriorating**

It is positive to see that despite English Heritage now including Grade II Listed Buildings and structures in the register (in addition to Grade I and II* buildings and structures as was previously), there has not been a significant increase in buildings and structures considered to be at risk.

It should be noted that it is difficult for the council alone to reduce the number of Heritage Assets at Risk as it relies on, for example, site owners and other heritage bodies to work jointly to improve the status of such sites. Also, the increase observed in the number of sites being deemed at risk in previous years could, in part, be due to the council and English Heritage being more vigilant.

Progress towards Target:

It is positive to see a decrease in the number of North Lincolnshire sites included on the register, despite the difficulty for the council on its own to reduce the number of Heritage Assets at Risk.

Indicator 12	Number of Planning Applications Granted Contrary to English Heritage objections
	Target: No more than 10% of planning applications granted permission despite sustained objection from English Heritage. No planning applications granted subject to sustained objection from English Heritage due to impacts on the historic environment.

The NPPF requires that local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset), taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should then take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

There has been just one planning permission granted during the reporting period despite sustained objections from English Heritage. The approved proposal is for a major commercial and industrial port development on the South Humber Bank. English Heritage maintained their recommendation for refusal throughout the various stages of the planning application process citing concerns about the quality of the supporting document evidence and the adverse impact of the proposal on the

settings of statutory designated scheduled ancient monuments. During the application process North Lincolnshire Local Planning Authority received supplementary information on landscape and heritage asset issues in the form of a conservation management plan revision. This was forwarded onto English Heritage and a site visit and further discussions took place. However, English Heritage continued to object to the development proposal. Planning permission for this major scheme was granted despite these objections, but planning conditions were attached to ensure that associated landscaping schemes pay particular attention to any potentially adverse impact of new planting upon the settings of the affected heritage assets.

Progress towards Target:

Despite this single case of a planning application being granted contrary to English Heritage objections, this is a sub-regionally significant and unique proposal. Overall, the Core Strategy target is being met during this reporting period.

POLICY CS6 SUMMARY:

It is encouraging to see a decrease in the number of sites on the at risk register and that only one planning permission was granted during the reporting period in spite of English Heritage objections.

Whilst it is difficult for the council on its own to reduce the number of Heritage Assets at Risk, more work will need to be undertaken collectively with the council, site owners and other heritage bodies in order to ensure that North Lincolnshire's built heritage assets are effectively safeguarded, managed, improved and enhanced.

DELIVERING BETTER HOMES IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The Core Strategy recognises that everyone has the right to a safe, decent and affordable home which meets their needs, in a community where they want to live. This is at the heart of delivering the spatial vision for North Lincolnshire. Housing is the most extensive land use and, due to its relationship with jobs, services and transport networks, is a key element in helping to achieve sustainable communities.

The NPPF states that to significantly boost the supply of housing local planning authorities should:

- **use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;**
- **identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;**
- **identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;**
- **for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and**
- **set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.**

Policy CS1 sets the broad framework for spatial development in North Lincolnshire, and Indicator 1 relates to targeted housing development across North Lincolnshire based on the settlement hierarchy. Not every settlement can sustainably accommodate additional development, and the settlement hierarchy has been based on the role and function of each settlement. It considers local provision of services and facilities thereby identifying those where most development should take place and others where development should be limited. The overall intention of this is to create sustainable communities that reflect local needs.

Collectively, meeting the requirements of this key policy will significantly help to move the area forward towards achieving the spatial vision and strategic objectives. Encouragingly, all the policy requirements are either met or are on track to being met. Sustainable growth in North Lincolnshire is being achieved in the main and progress towards the development of the SHB and the area becoming the north of England's global gateway is positive.

Policy CS7 Overall Housing Provision

Policy CS7 sets out the overall level of housing provision that will be required to meet North Lincolnshire's needs until 2026, and ensure that an appropriate range and mix of housing is provided to meet the needs of the existing and future population. It is a key requirement to deliver development on previously developed land to contribute to achieving the local brownfield target.

The following indicators 7, 13, 14 and 15 assess the performance of this policy in relation to development on previously developed (brownfield) land, the supply of housing sites and housing density.

Indicator 7	Development of previously developed land
	Target: 30% of all new development to be completed on previously developed land

Full results and analysis for Indicator 7 can be found in CS2. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis detailed in CS2.

52% of all new development in 2013/14 occurred on previously developed (brownfield) land. This is a slight decline on the 2012/13 result, but still remains significantly in excess of the target of 30%. Previously developed land within North Lincolnshire is limited, so maintaining this performance in future years will be important as existing large brownfield sites such as land off Staindale Road Scunthorpe, Old School Close in Brigg and Manor Gardens Crowle are now becoming developed.

Progress towards Target:

The results show that this indicator is currently exceeding its target, but future work is needed to maintain this performance as existing brownfield sites become redeveloped.

Indicator 13	Ensure a 5-year supply of deliverable sites
	Target: North Lincolnshire Council will consistently have a five year supply of deliverable sites throughout the plan period

The NPPF requires North Lincolnshire Council to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against identified housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. North Lincolnshire's Core Strategy sets a requirement of 883 dwellings per year for North Lincolnshire (as explained later in the Housing Delivery section) which equates to 4,415 dwellings over the subsequent 5 years. Taking into consideration the additional 5% buffer provision, North Lincolnshire's total housing requirement for this period is 4,636 dwellings.

The majority of housing units completed over the next few years will come from sites identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) in the medium to long term.

In 2014 the council published its first Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement to demonstrate whether North Lincolnshire has a five year supply of deliverable housing sites for the period April 2014 to March 2019. If this target is proved to be unachievable, it will explain how the council will address and overcome any shortfall in land supply.

The council's Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement demonstrates that North Lincolnshire currently has a five year supply of housing land, which includes existing commitments and vacant sites available within the development limits of the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area and the Market Towns. It complements the SHLAA, which details housing sites that are either allocated in the Local Plan (with or without planning permission) or that have planning permission for ten or more dwellings. Sites with planning permission are more likely to be developed during the next five

years. This evidence will be considered in more detail in the 2015 Monitoring Report which covers the period April 2014 to March 2015.

Housing Trajectory

Housing trajectories are used to illustrate past and estimate future housing delivery performance. Over the life-span of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (now revoked) and the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy they show past rates of house building and estimate future net housing completions. As a result, any potential shortfall or over-provision of housing units over the specified period will be exposed, presenting local planning authorities with the opportunity to review current housing policies to address any forecast inconsistencies. Housing trajectories are an essential part of the housing implementation strategy in terms of managing delivery. They should be used as an active monitoring mechanism by showing past performance and providing an estimate of future performance. Trajectories are also useful in reflecting the outcome of discussions with stakeholders and in demonstrating how the LDF will deliver policies relating to housing provision.

North Lincolnshire's housing trajectory covers the Core Strategy period 2010 to 2026. All projections are based on past trends and educated estimates of future performance on housing delivery, taking sites identified in the SHLAA, the requirements of the five year housing land supply and forthcoming LDF documents into account. This MR records details of actual completions and the trajectory forecasts the numbers of expected completions. These figures will be amended in next year's MR in line with new evidence from the latest annual housing completion totals, the updated SHLAA, emerging DPDs and the updated Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement.

It is forecast that future housing targets will be met following the adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD and boosted by the delivery of the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP. Signs are encouraging that both the national and local housing markets alongside the construction industry may now be emerging from the economic downturn.

A detailed breakdown of North Lincolnshire's past and expected future performance in terms of housing delivery is demonstrated in housing trajectory Graph 5.1 below, illustrating the situation as at April 2014:

Graph 5.1 North Lincolnshire Housing Trajectory

Progress towards Target:

The Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement demonstrates that North Lincolnshire currently has a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites.

379 dwellings (net) were completed during 2013/14, which bucks the trend in decline set over the previous three years. Although the increase is slight and does not take the completion rate above that recorded in 2011/12, it is encouraging nonetheless. The annual housing target has not been achieved in the past 3 years, this is due to the subdued economic climate, which has hampered local investment in housing development, and also reflects nationally stagnant house building rates. Also, the delay in the Able UK Marine Energy Park development at the South Humber Gateway due to the delays in the Government's off-shore wind development programme has had an impact. However, the council are working with national and local house builders to ensure that delivery rates are achieved in the next five years to deliver the North Lincolnshire housing requirement identified in

the Core Strategy. The council have recently granted outline planning permission to deliver 3000 homes within the Lincolnshire Lakes area and have confirmation from the developer that work will start Autumn 2015.

The council's Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD is currently under examination and is expected to be adopted late Summer 2015. This document will identify future housing and employment land to meet the North Lincolnshire housing requirements. With the adoption of the Housing and Employment DPD closely followed by the Lincolnshire Lakes AAP in 2015, we can expect housing delivery rates in North Lincolnshire to increase year on year as sites are allocated for housing and come forward for development.

Indicator 14	Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 35 dwellings per hectare (dph); between 35 and 45 dwellings per hectare; above 45 dwellings per hectare.
	Target: The NPPF allows Local Planning Authorities to establish their own approach to housing density. Therefore, Indicator 14 requires all new dwellings to be completed at a minimum of 35 dwellings per hectare.

The Core Strategy target followed the housing density requirements set out in PPS3, which has subsequently been replaced by NPPF guidance. The NPPF states that, to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances. Indeed, the Core Strategy evidence base set the housing density requirements that are currently being used. Policy CS7 states that at least the following net density ranges should be achieved within a residential development site:

- **Scunthorpe Town Centre: 45-70dph**
- **Scunthorpe and Market Towns: 40-45dph**
- **Rural settlements: 30-35dph**

Table 5.4 below illustrates the densities that new housing developments are being constructed at and compares these with results from the last couple of years.

Table 5.4: Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 35 dwellings per hectare; between 35 and 45 dwellings per hectare; and above 45 dwellings per hectare								
Dwellings per hectare	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Less than 35 (Low)	192	37.0	223	47.8	170	55.2	157	42.5
Between 35 and 45 (Medium)	107	20.6	75	16.1	78	25.3	71	19.2
Above 45 (High)	220	42.4	168	36.1	60	19.5	141	38.2
Total	519	100.0	466	100.0	308	100.0	369	100.0

NB: results include new build and new build 'other' housing categories only

The results show that the majority of dwellings completed during this MR period (42.5%) were built at a low density (less than 35 dwellings per hectare). However, over half (57.4%) were built at a medium or high density (35 dwellings per hectare and above). Of these, two thirds (66.5%) were developed at a high density of over 45 dwellings per hectare.

The overall result is encouraging when compared to that recorded last year. The proportion of dwellings built at medium and high densities during this monitoring period is substantially up on the 44.8% outcome in 2012/13. Although this year's 57.4% result is still below the 63% achieved in 2010/2011 it is important to note that at this time the housing density objectives were slightly different, with dwellings built at 30 per hectare and above being considered to be medium to high density. This will have influenced the result for 2010/11 and made the proportion higher. The density parameters were changed in 2011/12 to be in line with those set out in the Core Strategy.

Progress towards Target:

Positive progress has been made during this reporting period with the majority of housing completions (57.4%) being built above the density target of a minimum of 35 dph. This is in part due to ample completions being recorded on various major housing sites in Scunthorpe and Barton, which are being constructed at higher densities by virtue of their location. Furthermore, there are fewer completions being recorded now that were granted planning permission in the past when density targets either were not in place or the threshold was lower.

As anticipated, the proportion of dwellings constructed at medium and high densities has increased as Policy CS7 has started to influence development densities. The Core Strategy is also influencing this positive trend by focussing larger scale residential development in the Scunthorpe Urban Area and the Market Towns. It is expected that over the next few years further progress will be made towards meeting this target with the adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD. This document will help to steer more major housing development to sites in the Scunthorpe Urban Area and the Market Towns and sets site specific density policies.

Indicator 15	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land
	Target: 30% of all new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

One of the NPPF's 12 core land use principles that should underpin plan-making and decision-taking is that planning should encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.

The results described for this indicator include additional dwellings from new build, changes of use and other new build development but exclude any gains from housing conversions. This is because it more accurately reflects the aims of Policy CS7 in encouraging development on previously developed land. If converted dwellings were included it would not accurately reflect the aims of the policy

because this does not create a new dwelling use on the site, in this case residential use is already established and development is merely increasing the density of dwellings on the site.

Whilst North Lincolnshire has repeatedly achieved a high level of development on previously developed land, it is a predominantly rural area and in the future brownfield redevelopment opportunities may be limited when compared to those in metropolitan and urban/city authorities.

Table 5.5: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Brownfield	60%	57%	48%	51%
Greenfield	40%	43%	52%	49%

Table 5.5 demonstrates an increase from 48% in 2012/13 to 51% in 2013/14 on previously developed (brownfield) land. This is a three percentage point increase when compared to the result in 2012/13 and a six percentage point decrease on 2011-12. Housing development in North Lincolnshire is still significantly exceeding its target of 30% on brownfield land by 21 percentage points. The majority (41%) of development on previously developed land during the monitoring period 2013/14 took place in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area, mainly resulting from the large developments at Lakeside (Phase 1) and land off Staindale Road. This was closely followed by brownfield development in the Market Towns of Barton, Brigg, Crowle and Epworth.

Any potential future increase may be delayed as future LDF policies based on sustainable development principles (such as prioritising development on previously developed land) filter through and influence decisions on future housing land allocations and planning applications. Furthermore, production of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD presents the opportunity to reconsider outstanding housing allocations on greenfield sites and whether to reallocate any surplus brownfield employment land allocations for residential use.

Progress towards Target:

The requirements of the indicator were exceeded during the reporting year. However, work needs to continue on maintaining this performance as recent developments have utilised the larger available brownfield sites and predominantly rural North Lincolnshire has a limited land supply for future brownfield development.

POLICY CS7 SUMMARY:

This policy continues to perform impressively in terms of delivering sustainable housing development to meet North Lincolnshire's needs.

Whilst the amount of brownfield land being developed for new and converted housing is encouraging, continued effort is needed to maintain this performance.

During the reporting period the Five Year Land Supply Statement confirmed that North Lincolnshire has a five year supply of deliverable housing sites. However, it is noted that in recent years it has been difficult to meet the local annual housing target. The forthcoming adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD and Lincolnshire Lakes AAP should help to satisfy both the national requirement to demonstrate a five year housing supply and the local housing target in future years.

Although the slim majority of housing completions were built at a low density, overall it is fair to conclude that performance in terms of density is satisfactory with the clear prospect that future housing development will be constructed at higher densities.

Indeed, the adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan will contribute considerably to the future successful performance of this policy and assist in prioritising the most sustainable development sites throughout North Lincolnshire.

Policy CS8 Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites

The purpose of this policy is to set out the spatial distribution of housing for North Lincolnshire to direct development to the most sustainable locations. The majority of new housing will be located within the Scunthorpe urban area, reflecting its sub-regional role and also to support the urban renaissance planned for the town. The subsequent preferred locations for new housing development are the area's Market Towns followed by the rural settlements.

Indicator 1 helps to assess the success of CS8 by highlighting the number of net additional dwellings completed per year by settlement hierarchy.

Indicator 1	Number of net additional dwellings per year by settlement hierarchy
	Target: Scunthorpe Urban Area 82%, Brigg 7%, Barton upon Humber 6%, Crowle 1.2%, Kirton in Lindsey 1.5%, Winterton 2.3%

Table 5.6: Number of net additional dwellings per year by settlement hierarchy						
	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
Settlement	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area (Target: 82%)	231	67.74%	136	75.56%	169	58.48%
Barton (Target: 6%)	61	17.89%	47	26.11%	75	25.95%
Brigg/Scawby Brook (Target: 7%)	16	4.69%	12	6.67%	14	4.84%
Crowle (Target: 1.2%)	6	1.76%	7	3.89%	23	7.96%
Kirton Lindsey (Target: 1.5%)	25	7.33%	5	2.78%	3	1.04%
Winterton (Target: 2.3%)	2	0.59%	-27	-15.00%	5	1.73%
Total for Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area and Market Towns (excluding Epworth)	341	100%	180	100%	289	100%

Table 5.6 shows the proportion of new dwellings being completed in the Urban Area and Market Towns. The proportion of new dwellings completed in the Scunthorpe Urban Area has fallen from three quarters of the total (76%) in 2012/13 to 58% during the reporting period, a noticeable dip in performance which had until now been increasing year on year since 2010/ 2011. Whilst this decrease is slightly discouraging, proportionally the greatest amount of housing has still been

developed here, in line with the requirements of the settlement hierarchy. It is therefore reasonable to say that in this respect the target has been met, although there will need to be a considerable increase in the amount of new housing built in Scunthorpe and Bottesford compared to the other Market Towns during 2014/ 2015 to bring the final result close to the actual target of 82%. The reduced result this year is largely due to the continued high proportion of dwellings being built in the Market Towns, especially Barton upon Humber and Crowle.

As Core Strategy policies become established and replace the previous North Lincolnshire Local Plan it is anticipated that the distribution targets will be met. This will be strongly supported by the adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, which has the settlement hierarchy at the heart of its approach to development land distribution. Given this year's downturn, it will be interesting to see if the proportion increases and approaches the target in 2014/15. If the target is met in the near future this will see approximately four out of every five new dwellings being completed in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area - the most sustainable settlement in North Lincolnshire.

With regards to the Market Towns, the amount of new dwellings being constructed in Barton upon Humber (26%) is more than four times above the Core Strategy target proportion of 6% for the second consecutive year. The comparatively high level of housing completions here has skewed the results and in part led to the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area being further away from achieving its target. Of the new housing in Barton, most were built on two large housing development sites- land off Tofts Road (Fox's Fold) and land at Falkland Way. It is anticipated that as these sites near completion in the future, the level of house building in Barton will fall to a level closer to the percentage target.

Crowle has seen more than double the proportion of new houses completed, compared to last year, resulting in 8% of new housing being built there. Proportionally the amount of completions during this reporting period exceeded the target for Crowle by 6.76 percentage points. This result is skewed due to 16 new apartments being built by North Lincolnshire Homes at Manor Gardens. Although an existing older persons housing scheme consisting of 16 units was demolished to make way for this new development, this accommodation was a residential care home. Therefore the 16 demolished units were not counted in terms of calculating net housing completions meaning that the total number (and thus proportion) of new houses in Crowle has been uncharacteristically high during this period. It is expected that this target will be met in 2014/ 2015 when accordingly the overall number of dwellings built in Crowle falls.

All but one of the new dwellings in Brigg this year was the result of new build properties constructed on the site of the old primary school off Glebe Road. The proportional target for housing development in Brigg is set at 7% and although in numerical terms more housing units have been built this year compared to last year the target has not been reached, with only 4.8% of all new housing completed in Brigg. This is in the main due to the unexpectedly high number of housing completions recorded in Barton and Crowle. When the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD is adopted in 2015 and new allocated sites for housing come forward then the proportion of new dwellings built in Brigg will increase accordingly.

This monitoring period has seen the proportion of new housing built in Winterton move the closest to the target during this last three years. If the number of completions in Barton and Crowle had not

been unusually high then it is very likely that Winterton would have achieved its target. It is expected that in future years the target for housing completions here will be comfortably met as building rates recorded this year in Barton and Crowle should be considered as a short term or unusual occurrence.

Similarly, the number of completions in Kirton in Lindsey has fallen over the last three years to a level which is now close to the target set. Without the unusually high number of completions in Crowle during this period it is very likely that the target for Kirton in Lindsey would have been met.

Progress towards Target:

The results for the spatial distribution of net additional dwellings completed for 2013/14 are to a degree in line with the targets set in the Core Strategy and follow the settlement hierarchy. The largest number and proportion of new dwellings were built in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area and Barton upon Humber, and the least in the Market Towns of Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton. The exceptions to this were the unusually high numbers of new houses completed in Crowle and the relatively low numbers built in Brigg. In terms of numbers, housing completions in the Urban Area and all Market Towns (except Kirton in Lindsey) have increased this reporting period.

Proportionally most of the results are now unfortunately further away from their targets than during the 2012/ 2013 reporting period. Only the net additional dwellings recorded in Winterton and Kirton in Lindsey have moved closer towards their targets. It is envisaged that the proportions of new housing recorded in the Urban Area and Market Towns will start to more accurately reflect the settlement hierarchy and meet the targets set in the Core Strategy when the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD is adopted and the allocated sites come forward for development.

POLICY CS8 SUMMARY:

Whilst this year's results are encouraging, as Core Strategy policies become more established in development management decisions and replace the previous Local Plan, it is forecast that the proportional targets will be met in the near future. This will be enhanced further when the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD is adopted. In general terms it is fair to conclude that Policy CS8 is successfully achieving its aims, and is directing housing development to the most sustainable locations.

HOUSING DELIVERY

Regulation 34(3) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 states that LDFs must include information about performance on housing provision (considering, in particular, net additional dwellings, past development rates and anticipated future numbers) and link this to housing policy.

Work on North Lincolnshire's LDF continues, and the adopted Core Strategy has replaced the housing targets set in the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (May 2008).

Plan Period and Housing Targets

Table 5.7: Plan Period and Housing Targets			
Start of Plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing required	Source of Plan target
2010	2026	13,596	North Lincolnshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document (June 2011)

Table 5.7 shows the number of dwellings required to meet the Core Strategy housing target between 2010 and 2026. Potential sources of housing supply are also incorporated and contribute to the overall projection that 13,596 new dwellings are expected to be completed in North Lincolnshire between 2010 and 2026.

It is important to note that although the Core Strategy determines that the future house building target should be set at 754 dwellings per annum, this figure is subject to change and is dependent upon the outcome of the annual Housing Trajectory. Consequently, the Core Strategy target of 754 dwellings per year is based on the Housing Trajectory in the 2010 AMR, and since then there have been 1,561 dwellings completed in North Lincolnshire. These completions are taken into account as part of the updated Housing Trajectory featured in this Monitoring Report, resulting in a revised local house building target of 883 dwellings per annum.

Table 5.8: Net Additional Dwellings					
Year	Indicator a	Indicator b	Indicator c		Indicator d
			a) Net additions	b) Target	
02/03	545				
03/04	569				
04/05	551				
05/06	1160				
06/07	688				
07/08	480				
08/09	337				
09/10	302				
10/11	457				
11/12	399				
12/13	326				

Table 5.8: Net Additional Dwellings					
13/14 Reporting Year		379			
14/15 Current Year (1)			533	883	533
15/16 (2)			1260	883	1260
16/17 (3)			1146	883	1146
17/18 (4)			1088	883	1088
18/19 (5)			1037	883	1037
19/20			1011		1011
20/21			993		993
21/22			982		982
22/23			1055		1055
23/24			1019		1019
24/25			1075		1075
25/26			1030		1030

Table 5.8 Indicator a and Table 5.8 Indicator b - Net additional dwellings in previous years and for the reporting year

Indicators a) and b) in Table 5.8 (above) illustrate the number of dwellings built in the previous eleven-year period, and new dwellings completed during the current MR 2013/14 period. Gains and losses from other sources (conversions, changes of use and demolitions) are taken into account and are applied to the total number of completions to calculate the net additional dwellings figure for each year.

During this MR period the number of net additional dwellings completed in North Lincolnshire was 379, a 16% increase from the total completed last year. This total is below the annual target of 883 dwellings due to current national economic issues and a general slowdown in construction rates on larger housing developments locally. Despite this drop in the number of completions, there has been significant progress made during this period on housing sites in Scunthorpe (Lakeside Phase II and land off Staindale Road), Barton upon Humber (Fox's Fold and Falkland Way) and Brigg (Old School Close). As national economic circumstances improve, the region emerges from the downturn and major new development is stimulated in line with the Core Strategy and the emerging Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, there will be an increase in the scale of new housing development taking place in North Lincolnshire.

The large majority (369 or 87%) of the new dwellings completed during this MR period were new build properties and only a very small number (56 or 13%) occurred as a result of conversions and/or changes of use. There were 46 dwellings lost due to demolition this year compared to 61 last year, a 25% decrease. More than half of the dwellings demolished in 13/14 were located in Wrawby. 25 sheltered accommodation flats were demolished as part of the North Lincolnshire Homes redevelopment on Vicarage Avenue. A further 7 dwellings were demolished in Scunthorpe as part of the site clearance for the North Lincolnshire Retail Park and a new development on Old Crosby. Over three quarters of the dwellings demolished during this period were in the Rural Settlements (37), however 68% of those were demolished in Wrawby, as previously referred to.

Table 5.8 Indicator c and Table 5.8 Indicator d Net additional dwellings in future years and managed delivery target From April 2013

Table 5.8 Indicator c a) illustrates the number of net additional dwellings projected to be completed up to the end of the Core Strategy plan period in 2026. The number of units necessary to meet the outstanding housing requirement stated in the Core Strategy is also taken into account here.

Furthermore, potential sources of housing supply are incorporated to produce the final figure of 13,596 dwellings expected to be completed in North Lincolnshire during the Core Strategy period. Other sources of housing include:

- Outstanding planning permissions;
- Adopted allocations in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan without planning permission; and
- Other sites identified in the council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

North Lincolnshire Council expects to deliver another 12,229 dwellings from the current year to 2026, though prevailing economic conditions and the stagnant housing market present challenges to meeting annual targets. However, when the economy and housing market pick up again then any deficit may be reconciled, especially when work commences on major housing sites such as those allocated in the emerging Housing and Employment Site Allocations DPD.

The development of windfall sites continues to make a consistent contribution to housing supply in North Lincolnshire. Over half (58%) of all new build dwellings were completed on windfall sites during this reporting period. This is a 21% increase in the number of dwellings built on windfall sites compared to last year

Table 5.8 Indicator c b) shows the annual target for housing completions: 883 new dwellings per year up to March 2018 (determined as explained previously).

This table shows that the forecast number of net additional dwellings is anticipated to meet North Lincolnshire's overall housing requirement across the Core Strategy plan period. However, over the next few years the annual housing requirement for North Lincolnshire is unlikely to be met. This reduction in the housing development rate locally reflects national trends with the house building industry being significantly affected by the onset of the global recession and the subsequently slow recovery of the national economy.

Comparing the number of new dwellings expected to be completed each year with the corresponding area of land expected to be developed, it is evident that dwellings will generally be built at medium to high densities in the near future. This is mainly due to the overall completion of existing low-density developments, construction of major new housing sites in Scunthorpe (that should be built at over 40 dwellings per hectare), and national and local policies beginning to take effect which encourage higher density development in urban areas. However, as North Lincolnshire is predominantly rural in nature, there is a limit on the extent to which the proportion of dwellings built at higher densities can increase.

Policy CS9 Affordable Housing

The Core Strategy commits North Lincolnshire Council to providing high quality affordable homes for people who are unable to access or afford market housing. The planning system is one of a number of mechanisms the local authority and its partners will use to increase the supply of good quality, affordable homes.

Affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.

One of the NPPF's core planning principles states that planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals such as land prices and housing affordability. They should also set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of both the residential and business communities.

In rural areas, whilst exercising the duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, local planning authorities should be responsive to local circumstances. They should plan housing development to reflect local needs particularly in terms of affordable housing and including through the delivery of rural exception sites, where appropriate. Local planning authorities should in particular consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.

Indicators 16 and 17 outline the number of new affordable homes being delivered in the area. Once the policy is established these outcomes will demonstrate the effectiveness or otherwise of the policy itself.

Indicator 16	Annual number of affordable homes delivered within North Lincolnshire
	Target: 2008-09 – 70 units, 2009-10 – 149 units, 2010-11 – 225 units

The Council works with a range of partners including developers, landowners and Registered Housing Providers to enable the delivery of affordable homes to meet identified local housing needs. Delivery through the planning system via Section 106 agreements or planning obligations is a key contributor to the delivery of affordable housing. Other mechanisms include schemes funded directly by the Homes and Communities Agency, First Buy equity share products and the return of empty properties to use as affordable housing.

Table 5.9 sets out the number of affordable units delivered over the last five years. In terms of total combined completion figures 2013/14 saw above average results. This was partly due to the increase in affordable units being delivered through S106/ planning obligations alongside a large increase in housing delivery through other mechanisms. In the five years since 2009 a total of 524 affordable dwellings have been delivered at an average of 104 dwellings per year.

Table 5.9: Number of affordable homes delivered within North Lincolnshire			
Year	Delivery through Section 106 or planning obligations	Delivery through other mechanism	Total
2013/2014	24	112	136
2012/2013	14	40	54
2011/2012	52	87	139
2010/2011	0	87	87
2009/2010	4	104	108

In terms of delivery directly influenced by planning policy through Section 106 or planning obligations, 2013-14 saw an increase (71%) on the previous year, with 24 completions compared to 14. This result exceeds the average of 18.8 over the five year period and is a reasonable result considering 2011-12 was a particularly successful year.

This is a direct result of work to improve planning policy together with the evidence on which it is based and its application. As a result of the Core Strategy adoption this element of housing delivery has the potential to continue to strengthen, although it will be affected by the performance of the housing market as a whole.

Progress towards Target:

The year 2013-14 saw a positive result in comparison with 2012/13. The planning specific results exceeded the average for the previous five years and the outlook for future years is good based on future secured funding for affordable schemes as well as the slow recovery of the economy.

Indicator 17	Number of rural exception sites completed
	Target: The number of Rural Exception dwellings completed in the settlements with an identified affordable housing need.

Indicator 17 specifically measures the number of new affordable homes delivered through the rural exception site element of policy CS9. Planning permission may be granted for the release of small rural exception sites within or adjacent to development limits, or within rural settlements for the development of housing to meet identified local housing needs. Rural exception sites are a key element of the NPPF and our Local Development Framework will enable local people to reside in the rural area to which they have a local connection. This could be for work, family or education purposes.

The targets for Indicator 17 need to be agreed and will be based upon evidence contained within the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Unfortunately there were no dwellings completed on rural exception sites in 2013/14. However, the recent recession and the subsequent slow-down in house building rates may play a large part in the reason for this.

Progress towards Target:

The inclusion of the Rural Exception sites element of policy CS9 demonstrates the council's continued commitment towards delivering rural affordable homes for local people in need.

POLICY CS9 SUMMARY:

The year 2013-14 saw a more positive result in comparison with 2012/13. The planning specific results exceeded the average for the previous five years. For the second successive year there has been the completion of no new Rural Exception dwellings. However, with the slow recovery of the economy the outlook for future years is good.

The council will strive to maintain its positive performance in order to address the housing needs of local communities. Targets will be reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate and challenging.

Policy CS10 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites

Core Strategy Policy CS10 aims to provide sites in appropriate locations to help prevent the social exclusion of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and prevent future conflicts with settled communities. The National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2013) sets out the Government's planning policy approach and should be read in conjunction with the NPPF, as appropriate. A consultation is currently being conducted on the National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, which seeks views on proposed changes to planning policy and guidance, ensuring fairness in the planning system and strengthening protection of our sensitive areas and Green Belt. Following this consultation process an updated Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, subject to the outcomes of the consultation, will be produced.

Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the NPPF, so far as is relevant.

The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers whilst respecting the interests of the settled community.

Indicator 18	Meet the identified need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople through regional and local surveys
	Target: 100% identified need met

Table 5.0: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)		
Permanent	Transit	Total
12	0	12

An application for the siting of caravans (12 plots) for residential occupation was granted through appeal (decision dated 4th February 2014) at Mill Lane Caravan Site, Brigg. North Lincolnshire currently has approximately 36 permanent pitches and 20 transit pitches in private ownership across a number of sites.

In 2007 a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was produced by the University of Salford for North and North East Lincolnshire Councils which identified a need for 46 residential pitches between 2007 and 2016 and a further 10 transit pitches jointly across North and North East Lincolnshire within the same period. However, the national Planning Policy for Traveller Sites has now removed the requirement to produce a GTAA in accordance with previous guidance. Local planning authorities should now develop and use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of development plans and to make planning decisions.

In accordance with this national policy, North Lincolnshire Council produced a new needs assessment to establish a robust and more up to date representation of Gypsy and Travellers accommodation needs across the area. The new assessment identified a need for 22 new residential pitches and 13 extra transit pitches for the period 2012–2017, with no additional needs for travelling showpeople. This demonstrates a reduction in the number of pitches required as previously identified in the GTAA, carried out in 2007. Since permission was granted for the stationing of 10 residential caravans at Mill Lane Caravan Site, the need for residential pitches in North Lincolnshire has been reduced to 10 new and 13 transit pitches, for the period 2012-2017.

The Core Strategy includes a criteria-based policy for assessing planning applications but sets out that the allocation of sites to meet any identified need will be delivered by the future General Policies DPD. The Planning Policy for Travellers Sites has made it explicit that local planning authorities must seek to address the allocation of sites through development plans where a need has been identified.

Progress towards Target:

North Lincolnshire Council has an up to date assessment of the accommodation needs of Travellers in its area, which identifies a need for 10 new residential pitches and 13 extra transit pitches for the period 2012–2017, with no additional needs for travelling showpeople. Currently, no sites have been allocated to meet these needs as this will be delivered through the emerging General Policies DPD.

POLICY CS10 SUMMARY:

North Lincolnshire Council has fulfilled its role to keep up to date information of the needs for additional accommodation for its Travelling community.

As yet no sites have been allocated to meet these needs as they will be identified through future Development Plan Documents. The council is committed to its role of providing sites in the most suitable locations to meet the identified additional pitch requirements.

DELIVERING GREATER ECONOMIC SUCCESS IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The Core Strategy states that a thriving economy and strong skills base is fundamental in helping North Lincolnshire to grow and compete in an ever-changing global economy. It sets out a clear direction for the continued growth and diversification of the North Lincolnshire economy to ensure the full economic potential of North Lincolnshire is achieved and the area becomes the north of England's Global Gateway. Increasing skill levels is also vital in attracting new industries to the area and improving opportunities for local people.

Policy CS11 Provision and Distribution of Employment Land

Policy CS11 aims to ensure that the right amount of employment land is available in North Lincolnshire to support the growth of the local economy and help deliver the vision for the area.

Indicators 2 and 19 assess the success of the policy in terms of the development of employment floor space and the amount of employment land available for development.

Indicator 2	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B8)
	Target: Delivering at least 10 hectares of employment land within North Lincolnshire per annum (excluding the South Humber Bank employment site) between 2010 and 2026.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system supports sustainable economic growth. The NPPF states that planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. To help achieve this, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century.

Table 5.10: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type						
	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total area (m²)
Area (m²) 2012/13	819.80	0	0	8,940.19	2,031.50	11,791.49 (1.18ha)
Area (m²) 2013/14	340.0	0	67.0	4,473.5	2,062.0	6,942.50 (0.7ha)
Total	1,159.8	0	67.0	13,413.69	4,093.5	18,733.99 (1.87ha)

See Appendix 2 Use Classes Order for explanation of employment types

The calculations for this indicator include new build, extensions and change of use from an existing employment use. Table 5.10 shows that a total of 6,942.50 m² (0.7 ha) of floorspace for employment uses was developed during this monitoring period. This result falls significantly short of the target of 10ha per annum, and is a reduction on last year's result when 1.18ha of employment floorspace was developed.

The largest amount of employment development this year occurred within the B2 use class, with 4,473.50 m² of floorspace completed. This was largely achieved with the erection of a new rail assembly and loading facility at Dragonby near Scunthorpe. The next largest amount of floorspace was developed for B8 uses with 2,062 m² completed and a small increase from the 2012/13 result.

Furthermore, 67 m² of floorspace was developed for the B1c use class this year (compared to none in 2012/13) as part of a new commercial unit with offices and a workshop in Scunthorpe for a company providing a calibration and equipment support service to the steel manufacture and oil industries.

Progress towards Target:

The target of 10 hectares of employment land developed per annum has not been met during the reporting year, and the total amount of floorspace developed for employment uses has fallen by just over 40% this year from 2012/2013. An improvement towards this target is forecast in the future as the policy becomes more established, aided further by the adoption of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD in 2015.

Indicator 19	<p>Amount of employment land available by type</p> <p>Target: Five year supply of land for offices, industry and distribution (50 hectares) always to be available for development.</p>
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The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. The NPPF requires that planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore, significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system. To help achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development.

Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. Land allocations should be regularly reviewed. Where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated employment use, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings should be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable local communities.

The most recent update of the Employment Land Review shows that 1,131.34ha of land allocated in the Local Plan is available for development. This comprises 1,124.55ha allocated in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan in various locations, and 6.79ha of unimplemented planning permissions at the South Humber Gateway and Sandtoft Airfield which are not allocated in the adopted Local Plan.

The ELR provides a 'snapshot' of the employment situation in North Lincolnshire and a review of the document, when appropriate, will reveal the most up to date position. Whilst the Employment Land Review provides a portfolio of employment land available for development, sites will be allocated for employment uses in the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD based on the future land requirement. The DPD, which is due to enter a final stage of public consultation in 2014, will also provide guidelines on how and when sites should be developed.

The current key designated employment sites are generally located in strategic locations, such as the South Humber Gateway, North Killingholme Airfield and Scunthorpe, where the largest areas of allocated land still available for development are concentrated. In fact, over three quarters of the outstanding allocated land (930.91 hectares) is located at the South Humber Gateway and North Killingholme Airfield.

The council acknowledges that the take-up of employment land has been well below the Core Strategy's targets. However, North Lincolnshire's economy is set to be totally transformed by the consented Able UK Logistics Park and Marine Energy Park developments on the South Humber Bank, which will result in a massive impact and resultant requirement on supporting local manufacturers and suppliers. This will have a marked impact on the delivery of employment land across North Lincolnshire and it is anticipated that take-up will substantially increase in future years and will match or exceed the Core Strategy's employment land targets.

Progress towards Target:

The target to have 50 hectares of land for offices, industry and distribution always available for development is being vastly exceeded.

POLICY CS11 SUMMARY:

Whilst the target amount of employment land developed per annum has not been met during the reporting year the target amount of employment land to be always available for development in order to support the growth of the local economy and help deliver the vision for the area is being vastly exceeded.

It is considered that the Policy requirements are on the way to being met and, once adopted, the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD will encourage new employment development to be located in the most sustainable locations throughout North Lincolnshire.

Policy CS12 South Humber Bank Strategic Employment Site – A Broad Location

Core Strategy Policy CS12 recognises the economic advantages of developing the South Humber Bank (SHB) (also known as South Humber Gateway) site for employment use. The site is an expansive area of flat land located on the southern bank of the Humber Estuary. As the site provides the largest employment land allocation located alongside the last major undeveloped deepwater estuary in the country, it is the most important employment site in the Humber sub-region and also of national importance.

Indicator 3 examines the amount of employment land developed at the South Humber Bank in order to assess the progress of development.

Indicator 3	Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank
	Target: To deliver the South Humber Bank employment allocation by 2026

The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth, and the NPPF states that planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore, significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system. To help achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century.

This indicator includes all development that falls within the South Humber Bank defined boundary.

Although there was a nil return for new development at the South Humber Bank during the reporting period the site is currently the largest area of undeveloped land in England adjacent to a deep water estuary and provides significant employment opportunities and serious potential for economic growth.

North Lincolnshire Council granted planning permission for the £450 million Able Logistics Park which will cover 607 hectares of the SHB site, and in December 2013 the Secretary of State for Transport granted a Development Consent Order for the Able Marine Energy Park (AMEP). Associated British Ports lodged petitions against the AMEP development proposals but following consideration the Government's Joint Committee rejected these objections in October 2014 and the scheme now finally has the go ahead. The AMEP will be the largest offshore wind park in Europe and the development will create approximately 4,000 direct jobs (and around 9,000 across the local area). The flagship AMEP project will be a catalyst for more development in the following months and years; development at the SHB will be reported in future Monitoring Reports.

The combination of the scale and location of the AMEP provides a singular opportunity - certainly in the UK and probably in European terms - to establish a large and integrated renewable energy and logistics industry cluster. Such a cluster would be capable of supporting multiple turbine manufacturers and their associated supply chains and would make North Lincolnshire the UK's renewable energy capital.

Some key considerations are as follows:

- Over 2½ miles of prime river frontage - the perfect location for offshore wind manufacture and transportation.
- Potential to create 10,000 on-site jobs with an estimated £400 million investment.
- Development of the site shall only take place if there has been appropriate consideration given to the international, national and local protected sites for nature conservation.
- On-site and off-site landscaping schemes and biodiversity enhancement shall be considered within the framework of the South Humber Bank Landscaping Initiative in relation to development proposals.
- It will seek to deliver a sensitive balance of port-related industrial activities whilst respecting and mitigating the ecological assets of the area.
- Development of the site will produce an improvement to infrastructure including nature conservation, enhancement and management, flood defences, highways, rail and drainage.

Progress towards Target:

Although there was a nil return for new development at the South Humber Bank during the reporting period the area has significant potential for massive future economic growth and employment opportunities. Now that the AMEP scheme has been given the green light by Central Government it is expected that development will begin here in the next few months and therefore there will be information to report on progress towards this target in future Monitoring Reports.

POLICY CS12 SUMMARY:

The area is currently the largest area of undeveloped land in England adjacent to a deep water estuary and provides significant employment opportunities and potential for economic growth. Whilst progress is being made to deliver this key strategic site, it is a long term project whose benefits will be measured over the coming years.

Policy CS13 Lifelong Learning and Skills

Businesses in North Lincolnshire have identified skills as a key factor in remaining competitive. Therefore, it is vital that the council continues to support educational and training development in the area to ensure the workforce is equipped with the necessary skills to meet the ever-increasing demand from local employers. This policy aims to facilitate improvements to education provision and seeks to ensure that any redundant educational sites are redeveloped in a sustainable way.

Indicator 20 reports on the proportion of the population qualified to levels 2 or higher, 3 or higher and 4 or higher.

Indicator 20	Working Age Population qualified to at least NVQ Level 2 or Higher, NVQ Level 3 or Higher, and NVQ Level 4 or Higher
	Target: Target: 65.5% of the working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher, 44% of the working age population qualified to at least level 3 or higher, 23% of the working age population qualified to at least level 4 or higher.

ONS gather NVQ qualification data on a calendar year rather than financial year basis. Table 5.11 shows that for NVQ2 and above 66.2% of the working age population achieved this level of qualification in 2013, 47.2% of working age population achieved an NVQ3 and above, with 23.5% of working age population achieving an NVQ4 or above.

Although numbers of the working age population achieving qualifications in all three of the NVQ groups have declined since 2012, North Lincolnshire has continued to exceed all three indicator targets in 2013. The largest change was a 2.2% fall in NVQ3 or higher qualifications. However, this was also the largest positive increase on the target set, exceeding it by 3.2%.

Table 5.11: Working Age Population qualifications								
Qualifications	Jan 2010 - Dec 2010		Jan 2011 - Dec 2011		Jan 2012 - Dec 2012		Jan 2013 - Dec 2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
NVQ4 and above	24,600	24.2%	21,000	21.1%	24,000	24.2%	23,400	23.5%
NVQ3 and above	45,300	44.6%	43,600	43.9%	48,900	49.4%	47,000	47.2%
NVQ2 and above	64,100	63.2%	64,700	65.2%	67,200	67.8%	66,000	66.2%

Note: Numbers and percentages are for those aged 16-64. The percentage is a proportion of the resident population of area aged 16-64.

The council is continuing to work with John Leggott College and North Lindsey College to increase the amount and diversity of higher education that is on offer. In addition, work has started on the construction of the Humber University Technical College (UTC) in Scunthorpe Town Centre.

Progress towards Target:

Although the 2013 results show a decrease in the amount of NVQ qualifications being achieved, each individual indicator target has been exceeded. It is expected that the Humber University Technical College (UTC) will have a positive impact on future qualification achievement in the area.

POLICY CS13 SUMMARY:

The three targets set in Policy CS13 have all been exceeded. However, the positive results need to be maintained and improved if the area is to compete on a sub-regional, regional and national level.

It is hoped that the massive boost to the local economy that will be created by development at the South Humber Gateway will bolster the number of new jobs in the area together with the associated qualification levels attained by the working age population in North Lincolnshire.

CREATING THRIVING TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The Local Development Framework's (LDF) role is to set a proactive planning policy framework to support the sustainable delivery of new and improved shopping, cultural, leisure and tourism facilities across North Lincolnshire. Ultimately, the LDF supports the growth of the local economy by ensuring that the area's towns, villages and countryside are vibrant, thriving places to live, work, visit and relax.

Policy CS14 Retail Development

Core Strategy Policy CS14 aims to support the sustainable development of a vibrant Scunthorpe town centre, Market Towns and other centres in the retail hierarchy. Retail development will play a wider role than just meeting people's shopping needs. Like all development, it needs to contribute to the wider objectives of creating sustainable communities, delivering regeneration and renaissance, as well as promoting social inclusion.

The NPPF states that planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres. Retail centres should be recognised as the heart of their communities and policies to support their viability and vitality should be pursued.

Indicators 21 and 22 assess the performance of retail centres in North Lincolnshire.

Indicator 21	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town and district centres
	Target: 70% of all new retail, office and leisure development to take place in identified town and district centres

The NPPF requires local planning authorities to apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre and are not in accordance with an up-to-date local plan. They should require applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. When considering edge of centre and out of centre proposals, preference should be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre.

This indicator includes new development, changes of use, and vacant units brought back into use under use classes A1, A2, A3 A4, A5, B1, D1 and D2. Table 5.12 shows that of the 23 retail, office and leisure units, 9 (39%) were located in town and district centres. This is higher than the 33% recorded in 2011/12 but falls short of the indicator target of 70%, and is a decrease from the 56% recorded in 2012/13. Table 5.13 shows that (as should be expected) A1 use was the most frequent use class completed in town and district centres.

These results are partly due to the refurbishment and take-up of some existing empty retail units in out of town retail parks. However, the town centre will be further improved and enhanced when local redevelopment and regeneration proposals are implemented, such as investment in the University Technical College and the proposed Town Centre Masterplan.

Table 5.12: Completed retail, office and leisure development 2013/14

	Use classes								Total	%
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	D1	D2		
Completions outside town and district centres	9	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	14	61%
Completions inside town and district centres	4	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	9	39%

Table 5.13: Completed retail, office and leisure development in town and district centres 2013/14

	Use Class				
	A1	A2	A3	B1	D1
Scunthorpe Town Centre	2	1	-	-	-
Frodingham Road District Centre	1	-	-	-	-
Barton Town Centre	1	-	2	1	1
Total	4	1	2	1	1

See Appendix 2 Use Classes Order for explanation of employment types

Progress towards Target:

Of the few units that qualify under the indicator, less than half (39%) of all retail, office and leisure units completed were within town and district centres in 2013/14. This equates to over half of the target being met. This reflects a negative result in comparison with 2012-13 when 56% of all completions were located within town and district centres.

Indicator 22	Number of vacant units within town and district centres
	Target: Annual decrease in the number of vacant units within identified town and district centres

There has been no update to the 2012 survey so more recent vacancy rates are unknown. The 2012 results show that most town and district centres had seen an increase in the number of vacant units. This reflects the recent national recession which has adversely affected national town and district centres.

Table 5.13: Number of vacant units within town and district centres			
	Vacant Units 2012		
	Units	%	% +/-
Scunthorpe Town Centre	50	13.4	+3.5
Barton upon Humber	20	9.8	+3.4
Brigg	29	9.6	+2.3
Crowle	6	12.5	+2.1
Epworth	4	3.2	+0.8
Kirton in Lindsey	1	2.8	-8.3
Winterton	2	6.1	NA
Ashby High Street	17	10.6	+3.9
Frodingham Road	10	9.5	-9.2

The figures in Table 5.13 are results from a survey conducted in June 2012. They do not show an annual change because no data is available from 2011-2012. Instead, they reflect the change since the last time each retail centre was surveyed. A comparison cannot be made for Winterton as the recent retail survey was the first time that town has been surveyed.

Vacancy rates on UK high streets are more than just a symptom of the recession, and poor secondary centres are most at risk of becoming unsustainable as retail destinations whilst many smaller centres are still attracting shoppers with specific and niche offerings. Only two of the nine town and district centres show a decrease in the number of vacant units. Frodingham Road has bucked the national trend by showing a healthy reduction in the number of vacant units. This is probably due, in part, to the number of new units being opened by ethnic groups/migrants in this neighbourhood. Kirton in Lindsey has also shown a positive reduction, possibly due to the fact that, somewhat isolated to the south of North Lincolnshire, it acts as a local centre serving its rural hinterland.

Figures from the Local Data Company (LDC) show that in 2013 the average vacancy rate in England was 12.1%. This was a positive decrease on the 14.2% for 2012. Whilst occupancy rose or held up well in the south of the country and in London, other areas struggled.

Although Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire's main retail centre, has shown an increase in the number of vacant units the rise was slightly below the national average during 2012.

Progress towards Target:

There has been no update to the 2012 survey so more recent vacancy rates are unknown. However, in 2012 two of the nine town and district centres showed a decrease in the number of vacant units. Encouraging information from the Local Data Company shows the average vacancy rate in England reducing by over two percentage points between 2012 and 2013.

POLICY CS14 SUMMARY:

Core Strategy Policy CS14 aims to support the sustainable development of a vibrant Scunthorpe town centre, Market Towns and other centres in the retail hierarchy.

Just over half of the target proportion of new retail, office and leisure development taking place in identified town and district centres is being met. This reflects the recent national recession which has adversely affected national town and district centres around the country.

There has been no update to the 2012 survey so more recent vacancy rates are unknown. However, in 2012 two of the nine town and district centres showed a decrease in the number of vacant units. Encouraging information from the Local Data Company shows the average vacancy rate in England reducing by over two percentage points between 2012 and 2013, indicating an upward trend of improvement.

As this policy becomes more established and the economy recovers it is predicted that it will assist in reducing the number of vacant units and increase the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in North Lincolnshire's town and district centres. This will be further enhanced when local redevelopment and regeneration proposals are implemented, such as investment in the University Technical College and the proposed Town Centre Masterplan.

Policy CS15 Culture and Tourism

This policy aims to encourage the development of a vibrant North Lincolnshire by supporting the cultural and tourism sectors as a growing part of the area's economy. It also seeks to support the continuing development of sustainable tourism in North Lincolnshire by focusing on the area's natural and built assets.

Indicator 23 assists in the assessment of the success of Policy CS15 by providing a result for the amount of new cultural and tourism facilities established.

Indicator 23	Amount of new cultural and tourism facilities within North Lincolnshire
	Target: Net increase in cultural and tourism facilities per annum

Policy CS15 includes museums, theatres, restaurants, café bars and leisure uses. This indicator monitors new facilities, improvements or extensions to existing facilities, and changes of use. The results for the year were as follows:

Table 5.14: Amount of new cultural and tourism facilities within North Lincolnshire			
Use class	Number of new developments	Floorspace (m ²)	Location
D1	0	0	
C1	1	496	San Pietro, 11 High Street East
C3	0	0	
Sui Generis	0	0	
Total	1	496	

Table 5.14 shows the only new cultural and tourism development was the erection of a 14 bed hotel and function room at the existing San Pietro restaurant in Scunthorpe. Although only one development has been recorded, this is an increase in cultural and tourism floor space compared to the previous year's total of 388.69m².

The ambition of the NPPF to achieve sustainable development recognises the need for the planning system to perform a social role and reflect a community's needs and support its cultural well-being. The NPPF also recognises as a Core Planning Principle the need to take account of and support local strategies to improve cultural well-being for all, and deliver sufficient cultural facilities to meet local needs. It guides local authorities to draw up Local Plans which allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of cultural development in town centres and goes on to define main town centre uses as arts, culture and tourism, including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls.

In order to promote a strong rural economy the NPPF states that local and neighbourhood plans should promote the retention and development of cultural buildings. In promoting healthy communities planning policies and decisions should plan positively for cultural buildings and guard against the loss of valued facilities and services. In conserving and enhancing the historic environment local planning authorities will need to take into account the cultural benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring.

At present, the council monitors gross increase of cultural and tourism facilities in the area as opposed to net increase as specified in the policy target. New monitoring systems will be introduced, where appropriate, in order to capture the most relevant and up to date information.

Progress towards Target:

Whilst only one new cultural and tourism facility has been extended and improved, this has created 496m² floor space which is an additional 107.31m² when compared to last year's records. This demonstrates positive additions to culture and tourism within North Lincolnshire, and it is clear that there is strong evidence that this policy has and will continue to make improvements to North Lincolnshire's cultural and tourism facilities. Furthermore, there has been planning permission approved for a £7m Humberside Airport development which will boost the cultural and tourism facilities for next year's growth.

POLICY CS15 SUMMARY:

The introduction of a large new facility demonstrates that the Core Strategy is supporting the cultural and tourism sectors.

Indeed, it is expected that the policy will continue to assist with improvements to North Lincolnshire's cultural and tourism facilities.

ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES

The Core Strategy advocates that the condition of the surrounding environment has a significant impact on quality of life. It states that enhancing and protecting North Lincolnshire's natural environment, built heritage and natural assets is critical to the area's image, as well as bringing both social and economic benefits to its communities. The environmental components of the core approach will also address biodiversity, climate change, sustainable resources (including renewable energy) and flood risk.

The NPPF states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- **an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
- **the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
- **the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.**

Policy CS16 North Lincolnshire's Landscape, Greenspace and Waterscape

North Lincolnshire's network of parks, natural green spaces, historic landscape and water areas provides quality greenspace between settlements, connecting town to country with a natural and recreational resource, which are equally important to the area's distinctiveness. The aim of Policy CS16 is to ensure that the key strategic spaces are protected and enhanced.

Indicator 24 assists in assessing the success of Policy CS16 by reporting on the area of parks and open spaces with a Green Flag award.

Indicator 24	Area of parks and open spaces with a current Green Flag Award, compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces
	Target: Annual increase in percentage of local authority managed parks with a current Green Flag Award compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces.

The relevant information concerning the number of Green Flag Awards has been obtained from the website of the Keep Britain Tidy campaign who award the flags. North Lincolnshire Council has two sites which have been awarded a Green Flag:

- Kingsway Gardens – a high profile site within the centre of Scunthorpe which is appreciated by commuters, visitors and pedestrians alike.
- Woodlands Crematorium – the site is situated off Brumby Wood Lane in Scunthorpe, and the grounds are flanked by woodland which is a haven for wildlife.

The table below lists the two sites and the area they cover. It also shows the total area of land that is covered by parks, playgrounds and public open spaces owned by the council and the percentage of the total that has been awarded a Green Flag.

Sites with Green Flag Award 2013/14	Site Area (Ha)	Total area of Green Flag sites (Ha)	Total area of parks, playgrounds and public open space in council ownership (Ha)	% of parks etc. with Green Flag Award
Kingsway Gardens	4.55	14.30	354.71	4.03
Woodlands Crematorium	9.75			

The total area of parks, playgrounds and public open spaces in authority ownership is 3,547,104.2m² (354.71 ha). However, it should be noted that this figure does not include allotments or churchyards owned by the council. The total area of parks, playgrounds and public open space areas has increased by 8622.2m² since 2012-13 due to the adoption of new sites from developers. This increase has resulted in a small decrease (0.02%) in the overall percentage of parks etc. with a Green Flag Award because the total area of Green Flag sites hasn't increased, yet the total area of parks, playgrounds and public open space in council ownership has increased.

The NPPF states that local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances. Identifying land as Local Green Space should, therefore, be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space, and should only be used:

- **where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;**
- **where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and**
- **where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.**

Government legislation states that the council must consult Sport England about any application received involving the loss of sports facilities, especially playing fields. Within the reporting period there have been no planning permissions granted in spite of Sport England objections.

Progress towards Target:

The council has preserved quality open space by maintaining its number of parks and open space areas with a Green Flag Award. The Green Flag Awards cover 4.03% of the total area in North Lincolnshire, which represents a small change on the total for the previous year. However, this reduction is not due to a decrease in the number of parks with Green Flag status, but is a positive representation of an increase in parks and public open spaces owned by the council and available to the public.

POLICY CS16 SUMMARY:

The aim of Policy CS16 is to ensure that the key strategic spaces are protected and enhanced. The total area of parks, playgrounds and public open spaces in authority ownership and available to the public has increased during the reporting year. The council has preserved quality spaces by maintaining Green Flag Award status on two sites.

The council will continue to strive to maintain key strategic spaces and, where appropriate, look to improve other sites.

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Policy CS17 Biodiversity

This policy is primarily about conserving and enhancing North Lincolnshire's wildlife, including intertidal and peat moor locations and supporting a richness of biodiversity. North Lincolnshire's landscapes are rich in biological and geological diversity. This is reflected in the range of international, national and local designations across North Lincolnshire.

Indicator 6 highlights improved local biodiversity at sites where active conservation management is being carried out.

Indicator 6	Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance where active conservation management is being carried out.
	Target: Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been, or is being, implemented.

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. The figures only include Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), candidate LWSs, Local Geological Sites (LGSs) and candidate LGSs, not Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) or Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGSs).

2013/14 saw positive conservation management being carried out across 74% of local sites (184). This is an increase from 2012/13 which saw positive conservation management being carried out across 65% of local sites. During 2013/14 a review of the evidence of positive management for Local Sites in North Lincolnshire was carried out, focusing primarily on Local Wildlife Sites. Examination of GIS data on Environmental Stewardship Schemes and English Woodland Grant Schemes revealed 12 sites without previous evidence of positive management that can now be recorded as being in positive management. This result compares well to the combined 12 Greater Lincolnshire local authorities, with a collective average of 60% of sites in positive conservation management.

Progress towards Target:

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of local sites of biodiversity importance where positive conservation management is being carried out since last year. During this monitoring period almost three quarters of local sites are now positively managed. After an increase between 2008/09 to 2009/10 the proportion has remained relatively constant between 65% and 75% over the last four years with positive conservation management being undertaken on an average of two thirds of all local sites.

POLICY CS17 SUMMARY:

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of local sites of biodiversity importance where positive conservation management is being carried out since last year.

Indeed, North Lincolnshire is above the average of positive conservation management being carried out across the neighbouring Lincolnshire local authorities; it is felt that the policy is helping to conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's wildlife.

Policy CS18 Sustainable Resource Use and Climate Change

Core Strategy Policy CS18 aims to reduce the size of North Lincolnshire's ecological footprint, reduce the causes of climate change, and move North Lincolnshire towards a more resource efficient future. Examples of this include using renewable energy technology, being positive about supporting new carbon capture technologies, and concentrating more on waste minimisation, reuse and recycling by applying the national waste hierarchy.

Indicator 25 examines the success of the policy by reporting on renewable energy development in North Lincolnshire.

Indicator 25	Renewable Energy Development installed by type
	Target: Minimum target of 54MW of installed grid-connected renewable energy in 2010 and 112MW of installed grid-connected renewable energy in 2021.

In order to help increase the harnessing and delivery of renewable and low-carbon energy, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources. They should:

- **have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources;**
- **design policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts;**
- **consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure where this would help secure the development of such sources;**
- **support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside such areas being taken forward through neighbourhood planning; and**
- **identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.**

Although some of the larger renewable energy schemes are operational, unfortunately it is not possible to monitor whether all completed renewable energy schemes have been connected to the national grid. This is especially true with regards to the smaller developments such as individual wind turbines or solar panels.

As the logistics of gaining information with regards to connected renewable energy supply would be unfeasible, a more efficient way to assess the delivery of renewable energy was to monitor the amount of Megawatts (MW) approved and, where known, the amount of operational MW. At present it is problematic to gather accurate and comprehensive information on the energy generated by operational renewable energy schemes, and hence there are many blanks in Table 5.17 below. However, it is hoped that evidence gathering for this part of Indicator 25 will be made easier as a recently introduced planning condition starts to make an impact. This planning condition

requires applicants to contact the local authority once a renewable energy scheme has been constructed as per the approved detailed scheme, installed and tested and is ready to become operational. Therefore, these records can be used to determine approximately when a scheme became operational. The following tables show the amount of renewable energy in MW that has been granted consent by the council and the amount in MW that is known to be operational:

Table 5.16: Renewable Energy Development: Amount of MW Granted Consent

	Solar Panels	Wind Turbines	Landfill gas/Sewage sludge	Biomass	Total
2000/01	-	0.0018	-	-	0.0018
2001/02	-	-	-	-	0
2002/03	-	-	-	-	0
2003/04	-	1	-	13.500	14.5
2004/05	-	0.006	14.290	-	14.296
2005/06	0.002	0.082	-	-	0.084
2006/07	0.003	16.006	-	-	16.009
2007/08	0.007	151.07	-	-	151.077
2008/09	-	0.021	-	-	0.021
2009/10	0.001	0.095	-	-	0.096
2010/11	0.169	0.11	0.630	5.750	6.659
2011/12	2.011	13.071	-	330.000	345.082
2012/13	0.068	1.142	-	0.526	1.736
2013/14	0.1985	0.655	-	-	0.8535
Total	2.4595	183.2598	14.92	349.776	550.4153

Table 5.17: Renewable Energy Development: Amount of MW known to be operational

	Solar Panels	Wind Turbines	Landfill gas/Sewage Sludge	Biomass	Total
2000/01	-	-	-	-	0
2001/02	-	-	-	-	0
2002/03	-	-	-	-	0
2003/04	-	-	-	13.500	13.5
2004/05	-	-	14.290	-	14.29
2005/06	-	-	-	-	0
2006/07	-	0.006	-	-	0.006
2007/08	-	0.016	-	-	0.016
2008/09	-	16	-	-	16
2009/10	-	0.006	-	-	0.006
2010/11	-	-	-	-	0
2011/12	-	0.08	-	-	0.08
2012/13	0.008	12.377	-	-	12.385
2013/14	-	151.537	-	-	151.537
Total	0.008	180.022	14.290	13.500	207.82
Operational as % of total granted permission	0.3%	98.2%	95.8%	3.9%	37.8%

The above tables show that the council has, over a fourteen-year period, granted permission for over 550MW of renewable energy schemes. The amount that is known to be operational has now exceeded the 54MW target set for 2010, with over 207MW known to be operational. This also vastly exceeds the minimum target of 112MW of operational development by 2021 – seven years ahead of schedule.

Progress towards Target:

North Lincolnshire has now exceeded the 2010 minimum target of 54MW of installed grid-connected renewable energy, and continues to vastly exceed the 2021 operational development target of 112MW, seven years ahead of schedule.

POLICY CS18 SUMMARY:

The aim of Policy CS18 is to encourage sustainable resource use and reduce the causes of climate change. Encouraging renewable energy forms an important role as part of this aim. Due to new facilities becoming operational in the last year the renewable energy figure vastly exceeds the 2021 target of 112MW, seven years ahead of schedule. The council will continue to strive to reduce the size of North Lincolnshire's ecological footprint, reduce the causes of climate change, and move North Lincolnshire towards a more resource efficient future.

Policy CS19 Flood Risk

Policy CS19 aims to safeguard people and property from the risks of flooding. The risks of flooding in North Lincolnshire are forecast to increase due to climate change; the council will support development proposals that avoid areas of current or future flood risk and which do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Indicator 5 assesses the success of Policy CS19 by highlighting the proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding.

Indicator 5	Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding
	Target: No more than 20% of development within areas at risk of flooding.

National guidance states that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local plans should be supported by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards.

The NPPF requires that local plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change. Also, when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere.

The tables below show the amount of new residential and commercial/ industrial development that has been completed and that falls within an area of high flood risk. It should be noted that this indicator does not include any proposals for development that fall within both the strategic Lincolnshire Lakes and the South Humber Gateway development areas.

Housing development has been shown in terms of housing units in Table 5.18, whilst the commercial completions are shown in both unit numbers and also in floorspace area in Table 5.19. In order to produce a total for all development in flood risk areas, the unit totals have been added together, as shown in summary Table 5.2.

Table 5.18: Housing Development Completed Within Areas at Risk of Flooding

Type	Completions	Completions Within Flood Zones 2/3	Percentage of Housing Completions in Flood Zones 2/3
New Build	311	53	17.04%
Barn Conversion & Change of Use	49	3	6.12%
Housing Conversion	16	0	0.00%
Other Housing	58	31	53.45%
Total	434	87	20.05%

Table 5.19: Commercial Development Completed Within Areas at Risk of Flooding

Type	Commercial Completions (Floorspace m ²)	Number of Commercial Units	Commercial Completions Within Flood Zones 2/3 (Floorspace m ²)	Number of Commercial Units Within Flood Zones 2/3	Percentage of Commercial Completions in Flood Zones 2/3 (Floorspace m ²)	Percentage of Commercial Units Within Flood Zones 2/3
Commercial	12257.00	32	5453.00	11	44.49%	34.38%
Community Facilities	2462.47	11	70.00	1	2.84%	9.09%
Cultural & Tourism	496.00	1	0	0	0%	0%
Healthcare Facilities	761.90	4	32.90	1	4.32%	25.00%
Total	15977.37	48	5555.90	13	34.77%	27.08%

Table 5.20: All Development Completed Within Areas at Risk of Flooding

Number of Housing Completions	Number of Housing Units Within Flood Zones 2/3	Number of Commercial Completions	Number of Commercial Units Within Flood Zones 2/3	Total Number of Completions	Total Number of Units Within Flood Zones 2/3	Percentage of Total Units Within Flood Zones 2/3
434	87	48	13	482	100	20.75%

Just over 20% (20.75%) of all residential and commercial development was completed in areas at risk of flooding, only just over the target of 20%. This is again a higher result than 2012/2013, but is still only very slightly over the 20% target, with the proportion of new dwellings built in flood risk areas being almost exactly on target at 20.05%. A flood risk assessment will be required for most development, and consideration should be given to sustainable urban drainage systems and also how the layout and form of development can reduce the overall level of flood risk.

Progress towards Target:

It is reasonable to say that the Indicator target has been met during the reporting year. However, it is expected that the target will not be met in 2014/15 due to the new North Lincolnshire Retail Park opening in Scunthorpe, which is located in a flood risk area and will therefore negatively impact on next year's results. Furthermore, the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan

Document (DPD) is on track to be adopted in 2015 which will allocate land for future residential, commercial and employment development, encouraging further growth in this part of Scunthorpe.

POLICY CS19 SUMMARY:

Policy CS19 aims to safeguard people and property from the risks of flooding.

The above tables show encouraging results for the year, with a large percentage of residential and commercial development meeting the target and completed in areas not at risk of flooding.

However, the council needs to be vigilant in order to ensure that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding is avoided, wherever possible.

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste needs to be collected, managed and disposed of in an appropriate and sustainable way. It is important to reduce the environmental burden of waste by producing less, making better use of it through improved management and treatment, and reducing reliance on landfill. The Core Strategy sets out a framework to guide waste management facilities to the most appropriate locations.

Policy CS20 Sustainable Waste Management

North Lincolnshire Council is:

- **the waste collection and disposal authority investing in waste management facilities; and**
- **the waste planning authority, setting and implementing policies through the planning process.**

The council is responsible for collecting and managing municipal solid waste (MSW), mostly from households. Other waste streams, such as construction and demolition waste, commercial and industrial waste, and agricultural waste, are mainly handled by private waste management firms.

Indicator 26 focuses on the proportion of household waste that is recycled or composted as part of sustainable waste management in North Lincolnshire.

Indicator 26	Proportion of household waste recycled or composted
	Target: Increase the level of household waste recycled or composted to at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.

In 2010/11 nearly 52% of household waste was reused, recycled or composted. In 2011/12 the rate declined to almost 48% as a result of changes made to the collection of organic waste at the kerbside. Previously, fruit and vegetable waste was collected together with green waste and sent for treatment by composting. In May 2011, the requirements of the Animal By-Products Regulations compelled the council to stop collecting all food waste which is no longer composted but is consigned to disposal by landfill. During this reporting year the proportion of household waste recycled, re-used or composted has risen to 44.5%, from a low of 43.9% last year.

The council's refreshed Municipal Waste Management Strategy includes a target for recycling 60% of household waste by 2020. This is 10% higher than the UK national target of 50%.

Table 5.21: Proportion of household waste recycled or composted	
Year	Waste re-used, recycled or composted
2010/2011	51.8%
2011/2012	47.9%
2012/2013	43.9%
2013/2014	44.5%

Progress towards Target:

Although the amount of household waste being re-used, recycled or composted fell between 2011/12 and 2012/13 it is now recovering. The council continues to exceed the Core Strategy 2010 target of 40% and is close to achieving the 2015 target of 45%.

POLICY CS20 SUMMARY:

In spite of a small decline between 2011-12 and 2012-13, North Lincolnshire continues to exceed the Core Strategy 2010 target of household waste being reused, recycled or composted, and remains very close to meeting the target of 45% of waste recycled or composted by 2015. The council will continue to promote and encourage sustainable waste management in order to achieve an increase in the annual results.

It is forecast that as this policy becomes more established and waste management facilities are guided to the most appropriate locations it will become more effective, especially alongside the preparation of the Minerals and Waste DPD.

MINERALS

Minerals make an essential contribution to the nation's prosperity and to quality of life, not least in helping to create and develop sustainable communities. In accordance with sustainable principles an adequate and steady supply of minerals is necessary to contribute towards infrastructure and buildings as well as the goods that society, industry and the economy needs. The extraction of minerals should take account of their impact on the environment and on people living in close proximity. To meet long-term future needs, mineral resources that are known to exist, but do not currently have permission for extraction, must be protected from other development.

Policy CS21 Minerals

North Lincolnshire has a wide variety of minerals. The most important are silica sand (a national resource), sand and gravel, chalk, limestone and clay. There are also reserves of ironstone, although this is no longer mined in the area. Oil and gas have also been extracted. In line with national planning policy, the area is a contributor to national and regional aggregate provision.

Indicator 27 provides information for the annual production of primary land won and secondary/recycled aggregates.

Indicator 27	Annual production of primary land won and secondary/recycled aggregates.
	Target: For primary aggregates 4.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 2.6 million tonnes of land won crushed rock by 2016

The council is a member of the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregates Working Party (AWP) which leads work on monitoring aggregate production, sales and reserves at the regional as well as providing input into Local Aggregate Assessments. This group plays an important role in terms of fulfilling the Duty to Co-operate and the need to produce Local Aggregates Assessments.

As mentioned above the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced a requirement for mineral planning authorities to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA), either individually or jointly by agreement with another/other mineral planning authorities. It should be based on a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information, and should assess all supply options including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources.

An LAA is being prepared jointly by the council and its neighbouring mineral planning authorities – East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Hull City Council and North East Lincolnshire Council. A draft LAA was published in November 2013 in order to hold targeted consultation with the minerals industry and statutory bodies. This covered the calendar year for 2011 and remains the best information available for the time being. The LAA is to be updated annually.

The Draft 2013 LAA shows that sales of primary land won aggregates across East Riding and North Lincolnshire Council areas during the reporting year were as follows:

- **Total Sand and Gravel Sales (2011) = 0.9 million tonnes**
- **Total Crushed Rock Sales (2011) = 0.3 million tonnes**

Information is not provided at local authority level due to the mineral industry wishing to retain a degree of commercial confidentiality.

The sub-regional apportionment in the former Regional Spatial Strategy for 2001 to 2016 required the Humber area to produce 12.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel (equating to 0.78 million tonnes annually) and 7.9 million tonnes of crushed rock (equating to 0.49 million tonnes annually).

Overall, the sub-region produced slightly more sand and gravel than expected but less crushed rock. This is mainly due to the fact that most of the crushed rock extracted in the area is chalk which is used for industrial purposes as opposed to aggregate use; the chalk used for industrial purposes is not considered by the AWP Monitoring Report.

Progress towards Target:

Overall, North Lincolnshire's performance is still positive and data gathered indicates that jointly East Riding and North Lincolnshire Councils are producing slightly more sand and gravel than expected but less crushed rock. Further detailed evidence will emerge via the Local Aggregates Assessments which will be available prior to the next reporting period and allow more detailed monitoring of the policy.

POLICY CS21 SUMMARY:

Overall, North Lincolnshire's performance is still positive, and data gathered indicates that jointly East Riding and North Lincolnshire Councils are producing slightly more sand and gravel than expected but less crushed rock.

Further detailed evidence will emerge via the Local Aggregates Assessments (updated annually) which will be available prior to the next reporting period and allow more detailed monitoring of the policy.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Delivering sustainable communities is at the heart of the planning system. Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This means they improve the quality of life for all whilst safeguarding the environment for future generations.

Policy CS22 Community Facilities and Services

The provision of local community facilities and services is essential to the quality of life of local residents, and will reduce the adverse consequences in the form of unsustainable travel patterns needed for people to travel to obtain essential services.

North Lincolnshire Council considers community facilities to be an important part of any local community, especially community centres and village halls. These local community centres are used for a mixture of activities and can also be hired out for private functions and bookings. The majority of centres comprise of a hall usually with a stage and meeting rooms.

To support the important role that these facilities and community groups play in making North Lincolnshire an excellent place to live, the council has grants available to support these groups and facilities. In return, recipients of grant funding will have to help to deliver key priorities for the area.

Indicator 28 provides information concerning improvements and new additions to community facilities.

Indicator 28	Improvements and new additions to community and local health care facilities
	Target: Annual number of new and improved facilities by type

The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. This should be achieved by involving all sections of the community in the development of local plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning.

To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
- ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable and is retained for the benefit of the community; and
- ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

Indicator 28 monitors new developments and any improvements, including school extensions. The results for 2013/14 are as follows:

Table 5.22: Improvements and new additions to community facilities			
Use	Number of new developments	Number of improved developments	Floorspace (m ²)
Community	4	7	3,112

In total, 11 new and improved community facilities have been introduced to North Lincolnshire over the reporting period. Some of these include development that will rejuvenate and revitalise local neighbourhoods and help to create healthy, inclusive communities.

New facilities include the construction of a pavilion and changing facility at Klassic Park, Kirton in Lindsey, a new club house at Winterton Playing Field and the construction of a day nursery at Scawby Primary School. The erection of a two-storey open learning zone at John Leggott College, Scunthorpe provided over 38% of the new floorspace created from the total new or improved developments.

Other community facility improvements in Scunthorpe include an extension to St Hugh's Communication and Interaction College to form a new teaching block, refurbishment of classrooms at The Darley Centre and extensions and alterations at the St Lawrence Academy. There have also been improvements and extensions to Alkborough Primary School, Wroot Travis Primary School, Crowle Fire Station and the Dog and Rat Public House in Broughton.

Progress towards Target:

11 new and improved community facilities have been introduced to North Lincolnshire in the reporting period, some of which include development that will rejuvenate and revitalise local neighbourhoods and help to create healthy, inclusive communities.

POLICY CS22 SUMMARY:

Indicator 28 demonstrates that the policy is fit for purpose in that it has assisted in the delivery of new and improved community facilities in North Lincolnshire.

Whilst the number of new and improved community facilities has not seen a dramatic increase in terms of quantity, the quality of new facilities introduced during the year has been important and will rejuvenate and revitalise local neighbourhoods.

Policy CS23 Sport, Recreation and Open Space

The aim of Policy CS23 is to ensure that North Lincolnshire's leisure and recreation facilities are sustained and improved so that they continue to make an important contribution to the quality of life for local people.

Indicator 24 assists in assessing the success of Policy CS23 by reporting on the area of parks and open spaces with a Green Flag award.

The NPPF states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- **an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
- **the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
- **the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.**

Indicator 24	Area of parks and open spaces with a current Green Flag Award, compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces
	Target: Annual increase in percentage of local authority managed parks with a current Green Flag Award compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces.

Full results and analysis for Indicator 24 can be found in CS16. The following is a brief summary of the results and analysis found in CS16.

North Lincolnshire Council has two sites which have been awarded a Green Flag:

- **Kingsway Gardens – a high profile site within the centre of Scunthorpe which is appreciated by commuters, visitors and pedestrians alike; and**
- **Woodlands Crematorium – the site is situated off Brumby Wood Lane in Scunthorpe, and the grounds are flanked by woodland which is a haven for wildlife.**

Progress towards Target:

The council has preserved quality open space by maintaining its number of parks and open space areas with a Green Flag Award. The Green Flag Awards cover 4.03% of the total area in North Lincolnshire, which represents a small change on the total for the previous year. However, this reduction is not due to a decrease in the number of parks with Green Flag status, but is a positive representation of an increase in parks and public open spaces owned by the council and available to the public.

POLICY CS23 SUMMARY:

The aim of Policy CS16 is to ensure that the key strategic spaces are protected and enhanced. The total area of parks, playgrounds and public open spaces in authority ownership and available to the public has increased during the reporting year. The council has preserved quality spaces by maintaining Green Flag Award status on two sites.

The council will continue to strive to maintain key strategic spaces and, where appropriate, look to improve other sites.

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Policy CS24 Health Care Provision

Many factors influence the community's health, including lifestyles, the living environment, the opportunities to exercise and the access to health facilities. The aim of this policy is to ensure the development of primary and social care buildings facilitate improvements in the range and quality of services offered in primary care. The development of health care provision must enable safe and effective services, which are provided as locally as possible.

Indicator 28 provides information concerning improvements and new additions to health care facilities.

Indicator 28	Improvements and new additions to community and local health care facilities
	Target: Annual number of new and improved facilities by type

The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. This should be achieved by involving all sections of the community in the development of local plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning.

The results for 2013/14 are as follows:

Table 5.23: Improvements and new additions to local health care facilities			
Use	Number of new developments	Number of improved developments	Floorspace (m²)
Health care	1	3	761.90

In total, one new and three improved local health care facilities have been introduced to North Lincolnshire over the reporting period. Some of these include development that will rejuvenate and revitalise local neighbourhoods and help to create healthy, inclusive communities.

New development has seen the conversion of a Scunthorpe dwelling to a 24 hour supported respite care facility. Improved developments have seen an 8 bedroom extension to the existing Wrawby Hall Care Home, providing over 80% of the new floorspace created from the total new or improved developments. Other health care developments include the erection of an extension at Richden Park Residential Home, Scunthorpe and Holly House Care Home, Burringham.

Progress towards Target:

Four new and improved local health care facilities have been introduced to North Lincolnshire in the reporting period. Some of these developments will rejuvenate and revitalise local neighbourhoods and help to create healthy, inclusive communities. This assists in providing a greater access and

choice of health care facilities and demonstrates the importance of Policy CS24 in delivering sustainable communities.

POLICY CS24 SUMMARY:

The aim of this policy is to ensure the development of primary and social care buildings facilitate improvements in the range and quality of services offered in primary care. Indicator 28 has demonstrated that the policy is fit for purpose in that it has assisted in the delivery of new and improved health care facilities in North Lincolnshire.

However, whilst the council can encourage such development it is largely dependent upon the availability of health care finance.

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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION – CONNECTING NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The Core Strategy advocates that North Lincolnshire's transport and communications network is crucial to the area's future and its ability to support growth. It will play an important role in transforming North Lincolnshire towards a better future for all. A more efficient and cleaner transport system that improves accessibility and movement will have significant economic, social and environmental sustainability benefits across the area.

Policy CS25 Promoting Sustainable Transport

The Core Strategy supports a positive approach to the future provision of a sustainable, high quality transport and communications network in North Lincolnshire. Policy CS25 seeks to ensure that future Local Development Documents and development control decisions take into account the need to deliver the objectives for sustainable and high quality transport set out in this strategy.

Indicator 4	Percentage of new residential, employment and retail development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment area, retail centre, and hospital.
	Target: 100% of all new residential, employment and retail development to conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility criteria.

Indicator 4 investigates the amount of major new schemes located within 30 minutes public transport time of key facilities and services within North Lincolnshire. It focuses on assessing new residential development of 10 or more dwellings in Scunthorpe and Bottesford and the Market Towns because the Core Strategy places them at the top of the settlement hierarchy and are therefore considered the focus of all future sustainable housing development.

The data from each completion has been modelled alongside walking and public transport travel time mapping in order to monitor this indicator. The distance and time these new houses are from five key services and facilities (Primary School, Secondary School, Local Services, GP, Hospital) is assessed and the results collectively shown in Table 5.24.

Table 5.24

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Services	GP	Hospital	Total Average Score %
		Public Transport %	Public Transport %	Public Transport %	Public Transport %	Public Transport %	
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	121	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	99%
Market Towns	68	100%	100%	100%	100%	24%	85%

Table 5.24 shows a positive result that an average of 99% of the new dwellings built in Scunthorpe and Bottesford and 85% of those built in the Market Towns in 2012/13 were within 30 minutes public transport time of reaching all five categories of services and facilities.

Analysing the indicators separately, the proximity to a hospital scores the lowest for development in Scunthorpe and Bottesford (95%) and the Market Towns (24%). This could be in part due to the fact there is one hospital serving the whole area that is not situated in the town centre and, therefore, bus journey times are longer for people to get there. The remaining four indicators all positively show that above 100% of all new housing completions are located within 30 minutes travel time of the facilities.

Progress towards Target:

The results encouragingly show that (on average) over 90% of all new housing completed in 2013/14 in Scunthorpe and Bottesford and the Market Towns was built within 30 minutes public transport time of a key service or facility.

POLICY CS25 SUMMARY:

Policy CS25 seeks to ensure that future Local Development Documents and development control decisions take into account the need to deliver the objectives for sustainable and high quality transport set out in this strategy.

The results show that the policy was met during this reporting year, with a very high percentage of housing completions achieving a public transport travel time to key services or facilities within 30 minutes.

Policy CS26 Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals

Strategic transport infrastructure schemes link North Lincolnshire to the rest of the world and support major economic development to help maintain a thriving economy. The council will support strategic infrastructure proposals to enhance North Lincolnshire's internal and external transport connections and provide access to the area's key strategic economic development locations by road, rail, air, water and information technology.

Indicator 29	Delivery of the Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals
	Target: All Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals to be delivered by 2026

Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development and also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel, and the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. However, the Government recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities, and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas.

The NPPF requires that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. This includes large-scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges, roadside facilities for motorists, or transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand.

Road

A160: The A160 scheme received a positive announcement in May 2012 regarding the design work for the project. The government announced that this scheme will be given a budget to take it through design and preparation stage ready for post-2015 construction. Since this announcement, the A160 scheme has been progressing well. A Project Team has been established and regular meetings between the Highways Agency, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council take place. The A160 scheme has been given an accelerated design programme and is on schedule for a start of construction in Spring 2015 and end in Autumn 2016 (subject to statutory procedures). In January 2014 the project became a Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

A15: North Lincolnshire Council has been working closely with Lincolnshire County Council and North East Lincolnshire Council over a number of years to investigate options for upgrading and improving the A15 between Scunthorpe (M180 Junction 4) and Lincoln (A46). This will assist in reducing travel times to the South Humber Bank, Scunthorpe and the Market Towns from Lincolnshire and the south of England. The recent establishment of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and Local Transport Board has provided a further opportunity to consider and discuss the options to take the project forward.

A18: The LDF seeks to allocate a logistics park at the former Sandtoft Airfield in order to increase sustainable employment opportunities in the west of the area. Through the Core Strategy and, more importantly, the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, the council will set in place policy

to ensure that suitable new and improved (A18) transport infrastructure is delivered in order to allow access in accordance with the wishes of the local community. This new infrastructure will, therefore, be secured through planning policy at the planning application stage.

Humberside Airport: The Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) has approved funding for the Humberside Airport Surface Access Scheme. This consists of a new roundabout junction at the entrance to the Airport, improvements to Caistor Road (the side access) and a new roundabout junction at Barnetby Top on the A18. These works will be completed during 2015 and 2016.

A1077: North Lincolnshire Council is in ongoing discussion with the Department for Transport and the Environment Agency to ensure that options are investigated for future possible re-alignment of the A1077 near South Ferriby. This project has also been raised with the Humber LEP as a key strategic infrastructure project for the Humber area.

Rail

South Humber Main Line, Brigg Line and Wrawby Junction: Recent works have taken place on the rail network from the South Humber Ports. This has included improvements to the Brigg line for increased freight travel and works on the signalling, lines, etc., of the Scunthorpe Line. Further works are planned by Network Rail, including signalling upgrades to open up further capacity for the ports. This is fundamental to the South Humber ports, given that Network Rail have forecast over 80 freight paths in each direction by 2030, one of the highest in the country.

Gauge Enhancements: The Humber Local Transport Board has approved funding for the Gauge Enhancements to W10 and W12 standard, from the South Humber ports to the East Coast Main Line at Doncaster. This will enable the large European containers to be transported through the ports and maintain and increase the Humber ports' competitiveness in a growing global market. This scheme will be delivered within the 2015-19 period.

Killingholme Loop: Restoration of rail access to the northern section of the South Humber Gateway via the creation of the Killingholme Loop is under consideration by Network Rail and interested parties.

Humberside Airport

Following the Humberside Airport Surface Access Study (2011) the council is working with the Airport to improve access into Humberside Airport from the M180 and also at improving access via sustainable modes of transport. With regards to rail access, in the short term, the council is liaising with Network Rail and train operators to improve links from Barnetby Station to the airport.

Water Transport

No progress has been made on encouraging increased barge/boat movement inland from the South Humber Gateway to transfer goods.

Scunthorpe Renaissance

There are a number of transport improvements proposed to support the delivery of transformational projects in Scunthorpe. The council is in discussions with the Highways Agency

regarding the partial de-trunking of the M181 to support the Lincolnshire Lakes project. Berkeley Circle improvements have been given a positive move forward through the Greater Lincolnshire LEP's Growth Deal (for post 2016). Planning permission obligations from nearby development should also assist.

The Tata Steel plan for roundabout access onto Mortal Ash Hill is progressing and will open up development of the business park on the southern side of A18 as well as relieving traffic on Brigg Road which currently accesses Tata steel from this route. This is due to be complete by the end of 2014.

Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals Summary

The A160 scheme will be allocated a budget to take it through design and preparation stage and has been given an accelerated design programme for a start of construction in Spring 2015.

An ongoing dialogue is taking place between the council and Environment Agency regarding the re-alignment of A1077 in the South Ferriby area, and it has been raised as a key strategic infrastructure project for the Humber area with the Humber LEP.

Works have been undertaken on the rail network from the South Humber Ports and further works are planned. Gauge enhancements will enable the large European containers to be transported through the ports and maintain and increase the Humber ports' competitiveness in a growing global market.

The council is working with Humberside Airport to improve access from the M180 and also at improving access via sustainable modes of transport. The council is also liaising with Network Rail and train operators to improve links from Barnetby Station to the airport.

Progress towards Target:

The council is actively working to improve and upgrade the strategic transport infrastructure within North Lincolnshire.

POLICY CS26 SUMMARY:

The council has made positive progress on many initiatives and will continue to support strategic infrastructure proposals which will help to facilitate sustainable development. These will enhance North Lincolnshire's internal and external transport connections and provide access to the area's key strategic economic development locations.

DELIVERING AND IMPLEMENTING DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

A key element of the Core Strategy, as well as of the Local Development Framework (LDF) in general, is the need to identify how the policies and proposals contained within it will be delivered to meet the spatial vision and objectives.

Policy CS27 Planning Obligations

New development often creates a need for additional or improved community services and facilities, without which the development could have an adverse effect upon amenity, safety, or the environment. Planning obligations - or Section 106 Agreements - are legally binding agreements between a local authority and a developer/landowner as a means through which any deficiencies are mitigated through the provision of additional community benefits.

Policy CS27 sets out the council's approach to the process of negotiating planning obligations agreements. It is essential for the growth and development of North Lincolnshire that future development makes a positive contribution to the area and that any impacts are managed in an appropriate manner.

Indicator 30 assesses the success of this policy by providing details of the amount of developer contributions received as a result of new development.

Indicator 30	Development contributions received in association with new development
	Target: Development contributions received in accordance with Section 106 agreements

The NPPF advises that where obligations are being sought or revised, local planning authorities should take account of changes in market conditions over time and, wherever appropriate, be sufficiently flexible to prevent planned development being stalled.

As well as introducing a charging schedule for different types of infrastructure, the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (Amendment 2011) also contain advice on the use of Section 106 Agreements. They state that a planning obligation may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission for the development if the obligation is:

- **necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;**
- **directly related to the proposed development; and**
- **fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.**

Developer contributions received between April 2013 and March 2014 were £42,993.94, a fall from the previous year's total. This was due, in part, because anticipated large contributions have not been received as the developers have chosen to either dispute the amounts or vary the s106 on viability grounds. This total has been recorded using a monitoring system which keeps a running total of financial contributions received by the council. However, a figure cannot be targeted annually as the amount received is dependent upon the scale and type of development coming

forward in North Lincolnshire together with the need generated by the introduction of that development.

Progress towards Target:

Where appropriate, the council will continue to negotiate planning obligation agreements where development generates an identified need for additional infrastructure.

POLICY CS27 SUMMARY:

Policy CS27 sets out the council's approach to the process of negotiating planning obligations agreements. It is essential for the growth and development of North Lincolnshire that future development makes a positive contribution to the area and that any impacts are managed in an appropriate manner.

The indicator shows that financial contributions were received from developers between April 2013 and March 2014 to enable the council to invest in future infrastructure.

CORE STRATEGY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

This Monitoring Report has been prepared following adoption of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy in June 2011. To remain current and effective the adopted Core Strategy must be able to respond to changes at the national and local level. This also applies to other Local Development Framework documents. Therefore, the monitoring and review of the Local Development Framework (LDF) is central to its successful delivery.

The Core Strategy Monitoring Framework forms the basis of the monitoring of the Core Strategy (See Core Strategy Appendix 2). It lists indicators and targets together with the monitoring system to be used. Should monitoring of the indicators reveal any significant failure to meet targets, the council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible.

The original full list of Core Strategy indicators and targets has been revised into a set of 30 indicators and targets that are 'SMART' (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound). This abridged list address in this Report contains additional contextual and qualitative information and commentary which provides a full and meaningful analysis of Core Strategy policies. New monitoring systems will be introduced to assess newly-adopted policy documents.

The following table summarises the Core Strategy policy performance (along with the performance of the council in terms of the Duty to Cooperate and Neighbourhood Planning) in graphical format, again utilising the traffic light colour system:

Table 5.25: Policy Performance Summary			
Policy	Policy requirements are not being met	Policy requirements are on the way to being met	Policy requirements are being met
CS1 Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire		✓	
CS2 Delivering More Sustainable Development			✓
CS3 Development Limits		✓	
CS4 Creating a Renaissance in North Lincolnshire			✓
CS5 Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire	✓		
CS6 Historic Environment			✓
CS7 Overall Housing Provision			✓
CS8 Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites			✓
CS9 Affordable Housing		✓	
CS10 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites		✓	
CS11 Provision and Distribution of Employment Land		✓	
CS12 South Humber Bank Strategic Employment Site – A Broad Location		✓	
CS13 Lifelong Learning and Skills			✓
CS14 Retail Development		✓	
CS15 Culture and Tourism			✓

Table 5.25: Policy Performance Summary			
CS16 North Lincolnshire's Landscape, Greenspace and Waterscape			✓
CS17 Biodiversity			✓
CS18 Sustainable Resource Use and Climate Change			✓
CS19 Flood Risk			✓
CS20 Sustainable Waste Management			✓
CS21 Minerals		✓	
CS22 Community Facilities and Services			✓
CS23 Sport, Recreation and Open Space			✓
CS24 Health Care Provision			✓
CS25 Promoting Sustainable Transport			✓
CS26 Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals		✓	
CS27 Planning Obligations			✓
Other:	Requirements are not being met	Requirements are on the way to being met	Requirements are being met
Duty To Cooperate			✓
Neighbourhood Planning		✓	

Monitoring systems will be regularly revised and updated in response to evolving indicators and to allow for any future guidance or best practice to be incorporated. The adopted Core Strategy indicators and targets have been considered in detail in this chapter. Where possible, this report has identified where a policy or target is not being implemented or achieved and included a statement relating to the reasons why and the steps (if any) that the council intends to take to ensure the policy's requirements will be implemented.

Future monitoring of the indicators will be carried out, where possible, with greater co-operation and integration with the North Lincolnshire Data Observatory. The observatory holds national and local data allowing the council and partners to use shared information and intelligence and helps to simplify the process of gathering data that will be beneficial when monitoring the indicators set out in this report. The data and information held on the Observatory covers a range of themes including the Census, economy, health, housing, education, crime and deprivation.

Of the 27 Core Strategy policies:

- **the requirements of 17 policies are being met;**
- **the requirements of 9 policies are on the way to being met;**
- **the requirements of one policy are not being met;**

These results are encouraging when compared to last year's Monitoring Report. There has been an increase in the number of policies that are being met, from 15 to 17. Policies CS18 Sustainable Resource Use and Climate Change and CS23 Sport, Recreation and Open Space have both been 'promoted' from amber to green on account of their performance over the year.

As the Core Strategy policies gain momentum and as it and other Development Plan Documents replace policies in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003) it is expected that future monitoring will show more of the Core Strategy policies coloured green. This will demonstrate that policy requirements are being met together with the influence they are having in North Lincolnshire. Indeed, the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan are both expected to enter a final consultation stage in 2014; adoption of the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD will see new development guided to the most sustainable sites in North Lincolnshire.

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LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MONITORING SUMMARY

It is important to note that the key role of this monitoring report has been to assess the implementation of Core Strategy policies which were adopted as recently as June 2011. Adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011 has re-aligned North Lincolnshire and will guide development until 2026. However, it may take time for many of the policies to develop and perform as expected. The 2013/2014 reporting year covered by this report spans the second full financial year of the new strategy setting the spatial planning framework for the development of North Lincolnshire up to 2026.

Councils are required to report on the implementation of their local development scheme and whether the policies in their plan are being achieved. This report has fulfilled those requirements whilst also providing feedback on the performance of planning policy and expanding on many of the key issues facing those that live, work and visit North Lincolnshire.

The Localism Act requires a council's monitoring report to be prepared for local people in the interests of local transparency and accountability. To this end, this report is publicly available on the council's website at: www.northlincs.gov.uk.

In 2014 the council intends to publish a Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement to demonstrate whether North Lincolnshire has a supply of deliverable housing sites for the period April 2013 to March 2018. If a five year housing land supply is not demonstrated then it will explain how the council will address and overcome any shortfall in land supply.

Policy requirements that are not being met or are on the way to being met have been considered in detail. Those policy requirements that have been met have not been considered in such depth, though there is usually the acknowledgement that the council must not be complacent in expecting performance to remain positive and will strive to ensure performance is maintained.

Conditions across North Lincolnshire will be assessed in conjunction with partners to determine the need for further spatial interventions, including checking and updating the assumptions upon which the Core Strategy is based. Appropriate data will be collected to continually evolve the LDF evidence base, and information collected as part of the monitoring regime will be shared with and fed back to other partners and the community, as appropriate.

A number of initiatives continue to be implemented to improve the monitoring of LDF preparation and policies. These include an electronic planning application interrogation system, establishing effective inter- and intra-council partnerships, creating new monitoring systems, and collaborative working to develop new policies and accompanying indicators.

North Lincolnshire Council's Performance Management System (PMS) has again been used to measure performance data across a wide range of indicators. PMS is also used to measure performance against actions and milestones that are set out by the council and other partners to deliver the targets, ambitions and priorities determined in the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Monitoring information extracted from the planning application monitoring system has been revised and more information is now recorded in order to help monitor the expanding range of indicators. Monitoring is now also carried out on a weekly/monthly rather than annual basis.

In summary, the majority of policies are currently meeting their targets, are achieving their objectives and, in particular, are delivering sustainable development. However, the council must not be complacent and should strive to ensure that policies that are being met continue to be met and that results gradually improve for those policies. The council should also strive to ensure that improvements are made on those policies that are not meeting their targets.

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Appendix 1

Duty To Co-operate

Introduction

The Localism Act 2012 introduced a new 'Duty to Co-operate' as part of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This chapter will consider how North Lincolnshire Council meets its requirements as part of the development of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (H&ELA DPD).

The government recognises that many social, environmental and economic issues can only be effectively addressed at a 'larger than local' scale as people and businesses do not confine their activities to one council area. For example, employees may live in one area and work in another, thus local plan-making will have a 'strategic' element to it.

The duty:

- relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning authority areas or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council;
- requires that councils set out planning policies to address such issues;
- requires that councils and public bodies 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies; and
- requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making.

The NPPF anticipates joint working to occur in areas of common interest taking into account different geographical areas, where appropriate and for mutual gain. For example, in North Lincolnshire this is considered to be principally the Humber sub-region, Lincolnshire, and the relevant neighbouring LPAs, although this is not necessarily inclusive. Public bodies should also work collaboratively on strategic planning issues with private sector bodies, utilities and infrastructure providers. Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships are specifically mentioned but are not covered by the 'duty to co-operate'.

Co-operation on the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework

The level of co-operation that has taken place as part of the development of the Core Strategy has influenced that which occurred when producing the H&ELA DPD. Therefore, this section of the report is split into two parts: the first looks at what has taken place as part of the Core Strategy process; it then addresses the co-operation that has occurred throughout the various production stages of the H&ELA DPD.

Co-operation in the preparation of the Core Strategy DPD

The Core Strategy passed through a number of stages prior to its adoption in June 2012. As key stakeholders, all relevant local authorities and public bodies were contacted and invited to submit representations during both statutory and non-statutory consultation periods. A number of them also appeared at the hearing sessions including the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

Evidence Base

Two of the key pieces of evidence which have had a significant influence on the content of the Core Strategy and subsequently the H&ELA DPD, are the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

North Lincolnshire Council, via the North Lincolnshire Strategic Partnership, has been involved in the production of the North Lincolnshire Sustainable Community Strategy. The North Lincolnshire Strategic Partnership has also had the opportunity to discuss, debate and endorse planning policy documents at each stage in their preparation before they are agreed for distribution to the wider community. The LSP includes the following organisations: Humberside Police; NHS North Lincolnshire and the Primary Care Trust, North Lincolnshire Adult Learning and Skills Partnership, and Humberside Fire & Rescue.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Some of the most important co-operation that has taken place between North Lincolnshire Council and other authorities/agencies with special responsibility for technical or infrastructure issues was undertaken during preparation of the IDP. A number of different Council departments were significant partners and wide ranging co-operation has taken place regarding issues such as school provision, highways infrastructure, and public transport and library improvements. In addition discussions and information/data sharing has taken place with, for example, utility providers, the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency to identify what infrastructure improvements would be required to accommodate the proposed level of growth.

North Lincolnshire Council also played an active role in the Yorkshire and Humber Infrastructure Delivery Group which includes local authority representation from across the former Region. The purpose of these meetings was to co-ordinate information-gathering from infrastructure providers to ensure the consistency of information given to each authority and to advise on the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

The main purpose of the SHLAA is to assess the potential suitability of sites for residential development (prior to policy considerations at the LDF stage); assess the achievability of sites in five year tranches up to 20 years; and to provide a comprehensive evidence base for the LDF concerning the availability of land for suitable housing.

There was co-operation throughout production of the SHLAA via:

- development of the SHLAA methodology which was created with the co-operation of the SHLAA Working Group- a partnership of housebuilders, housing associations, surrounding LPAs, planning consultants, the Environment Agency, Highways Agency and internal council departments;
- the assessment of sites where invited organisations were involved in determining the deliverability of the sites by considering factors such as suitability, availability and achievability. All SHLAA Working Group members had an equal input into the assessment process;

- invitees with specialist expertise were asked for information on accessibility and highway information, water supply, drainage and flood risk, utilities and ecology/nature conservation. The information provided by these organisations was used to assess whether the sites were classified as either- suitable, maybe suitable or unsuitable.

Co-operation in the preparation of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)

As LEPs are not defined by statute they are not covered by the Duty to Co-operate. They have, however, been identified as bodies that those covered by the duty should have regard to when preparing local plans and other related activities.

As part of the preparation of the Core Strategy the council worked with the LEP's predecessor body (the Hull and Humber Ports City Region) and has worked with Hull City Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council throughout the production of the H&ELA DPD.

Now that it has been established, the council will be seeking to work with the Humber LEP and Greater Lincolnshire LEP to:

- Identify ways in which the LEP can help with the delivery of the LDF; and
- Identify how the council can be involved in helping meet the overarching aims of the LEP.

North Lincolnshire Council has established robust partnerships and formal governance arrangements to deliver sub regional strategic economic growth and to ensure effective cross boundary co-operation on planning, infrastructure delivery and land use matters.

North Lincolnshire Council led work on the formation of the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (Humber LEP). The Humber LEP is a formally constituted partnership established in 2011 comprising the unitary councils and business interests of North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, Kingston upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The vision of the Humber LEP is to become an international centre for renewable energy, capitalising on the area's natural assets. The priority is to create jobs and growth in the three key sectors of renewable energy, ports and logistics and chemicals. This LEP coordinates public and private sector activity on a pan Humber level to secure growth. Key activities include the development of a Humber Spatial Plan that brings together key infrastructure requirements necessary to secure economic growth. The Humber Spatial Plan reflects the major infrastructure and strategic transport priorities within the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy including delivery of the A160, the South Humber Bank (including Able Marine Energy Park) and the Lincolnshire Lakes. The Spatial Plan also supports the coordination of the strategic environmental compensation and mitigation measures and flood protection necessary to deliver major estuary developments including the South Humber Bank and the Lincolnshire Lakes.

Partnership arrangements across the Humber have matured further since the Humber LEP was established, with the creation of both the Humber Leaders Board and the Humber Transport Board (comprising the Elected Leaders of the four Humber unitary authorities together with a Chair and private sector representative of the LEP). A formally constituted 'Joint Committee' of the four Humber councils has also been set up on similar lines to a combined authority with formally agreed requirements to co-operate on spatial and economic issues across the area. The Joint Committee, Leaders Board and LEP are served by a Joint Strategic Unit comprising the Leads for transport, planning and economic development to ensure cross boundary co-operation and collaboration occurs.

The Humber LEP and its partners signed up to a Humber city deal on 13 December 2013 with Cities Minister Greg Clark. As part of this deal, the Humber gained a commitment from government agencies supporting the development of a Humber Spatial Plan and to delivering accelerated ways of working with statutory agencies to secure planning consents and deliver major developments more quickly across the Humber. This 'Single Conversation Group' is overseen by the Chair of the Humber LEP- Lord Haskins. It meets monthly bringing together senior representatives of the Highways Agency, Marine Maritime Organisation, Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England together with the Humber unitary authorities to fast track strategic developments. All the major development priorities within the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy including the South Humber Bank, A160, Lincolnshire Lakes, Humberside Airport and so on are brought to the Single Conversation Group to ensure priority of delivery.

The Humber LEP has also developed a Strategic Economic Plan and an Investment and Delivery Plan (updated annually) that reflect the key priorities within the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy and Housing and Employment DPDs. The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) also concurs with the need to deliver its housing requirement in line with the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, including 6,000 homes on the Lincolnshire Lakes. The LEP has also successfully bid for two 'Local Growth Fund' deals that provide funding to support the key infrastructure requirement of the Core Strategy including:

- Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Defences - £13.2 million
- South Humber Bank Rail Gauge Enhancements - £7.2 million
- Westcliff Precinct Regeneration – £0.5 million

The growth potential for offshore wind power is fully recognised and supported by Government. The Humber LEP has been awarded the greatest amount of Enterprise Zone areas in the country – some 484 hectares to support and attract investment for offshore wind. The 'jewel in the crown' of the Humber's Enterprise Zone offer is the Able Marine Energy Park (AMEP) where some 248 hectares have been designated as Enterprise Zone status. This comprises 223 hectares eligible for capital allowances on plant and machinery with up to £50 million available in order to attract large overseas manufacturers. A further 25 hectares of the Able Marine Energy Park Enterprise Zone is eligible for discounted business rates for 5 years, potentially worth up to 400,000 Euros.

Further government commitment to the delivery of the Able Marine Energy Park was confirmed with the award of a £14.92 million Enterprise Zone Capital Grant from the £100 million fund made available by the Department for Communities and Local Government. This is the highest single award made to any Enterprise Zone in the country. This grant is part of a £29 million first phase general infrastructure programme for AMEP, expected to be completed by March 2015.

North Lincolnshire Council is also a member of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP, comprising the other two top tier councils of North East Lincolnshire Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The Greater Lincolnshire Board also includes stakeholders with business interests from the area. The key priorities of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP include agri-food, manufacturing and engineering, and the visitor economy as set out in the Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan (Appendix 2). The Greater Lincolnshire SEP also reflects the priorities of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, including the delivery of the Able Marine Energy Park, the Lincolnshire Lakes and supporting critical infrastructure including the A160, blue and green infrastructure for the Lincolnshire Lakes and associated highway works, the development of Humberside Airport, the Brigg Relief Road, and Sandtoft Business Park. The SEP accepts the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy housing requirement and identifies a total of 100,000 dwellings to be provided within the Greater Lincolnshire LEP area.

In support of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy the Greater Lincolnshire LEP Growth fund seeks to prioritise:

- Lincolnshire Lakes - £2million blue and green infrastructure provision
- Lincolnshire Lakes - £2.1 million Berkeley Circle highway improvements
- Scunthorpe Town Centre – £4 million new business developments

The work of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP is also overseen and constituted by a Leaders Board/ Joint Committee comprising the Leaders of North Lincolnshire Council, Lincolnshire County Council and North East Lincolnshire Council. Collaboration takes place on strategic planning and economic development matters including the commissioning of joint studies and research and intelligence.

In relation to an employment strategy, the key cross boundary issue is the delivery of the South Humber Gateway. This strategic location straddles the boundary between North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire, extending to over 1,000 hectares. Its delivery is essential to the future growth of the area in terms of employment and the economy. As such, significant engagement with a range of different bodies including the Highways Agency, Natural England and nature conservation organisations (RSPB and the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust) has been imperative.

The delivery of the South Humber Gateway is critical to the delivery of the wider aspirations of both the Humber sub-region and the Local Enterprise Partnership in creating a renewable energy super-cluster on the river. The council plays a full part in the activities of the LEP and have assisted in developing the Strategic Economic Plan. Furthermore LEP sub groups have

been established on subjects such as housing, transport, flooding and inward investment, in order to adopt a single approach to cross boundary issues.

With regard to transportation, the key cross boundary priorities that have been identified are the delivery of the A160 (to support the South Humber Gateway) and the possible upgrading of the A15 to improve access between the area and Lincolnshire. The council has worked alongside the Highways Agency and North East Lincolnshire Council to ensure that the A160 upgrade is delivered. In relation to the A15, discussions have taken place with Lincolnshire County Council, West Lindsey District Council and the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit (CLJPU). Through CLJPU's Duty to Co-operate document it was agreed that the councils would hold further meetings to discuss how the upgrading of the A15 could be incorporated into future plans.

Issues and Options Report

This report set out a number of site options based on the 'Call for Sites' process for the allocation of land for new housing and employment in the main settlements in North Lincolnshire. It also set out the proposed boundaries for town centres, settlement development limits and requested sites for Gypsies and Travellers.

The previous site selection process carried out by the council comprised three distinct stages:

- Stage 1 – 'Call for Sites';
- Stage 2 – Assessment of the sites; and
- Stage 3 – Selecting the sites.

Each potential site was assessed against criteria using the Sustainability Appraisal objectives as a basis in order to ensure that all reasonable alternatives had been considered by the council. This process was further supplemented through discussions and consultation with public bodies and infrastructure providers where considered appropriate, for example the Environment Agency, Natural England, Highways Agency, Severn Trent Water, Anglian Water and Yorkshire Water.

Following the 'Call for sites' stage a detailed issues and options document was produced which set out the background as to why more new housing and employment sites need to be provided in North Lincolnshire over the next 15 years. The public consultation period ran from October to November 2007 and the council consulted the defined consultation bodies, relevant authorities and specific bodies.

Pre-submission Consultation Second Stage

Public consultation on this stage was undertaken between January and March 2009. The council consulted the general consultation bodies, relevant authorities and specific defined bodies. In addition, special meetings were held with key organisations including: the Environment Agency; the Highways Agency; the local highway authority; Anglian Water; Severn Trent Water; Yorkshire Water; Natural England; Yorkshire Forward; Humberside International Airport and the local NHS Trust.

Linked to the above the council has sought to take account of how its proposed allocations could impact on adjoining districts and conversely how development in other districts could

affect North Lincolnshire. The site allocations and development limits were also subject to targeted consultation with Town and Parish Councils to seek their support on the plan's proposals before the consultation on the submission version.

Joint Working and Engagement

Representation at the Humber and Greater Lincolnshire LEs, and attendance at Lincolnshire Heads of Planning, Economic Development and Housing Meetings have taken place on a continual basis in addition to the following joint studies (or partnerships):

- North & North East Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Partnership Group;
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Group (methodology agreed with adjoining LPAs);
- North and North East Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment;
- North Lincolnshire and West Lindsey Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Meeting;
- LDF Habitat Regulations Assessment (agreed methodology with North East Lincolnshire);
- South Humber Gateway Delivery Group (North East Lincolnshire Council);
- South Humber Gateway Mitigation Strategy (North East Lincolnshire Council); and the
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was commissioned jointly between North and North East Lincolnshire Council.

Neighbouring Authorities

In producing the LDF regular meetings have taken place with the following neighbouring authorities, and each has been formally consulted on the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD at all stages (all indicating broad support):

- North East Lincolnshire Council;
- West Lindsey District Council;
- Lincolnshire County Council;
- Doncaster Metropolitan District Council;
- Kingston upon Hull City Council;
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council;
- Bassetlaw District Council; and
- Nottinghamshire County Council.

Working with Prescribed Bodies and other organisations

North Lincolnshire Council has worked with a variety of other authorities, agencies and organisations to address specific issues and allocations, which have informed the development of the H&ELA DPD. All public bodies have been involved through the consultation but bespoke exercises have also been undertaken to ensure that these organisations are fully aware of the proposed site allocations being considered by the

council. This has occurred via meetings and direct correspondence outside the formal consultation periods.

Bespoke exercises have been undertaken with:

- Environment Agency liaison;
- Highways Agency liaison;
- Natural England;
- Civil Aviation Authority;
- Homes & Communities Agency;
- Primary Care Trust;
- Anglian Water;
- Severn Trent Water; and
- Yorkshire Water.

Other consultation work has been undertaken whilst developing the following documents:

- North Lincolnshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy;
- North Lincolnshire Water Cycle Strategy;
- North Lincolnshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; and
- Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Working with different parts of North Lincolnshire Council

Joint working has taken place with a number of experts within North Lincolnshire Council who are as follows:

- Archaeologist;
- Development Management;
- Education;
- Ecologist;
- Flood Management;
- Highways & Transportation;
- Historic Environment;
- Leisure Services;
- Planning & Regeneration;
- Property & Asset Management;
- Public Rights of Way; and
- Strategic Housing.
-

Mechanisms for ongoing consultation and co-operation

It is recognised that continued consultation and co-operation between the council and all parties with responsibility for delivering the Plan's proposals is essential. Of particular importance will be ensuring that the infrastructure required to support development proposals is appropriately funded and implemented. As part of the wider preparation of the Local Development Framework, the council worked closely with key bodies to produce an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS).

The IDP formed a key element of the evidence base for the Core Strategy DPD, whilst the IDS was included as an appendix. The IDS was updated to accompany the H&ELA DPD and therefore now forms part of its evidence base. The IDP and IDS identify the type of infrastructure required, when it will need to be delivered and who will be responsible for its design and delivery. The IDS will be used as the basis for discussions with infrastructure providers, including "prescribed bodies". Furthermore, the council has established a Stakeholders Group for infrastructure/section 106 to assist in this delivery.

The council participates fully in the work of the Humber LEP and Greater Lincolnshire LEP. This enables the council to address wider economic development issues in relation to the Humber area and Greater Lincolnshire, and to seek funding in order to deliver the growth identified in the H&ELA DPD. The council is working with the Humber LEP to produce a Humber Spatial Plan that identifies key spatial priorities across the four councils within the sub-region (East Riding of Yorkshire, City of Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire). The DPDs will be used to attract funding and provide a one stop plan for investors seeking to locate or develop in the sub-region.

In addition, the council will continue to play a full role in relation to the South Humber Gateway Delivery Group and the South Humber Bank Ecology Group. These groups are central to the delivery of growth in the South Humber Gateway area. This enables the council to co-operate fully with bodies such as Natural England, the Highways Agency and Environment Agency.

In relation to housing issues, the council convenes a SHLAA Working Group, which includes housebuilders, housing associations, adjoining local authorities, landowners, agents, the Environment Agency and the Highways Agency. This provides a forum in which to discuss the delivery of sites, ensuring that they remain available.

Regular liaison and engagement with neighbouring local planning authorities will continue as part of ongoing engagement in relation to production of their respective local plans and also the progression of the North Lincolnshire LDF.

Summary

North Lincolnshire Council has worked closely with many of the relevant bodies but has not until now been required to demonstrate how joint working has occurred. This chapter has demonstrated the joint working that North Lincolnshire Council has already undertaken to date.

The process of co-operation will not end once the H&ELA DPD has been adopted; there will be a need to work with the LEPs, public bodies and other councils to deliver the various policies within the DPD alongside the Core Strategy and other elements of the LDF.

A key aspect of implementing these documents will be ensuring that the infrastructure required to support the development proposed is funded and implemented, as set out in Core Strategy Policy Appendix One 'Infrastructure Schedule' and the H&ELA DPD Infrastructure Delivery Schedule. This will require co-operation between the council and the various infrastructure providers to identify what is required, when it will need to be implemented, and who will be responsible for its design and delivery. Such actions will help inform future reviews of the IDP.

Summary of Duty To Co-operate

North Lincolnshire Council can demonstrate a high level of co-operation with public bodies and other authorities, which is considered to have resulted in a robust and solid basis for the approach set out within the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document.

Appendix 2

Glossary

Advance Crosby - a multi-million pound housing regeneration scheme that will transform parts of the Crosby area of Scunthorpe with new affordable housing.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - councils were required to produce AMRs to assess the implementation of Local Development Schemes and determine the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents were being achieved. The Local Planning Regulations 2012 removed the need for local authorities to produce an AMR. Monitoring of policies is now a continuous process and councils should publish monitoring information on their websites as soon as practical.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) - required in order to assess the potential effects of planning policy or development proposals on nature conservation sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) that are either within the local authority boundary or nearby.

Area Action Plan (AAP) – a Development Plan Document which provides specific planning policy and guidance for a particular area where significant regeneration needs to be managed, ensuring development of an appropriate, scale, mix and quality for these key areas of opportunity.

(Department for) Communities and Local Government (CLG) - the Government department has an extensive remit that is delivered mainly through six policy areas: regeneration and economic growth; communities and neighbourhoods; fire and resilience; housing; planning, building and the environment; and local government.

Core Strategy Development Plan Document - the key overarching Local Development Document illustrating the long term spatial vision and strategy for a local authority area, including the key strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. Each subsequent Local Development Document must be in conformity with the principles set out in the Core Strategy.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – a set of planning policy documents that determine the local authority's vision relating to future development and land use. They must conform with the National Planning Policy Framework and other adopted Local Development Documents such as the Core Strategy. An independent planning inspector must approve all DPDs that local authorities in England produce prior to adoption.

Economic Regeneration Strategy - one of a set of strategies that has been developed to help deliver the ambitions set out in the North Lincolnshire Sustainable Community Strategy. It brings together the ambitions and priorities that have been established for the local economy in other strategies and identifies clearly where the focus of activity needs to be in North Lincolnshire over the next few years.

Employment Land Review (ELR) - provides an assessment of employment land in North Lincolnshire and supports local employment land policies. It enables North Lincolnshire Council to ascertain the demand for (and supply of) land for employment uses, reflecting the changing requirements of businesses and local economies in general.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) - required under the European Habitats Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora for all plans and projects which may impact on a nature conservation site of European importance or its interest features.

Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD (H&ELA DPD) - will help to address the key issue of where people will live and work in North Lincolnshire over the next 12 years. It will set out which sites are allocated for future housing development and where new employment opportunities will be located. It also sets revised town/district shopping centre boundaries and settlement limits.

Local Development Documents (LDDs) - the Local Development Framework comprises a portfolio of Local Development Documents, the main elements being Development Plan Documents (DPDs, the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Local Development Framework (LDF) - a portfolio of Local Development Documents (LDDs) which present the local planning authority's policies for meeting the social, economic and environmental aspirations for the future of their area where the development of land is involved.

Local Development Framework Evidence Base - legislation, guidance, policies, studies and other documents that have either been undertaken or referred to during the preparation of the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework and includes qualitative and quantitative data. Currently, this comprises evidence which has underpinned the Core Strategy DPD but will grow as the LDF progresses and other documents are prepared.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) - sets out the future planning policy documents that will be delivered as part of the LDF and includes a programme/ timetable for the preparation of Local Development Documents which also indicates when periods of public consultation should take place.

Localism Act 2011 – the aim of the Act is to shift decision making powers from central government back to individuals, communities and local councils. The Localism Act includes four key measures:

- New freedoms and flexibilities for local government;
- New rights and powers for communities and individuals;
- Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective; and
- Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally.

Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document - will set out how the council intends to plan for the sustainable use and supply of minerals as well as the sustainable management and disposal of waste in North Lincolnshire over the next 12 years or so.

Monitoring - the regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure performance and policy implementation. This process is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and then to compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine what (if any) action should be taken.

Monitoring Report (MR) – reporting process to measure LDF planning policy performance based on the Local Planning Regulations 2012, which changed the requirements for local authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report. Instead, monitoring is now a continuous process and councils should publish monitoring information on their websites as soon as practical.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - published on 27th March 2012. It sets out central government's national planning policies for England and is designed to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, to protect the environment and to promote sustainable growth.

North Lincolnshire Local Plan (The 'Local Plan') - statutory, district-wide development plan prepared under the previous planning system. Adopted in 2003, it sets out land use policies and proposals for the area and is used to make development management decisions. It is gradually being replaced by the Local Development Framework, but at present, most of the Local Plan's policies have been "saved".

Policy Implementation – the assessment of the success of policies in terms of achieving their targets, measured by the use of contextual indicators and analysed in the Monitoring Report.

Previously Developed (brownfield) Land - land that has been developed but is now vacant or derelict, and land currently in use with known potential for redevelopment. The re-use of brownfield land is encouraged and local planning authorities can set a locally appropriate target for development on brownfield sites.

Proposals Map - illustrates site specific policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents. For example, shows sites allocated for future housing and employment uses as part of the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) –The Yorkshire and Humber Plan- a statutory document providing a spatial development strategy at the regional level that replaced RPG12 in May 2008. It set out the scale, priorities and broad locations for change and development in the region up to 2026. The revocation of RSS in July 2010 through the Localism Bill meant they no longer formed part of local authorities' development plans.

South Humber Gateway (SHG) – is the largest development site in the north of England covering over 1,000 hectares along the South Humber Bank. It is the last strategic development site fronting a deep water estuary in the country, placing it at a particular

advantage against other UK competitors for investment. The substantial employment land allocation located here means that this industrial area provides significant potential for future employment opportunities and local/ regional economic growth.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – encourages greater public engagement in plan making and explains to the community and stakeholders how and when they can contribute to the preparation of the LDF and the decision making process on significant planning applications. It also explains the steps that will be taken to facilitate their involvement.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – is a formal process required under the European SEA Directive to assess the effects of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. It ensures that any significant environmental effects are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers and monitored.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) – a key component of the Evidence Base that identifies land that is suitable, available for housing development and is updated annually. It assesses their potential, forecasts when they are likely to be developed and helps to ensure there is an adequate supply of sites to meet local housing needs. The SHLAA does not allocate sites for development, this is done through the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) - a joint study for North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire undertaken to update the Local Housing Assessment conducted in 2005-6. Promotes an understanding of how the local housing market operates and assesses housing need and demand. The SHMA informs the preparation of local development documents for housing policies such as the housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – expand on or add details to policies or proposals in adopted DPDs, or a saved policy in an existing Development Plan and may be thematic or site specific. They are not subject to independent examination, but are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) – a systematic process carried out during the preparation of Development Plan Documents required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which must also incorporate the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment. Its main objective is to promote sustainable development by considering the extent to which the DPD being assessed can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that policies or proposals may otherwise have. Scrutinising DPDs in this way helps to ensure that the policies and proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. Accordingly, Sustainability Appraisal work has been undertaken for the Core Strategy DPD and the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Use Classes Order - planning permission is required for the material change of use of buildings and land. Categories of use are defined by the national Use Class Orders. England and Wales are governed by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, updated 2013. The Use Classes that appear in this Monitoring Report are shown in the table below:

Use Classes Order 2013	
Use Class	Uses/Description of Development
A1 Shops	Includes Shops, retail warehouses, post offices, ticket and travel agencies, sale of cold food for consumption off premises, hairdressers, funeral directors, hire shops, dry cleaners, internet cafes
A2 Financial and Professional Services	Includes banks, building societies, estate and employment agencies, professional services (not health or medical services), betting offices
A3 Food and Drink	Restaurants and cafes
A4 Drinking Establishments	Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments
A5 Hot Food Takeaways	For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises
B1a Business	Offices other than financial and professional services (A2)
B1b Business	Research and development of products or processes
B1c Business	Light industry - use for any industrial process which can be carried out within a residential area without causing detriment to the amenity of that area
B2 General Industry	Use for any industrial process other than that falling within B1
B8 Storage or Distribution	Use for storage or as a distribution centre
C1 Hotels	Hotels, boarding and guest houses (where no significant element of care is provided)
C2 Residential institutions	Residential accommodation and care to people in need of care, residential schools, colleges or training centres, hospitals, nursing homes
<i>C2a Secure Residential Institutions</i>	<i>Prisons, young offenders' institutions, detention centres, secure training centres, custody centres, short term holding centres, secure hospitals, secure local authority accommodation, military barracks</i>
C3 Dwellinghouses	Use as a dwellinghouse (whether or not a main residence) by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A single person or by people to be regarded as forming a single household b) Not more than six residents living together as a single household where care is provided for residents; or c) Not more than six residents living together as a single household where no care is provided to residents (other than use within Class C4)
<i>C4 Houses in multiple occupation</i>	<i>Use of a dwellinghouse by 3-6 residents as a 'house in multiple occupation' (HMO). Large HMOs (more than 6 people) are unclassified therefore sui generis</i>
D1 Non-residential institutions	Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, non-residential education and training centres, museums, public libraries, public halls, exhibition halls, places of worship, law courts
D2 Assembly and Leisure	Cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls, dance halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other areas for indoor and outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms
Sui Generis (uses which do not fall within the specified use classes above)	Includes theatres, large HMOs (more than 6 people sharing), hostels, petrol filling stations, shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles, scrap yards, retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, amusement centres, casinos, funfairs, waste disposal installations

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended)