

SAFE WELL PROSPEROUS CONNECTED

North Lincolnshire Planning Policy

# Annual Monitoring Report 2023 & 2024

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Spatial Portrait of North Lincolnshire .....</b>	<b>2</b>
Reforms to the Planning System.....	3
<b>3. North Lincolnshire Development Plan Progress .....</b>	<b>4</b>
North Lincolnshire Development Framework (LDF).....	4
Local Development Scheme (LDS) .....	5
Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP).....	6
Evidence Base Studies .....	8
The Duty to Cooperate (DtC) .....	12
<b>4. Local Development Framework Monitoring .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Economic Development .....	15
Housing .....	24
Environment.....	33
Transport and Communities .....	40

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Monitoring is a vital component of policy making and can be evidenced through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR is required by Section 35 of the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 \(as amended\)](#) and is subject to the procedures set out under Regulations 34 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations \(2012\)](#).
- 1.2 The AMR is one of North Lincolnshire Council's mechanisms of providing evidence of performance, policy implementation and a review of the effectiveness of policies in practice as against set targets or objectives. It helps guide investment decisions and is used to determine planning applications. This AMR details progress with Local Plan preparations, the Local Development Scheme (LDS), Neighbourhood Planning, Evidence base reports, as well as activities relating to duty to cooperate where relevant.
- 1.3 North Lincolnshire Council is preparing a new single Local Plan. Once adopted, the new Local Plan will replace the current Development Plan for North Lincolnshire which is currently comprised of Saved Policies in the 2003 Local Plan, Core Strategy Development Plan (2011), Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (2016) and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (2016). Accordingly, this AMR focuses on monitoring the policies and indicators of the current Local Development Framework (LDF).

This AMR highlights the following

- The policies contained in the New Local Plan
  - Specific targets
  - Potential sources of information to monitor the indicators
  - RAG rating for targets/outcomes and challenges
  - Sources of supporting data
- 1.4 In 2016, a full Annual Monitoring Report was produced for the period April 2015 to March 2016. Following this period, the AMR for subsequent years was collated and summarised under one Annual Monitoring Report in 2022. This new AMR combines data from both 2023 and 2024. The data provided covers the following two time periods April 2022 to March 2023 and April 2023 to March 2024.

## 2. Spatial Portrait of North Lincolnshire

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 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. The South Humber Bank exists in an industrial port landscape: including two major oil refineries, three energy plants and various port-related developments. The remaining land although greenfield, offers significant potential for future development. North Lincolnshire also benefits from easily accessible international transport links, including two airports (Humberside Airport and the nearby Robin Hood Airport: Doncaster Sheffield).
- 2.4 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).

- 2.5 ONS mid-year estimates of population (2023) indicates approximately 170,087 people are living in North Lincolnshire, residing in approximately 77,725 dwellings (DCLG 2024). According to ONS subnational population projections (2022 based) North Lincolnshire's population is predicted to rise year on year to 170,524 by 2036.
- 2.6 The area's population aged 60+ is predicted to rise over this 14 year period, increasing from approximately 49,879 to 59,150 by 2036. This is a rise from 29.3% to 34.7% of the total population.
- 2.7 Whilst the population is expected to rise by 9,271 between 2022 and 2036, the number aged 19 and under is expected to fall from 37,486 in 2022 to a projected 31,542 in 2036. This is a decrease of 3.5% of the total population, mirroring forecasted trends across the country.

## Reforms to the Planning System

- 2.8 The [Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023](#) introduces a new category of planning policies- National Development Management Policies. NDMPs will carry the same weight as local plans in decision making on planning applications, overriding the local plan in the case of conflict. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 also makes other changes to planning law which affect the plan-making process and decision-making on planning applications, not all of which have been commenced as yet. They include:
- Abolishing the 'duty to cooperate', which requires LPAs to cooperate with each other in preparing their local plans. The government said that it will introduce a new 'flexible alignment policy' instead.
  - Replacing supplementary planning documents (SPDs) used to expand on policies in local plans) with 'supplementary plans'. Their scope would be limited to setting either site-specific policies or area-wide design codes.
  - Introducing a statutory requirement for LPAs to prepare design codes, in which they set out design requirements for developments in their area.

### 3. North Lincolnshire Development Plan Progress

- 3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which Local and Neighbourhood Plans are prepared.
- 3.2 The adopted Development Plan for North Lincolnshire comprises the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework (LDF), saved policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003) and policies contained within adopted Neighbourhood Plans.

#### North Lincolnshire Development Framework (LDF)

- 3.3 The LDF is a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which set out the planning policy for the area. The LDF gradually replaced some of the saved policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003). The LDF comprises three documents:
  - [The Core Strategy \(2011\)](#) sets out the long-term spatial framework for the development of North Lincolnshire up to 2026. The core Strategy provides strategic policies and guidance for the delivery of the vision for the area.
  - [Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD 2016 \(HELADPD\)](#) sets out site allocations for future housing development and employment opportunities. The locations for future retail development and settlement development limits.
  - [Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan 2016 \(AAP\)](#) provides the policy framework for the delivery of development on the land between the western edge of Scunthorpe and the River Trent. The project will create high quality sustainable village communities and is considered an ideal setting for high quality employment space and Business Parks.

## Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 3.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) (the 2004 Act) requires local planning authorities to prepare a Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS sets out a timetable for producing planning policy documents, including the Local Plan, that NLC intends to prepare. As such, the LDS acts as a management tool for the plan-making process to inform members of the public, stakeholders and organisations
- 3.5 The latest LDS was prepared in March 2025. It takes account of the need to re-start preparation of a new Local Plan following the previous draft Plan's withdrawal from examination in public in October 2024. The latest LDS is available to view on the Council's website [here](#).
- 3.6 Production of a New North Lincolnshire Local Plan is currently underway. Once adopted formally, the new local plan will replace all the adopted LDF DPDs and all the saved policies in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003).
- 3.7 The stages completed and ongoing processes with dates as set out in the current LDS are summarised in the table below. Production of the Local Plan is approximately five months behind schedule and a review of the LDS is currently underway.

Scoping & Early community participation	2025
Gather key evidence and call for sites, including initial issues/options engagement/public consultation	Initial consultation Took place May-July 2025
Preparation stage (Regulation 18)	2025
Scoping/preparation work and draft version of the plan including stakeholder engagement/public consultation.	Draft Plan consultation Expected Spring 2026
Publication stage (Regulation 19)	2025/6
Opportunity for stakeholders to say whether they think the draft plan and its preparation is 'sound' and fit for purpose	Plan Consultation Expected Autumn 2026
Submission stage (Regulation 22)	2026
Plan is formally submitted to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent planning inspector.	Expected Winter 2026/7
Examination stage (Regulation 24)	

Inspector chairs an examination in public to check that all legal requirements have been met and that the plan is consistent with the NPPF.
Adoption stage (Regulation 26)
Following receipt of the Inspector's Final Report, if the plan is found 'sound', it will then be formally adopted and implemented by the Council

## Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP)

- 3.8 Neighbourhood Development Plans were introduced into the planning system by the Localism Act 2011 and provide local communities with an opportunity to create a shared vision for the future development and growth of their area. Such plans need to be in broad conformity with national planning policy and with the policy established locally in the development plan.
- 3.9 In order to form a Neighbourhood Development Plan, a Qualifying Body (a Parish or Town Council in the case of the North Lincolnshire) must first apply to become a Neighbourhood Area. Thereafter, a Neighbourhood Development Plan can be submitted for examination. North Lincolnshire Council is proactive and positive about neighbourhood planning, working collaboratively with communities where they choose to prepare a plan.
- 3.10 Once adopted, the Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the Development Plan for the area and will carry significant material weight in decision-making. The Local Development Scheme (see below) does not include timescales for the preparation of new NDPs as these are led by Town and Parish Councils on behalf of their local communities; the timescales for their production or review are therefore set by the relevant Town or Parish Council.
- 3.11 Within North Lincolnshire, the parishes of Appleby and Worlaby both have an adopted Neighbourhood Plan, and fifteen more communities have designated Neighbourhood Areas. For a variety of reasons, 13 of the 15 designated areas have stalled. Below is a summary of the progress with the parishes/town councils.



Designated Neighbourhood Areas	Designation Date	Neighbourhood Plan Status
<b>Appleby</b>	18 December 2014	Adopted 24 September 2019
<b>Worlaby</b>	4 August 2014	Adopted 14 December 2021
<b>Barrow upon Humber</b>	11 April 2018	Stalled
<b>Barton upon Humber</b>	28 April 2020	Referendum due November 2025
<b>Bottesford &amp; Yaddethorpe</b>	23 November 2020	Stalled
<b>Bonby</b>	4 August 2014	Stalled
<b>Brigg</b>	18 December 2014	Stalled
<b>Elsham</b>	4 August 2014	Stalled
<b>Goxhill</b>	12 August 2019	Stalled
<b>Haxey</b>	28 April 2020	Stalled
<b>Kirton in Lindsey</b>	20 February 2019	Stalled
<b>Saxby-All-Saints</b>	10 November 2014	Stalled
<b>Scawby</b>	2 April 2022	Stalled
<b>South Ferriby</b>	4 August 2014	Stalled
<b>Winteringham</b>	11 November 2019	Stalled
<b>Winterton</b>	8 July 2014	Stalled
<b>Wootton</b>	29 March 2024	Ongoing

The Worlaby & Appleby Neighbourhood Plans are available to view on the [council's website](#).

## Evidence Base Studies

- 3.9 Evidence to inform planning policies and development decision is continually being prepared and updated. As the Council progresses with the preparation of the new Local Plan, it is crucial that any changes in policy or direction are in response to up to date evidence, and in line with any changes in the NPPF where applicable.
- 3.10 The table below sets out the Local Plan Evidence Base. Updates to evidence base documents that have commenced or been completed at the current time are highlighted in **bold**. This reflects the ongoing nature of the Local Plan preparation process and ensures that the most recent developments are captured, even if they fall outside of the formal AMR reporting window.

### Evidence Base

Evidence	Date Originally Published	Review / Update
<b>Spatial Strategy</b>		
Settlement Development Limits	HELA DPD: 2016	2025 <b>ongoing review</b>
Settlement Survey	2018	2019, <b>ongoing review</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Local Housing and Economic Needs Assessment	2020	2020, <b>Housing Needs Assessment ongoing review</b>
5 Year Housing Land Supply Assessment	<b>December 2024</b>	<b>December 2024 - 2029</b>
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment	2012	October 2021, <b>update underway</b>
Interim Affordable Housing Policy	2015	August 2015
<b>Economy</b>		
Local Housing and Economic Needs Assessment	2020	<b>Economic Needs Assessment Under Procurement</b>

Retail and Leisure Study	2019, updated 2020	<b>Future update under procurement</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Areas of High Landscape Value Topic Paper	2020	
Local Greenspace Assessment	2022	
Axholme Historic Character Assessment	1997	Review 2021
Heritage and Archaeology Impact Assessment	October 2020	
<b>Community</b>		
Cemetery Provision Study	2021	
Important Open Space Assessment	2019	
Sport England Facilities Planning	2021	
Playing Pitch Strategy	2020	updated 2023
Open Space Study	LC11: 2003	October 2022
Primary Healthcare Analysis	2021	
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>		
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	June 2022	<b>Update underway</b>

Strategic Road Network Evidence Base	July 2020	updated 2021 <b>Update under procurement</b>
Infrastructure Funding Statement	2024	<b>Updated annually</b>
<b>Waste</b>		
Waste Needs Assessment	September 2020	
<b>Minerals</b>		
Local Aggregates Assessment	April 2014	October 2019, <b>Update underway</b>
Mineral Needs Assessment	April 2021	<b>Update underway</b>
Minerals & Safeguarding Infrastructure	November 2018	<b>Update underway</b>

### Infrastructure Funding Statement

- 3.11 Local Planning Authorities are required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) annually, that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. As the Council has never had a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule in place, there is nothing to report on CIL receipts and spending. The Council does, however, require Section 106 financial contributions toward infrastructure.
- 3.12 Under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, a Local Planning Authority can seek planning obligations for both onsite and offsite contributions when it is considered that a development will have a negative impact that cannot be dealt with through planning conditions.
- 3.13 Between 2022 and 2024, a total of 21 granted planning permissions were subject to Section 106 agreements. A total value of £7,553,811.36 was secured as financial

contributions and 183 affordable housing units on site. Between 2022 and 2024, North Lincolnshire also received £2,493,783.96 financial contributions towards affordable housing, education, highways, public transport, leisure (recreation), open space, community facilities, and biodiversity. During the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years £825,835 was spent on a number of projects including:

- A new synthetic pitch carpet at Ancholme Leisure Centre,
- New gym equipment at Baysgarth Leisure Centre,
- Increasing pupil capacity at Baysgarth School, Melior Community Academy and St. Lawrence Academy as well as
- Delivering affordable Housing
- Open space and play facility maintenance and improvements.

3.14 The IFS report for 2024/25 is underway and will be published on the council's website once it is available. The 2022/23 and 2023/24 IFS reports are available below:

[Infrastructure Funding Statement 2022/23](#)

[Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023/24](#)

### **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)**

3.15 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide more detailed advice and guidance on the implementation and interpretation of planning policies set out in the Local Plan. Unlike local plans, SPDs are not required to be submitted for independent examination but are subject to public consultation and are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

3.16 The Council also produce a range of other non-statutory documents such as Guidance Notes and Masterplans to promote development opportunities. They do not form part of the statutory development plan; however, the public are consulted on them, and they are evidence based so can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

3.17 All existing SPDs and other non-statutory documents will remain in force as material considerations in the determination of planning applications until individually revoked,

withdrawn or replaced. Copies of all SPDs, masterplans and other guidance notes are available on the Supplementary Planning Documents section of the [Council's website](#).

### **The Duty to Cooperate (DtC)**

- 3.18 The Duty to Cooperate (DtC) is a statutory duty that we are bound by and which requires strategic planning policy-making authorities to cooperate with each other, and other bodies, when preparing, or supporting the preparation of policies which address strategic matters.
- 3.19 North Lincolnshire Council has a long history of working closely with many of the relevant DtC bodies. This section of the report demonstrates the joint working that North Lincolnshire Council has already undertaken to date.
- 3.20 This section will consider how North Lincolnshire Council meets these requirements as part of the progression of the Local Plan.
- 3.21 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.
- 3.22 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 reports.
- 3.23 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 all 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'.

- 3.24 The process of co-operation did not end on the adoption of the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD and Lincolnshire Lakes AAP. There will be an ongoing need to work with neighbouring authorities, public bodies and other partners to deliver the various policies and proposals set out in these documents, alongside those in the Core Strategy. Ongoing cooperation is required during preparation of the new North Lincolnshire Local Plan.
- 3.25 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' and relevant updates within the Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD and Lincolnshire Lakes AAP). This will require cooperation between the Council and the various infrastructure providers and bodies 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 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
- 3.26 During production of the now withdrawn Local Plan, extensive engagement and consultation took place with prescribed bodies under the DtC. A Statement of Common Ground was produced which documented the agreements reached as well as matters that were still outstanding. A background documenting how the DtC had been met was also produced. These two documents were withdrawn with the Local Plan and new versions will need to be produced alongside work on the new Local Plan. DtC activities have re-commenced already with prescribed body engagement to check whether the same issues and agreements within the previous SoC were still relevant.
- 3.27 Work has commenced on gathering evidence to satisfy existing and anticipated concerns of three statutory consultees of Natural England, National Highways and Historic England. This has included work on a recreational pressure mitigation for the Humber Estuary and baseline information for assessing junctions on the Strategic Road Network.

#### 4. Local Development Framework Monitoring

For this document all the original indicators from the Core Strategy have been checked and analysed. It is clear some of the indicators were either not practical to measure or have stopped being monitored since 2016. Where this is the case, it is noted with the indicator.

A simple colour coding of each indicator helps distinguish the measurable against the more complex ones.

To assess the ongoing performance of each policy a ‘traffic light’ colour-coded system has been included, alongside a brief description of the ongoing annual trend of each policy. A simple colour-coding of each indicator helps to identify which policies are currently performing in line with targets and expectations, those which are on the way to being met, and those which are at present not being met.

A ‘traffic light’ colour-coding system is used to rate policy performance, as follows:

RED	AMBER	GREEN
Policy requirements are not being met	Policy requirements are on the way to being met	Policy requirements are being met

Where an assessment cannot be made due to lack of information the colour-coding is left blank.



## Economic Development

This section assesses the impact and effectiveness of council policies in supporting economic growth and resilience across North Lincolnshire. To foster a thriving local economy, it is essential that policies related to employment land, workforce skills, commercial development, and investment contributions are delivering measurable outcomes. The indicators below provide insight into how well these policies are performing in practice.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
2. Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (E(i) (former B1a), B1b, B1c, B2, and B8).	Core Strategy 2011:  CS11: Provision and distribution of Employment Land	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.	NLC Monitoring Team, Development Management,	Target being met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				

	2023	2024
Floorspace completed (sq m)	B1- 133.8 B2- 3,138.1 B8- 2,804 Total 6,075.9 sq m	B1- 1,423.8 B2- 5,629 B8- 1,001 Total 8,053.8 sq m
Sites completed (ha)	B1- 1,423.8 B2- 5,629 B8- 1,001 Total 12.17ha	B1- 2 B2- 5.8 B8- 0.46 8.26 ha

Over the period 2016-2021, just a third of the employment land set out in the target was delivered. During 2022-24 this changed to just over 20ha which met the target of 10 ha per year of employment land delivered. This is likely to be due to a slight upturn in the manufacturing and engineering sectors following the covid years. The Council places great emphasis on economic growth and the benefits that a prosperous economy will bring about for the residents of North Lincolnshire. This is supported through the Council Plan, Economic Growth Plan, and the Local Economic Assessment. The North Lincolnshire Council Plan as a priority, seeks to grow the economy. It aims to achieve a more prosperous North Lincolnshire, to help the Council to invest further in communities, and to create jobs and opportunities for everyone. Sufficient employment land has been identified and allocated in appropriate locations as monitored through the latest AMR to ensure that sites are available for employment type development. It is important to note that the Enterprise Zone and Freeport initiatives primarily around the South Humber bank will bring forward substantial investment and general take-up of employment land.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
3. Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank	Core Strategy 2011: CS1: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire CS12: South Humber Bank Strategic – A Broad Location. Local Plan 2003: IN4: Estuary related development	Target: to deliver the South Humber Bank employment allocation by 2026	NLC Monitoring Team, Development Management, Economic Development  External Commercial Completions,  NLC Building Control and external BC companies,	Target not met
<b>Policy requirements are not being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>During 2023 and 2024 no development occurred on the allocated South Humber Bank site (SHBE-1). The target for the South Humber Bank has not been met and will not be delivered by 2026 which is the indicated target completion date.</p> <p>The South Humber Bank site is a major strategic employment site that is of regional and national significance. It has consents for the Able Logistic Park, a major port related development on land covering an area of around 939 acres (380ha) and the Able Marine Energy Park that comprises the construction of a new quay approximately 1,279m long together with associated onshore facilities, covering a site of approximately 245ha of existing terrestrial land and 55ha of the existing estuary. Enabling works to the Able Marine Energy Park site and highway access works to the Able Logistic Park site have been completed. The two Able sites also form part of the Humber Enterprise Zone (EZ), the largest in the UK with the EZ supporting growth in ports, logistics and renewables and the region's ambition to become a leading national and international centre for the renewables sector. It also forms part of the Humber Freeport and benefits from a local development order covering part of the wider site. Given the size and complexity of the consented land and wider proposals it is unlikely that the site will be delivered completely until 2043.</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
19. Amount of employment land available	Core Strategy 2011:  CS11: Provision and Distribution of Employment Land	Target: Five year supply of land for offices, industry and distribution (50 hectares) always to be available for development.	NLC Monitoring Team	Policy requirements are being met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>The 2016 Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD allocates 1231.61 hectares of employment land across North Lincolnshire. Given the limited amount of employment land that has been delivered (see Indicator 2) it can be demonstrated that North Lincolnshire has far in excess of the 50 ha of employment land required for its 5-year employment land requirements.</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
20. Working Age Population qualified to at least NVQ Level 2 or Higher, NVQ Level 3 or Higher, and NVQ Level 4 or Higher.	Core Strategy 2011:  CS13: Lifelong Learning and Skills	Target:  65.5% NVQ2+  44% NVQ3+  23% NVQ4+	ONS	Policy requirements are being met.
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>2021 Census, education level by LA: North Lincolnshire education levels: NVQ2+ 68.74%, NVQ3+ 51.9%, NVQ4+ 29.68%</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
21. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town and district centres.	Core Strategy 2011: CS14: Retail Development Local Plan 2003: S1: Scunthorpe Town Centre – New Retail and Leisure Development S2: Development in Scunthorpe Town Centre S3: Development in Brigg Town Centre S4: Development in Barton upon Humber Town Centre S5: Development in Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey, Frodingham Road and Ashby High Street District Shopping Centres	Target: 70% of all new retail, office and leisure development to take place in identified town and district centres	Local Data Company: Annual Retail Survey.  NLC Monitoring Team, Development Management  No data available showing breakdown of retail floorspace outside Town and District Centres	

Performance 2022/3 & 2023/4 - Retail, Office and Leisure uses in town and district centres

	April 2022 to March 2023	April 2023 to March 2024
A1	537.4 sqm	29 sqm
A2	3.8sqm	-
A3	50.2 sqm	190 sqm
SG	207.7 sqm	90 sqm

The completion figures for the years 2023 and 2024 demonstrates that North Lincolnshire's Town and District Centres have not seen significant new retail changes over the two-year reporting period.

The completion figures prior to 2022/3 demonstrate that the current trend is still for new retail, office and leisure developments to be developed outside of town centres which is broadly in line with national trends. The council is seeking to turn this trend around and to rejuvenate and revitalise North Lincolnshire's town centres in order to make them viable centres suitable for a variety of retail, business and leisure uses. Scunthorpe town centre is North Lincolnshire's main retail and service destination with £60m of investment planned to regenerate the town centre by 2024.

These transformational projects aim to increase the number of people and businesses in the town, in particular Scunthorpe's High Street. The investment will create more than 200 jobs, and around 1,200 student places.

These projects included:-

- Completed £11m Engineering University Technical College Northern Lincolnshire, catering for 12 to 19 year olds.
- Completed £5.8m headquarters building for Ongo Homes - space for 250 employees.
- Completed £5.7m Church Square House extension - space for 600 council workers.
- Completed £4m relocation of Scunthorpe Market, and £1m Scunthorpe Central Library refurbishment;
- Completed £1.15m Highways Infrastructure Improvements to future proof the town centre networks.
- Completed £10m University Campus North Lincolnshire, 1,200 students participating in full and part time programmes.
- £1m Accelerated Towns Fund to increase the green infrastructure in Church Square.
- £10.6m Future High Streets Fund bid to redevelop the former Scunthorpe Market Site into a mixed-use development.
- Over £20 million funding has been secured from the Towns Fund to invest in a number of projects within the urban area of Scunthorpe.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
22. Number of vacant units within town and district centres.	Core Strategy 2011: CS14: Retail Development	Target: Annual decrease in the number of vacant units within identified town and district centres	Annual Retail Survey	Policy not being met.
Policy requirements are not the way to being met				

# Performance 2022/3 & 2023/4: Vacant units

Data taken from the 2023 Retail Survey undertaken in March 23	Data taken from the 2024 Retail Survey undertaken in March 24
19 Ashby District Centre	19 Ashby District Centre
18 Barton Town Centre	14 Barton Town Centre
13 Brigg Town Centre	18 Brigg Town Centre
9 Crowle Town Centre	9 Crowle Town Centre
10 Epworth Town Centre	11 Epworth Town Centre
6 Frodingham District Centre	21 Frodingham District Centre
5 Kirton Town Centre	5 Kirton Town Centre
76 Scunthorpe Town Centre	109 Scunthorpe Town Centre
0 Winterton Town Centre	0 Winterton Town Centre

The latest survey of town and district centres (April 2023) identified that 10.2% of ground floor units within the **defined** mapped areas are currently vacant, which is significantly lower than the vacancy rate for Scunthorpe Town Centre at 18% it is also lower than the 13.9% national high street vacancy rate as recorded by the 'Retail insight Network'. This will be used as the baseline data to measure this policy against.

Scunthorpe Town Centre is considered to be in moderate health but is exhibiting clear signs of weakness and may be vulnerable to the well-documented challenges facing high streets across the UK. The high vacancy rate within the town centre is a particular sign of weakness and there is a large concentration of empty modern format units within the Parishes Shopping Centre and Cole Street. The market towns of Barton-upon-Humber, Brigg, Crowle and Epworth are largely considered to be in moderate health. The District Centres of Kirton-in-Lindsey, Winterton and Ashby High Street are all also considered to be vital and viable centres performing an important top-up shopping and service role for residents in the surrounding area.

The current trend is still for new retail, office and leisure developments to be developed outside of town centres which is broadly in line with national trends. The council is seeking to turn this trend around and to rejuvenate and revitalise North Lincolnshire's town centres in order to make them viable centres suitable for a variety of retail, business and leisure uses. Scunthorpe town centre is North Lincolnshire's main retail and service destination with £60m of investment by 2024 to regenerate the town centre.



Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
23. Amount of new cultural and tourism facilities within North Lincolnshire	Core Strategy 2011: CS15: Culture and Tourism CS27: Planning Obligations Local Plan 2003: R13: Tourism R14: Hotel and Guest House Accommodation	Target: Net increase in cultural and tourism facilities per annum	NLC	No equivalent policy indicator
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>These items are not routinely counted as part of the Retail Vacancy survey (now focussed on Scunthorpe Town Centre only).</p> <p>No equivalent policy indicator</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
30. Development contributions received in association with new development.	Core Strategy 2011: CS27: Planning Obligations Local Plan 2003: M9: Planning Obligations DS2: Planning Benefits T4: Developer Contributions	Target: Development contributions received in accordance with Section 106 agreements	NLC Infrastructure Funding Statement	No target set
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>In 2022/3 £7,022,577.24 S106 contributions were secured, £1,458,835.96 was received.</p> <p>In 2023/4 £531,234.12 S106 contributions were secured, £1,035,948.01 was received</p>				

## Housing

This section aims to evaluate the effectiveness of council policies on housing in North Lincolnshire. To support the development of vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable communities, it is essential that our housing strategies deliver the right mix of homes in the right locations, while also addressing affordability, design quality, and the needs of diverse population groups. Effective housing policy underpins broader goals such as access to services, community infrastructure, and long-term social wellbeing.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
1. Number of net additional dwellings per annum by settlement hierarchy	Core Strategy 2011 CS1: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire CS8: Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites HELA DPD:PS1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development H1: Phasing of Housing Land	Target: Scunthorpe Urban Area 82%, Brigg 7%, Barton upon Humber 6%, Crowle 1.2%, Kirton in Lindsey 1.5%, Winterton 2.3%.	Strategic Housing Team NLC.	Target on the way to being met.
<b>Policy requirements on the way to being met</b>				
Performance 2022/3 & 2023/4:				
Target Settlement	Target %	Year 2022/23 Number completed and percentage	2023/24 Number completed and percentage	
Scunthorpe Urban Area	82%	63%	52%	
Brigg	7%	6%	15%	
Barton	6%	3%	3%	
Crowle	1.2%	2%	1%	
Kirton in Lindsey	1.5%	11%	12%	
Winterton	2.3%	15%	18%	
<p>The results for the spatial distribution of net additional dwellings completed over the two year period are broadly in line with the targets set in the Core Strategy and follow the settlement hierarchy aside from development within the Scunthorpe urban area. The largest number and proportion of new dwellings (63% and 52%) were built in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area. Winterton and Kirton in Lindsey, however, had a disproportionately large number of new dwellings compared to that set out in the strategy. Barton's previous role as one of only two Principal Towns in the now withdrawn Local Plan lends some comfort that although a departure from current targets, it may be appropriate in future.</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
7. Development of previously developed land.	Core Strategy 2011: CS7: Overall Housing Provision	Target: 30% of all new development to be completed on previously developed land (brownfield)	NLC	Target being met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4: No data is present but will be reported in the next version of the AMR.</p> <p>In North Lincolnshire during 2021/22, 51.1% of all new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land, decreasing from the result of 61% reported in previous reporting period. Housing development in North Lincolnshire is still significantly exceeding its target of 30% of new and converted dwellings completed on brownfield land.</p> <p>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. These results include new build, new build 'other', change of use (in terms of residential development), and commercial completions, but exclude residential conversions as these types of development more accurately reflect the aims of Policy CS7 in encouraging development on previously developed land. Previously developed land within North Lincolnshire is becoming more limited as existing large brownfield sites continue being developed. This is highlighted in the slow decline in new development on previously developed land since 2017. However, new development on previously developed land (brownfield) increased in 2021 to 65.7% compared to the last two years and, at 51.1%, is significantly in excess of the target of 30%.</p>				
8. Number of planning applications granted outside settlement development limits.	Core Strategy 2011: CS3: Development Limits	Target: 80% of planning permissions to take place within the development limit.	NLC Development Management Team (Salesforce)	Target being met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				

<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4</p> <p>April 2021 to March 2022 76% of all planning permissions were granted within the development limits. Therefore, the vast majority of units approved as part of each planning application have been within existing development limits. In the preceding years 70%, 78%, 84%, 83% and 84% respectively of permissions were inside development limits. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that this policy is performing well due to this indicator demonstrating over the last 6 years close to 80% of planning permissions have been approved within the settlement development limit.</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
10. Annual number of net additional dwellings built to Lifetime Homes standards (Using CAGE Building for Life criteria).	Core Strategy 2011:  CS5: Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire.	Target: 10% of annual net additional dwellings will be built in developments eligible for Building for Life 12 Diamond status.	NLC	Target on the way to being met.
<p><b>Policy requirements on the way to being met</b></p>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>2022/23 there have been 13 applications that have been refused on design grounds. As this is the first year that the data has been monitored it is not possible to analyse this</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
13. Ensure a five-year supply of deliverable sites is identified and maintained.	Core Strategy 2011: CS7: Overall Housing Provision.	Target: North Lincolnshire Council will consistently have a five-year supply of deliverable sites throughout the plan period.	NLC: Strategic Housing Team	Target being met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>2022/23 The total net additional homes completed this financial year was 510, well above annual target of 396.</p> <p>2023/24 The total net additional homes completed this financial year- at 494 is well above the annual target of 396 as set in the Council's Housing and Economic Needs Assessment.</p> <p>North Lincolnshire Council is required to deliver a continuous five-year supply of housing land to meet its future housing requirement as part of its role as the Local Planning Authority. A Five-Year Housing Land Supply is a forward looking measure of whether a Local Planning Authority has sufficient sites to meet its housing requirement in the next five years.</p> <p>The NPPF sets out that all LPAs are required to assess their Five-Year Housing Land Supply position on an annual basis, taking account of relevant national policy (NPPF) and planning policy guidance (PPG), and this can be interpreted in the context of planning precedent (NPPF, Paragraph 74, 2021).</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
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.	Core Strategy 2011: CS7: Overall Housing Provision	Target: All new dwellings to be completed at a minimum of 35 dwellings per hectare.	NLC	Target is being met.
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4. No data is present but will be reported in the next version of the AMR.</p> <p>The largest proportion of dwellings (68.4%) completed during this reporting period were built at a low density (less than 35 dwellings per hectare), an increase from the previous year's reporting period. 13.1% were built at a medium density (35 – 45 dwellings per hectare), with 18.5% of all dwellings developed at a high density of over 45 dwellings per hectare.</p> <p>The 'Above 45 (High)' proportion has decreased over the period, whilst the low-density proportion has fluctuated with an increase in the reporting period.</p> <p>For the year 2021/22 68.4% of dwellings were built at a low density (less than 35 dwellings per hectare). 13.1% were built at a medium density (35 – 45 dwellings per hectare), with 18.5% of all dwellings developed at a high density of over 45 dwellings per hectare. This is the highest figure recorded over the reporting period, identifying a year-on-year improvement.</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
15. Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	Core Strategy 2011: CS7: Overall Housing Provision.	Target: 30% of all new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	NLC	Target is being met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p><b>Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</b></p> <p>2022/23 Greenfield – 67.5%</p> <p>Brownfield 32.5%</p> <p>2023/24 Greenfield - 70.8%</p> <p>Brownfield – 29.2%</p> <p>In North Lincolnshire during 2022/23 32.5% of all new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land, decreasing from the previously reported period. During 2023/24 this figure fell to 29.2%. Housing development in North Lincolnshire is still exceeding its target of 30% of new and converted dwellings completed on brownfield land.</p> <p>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. These results include new build, new build ‘other’, change of use (in terms of residential development), and commercial completions, but exclude residential conversions as these types of development more accurately reflect the aims of Policy CS7 in encouraging development on previously developed land. Previously developed land within North Lincolnshire is becoming more limited as existing large brownfield sites continue being developed. This is highlighted in the slow decline in new development on previously developed land since 2017.</p>				



Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
16. Annual number of affordable homes delivered within North Lincolnshire	Core Strategy 2011: CS9: Affordable Housing Local Plan 2003: H13 Exception affordable housing in medium growth settlements and minimum	Target: 2008-09 – 70 units, 2009-10 – 149 units, 2010-11 – 225 units	NLC	Target not being met
<b>Policy requirements are not being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4: 50 units and 95 units.</p> <p>In 2022/2023 the annual number of affordable homes delivered within North Lincolnshire stood at 50, 65 units below the 115 per annum established by the target. At present, the policy requirements are not being met, however this will continue to be monitored annually</p> <p>Policy CS9 requires that new residential housing development of 15 or more dwellings in the Scunthorpe urban area, 5 or more dwellings in Market Towns, and 3 or more dwellings in rural settlements must make provision for an element of affordable housing which is accessible to those unable to compete in the general housing market. This policy seeks to achieve the following proportion of affordable housing: Scunthorpe urban area and Market Towns 20% and; Rural settlements 10%. A target of 70% of the affordable homes will be provided for rent, with the remaining provided as an intermediate tenure to be agreed on a site by site basis.</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
17. Number of rural exception sites completed.	Core Strategy 2011: CS9: Affordable Housing Local Plan 2003: H13 Exception affordable housing in medium growth settlements and minimum	Target: The number of rural exception dwellings completed in the settlements with an identified affordable housing need.	NLC	On way to being met.

Policy requirements are on the way to being met				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4: 0 sites delivered for both years.</p> <p>The number of rural exception sites was 0 until April 2020 - March 2021 when 16 dwellings were delivered on a rural exception site.</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
18. Meet the identified need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople through regional and local surveys.	Core Strategy 2011: CS10: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites.	Target: 100% of the identified need should be met.	NLC	Working towards meeting the target
Policy requirements are on the way to being met				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>In 2022 there were two new pitches approved at appeal in Messingham. The application was to grant permission to a formerly unauthorised development without planning permission, increasing the total number of permissioned sites to 46, 10 of which are for transit provision.</p> <p>In 2024 there were no applications for new pitches approved. The target number of pitches to be delivered over a five-year period (2025-2030) has increased to take account of under delivery between 2021-2024.</p> <p>This indicator seeks to monitor the total number of available pitches on permissioned sites across North Lincolnshire. There are currently 36 permanent pitches and 10 transit pitches in private ownership across two locations (Brigg and Kirton in Lindsey)</p> <p>The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2021 provides a robust assessment of current and future need. This identified a need for 17 pitches between 2021-2038 and up to 4 pitches for gypsies whose gypsy status is currently unknown. The five-year supply calculation identified a need for 8 permanent pitches to be provided between 2021-2025, with an additional need for 2 pitches between 2026-2030.</p>				

## Environment

This section aims to evaluate the effectiveness of council policies on the local natural environment. In order to protect and enhance the special qualities and unique character of North Lincolnshire, we need to ensure that our policies on heritage, design, open space, climate change and minerals and waste are working effectively.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
5 - Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding (excluding the Lincolnshire Lakes and SHB.	Core Strategy 2011 CS19: Flood Risk Local Plan 2003: W3 Flood Risk Areas, DS16: Flood Risk, F1: Strategic Flood Mitigation	No more than 20% of development within areas at risk of flooding.	NLC Environment Agency Developers	Performance 2022/3 & 2023/24: No data for these years.
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/24: No data for these years.</p> <p>A flood risk assessment will be required for most development. Consideration should be given to sustainable urban drainage systems and how the layout and form of development can reduce the overall level of flood risk. In 2020/21, 9% of all residential and commercial development was completed in areas at risk of flooding, meeting the target of less than 15 - 20% and improving on the result from 2019/20. Due to data issues, it is not possible to report on the commercial element of this indicator for 2021/22. However, the performance figures for residential show 13% of all residential development was completed in areas at risk of flooding, meeting the target of no more than 15 - 20%.</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>6</b> - Improved local biodiversity – local sites of biodiversity importance, where active conservation management is being carried out.	Core Strategy 2011 CS17: Biodiversity Local Plan 2003 LC5: Species Protection LC6: Habitat Creation	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been, or is being, implemented.	NLC  Developers  DEFRA BNG metric	Unknown
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/24:</p> <p>The biodiversity objective requires at least a 10% gain compared to the pre-development habitat value. Most planning permissions in England must meet this from 12 February 2024, with small sites complying from 2 April 2024. Gains will be measured by Defra's biodiversity metric and habitats must be maintained for at least 30 years.</p> <p>As the legislation becomes mandatory on 12th February 2024, there is no available data to measure whether the policy requirements are being met. This will be considered and analysed in future AMR's.</p> <p>No Loss Ancient Woodland, aged or veteran trees</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>9</b> - 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.	L1 (AAP): Lincolnshire Lakes	Delivering area wide renaissance in North Lincolnshire.	NLC  Developers	No development has taken place on the Lincolnshire Lakes site
<b>Policy requirements are not being met</b>				

<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/24:</p> <p>At present no development has taken place on the Lincolnshire Lakes site, including the delivery of increased priority habitats over the whole lifespan of the local plan. The Council is working with developers and funders to secure 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.</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>11</b> - Number of Heritage Assets on the Heritage at Risk Register.	Core Strategy 2011 CS6: Historic Environment Local Plan 2003 HE3: Demolition in conservation areas HE8: Ancient monuments	Annual reduction in the number of assets on the register.	NLC  Historic England Heritage at Risk Register	Policy requirements are being met  Assets on register remains at 21
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/24:</p> <p>2024 Midlands Heritage at Risk Register indicates that there are currently, as of 2024, 21 heritage assets considered to be at risk on the Historic England database. This figure remains the same as the 2023 figure, which provides the baseline figure which is used to measure the performance of the policy.</p> <p>The baseline year from 2023 states that there are 21 structures, monuments and landscapes at risk within North Lincolnshire. The figure on the Heritage at Risk Register for 2024 remains at 21.</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>12</b> - Number of Planning Applications Granted Contrary to English Heritage objections.	Core Strategy 2011 CS6: Historic Environment	No more than 10% of planning applications granted permission despite sustained objection from English Heritage. No planning	NLC  Historic England	None

	Local Plan 2003	apps granted subject to objection from EH due to impacts on the historic environment.		
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/24:</p> <p>There have been no planning applications granted which are contrary to objections raised by Historic England in both 2023 and 2024. Whilst there is no set target to measure this policy, it has instead been deemed appropriate to monitor this policy annually, and consider instances where planning applications have been granted, contrary to Historic England objections</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>24</b> - Area of parks and open spaces with a current Green Flag Award, compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces.	Core Strategy 2011 CS23: Sport, recreation and open space Local Plan 2003 R2: Protecting areas of local importance for children's play IG4: Informal recreation	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.	NLC Development Management Team, Developers	Unchanged
<b>Policy requirements are on the way to being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/24:</p> <p>Unchanged - the total area of Green Flag sites stayed the same.</p> <p>Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. During 2022/23 there were no developments granted planning permission contrary to advice from Sport England. There has been a 1% increase in the percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month</p>				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn

25 - Renewable energy development installed by type.	Core Strategy 2011 CS18: Sustainable resource use and climate change Local Plan 2003 DS21: renewable energy	Minimum target of 54MW of installed grid-connected renewable energy in 2010 and 112MW of installed grid connected renewable energy in 2021.		Target met / Working towards target
<b>Policy requirements are on the way to being met</b>				
Performance 2022/3 & 2023/24: No policy indicator for AMR.				
Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
26 - Proportion of household waste recycled or composted.	Core Strategy 2011 CS20: Sustainable Waste management Local Plan 2003 W1: Applications for waste management facilities W9: Handling of waste W15 development proposals for waste recycling	Increase the level of household waste recycled or composted to at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 60% by 2020.		Working towards target
<b>Policy requirements are on the way to being met</b>				
Performance 2022/3 & 2023/24:  The indicator sets out a target of decreasing annually the quantity of waste being disposed of at landfill sites. The amount of landfill being disposed of at landfill sites in North Lincolnshire has declined between 2021-2 and 2022-23, which is a positive occurrence.				

During 2022-23, 87,510 tonnes of household and non-household waste was collected by the council of which 42,973 tonnes (49%) was sent for recycling/composting/reuse. For 2023-24, 90,663 tonnes household and non-household waste was collected by the council of which 46,422 tonnes (52%) was sent for recycling/composting/reuse. These percentage figures include estimated rejects of -10 tonnes and + 527 tonnes for 2022-23 and 2023-2024 respectively.

The policy requirements are on the way to being met, this will be monitored annually to review emergent trends.

North Lincolnshire has 55 publicly and privately operated waste management facilities that deal with the various forms of waste arising within the area and elsewhere. These facilities form an important element of the area's infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to ensure that such facilities and any associated infrastructure is protected from other development that may encroach upon them.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>27</b> - Annual production of primary land won and secondary/recycled aggregates.	Core Strategy 2011 CS21: Minerals Local Plan 2003 M11: Sand and Gravel M12 Sand and gravel Future Extraction	For primary aggregates 4.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 2.6 million tonnes of land won crushed rock by 2016.	Annual Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party	Working towards target

#### Policy requirements are on the way to being met

Performance 2022/3 & 2023/24:

In 2021, 0.15M tonnes of sands and gravel and 0.61M tonnes of crushed rock was won in North Lincolnshire totalling 0.76M tonnes. The overall tonnage of won aggregate in 2022 slightly decreased to 0.73M tonnes, comprising of 0.14M tonnes of sands and gravel and 0.59M tonnes of crushed rock. For 2023 the total dropped significantly to 0.36M tonnes (0.18M tonnes of sands and gravel and 0.18M tonnes of crushed rock).

The sales in 2023 are a big decrease from the 2022 figure and other recent years. This primarily appears to be down to one particular operator dramatically decreasing production of crushed rock aggregate compared to previous years. It is unclear as to the reason for this.

Minerals play a vital role in society. Aggregates and other types of construction minerals are needed to build homes, factories, offices and transport infrastructure. Other minerals are used in industry, food production and agriculture. Energy minerals like oil and gas provide the



country with power and heating. Whilst seeking to deliver development, increase our quality of life, and create sustainable communities, it is essential that we plan appropriately for minerals.

National policy is clear that there is a need to maintain an adequate and steady supply of minerals, particularly aggregates, to meet local as well as national requirements. As such it is important that the Mineral Planning authority maintains a minimum crushed rock landbank of at least 10 years and a minimum sand and gravel landbank of at least seven years.

## Transport and Communities

This section aims to evaluate the effectiveness of council policies on Transport and Communities. In order to support vibrant, well-connected communities across North Lincolnshire, we need to ensure that our policies on transport, accessibility, community infrastructure and social cohesion are working effectively.

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>4. Percentage of new residential, employment and retail development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment</b>	Core Strategy 2011 CS25: Promoting Sustainable Transport. Local Plan 2003: T1: Location of Development T2: Access Development T3: New Development and Transport T9: Promoting Buses and Trains T11: Protecting Rail Routes	Target: 100% of all new residential, employment and retail development to conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility criteria.	NLC	No Equivalent Policy Indicator
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4: No equivalent policy indicator</p> <p>Transport has an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development through the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport as key modes of travel as an integral part of all developments. This also contributes to wider aspects of sustainability including improving people's health and environmental quality, through reduced vehicle emissions and increasing active travel. Whilst behaviours, working patterns and lifestyle choices, coupled with emerging technological changes and innovation in how we travel, are changing transport choices, it is clear that new development will continue to generate additional transport movements, both now and in the future.</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>28. Improvements and new additions to community and local health care facilities.</b>	Core Strategy 2011: CS22: Community Facilities and Services CS24: Health Care Provision Local Plan 2003: C2: Community Facilities in Minimum Growth Settlements and Rural Hamlets and Villages in the Open Countryside C7: Community Centres	Target: Annual number of new and improved facilities by type.	Office for Health Improvement & Disparities  Sports England  NLC	Target met
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				
<p>Performance 2022/3 &amp; 2023/4:</p> <p>In 2022/23 a total of 2,745sqm of primary and secondary care facilities were granted planning permission. The purpose of this indicator is to monitor this figure and as such the policy requirements are currently being met.</p> <p>In the 2022/23 financial year a total of two planning applications secured S.106 contributions specifically for health care provision (see table above). This figure represents the baseline and will continue to be monitored annually.</p> <p>2023/24 there have been a total of six applications granted permission, and these are split between a total of three for FI use class application, two for F2 use class applications and one for SG use class. This represents a total of 528 sq m floor space granted planning permission which provides for improvements to existing community facilities, or the development of new facilities.</p>				

Indicator	Policy	Target	Source of Data/Delivery	Outturn
<b>29. Delivery of the Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals.</b>	Core Strategy 2011: CS26: Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals. Local Plan 2003: T1: Promoting Sustainable Transport T2: Access to Development T3: New Development and Transport T9: Promoting Buses and Trains Lincolnshire Lakes AAP T11: Travel Planning	Target: All Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals to be delivered by 2026	NLC  North Lincolnshire Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposal progress report	Target Met. (NO DATA)
<b>Policy requirements are being met</b>				

## CS26: STRATEGIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROPOSALS

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. In particular, the following key pieces of transport infrastructure and improvements to the area's communications technology will be supported:

### 1. Strategic Road Schemes

- The dualling of the A160 South Humber Bank access road between the A180(T) and South Killingholme including associated improvements to junctions along the route and at the port entrance. The A160/A180 has seen significant highway improvements with the £96.6M Highways England's A160 Port of Immingham Improvement Scheme completed in 2017.
- The longer term dualling or upgrading of the A15 between the M180 junction 4 and the A46(T) Lincoln bypass to enable a more efficient movement of freight between the South Humber Ports and the A1(T) at Newark. Transport infrastructure is a key driver in delivering economic growth and North Lincolnshire Council and partner authorities have prioritised investigating improvements to the A15. This will enable faster, safer, reliable and resilient connectivity to regional, national and international markets. Further work is required to produce a feasibility study for upgrading the route, and North Lincolnshire Council will work with partner authorities and organisations to deliver improvements and upgrades to the A15. The Feasibility study currently being conducted by consultants.
- Access improvements to Scunthorpe from the west to relieve existing congestion, via improvements to the Berkeley Circle and to provide access to the Lincolnshire Lakes area. Northern roundabout on the M181 opened in 2021. No direct improvements to Berkeley Circle. To support the development of the allocation set out in the Lincolnshire Lakes policy SS7, significant works are required to the highway network. The necessary highway works were identified in the former Lincolnshire Lakes AAP evidence base for development to the eastern side of the M181 (northern and southern strategic allocations (SSA7-1 and SSA7-2)) and the delivery of the strategic mixed-use area to the west of the M181 (SSA7-3). These highways improvements are set out within the Lincolnshire Lakes policy (SSA7) and include:
  - Development of the southern terminating junction to the M181 in the form of an at grade roundabout and create access from the strategic highway network to the B1450 Burringham Road and the southern strategic allocation (SSA7-2).
  - Development of the northern junction to the A1077(m) (former M181) in the form of an at grade roundabout and create access from the A1077(m) to the unclassified Brumby Common Lane, the northern strategic allocation (SSA7-2) and the strategic mixed-use area (SSA7-3). The southern roundabout is now completed.

- Development of the east/west link road to provide access from the northern junction through to Scotter Road at its junction with West Common Lane and Brumby Common Lane which itself will require upgrade.
- Upgrading the existing B1450 Burringham Road through widening and the creation of a footpath along its length and improvements to the roundabout junction with it and Scotter Road (Asda roundabout).
- Upgrades to the Moorwell Road and Scotter Road junction with new access into the southern strategic allocation (SSA7-2).
- Upgrades to the junction of Moorwell Road and the South Park Industrial Estate.
- Development of a new primary link road to connect the villages within the allocation running from the northern local centre within the northern allocation (SSA7-1) on the East/West link road to the roundabout junction on the B1450 Burringham Road. Then continuing southwards through the southern strategic allocation to the upgraded Moorwell Road and Scotter Road junction.
- Improvements to the A18 and local roads to provide access to proposed logistics park at Sandtoft Airfield. No progress. A number of funding avenues have been investigated/sought but without success.
- In the longer term, the potential realignment of the A1077 west of South Ferriby, should the Environment Agency no longer continue to maintain all flood defences along the Humber Estuary. A number of potential realignment routes have been investigated by the EA but at the moment it is assumed that there is no funding available to take any scheme forward. This issue may be lessening as the southern channel between Reeds Island and the A1077 is currently silting up and for the moment is less of a risk.

## 2. Rail Schemes

- Upgrades to the South Humber Main Line between Doncaster and Immingham and improvements to the Brigg line and in the Wrawby junction area to support access to the South Humber Bank ports. Gauge Enhancements from the Ports out to the East Coast Main Line in Doncaster have been secured, completed around 2019. By heightening bridges and widening platforms it achieves a standard of W10 and W12 which enables the transport of bigger containers and European containers out of the ports, increasing economic competitiveness as a leading UK port. These improvements are in Network Rail's Northern Route Utilisation Strategy.
- Restoration of the rail access to the northern section of the South Humber Bank Industrial Area to create the Killingholme Loop, through the use of the former rail alignment between Goxhill and the South Humber Bank area.

### **3. Airport Surface Access**

- Supporting improved international connections at Humberside Airport by ensuring road and rail surface access improvements (from the M180 and the Barnetby to Cleethorpes railway line) are delivered commensurate with the expected growth of the airport. Road access improvements completed – such as new roundabout outside of airport on the A18 to improve access.

### **4. Water Transport Schemes**

- Encouraging increased barge/boat movements inland from the South Humber Bank ports to transfer goods.

### **5. Scunthorpe Urban Renaissance**

- Supporting transport improvements that will assist in the delivery of the key transformation projects proposed as part of the Scunthorpe Urban Renaissance Programme. This will involve road and potentially rail access improvements to provide better quality access to Scunthorpe and developments such as the Lincolnshire Lakes.