

SAFE WELL PROSPEROUS CONNECTED

North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2022

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Introduction

All local planning authorities are required to produce monitoring annually that:

- Details progress with Local Plan preparation;
- Reports any activity relating to the duty to cooperate; and
- Sets out how the implementation of policies in the Local Plan is progressing.

The Localism Act (2011) removed the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an annual monitoring report (AMR) for Government, while retaining the overall duty to monitor. Authorities can choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with the relevant UK legislation. Their primary purpose is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community.

Although there is no longer a requirement to submit AMRs to Government, there is still a requirement to produce them under Section 35 of the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 \(as amended\)](#), Paragraph: 073 Reference ID: 61-073-20190315 of [Planning Practice Guidance](#) and the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations \(2012\)](#). The Council has used the flexibility afforded by this legislation to produce this report in a more summarised format making most use of data that is readily available.

This document reports on the annual monitoring that has taken place since 2016. The New North Lincolnshire Local Plan is currently undergoing an Examination in Public. It is anticipated this will be adopted in early 2024. Future AMRs will focus on monitoring the New Local Plan rather than the LDF, which it replaces.

This report has been produced in summary format to:

- Highlight each Core Strategy policy.
- Indicate specific targets.
- Indicate potential sources of information to monitor the indicators.
- Indicate how well any targets/outcomes have been achieved (also highlighting any problems with collection / collation).
- Present what the final results were for each year of the last 5-years, if available.
- Outline the sources of supporting data.

Background

The last full North Lincolnshire Annual Monitoring Report was produced for 2016 which covered the period April 2015 to March 2016. A 2017 report for the period April 2016 to March 2017 was almost completed (1 measure was outstanding and the final AMR document was not published).

Where relevant and possible the results for subsequent intervening years of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy have been collated as part of this exercise, as follows:

- April 2016 – March 2017
- April 2017 – March 2018
- April 2018 – March 2019
- April 2019 – March 2020
- April 2020 – March 2021
- April 2021 – March 2022

Progress with Local Plan preparation

Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise (as outlined in paragraph 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework). The Development Plan for North Lincolnshire comprises the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework (LDF) and saved policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003). It also includes any policies contained within made (adopted) Neighbourhood Plans.

North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework

The LDF is a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which set out the local planning policy for the area. The LDF was gradually replacing saved policies within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003). Three documents have been adopted as part of the LDF:

- Core Strategy (2011), which 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 with a strong focus on the principles of sustainable development. This document was shaped by national and regional planning policy as well as the Sustainable Community Strategy at the time.
- Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD (2016), which sets out which sites the council has allocated for future housing development and where new employment opportunities will be located. It also defines town and district shopping centre boundaries to show where future retail development should take place, and settlement development limits.
- Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) (2016) sets out the policy framework to deliver the Lincolnshire Lakes development in a consistent and properly planned way. This will create a number of high quality, sustainable village communities on land between the western edge of Scunthorpe and the River Trent.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

Neighbourhood Development Plans were introduced into the planning system by the Localism Act 2011. They enable members of a local community to develop planning policy documents for their local area. 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. Following this they can submit a Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Once a Neighbourhood Development Plan is made and adopted it will form part of the Development Plan for the area and thus carry significant material weight.

At the time of writing, within North Lincolnshire the parishes of Appleby and Worlaby both have an adopted Neighbourhood Plan, and a further fourteen communities have designated Neighbourhood Areas. Those additional communities with designated Neighbourhood Areas are: Barrow upon Humber; Barton upon Humber; Bonby; Bottesford & Yaddletorpe; Brigg; Elsham; Goxhill; Haxey; Kirton in Lindsey; Saxby all Saints; Scawby; South Ferriby; Winterringham; and Winterton. Of those fourteen neighbourhoods, three are currently actively working on developing a neighbourhood plan: Barrow upon Humber; Barton upon Humber; and Bottesford & Yaddletorpe.

The Neighbourhood Plan for Appleby can be downloaded here:

[Appleby-Parish-Neighbourhood-Plan-2015-2030-Final-Version
\(applebypc.org.uk\)](https://applebypc.org.uk)

[15.07.19.pdf](#)

The plan seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and distinctive buildings in the Parish. It sets out design principles, as well as policies to support the rural economy, and community facilities.

The Neighbourhood Plan for Worlaby can be downloaded here:

[Worlaby NP Final Plan Sept 2021.pdf \(worlabyparishcouncil.gov.uk\)](https://worlabyparishcouncil.gov.uk)

The plan seeks to retain the character of the settlement as a rural village with strong links to the Lincolnshire Wolds and the Ancholme Valley. It contains policies on the amount and type of housing developments taking place within development limits, design, and green infrastructure.

Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the 'project plan' that describes the Local Plan documents the Council will prepare over the forthcoming three years. As well as describing the role and content of each document, it also sets out the resources required and the key dates in their preparation.

The latest revised LDS for the period 2022-2026 is available to view on the Council's website:

[north lincolnshire local plan \(2016 to 2031\) \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](https://northlincs.gov.uk)

New North Lincolnshire Local Plan

Production of a full New North Lincolnshire Local Plan has been underway since 2017. Once adopted, this will replace all the adopted LDF DPDs and all remaining saved policies in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003). The Plan was submitted for Examination in Public on 11 November 2022. Examination of the plan is ongoing with hearing sessions expected in 2023. Subject to being found sound and legally compliant by the Planning Inspectors, it is anticipated the plan can be adopted by mid-2024. The latest position on examination of the Plan can be found on the Council's website here:

[Stage 6: Submission and Examination | North Lincolnshire Local Plan \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](https://northlincs.gov.uk)

As set out in the LDS, the Local Plan was submitted for examination in November 2022. Whilst future milestones are set out as February/March for examination, May for an Inspectors Report, with adoption in July 2023, these are now known to be significantly over-ambitious. As above, examination hearing sessions may not be finished by December 2023 with the Plan potentially adopted by mid-2024. The Inspectors have now had chance to review the Plan, which has given rise to a larger number of significant initial questions and queries than originally anticipated. These are taking the Council a number of months to respond to.

Infrastructure Funding Statement

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. The Councils latest IFS is available here:

[Microsoft Word - Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021.22 8.12.2022.docx \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](#)

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. The latest IFS reports on the 2021/22 financial year.

In the 12 months between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, a total of 24 granted planning permissions were subject to Section 106 agreements. The total value of the financial contributions secured is £22,259,557.41 and 336 affordable units have been secured onsite. The totals for this financial year are significantly higher than previous years due to the Lincolnshire Lakes application for up to 2,500 new homes being signed in this financial year. The financial contributions secured through these S106 agreements will be used to provide or enhance existing and new infrastructure (both onsite and offsite) including sustainable transport services and infrastructure, highway improvements, public open space, community facilities, and additional pupils' capacity within educational facilities.

Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 North Lincolnshire Council received £1,326,328.38 financial contributions towards affordable housing, education, highways, public transport, leisure (recreation), open space, community facilities, and biodiversity. During this period £726,447.87 was spent on a number of projects including improvements to various parks within North Lincolnshire and enhancements to school capacity places within Epworth and Scunthorpe.

Progress with the Duty to Cooperate

North Lincolnshire Council is obliged to demonstrate how it has complied with the Duty to Cooperate (DtC) as set out in Section 33A(1) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 (introduced through the Localism Act 2011). This requires the Council to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with neighbouring authorities for planning purposes, and to have regard to the activities of other prescribed bodies.

The Council is bordered by eight local authorities. A statement of common ground for plan making (SoCG) was introduced in a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a means of encouraging and demonstrating effective and ongoing joint working between authorities and other important bodies, such as National Highways, Natural England and the Environment Agency. It seeks to ensure that any cross-boundary matters are identified, alongside any measures that would seek to address these.

As part of the New North Lincolnshire Local Plan Publication consultation (2021), a draft SoCG was prepared and released. Following ongoing discussions, a revised SoCG was submitted alongside the Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate for Examination in Public and can be found here:

[DLP22 NLC Statement of Common Ground Nov 22.pdf \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](#)

The latest on relevant matters and agreements in the North Lincolnshire Statement of Common Ground have been highlighted in the table below. This also lists how the matters were resolved or if they are still to be resolved (if relevant); and who was involved in the matter.

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>Housing (Agreement 1 & 2)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire is a self-contained housing market area.</p> <p>ii. North Lincolnshire has a housing requirement of 396 dwellings per year.</p> <p>iii. Ensure that scale and location of housing land does not have a negative impact on infrastructure outside the area's boundaries.</p>	<p>i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and therefore there are no outstanding issues.</p> <p>ii. North Lincolnshire discussed with neighbouring authorities that the areas housing market is self-contained and there was no requirement that the identified need should be accommodated in their plans. This was agreed by all LPAs and there are, therefore, no outstanding issues.</p> <p>iii. The majority of all the issues were highlighted through local plan consultation and the DtC process have been addressed through amendments to the evidence base. A joint evidence base report has been commissioned with National Highways to consider the strategic transport impacts and mitigation required of the proposed allocations (making the best use of the limited data available at the time of the Covid-19 pandemic).</p>	<p>i. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council and West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team.</p> <p>ii. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; and West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team.</p> <p>iii. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council and West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; National Highways; NLC Highways; NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board</p>

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
	<p>Historic England still has outstanding objections in terms of site allocation H1P-22 (Land at Yealand Flats, Epworth), but site H1P-35 in Wrawby has now been removed to take on board their concerns. HE has now seen and approved the Historic Environment Evidence Base document as agreed in bespoke meetings. Site H1P-30p in New Holland has been removed following objections by the Environment Agency.</p>	<p>(formerly NL CCG); NL Local Education Authority; Historic England; Natural England; Environment Agency; North Lincolnshire Council Learning, Skills and Culture; North Lincolnshire Council Environment Team; North Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority; Anglian Water; Northern Lincolnshire and Goole NHS Foundation Trust; and National Grid.</p>
<p>Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Agreement 3)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire has a significant Gypsy and Traveller community base.</p>	<p>i. No neighbouring authorities raised any strategic issues as each will fully meet the objectively assessed needs to 2038 and is not proposing to accommodate any neighbouring authorities' needs. Therefore, there are no outstanding issues. Central Lincolnshire is preparing a new local plan. Currently meeting local needs. New discussions regarding cross boundary issues will be undertaken should the need arise.</p>	<p>i. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; and West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team.</p>
<p>Employment (Agreement 4 & 5)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire is a separate functional economic market area.</p>	<p>i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and therefore there are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; and</p>

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>ii. The North Lincolnshire Local Plan will meet its identified employment land need in full.</p> <p>iii. Ensure that the scale and location of employment land does not have a negative impact on infrastructure outside the area's boundaries.</p>	<p>ii. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and therefore there are no outstanding issues.</p> <p>iii. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and therefore there are no outstanding issues. A joint evidence base report has been commissioned with National Highways to consider the strategic transport impacts and mitigation required of the proposed allocations (making the best use of the limited data available at the time of the Covid-19 pandemic).</p>	<p>West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team.</p> <p>ii. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; and West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team.</p> <p>iii. Bassetlaw District Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; National Highways; NLC Highways; Historic England; Marine Management Organisations, Natural England; Environment Agency; North Lincolnshire Council Environment Team; North Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority; Anglian Water; and National Grid.</p>
Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>South Humber Bank Strategic Site Allocation (Agreement 6)</p>		

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>i. The South Humber Bank is an allocation of strategic importance for ports & energy.</p>	<p>i. Collaborative working and discussions are ongoing with Natural England, National Highways, Environment Agency, Historic England and MMO to agree evidence base to identify infrastructure improvements, mitigation and compensation that align with other organisations plans. There are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. North East Lincolnshire Council; Hull City Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Humber LEP; GLLEP; Natural England; Environment Agency; National Highways; NLC Highways; GLNP; Humber LNP; Marine Management Organisation (MMO); Historic England; North Lincolnshire Council Environment Team; North Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority; Anglian Water; and National Grid.</p>
<p>Transport Infrastructure Strategic Road Network (Agreement 7)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire benefits from excellent motorway access. It is important that the allocations in the Local Plan do not have a negative impact on the strategic road network.</p>	<p>i. During the Local Plan process, North Lincolnshire Council and National Highways have developed a collaborative approach to improvement works on and around the Strategic Road Network (SRN). It should be noted that due to the Coronavirus pandemic it has not been possible to collect data to fully model the impacts of the traffic generated by the Local Plan. Instead, best use has been made of existing pre-pandemic data where this was available. The unavoidable uncertainty surrounding both the existing and future traffic flows due to the pandemic make it important that the situation is revisited by the Council and National Highways at 5-year assessment intervals. In addition, the impact of each individual planning application on the SRN will be fully assessed as and when they come forward. Discussions have informed the site selection process and shaped</p>	<p>i. National Highways.</p>

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>Local Road Network (Agreement 8)</p> <p>i. Potential for increased cross boundary traffic pressures. There is potential for increased traffic due to proposed employment sites at Sandtoft and Ealand and housing and employment allocations in Scunthorpe, Barton upon Humber, and Kirton in Lindsey.</p>	<p>proposed transport schemes. HE undertook modelling work to review the potential cumulative impact on the SRN and necessary mitigations have been agreed. Developer contributions and other potential funding opportunities will be sought. There are no outstanding issues.</p> <p>i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and therefore there are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. NLC Highways; Lincolnshire County Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; West Lindsey District Council / Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; North Lincolnshire Local Highways Authority; and Nottinghamshire County Council.</p>
Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>Retail and town centres (Agreement 9)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire’s retail catchment is relatively self-contained.</p>	<p>i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; West Lindsey District Council/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; Historic England; North Lincolnshire Council Environment Team; North</p>

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
		Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority; and National Grid.
<p>Flood risk (Agreement 10)</p> <p>i. Flood risk is a major issue in North Lincolnshire as the area is within Flood Zone 1, 2 and 3. As a result of this, there has been regular ongoing consultation and engagement with the Environment Agency in the preparation of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Review and throughout the evolution of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>i. No issues were highlighted by neighbouring authorities through the DtC process and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues.</p> <p>ii. There were a number of issues highlighted throughout the DtC process by the Environment Agency. These mainly related to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Sequential Test working and the local plan policies relating to flood risk and SuDS. The council amended the local plan to meet with the EA’s request as much as possible and the SFRA Level 2 Assessment for North Lincolnshire is now complete. This included incorporating the wording suggested by EA. Amended wording to the SoCG was also agreed with the EA and MMO and incorporated.</p> <p>iii. The EA have signed up to this Agreement.</p> <p>iv. Whilst Severn Trent Water are happy to continue to liaise with all parties involved with providing capacity for growth, until such time as their</p>	<p>i. Environment Agency; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Marine Management Organisation; Anglian Water; Severn Trent Water; North Lincolnshire Council Environment Team; North Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority; and National Grid.</p>

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
	<p>wastewater capacity improvements have been carried out they cannot agree that there are no outstanding unresolved strategic issues. However, ongoing dialogue continues between STW and NLC in order to provide appropriate solutions, including relating to sewerage capacity for Lincolnshire Lakes.</p>	
<p>Green infrastructure and the natural environment (including Thorne and Hatfield Moors) (Agreement 11, 12 & 13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is ongoing dialogue with relevant parties to ensure that biodiversity interests are addressed. ii. There is a need to reduce the potential impact of the Local Plan on Thorne and Hatfield Moors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No issues were highlighted by neighbouring authorities through the DtC process and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues. The Environment Agency, Natural England and Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership requested additional wording for mandatory net gain for biodiversity and Nature Recovery Networks. This wording was endorsed by the council and added to the key policies. ii. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bassetlaw District Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Doncaster MBC; Lincolnshire County Council; West Lindsey DC/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; Nottinghamshire County Council; Environment Agency; Natural England; Greater Lincs Nature Partnership; Marine Management Organisation (MMO); Anglian Water; Severn Trent Water; and North Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority. ii. East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Doncaster MBC; Greater Lincs Nature Partnership.

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>Built and historic environment (Agreement 14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is ongoing consultation and dialogue with Historic England to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the existing built and historic environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process by neighbouring authorities or the Marine Management Organisation and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues. ii. At preferred options Historic England raised concerns with certain proposed housing allocations, that there is no supporting evidence base and they requested clarity on the ‘renewable energy opportunity area’ evidence base. North Lincolnshire Council agreed that the availability of a supporting allocations evidence base may have appeared as a gap (the information was contained in the SHELAA) but have undertaken meetings to highlight that the evidence is completed and it has now been collated into the Historic Environment Evidence Paper to overcome the objection. Comments made for the site allocations have been taken on board and changes made accordingly. Additional information has been provided in terms of the settlement of Wrawby and further comments are outstanding for Epworth. Historic England retained the objection to Policy DQE8 and the Renewable Energy Opportunity Mapping Study as they considered the approach to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. East Riding of Yorkshire; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Doncaster MBC; Lincolnshire County Council; West Lindsey DC/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; Bassetlaw DC; Historic England; Marine Management Organisation (MMO). ii. Historic England.

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
	<p>unsound. Consequently, the council has taken the decision that based on these comments it will not be possible to identify Renewable Energy Opportunity Areas in the emerging Local Plan and overcome the objection. The Local Plan was amended to remove the Renewable Energy Opportunity Areas from the Policies map and the wording from Policy DQE8. Historic England retained the objection to Policy DQE8 and the Renewable Energy Opportunity Mapping Study as they considered the approach to be unsound. Consequently, the council has taken the decision that based on these comments it will not be possible to identify Renewable Energy Opportunity Areas in the emerging Local Plan and overcome the objection. The Local Plan was amended to remove the Renewable Energy Opportunity Areas from the Policies map and the wording from Policy DQE8. Historic England do not usually sign a SoCG until a final position has been reached but are happy to comment on this evolving document. Also, HE has been removed from involvement in Agreements 15, 16 and 21, as recommended.</p> <p>iii. The only outstanding issues relate to objections from HE in terms of site allocation H1P-22 (Yealand Flats, Epworth) and issues with Minerals and Waste sites(s). Discussions and collaboration between NLC and HE are ongoing.</p>	

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan SoCG?	Relevant body
<p>Waste management (Agreement 15)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire Council is working towards producing a new Local Waste Needs Assessment.</p>	<p>i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues. The Local Waste Needs Assessment has subsequently been completed and has informed the Submitted Plan.</p>	<p>i. Other Waste Collection and Disposal Planning Authorities; Environment Agency; and Historic England.</p>
<p>Managing water quality (Agreement 16)</p> <p>i. North Lincolnshire Council will liaise with the Environment Agency and utility companies.</p>	<p>i. The Environment Agency requested the addition of wording to the policy which was added accordingly. Therefore, there are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. East Riding of Yorkshire; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Doncaster MBC; Lincolnshire County Council; West Lindsey DC/Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team; Bassetlaw DC; Environment Agency; water authorities/utility companies.</p>
<p>Minerals Supply (Agreement 17)</p> <p>i. Discussion takes place regarding cross boundary flow of aggregate minerals.</p>	<p>i. Any matters/issues identified in the Statement of Common Ground have now been signed up to by the relevant authorities.</p> <p>ii. The Yorkshire and Humber, and East Midlands Aggregate Working Parties are not appropriate signatories to SoCGs. The preparation of SoCGs will be minuted at AWP meetings and appended for information.</p>	<p>i. Planning Authorities within the Yorkshire and Humber and East Midlands Aggregate Working Parties: Hull City Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; East Riding of Yorkshire Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Historic England; Marine Management Organisation; Natural England; Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership; Derbyshire County Council; Peak District National Park; North Yorkshire County Council; City of Sunderland Council; Durham County</p>

Strategic matter	Has the strategic matter been resolved in the North Lincolnshire SoCG?	Relevant body
		Council; Cambridgeshire County Council; Yorkshire Dales National Park; Leicestershire County Council; Kirklees Council; Shropshire Council; and Powys County Council.
<p>Primary Health Care (Agreement 18)</p> <p>i. New housing impact on primary health care accommodation and services.</p>	<p>i. No significant issues were highlighted through the DtC process. Minor amendment was requested to the draft SoCG, which was agreed by NLC and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. North Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group; North Lincolnshire Council Adult Services - Extra Care; Northern Lincolnshire and Goole NHS Foundation Trust.</p>
<p>Education (Agreement 19)</p> <p>i. New housing impact on primary and secondary education.</p>	<p>i. No issues were highlighted through the DtC process and, therefore, there are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. North Lincolnshire Local Education Authority; and Lincolnshire County Council.</p>
<p>Sustainable Tourism and/or Recreation (Agreement 20)</p> <p>i. Joint sustainable tourism schemes at the coast</p>	<p>i. This will be addressed through joint working with Marine Management Organisation. There are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. Marine Management Organisation</p>
<p>Climate Change (Agreement 21)</p> <p>i. Delivery of the Humber LEP’s ambition to develop the area into a net-zero carbon industrial economy by 2040.</p>	<p>i. The Environment Agency request for greater recognition of assisting with the Humber LEP’s ambition to develop the area into a net-zero carbon industrial economy by 2040 was agreed to be an omission. The Policy and text were amended accordingly. There are no outstanding issues.</p>	<p>i. East Riding of Yorkshire Council; Hull City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Environment Agency; Anglian Water; Severn Trent Water; and Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (HLEP).</p>

Liaison continues to take place with the neighbouring authorities on the preparation and implementation of Local Plans, as appropriate.

Additionally, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP), which bring together local authority and business leaders, have been established to provide strategic leadership in their areas. The Council is a member of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), which also includes Lincolnshire County Council and its Districts, North East Lincolnshire Council, and Rutland County Council. The Council was also part of the Humber LEP (including all four Humber Authorities) until recently.

The Council maintains a strong working relationship with the LEP when preparing and reviewing elements of the Development Plan and reflects key strategic messages, as required.

SAFE WELL PROSPEROUS CONNECTED

Local Development Framework Monitoring

For this document ALL the original indicators from the Core Strategy have been checked and analysed, using the above methodology. 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.

Policy CS1: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire

Indicator 1 CS1a	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%

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team

Proportion of net additional dwellings by Settlement												
Settlement	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Scunthorpe	50.8%	96	62.8%	181	64.2%	140	71.1%	219	72.4%	252	67.7%	226
Barton upon Humber	32.3%	61	22.9%	66	21.1%	46	17.5%	54	14.9%	52	15.9%	53
Brigg / Scawby Brook	7.4%	14	3.5%	10	9.2%	20	2.6%	8	0.9%	3	1.5%	5
Crowle	2.1%	4	3.8%	11	2.3%	5	1.0%	3	3.7%	13	7.2%	24
Kirton in Lindsey	3.2%	6	0.3%	1	0.9%	2	7.8%	24	7.2%	25	1.5%	5
Winterton	4.2%	8	6.6%	19	2.3%	5	0%	0	0.9%	3	6.3%	21

Total (exc. Epworth)		189		288		218		308		348		334
Epworth		13		14		6		11		4		4

Performance	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%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met	<p>The results for the spatial distribution of net additional dwellings completed over the period are broadly in line with the targets set in the Core Strategy and follow the settlement hierarchy. The largest number and proportion of new dwellings (65%) were built in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area. Barton upon Humber, however, had a disproportionately large number of new dwellings compared to that set out in the strategy: around 20% of housing development which is over double what was planned. Barton’s role as one of only two Principal Towns in the New Local Plan lends some comfort that although a departure from current targets, it may be appropriate in future.</p>
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Indicator 2 CS1b	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.

Source of data: NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC companies

NB: After recognising a disparity between the indicator description and the target, Indicator 2 was reviewed for 2017. After consideration it was decided that Indicator 2 be measured in hectares rather than floorspace to bring it in line with the target description.

Amount of land developed for employment by type (Ha)						
Use Class	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
B1a	0.3	0	0	0	0.18	Data not available
B1b	0.2	0	0	0	0	Data not available

B1c	0.0	0.8	0	0.02	0.01	Data not available
B2	1.4	0.4	0.23	7.77	0.14	Data not available
B8	3.0	0	0.19	1.26	0.93	Data not available
Total	4.9	1.2	0.42	9.05	1.26	

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met

Over the last five years, just a third of the employment land set out in the target has been delivered. This is likely to be due to an ongoing downturn in the manufacturing and engineering sectors. 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 2018/2019 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 3 CS1c

Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank

Target: To deliver the South Humber bank employment allocation by 2026

Source of data: NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC companies, Economic Development/ Planning Officer knowledge on SHB developments- Able Marine Energy Park, Able Logistics Park, A160 Highway Improvement Scheme, Enterprise Zone

- April 2016 – March 2017: 0 Ha
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0.03 Ha (NKAE-1)
- April 2018 – March 2019: 0 Ha
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0 Ha
- April 2020 – March 2021: 0 Ha

- April 2021 – March 2022: Data not available

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met

Development on the South Humber Bank has not fully started. It is a very large project not anticipated to be complete within the target of 2026. Initiatives such as forming part of the Humber Enterprise Zone and Freeport will ensure that the South Humber Bank will bring forward substantial investment and general take-up of employment land up to and past 2026.

Indicator 4 CS1d

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.

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team and NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC companies. Housing and Commercial completions data used with GIS accessibility software to measure travel times to key services and facilities by public transport.

Due to a change in data sources only residential development information is available and employment and retail development have not been reported.

Accessibility 2016/17

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	58	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Market Towns	68	100%	100%	100%	100%	32%	86.4%

NB. All following data reflects the public transport stops and service running in January 2023 and not during the time period for the data.

Accessibility 2017/18

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
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Scunthorpe & Bottesford	138	100%	100%	100%	100%	62%	92.4%
Market Towns	68	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2018/19

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	76	100%	100%	100%	100%	74%	94.8%
Market Towns	29	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2019/20

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	160	100%	100%	100%	100%	79%	95.8%
Market Towns	65	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2020/21

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	215	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	97.8%
Market Towns	58	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2021/22

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	172	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99.6%
Market Towns	60	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

A large percentage of new residential development has been delivered within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment area, Retail Centre, and hospital. As the hospital is based in Scunthorpe some of the development in market towns scores lower for accessibility due to the distance from the local hospital.

Due to data issues, it is not possible to report on the employment and retail elements of this indicator for 2021/22. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update.

Indicator 5 CS1e	Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding
	Target: No more than 20% of development within areas at risk of flooding.

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team
NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC

Analysis of Building Control completions lists

Include new residential and commercial development completed in an area of high flood risk.

Completions	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Housing- total	313	375	330	442	469	415
Housing- flood risk	54	144	113	68	40	53
Commercial- total	23	13	17	12	18	Data not available
Commercial- flood risk	7	3	2	3	4	Data not available
Overall total	336	388	332	454	487	
Overall flood risk	61	147	115	71	44	
Overall flood risk %	18.2%	37.9%	34.6%	15.6%	9.0%	

Flood risk- within Flood Zones 2/3
Housing- New build, COU, conversion (net) and other

Commercial- new commercial, community, culture and tourism and healthcare (units and floorspace)

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are being met	<p>A flood risk assessment will be required for most development. Consideration should be given to sustainable drainage systems and how the layout and form of development can reduce the overall level of flood risk.</p> <p>In 2020/21, 9% of all residential and commercial development was completed in areas at risk of flooding (within Flood Zones 2/3), meeting the target of no more than 20% and improving on the result from 2019/20.</p> <p>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 only 13% of all residential development was completed in areas at risk of flooding, meeting the target of no more than 20%.</p>

Indicator 6 CS1f	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

Source of data: Positive conservation management evidence reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership GLNP via NLC Ecologist.

Reported as part of the Single Data List 160 produced by DEFRA. “ENV10 – Local sites in positive conservation management” via link below – data available for period 2008-09 to 2018-19. After this date it is reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) via link below.

- April 2016 – March 2017: 65%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 64%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 64%
- April 2019 – March 2020: 64%
- April 2020 – March 2021: 65%
- April 2021 – March 2022: 68%

Link: [here](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management) [www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management]

Link: [here](https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting) [https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting]

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met.

Policy CS2 sets out how the overall spatial strategy will be implemented using a sequential approach to the location of future development that is based on the settlement hierarchy and taking into account other sustainability criteria.

National Policy requires that greater levels of biodiversity are achieved through the planning system, and this policy seeks to achieve this through the imposition of a greater level of conservation management during future development.

Since March 2018 there has been a steady increase from 64% to 68% in March 2022 of sites where positive conservation management has been implemented. As such this policy is achieving its stated requirements.

Policy CS2: Delivering More Sustainable Development

Indicator 7 CS1f	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

Source of data: Positive conservation management evidence reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) via NLC Ecologist.

Reported as part of the Single Data List 160 produced by DEFRA. “ENV10 – Local sites in positive conservation management” via link below – data available for period 2008-09 to 2018-19. After this date it is reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership via link below.

- April 2016 – March 2017: 65%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 64%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 64%
- April 2019 – March 2020: 64%
- April 2020 – March 2021: 65%
- April 2021 – March 2022: 68%

Link: [here](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management) [www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management]

Link: [here](https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting) [https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting]

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

Policy CS2 sets out how the overall spatial strategy will be implemented using a sequential approach to the location of



future development that is based on the settlement hierarchy and taking into account other sustainability criteria. National Policy requires that greater levels of biodiversity are achieved through the planning system, and this policy seeks to achieve this through the imposition of a greater level of conservation management during future development.

Since March 2018 there has been a steady increase from 64% to 68% in March 2022 of sites where positive conservation management has been implemented. As such this policy is achieving its stated requirements.

Indicator 8 CS2a	Development of previously developed land
	Target: 30% of all new development to be completed on previously developed land

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team
NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC

Analysis of Building Control completions lists

Include commercial completions and residential new build, other, change of use but exclude conversions.

Completions	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Housing- total	311	378	327	435	456	409
Housing- brownfield	152	124	106	199	300	207
Commercial- total	24	13	18	12	18	
Commercial- brownfield	23	12	18	11	15	Data not available
Overall total	335	391	345	447	474	
Overall brownfield	175	136	124	210	315	
Overall brownfield %	52.2%	34.8%	35.9%	47.0%	66.4%	

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

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 to be developed. This is highlighted in the slow decline in new development on previously developed land since 2016/17.

However, new development on previously developed land (brownfield) increased in 2020/21 compared to the last three years and at 65%, is significantly in excess of the target of 30%.

Indicator 9 CS2b

Amount of new residential development within 30mins public transport time of GP, primary school, secondary school, employment area, major retail centre and hospital.

All residential parts of North Lincolnshire to have easy access to local shopping and community facilities by 2026

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team and NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC companies. Housing and Commercial completions data used with GIS accessibility software to measure travel times to key services and facilities by public transport.

Accessibility 2016/17

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	58	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Market Towns	68	100%	100%	100%	100%	32%	86.4%

NB. All following data reflects the public transport stops and service running in the reporting year (2022/23) and not during the time period for the data.

Accessibility 2017/18

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	138	100%	100%	100%	100%	62%	92.4%
Market Towns	68	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2018/19

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	76	100%	100%	100%	100%	74%	94.8%
Market Towns	29	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2019/20

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	160	100%	100%	100%	100%	79%	95.8%
Market Towns	65	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2020/21

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
Scunthorpe & Bottesford	215	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	97.8%
Market Towns	58	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Accessibility 2021/22

Area	Total New Builds	Primary School	Secondary School	Local Stores	GP	Hospital	Average Score
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Scunthorpe & Bottesford	172	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99.6%
Market Towns	60	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

A large percentage of new residential development has been delivered within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP surgery, primary school, secondary school, employment area, Retail Centre, and hospital. As the hospital is based in Scunthorpe some of the development in market towns scores lower for accessibility due to the distance from the local hospital.

Indicator 10 CS2c	Proportion of new development located in areas at risk of flooding (excluding the Lincolnshire Lakes Project and the South Humber Gateway)
	Target: No more than 15% to 20%

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team
 NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC BC and external BC

Completions	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Housing- total	313	375	330	442	469	415
Housing- flood risk	54	144	113	68	40	53
Commercial- total	23	13	17	11	18	Data not available
Commercial- flood risk	7	3	2	2	4	Data not available
Overall total	336	388	332	453	487	
Overall flood risk	61	147	115	70	44	
Overall flood risk %	18.2%	37.9%	34.6%	15.5%	9.0%	

Flood risk- within Flood Zones 2/3
 Housing- New build, COU, conversion (net) and other
 Commercial- new commercial, community, culture / tourism / healthcare (units and floorspace)

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

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%.

Policy CS3: Development Limits

Indicator 11 CS3	Number of residential planning applications granted outside settlement development limits
	Target: 80% of planning permissions to take place within the development limit

Source of data: NLC Development Management Team (Salesforce)

When considering the number of planning applications approved, planning permission should be granted in the most sustainable or appropriate locations. However, the most sustainable location for non-residential development would not always necessarily be within the development limit. Therefore, only residential development will be used when monitoring this indicator.

Forestry and agricultural workers dwellings built outside development limits are excluded from these figures. The data for this indicator is sourced from the Planning Applications Determined database (Salesforce).

During the year April 2021 to March 2022 76% of all planning permissions was granted within the development limits. In the preceding years 70%, 78% and 84% respectively of permissions were inside development limits.

Year	Total number of residential planning applications granted outside	Total number of residential planning applications granted	% inside development limit
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	developm ent limit.		
2021/22	54	221	76%
2020/21	58	194	70%
2019/20	38	176	78%
2018/19	33	206	84%
2017/18	36	209	83%
2016/17	30	192	84%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

When considering the number of planning applications approved in North Lincolnshire, planning permission has not always been granted in the most sustainable locations.

However, in the year 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.

Policy CS4: Creating a Renaissance in North Lincolnshire

Indicator 12 CS4a	Delivery of The Pods and Central Park
	Target: To create an innovative and iconic new sports facility for the residents of North Lincolnshire together with the reinvigoration of Central Park by April 2011

Source of data: North Lincolnshire Renaissance Projects progress report

The Pods initially opened in July 2011 (although pool complex slightly later) at a cost of £21m. The Pods was voted the most sustainable building/development of 2011 at the Property Industry Awards Yorkshire.

Link: [here](#) [The Pods - Visit North Lincolnshire]

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

This project has now been delivered. As such this policy has achieved part of its stated requirements.

Indicator 13 CS4b	Knowledge Campus
	Target: Increase Higher Education offer within North Lincolnshire

Source of data: North Lincolnshire Renaissance Projects progress report.

North Lincolnshire Council has an ambition to ensure there are highly skilled jobs and opportunities for a highly skilled workforce and the local economy supports efforts to reduce carbon emissions. As part of meeting this ambition the council has led on the delivery of a Knowledge Campus to increase the higher education offer within North Lincolnshire.

UCNL was created from conversion of old historic Council buildings and opened in September 2019. UCNL is part of DN Colleges Group, the organisation that also runs North Lindsey College, Doncaster College, and University Campus Doncaster.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

The UCNL project has now been delivered increasing the Higher Education offer within North Lincolnshire. As such, this policy has achieved part of its stated requirements.

Indicator 14 CS4c	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 up dated 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, subregional or local significance.

Source of data: North Lincolnshire Renaissance Projects progress report

Lincolnshire Lakes is a long term project with several key preparation works before the main build can be commenced, such as S106 Agreements, flood defence works, and motorway junction improvements. One of these was the conversion of the M181 into a link road and link road roundabout (see CS26). The latest position statement is here:

[Lincs Lakes Position Statement \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](https://www.northlincs.gov.uk)

To assist with the delivery of Lincolnshire Lakes, the Council has secured a total of £23m of funding to bring forward critical high cost infrastructure in advance of development. The provision of critical infrastructure up front will assist the wider viability and deliverability of the project. This funding includes the following:

- £13.3m was secured through the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) to deliver 3.8km of continuous steel piling to improve the existing flood defence and associated works. To reduce the risk of flooding to the Lincolnshire Lakes site and existing communities. £4.5m of funding was secured for the northern junction by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP.
- £7.9m has been secured for the delivery of the southern junction through the Housing and Growth Fund by Highways England.
- The Council in 2021 was successful in securing £21.9m as part of the Towns Fund with £5m being apportioned to the delivery of an Advanced Manufacturing Park. Advanced manufacturing involves the use of innovative technologies and methodologies for improved competitiveness in the manufacturing sectors. The advanced manufacturing uses within the strategic mixed-use area will combine manufacturing facilities alongside an innovation centre, which will bring together the public, private, and education sectors to collaborate on research and development projects, to explore decarbonisation, renewable energies, and productivity improvements within existing and new markets.

The council has been working closely with developers and housebuilders to ensure mitigation measures are delivered in accordance with the policies, strategic site allocations and masterplan in the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) and Strategic Design Guidance SPD.

The Lincolnshire Lakes AAP creates high potential for a significant gain in biodiversity which in turn would contribute towards delivery of wider nature conservation goals and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets. Existing habitats and the creation of new habitats can provide significant green infrastructure and contribute to a range of ecosystem services.

The biodiversity management plan for this scheme delivers: Amenity grassland; Species-rich grassland; scrub and scattered trees; native species-rich hedgerow; and reptile and amphibian hibernacula.

In 2011 PA/2020/1333 granted outline planning permission for up to 144 dwellings, immediately east of the AAP area, off Burringham Road. A planning condition secured a 10% net gain in biodiversity value for this scheme.

Completion of the flood mitigation works to the Trent Bank pursuant to PA/2017/1977 resulted in 3.9km of continuous steel sheet piling installed to reduce the likelihood of a breach. The works reinstated the flood embankment levels on the eastern side of the River Trent to the EA's original blue book level. A managed overflow area has been created which will further mitigate the impact of any flood events, diverting flood water away from residential properties.

All proposals will be required to submit a Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment in accordance with the site-wide Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Risk Assessment and Lincolnshire Lakes Drainage Strategy. In order to meet the minimum acceptable flood risk standard, the minimum floor level of proposed new development should be no lower than the 0.5% AEP plus Climate change flood level, plus 300mm freeboard allowance. Minimum floor levels for proposed new development should be checked against updated flood levels for the 0.1% AEP plus climate change event. An Integrated Flood Evacuation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the council for the Lincolnshire Lakes development and the existing surrounding villages, through negotiations with individual developers and emergency planners. The plan will require a safe access route to be provided between the villages of Burringham and Gunness and the Lincolnshire Lakes development. The drainage of new development shall be designed to reduce surface water run-off rates to include the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS), unless it can be demonstrated that it is not technically feasible. Surface Water should be managed in accordance with the Drainage Hierarchy, with methods to re-use and recycle water at source, employed where feasible to achieve high water efficiency.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met

Although no development has taken place the council has worked 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. As such this policy is on the way to achieve part of its stated requirements.

Indicator 15
CS4d

Crowle Market Place redevelopment

Target: Improve public realm and public space in Crowle Market Place. Increase usage of Market Place.

Source of data: North Lincolnshire Renaissance Projects progress report

Crowle Market Place has already seen some major improvements, including the refurbishment of the old market hall building and the construction of two retail units with flats above. North Lincolnshire Council has opened a new car park in Crowle Market Place as part of the regeneration plans for the area.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

Crowle Market Place has already seen some major improvements. As such this policy has achieved part of its stated requirements.

Policy CS5: Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire

Indicator 16 CS5a	Number of planning applications to have the highest standard of sustainable construction and design.
	Target: 60% of all new development attaining the highest standard of sustainable construction design certificate and meeting appropriate construction design level in Part B (or higher national standard).

Source of data: NLC Development Management Team and Strategic Housing Team

This indicator stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR.

Policy Performance

Due to lack of monitoring data it is not possible to assess the performance of this policy.

Indicator 17 CS5b	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

Source of data: NLC Development Management Team and Strategic Housing Team

The requirements of the indicator were not met during the reporting years because no Building for Life 12 assessments have been undertaken between April 2016 and March 2021. Although Core Strategy policy CS5 generally reflects the same design principles as BfL 12, the revised Building for Life 12 principles and framework have not been recognised and adopted as part of the development management process.

Since the council are unable to resource and implement BfL assessments as part of the planning process it has been decided that indicator 10 (CS5b) should be deleted. If proposals and developments are not assessed then it is impossible to monitor this indicator, and therefore indicator 10 (CS5b) will not be included in future monitoring reports.

Policy Performance

Due to Building for Life assessments not now being carried out as part of the planning process due to resourcing, there is not an adequate supply of data to lack to assess the success of this policy.

Policy CS6: Historic Environment

Indicator 18 CS6a	Number of Heritage Assets on the Heritage at Risk Register
	Target: Annual reduction in the number of assets on the register

Source of data: Heritage at Risk Register maintained by Historic England

- April 2016 – March 2017: 22 (2016 register)
- April 2017 – March 2018: 24 (2017 register)
- April 2018 – March 2019: 25 (2018 register)
- April 2019 – March 2020: 24 (2019 register)
- April 2020 – March 2021: 23 (2020 register)
- April 2021 – March 2022: 22 (2021 register)

Link: [Heritage at Risk Registers and Publications | Historic England](#)

Policy Performance	
<p>Policy requirements are being met</p>	<p>The monitoring of this indicator was undertaken by interrogating the Heritage at Risk Register on the English Heritage website.</p> <p>After a slight increase in 2018, the number of sites on the Heritage at Risk register has remained relatively constant through to 2022. The number of buildings and structures and archaeological sites categorised as at risk by English Heritage has remained relatively stable throughout the last five years.</p> <p>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.</p>

Indicator 19 CS6b	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.

Source of data: NLC Development Management Team

- April 2016 – March 2017: 0
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0
- April 2018 – March 2019: 0
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0
- April 2020 – March 2021: 0

- April 2021 – March 2022: Due to issues with some of the data, it is not possible to report on this indicator this year.

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are on the way to being met	There have been no planning permissions granted during the reporting period contrary to English Heritage objections.

Policy CS7: Overall Housing Provision

Indicator 20 CS7a	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

Source of data: NLC Strategic Housing Team and the Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement and Housing Trajectory.

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. The council issued an up to date Five Year Housing Land Supply position for the Council covering the five-year period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026. The requirement was 383 dwellings per annum. Using the standard method and applying a 5% buffer the total housing requirement for the five year period was 2,011. Since publishing the Five Year Land Supply Statement this was challenged at an appeal in July 2022 which the Inspector concluded that North Lincolnshire Council can no longer demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply even though in 2021 North Lincolnshire delivered 113% in the Housing Delivery Test. North Lincolnshire Council is publishing an updated Five Year Land Supply Housing Statement in May 2023 highlighting the deliverable sites in North Lincolnshire from 1 April 2023 until 31 March 2028.

Reported in the Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement

- April 2016 – March 2017: 3.9 years
- April 2017 – March 2018: Not available
- April 2018 – March 2019: 3.9 years (as of Feb 2019)
- April 2019 – March 2020: 5.2 years (updated in Jan 2020 to 4.0 years)
- April 2020 – March 2021: Not available
- April 2021 – March 2022: 5.64 years

Link: [here](https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy-monitoring-and-information/) [https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy-monitoring-and-information/]

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are on the way to being met	The council issued an up to date Five Year Housing Land Supply position covering the five-year period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026. The requirement was 383 dwellings per annum, using the standard method and applying a 5%



buffer, the total housing requirement for the five year period was 2,011. Since publishing the Five Year Land Supply Statement this was challenged at an appeal in July 2022 which the Inspector concluded that North Lincolnshire Council can no longer demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply even though in 2021 North Lincolnshire delivered 113% in the Housing Delivery Test. North Lincolnshire Council is publishing an updated Five Year Land Supply Housing Statement in May 2023 highlighting the deliverable sites in North Lincolnshire from the 1 April 2023 until 31 March 2028.

Indicator 21 CS7b	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. (Measured using gross new build and applying to other housing only)

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team

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.

The 'Above 45 (High)' proportion has decreased over the period, whilst the low density proportion has fluctuated with an increase in the reporting period.

Density	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022	
Less than 35 (Low)	184	66.7%	137	39.0%	186	64.8%	236	61.8%	216	54.3%	256	68.4%
35 - 45 (Medium)	22	8.0%	116	33.0%	76	26.5%	77	20.2%	36	9.0%	49	13.1%
Above 45 (High)	70	25.4%	98	27.9%	25	8.7%	69	18.1%	146	36.7%	69	18.5%
Total	276		351		287		382		398		374	

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

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.

Indicator 22 CS7c	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.
	Target: 30% of all new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team

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.

New dwellings on previously developed land:

- April 2016 – March 2017: 48.9%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 32.8%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 32.4%
- April 2019 – March 2020: 45.8%
- April 2020 – March 2021: 65.7%
- April 2021 – March 2022: 51.1%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

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%.

Indicator 23 CS7d	Annual number of net additional dwellings built to Lifetime Homes standards (Use CABA Building for Life Criteria).
	Target: 10% of annual net additional dwellings will be built to Lifetime Home standards.

Source of data: NLC Development Management Team and Strategic Housing Team

Policy Performance

Due to lack of monitoring data it is not possible to assess the performance of this policy.

Indicator 24 CS8	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%

Source of data: Housing completions database. Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment database.

The table below sets out the net additional dwellings per annum for the reporting period.

Proportion of net additional dwellings by Settlement												
Settlement	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Scunthorpe	50.8%	96	62.8%	181	64.2%	140	71.1%	219	72.4%	252	67.7%	226
Barton upon Humber	32.3%	61	22.9%	66	21.1%	46	17.5%	54	14.9%	52	15.9%	53
Brigg / Scawby Brook	7.4%	14	3.5%	10	9.2%	20	2.6%	8	0.9%	3	1.5%	5
Crowle	2.1%	4	3.8%	11	2.3%	5	1.0%	3	3.7%	13	7.2%	24
Kirton in Lindsey	3.2%	6	0.3%	1	0.9%	2	7.8%	24	7.2%	25	1.5%	5
Winterton	4.2%	8	6.6%	19	2.3%	5	0%	0	0.9%	3	6.3%	21

Total (exc. Epworth)		189		288		218		308		348		334
Epworth		13		14		6		11		4		4

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met

The results for the spatial distribution of net additional dwellings completed over the period are broadly 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. However, Barton upon Humber had a disproportionately large number of new dwellings compared to that set out in the strategy. Around 20% of housing development which is over double what was planned. Barton’s role as one of only two Principal Towns in the New Local Plan lends some comfort that although a departure from current targets, it may be appropriate in future.

Policy CS9: Affordable Housing

Indicator 25 CS9a	Annual number of affordable homes delivered within North Lincolnshire.
	Target: 2008/2009 - 70 units 2009/2010 – 149 units 2010/2011 – 225 units

Source of data: Affordable Housing Supply Statistics- DLUHC, Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS), Housing applications / completions database

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.

Policy CS9 has two associated targets and indicators, the results of which are outlined in results below:

- April 2016 – March 2017: 59
- April 2017 – March 2018: 69
- April 2018 – March 2019: 94
- April 2019 – March 2020: 113
- April 2020 – March 2021: 160
- April 2021 – March 2022: 116

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

The number of affordable homes provided each year has increased year on year. In 2016 – 2017, 59 affordable homes were delivered compared to 116 in 2021-2022.

Indicator 26
CS9b

Number of Rural Exception Sites Completed.

Target: The number of Rural Exception dwellings completed in settlements with an identified affordable housing need.

Source of data: Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS), Housing applications / completions database

No of Rural Exception Dwellings completed in settlements with an identified affordable housing need:

- April 2016 – March 2017: 0
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0
- April 2018 – March 2019: 0
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0
- April 2020 – March 2021: 16
- April 2021 – March 2022: 0

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met

The number of rural exception sites was 0 until April 2020 - March 2021 when 16 dwellings were delivered on a rural exception site.

Policy CS10: Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Show people Sites

Indicator 27
CS10

Meet the identified need for Gypsies, Traveller's and Travelling Show people through regional and local surveys.

Target: 100% identified need met

Source of data: latest GTAA (2021)

Gypsies, Traveller's and Travelling Show people needs: These reports are created every 3-5 years the last one being completed in October 2021.

- April 2017 – All needs met within GTAA report.
- April 2019 – All needs met.
- April 2021 – All needs met within GTAA report.

- April 2022- The need for Gypsy and Traveller Households in North Lincolnshire that met the Planning Definition is 8 for 2021-25.

North Lincolnshire currently has approximately 36 permanent pitches and 20 transit pitches in private ownership across a number of sites.

The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2017) which covered the earlier years of the Core Strategy identified that North Lincolnshire needed to find provision for 10 permanent residential pitches and 13 transit pitches. Currently North Lincolnshire has two locations (Brigg and Kirton in Lindsey) providing permanent Gypsy and Travellers facilities. The two Brigg sites River View and Mill View currently have additional capacity to meet the future additional needs with the scope for future expansion. Therefore, no further Gypsy and Traveller sites were needed as the identified need could be met through expanding existing sites.

An updated GTAA was carried out in October 2021 which updated the needs information. This which provides evidence in support of the emerging local plan, identifies a need for 17 pitches between 2012-2038 and up to 4 pitches for gypsies whose gypsy status is currently unknown. 8 permanent pitches are required to be provided within the first 5 years, 2021-25.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met

The policy was being met up until April 2022 when an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment was produced. This required a need for 8 pitches between 2021-2025.

Policy CS11: Provision and Distribution of Employment Land

**Indicator 28
CS11a**

Amount of employment land available by type.

Target: Five-year supply of land for offices, industry and distribution (50 hectares) always to be available for development

Source of data: Employment & Land Review

Policy Reference	Previous References	Location	Policy Name	Use	Site Area ha
SHBE-1	IN1-1, 57-1	South Humber Bank	South Humber Bank	B1, B2, B8 Estuary Related	900
NKAE-1	IN1-2, 31-1	North Killingholme	North Killingholme Airfield	B1, B8	138.21

SCUE-1	IN1-3, 36-70	Scunthorpe	Normanby Enterprise Park	B1, B2, B8	35.10
SCUE-2	36-66	Scunthorpe	Mortal Ash Hill	B1	15.48
HUME-1	IN1-12, CIN9	Kirmington	Humberside Airport	B1, B8	9.4
HUME-1a		Kirmington	Humberside Airport	B1, B8	12
HUME-2		Kirmington	Humberside Airport	B1, B8	7.8
SANE-1	IN1-13, 56-1	Sandtoft	Sandtoft Business Park	B1, B8	55.3
BRIE-1	IN1-9, 10-19	Brigg	Brigg Sugar	B1, B2, B8	20.5
BARE-1	IN1-11, CIN-6, 7-17	Barton upon Humber	Humber Bridge Industrial Estate	B1, B2, B8	7.15
NEWE-1	CIN-12	New Holland	New Holland Industrial Estate	B1, B2, B8	21.47
EALE-1	CIN-16, 14-5	Ealand	Spenn Lane	B1, B2, B8	3.2
EALE-2	IN1-14	Ealand	South of Railway	B1, B2, B8	6.0
13 sites					SHBE-1 and NKA E-1 1038.21ha
					Others 193.4ha
					Total 1231.61ha

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

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.

Indicator 29 CS11b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.
	Target: Delivering at least 10 hectares of employment land within North Lincolnshire per annum and between 2006 and 2026.

Source of data: Planning applications database; Employment completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC

Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (sq m)

Use Class	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
A1	982	1,233.9	3510	495	6,255	Data not available
A3				0	206	
A4				203	0	
A5				0	180	
B1a	816	0	0	0	563.3	
B1b	540	0	0	0	0	
B1c	0	756	10.5	236.2	67	
B2	1754	2,388.3	0	10,770	1,398	
B8	246	0	2603	12,578.8	3,103	
C2					783	
D1				1,562	1,023	
D2				365	0	
SG	90	203	23	0	647	
Total	4428	4,581.2	6146.5	26,210	14,225.3	

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met

Over the last five years, just a third of the employment land set out in the target has been delivered. This is likely to be due to an ongoing downturn in the manufacturing and engineering sectors. 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 2018/2019 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 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.

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

Indicator 30 CS12a	Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank.
	Target: To deliver the South Humber Bank allocation by 2026

Source of data: Employment Land Review, Planning applications database; Employment completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC

- April 2016 – March 2017: 0 Ha
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0.03 Ha (NKAE-1)
- April 2018 – March 2019: 0 Ha
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0 Ha
- April 2020 – March 2021: 0 Ha
- April 2021 – March 2022: Data not available

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are on the way to being met	Development on the South Humber Bank has not fully started. It is a very large project not anticipated to be complete within the target of 2026. Initiatives such as forming part of the Humber Enterprise Zone and Freeport will ensure that the South Humber Bank will bring forward substantial investment and general take-up of employment land up to and past 2026.

Indicator 31 CS12b	Annual amount of jobs created through inward investment at the South Humber Bank location.
	Target: To deliver the South Humber Bank allocation by 2026

Source of data: Planning applications database; Inward investment enquires for this location.

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR.

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are on the way to being met	This measure has not been monitored. Development on the South Humber Bank has not fully started. It is a very large project not anticipated to be complete within the target of 2026. Initiatives such as forming part of the Humber Enterprise Zone and Freeport will ensure that the South Humber Bank will bring forward substantial investment and general take-up of employment land up to and past 2026.

Policy CS13: Lifelong Learning and Skills

Indicator 32 CS13a	Knowledge Campus
	Target: Increase Higher Education offer within North Lincolnshire

Source of data: North Lincolnshire Renaissance Projects progress report – As CS4

North Lincolnshire Council has an ambition to ensure there are highly skilled jobs and opportunities for a highly skilled workforce and the local economy supports efforts to reduce carbon emissions. As part of meeting this ambition the council has led on the delivery of a Knowledge Campus to increase the higher education offer within North Lincolnshire.

UCNL was created from conversion of old historic Council buildings and opened in September 2019. UCNL is part of DN Colleges Group, the organisation that also runs North Lindsey College, Doncaster College, and University Campus Doncaster.

Link: [here](#) [NLC OFFICES / SCUNTHORPE CIVIC CENTRE, Non Civil Parish - 1323702 | Historic England]

Link: [here](#) [Civic Centre transformed into university - North Lincolnshire Council (northlincs.gov.uk)]

Link: [here](#) [University Campus North Lincolnshire (ucnl.ac.uk)]

Link: [here](#) [University Campus North Lincolnshire welcomes all to open event - Grimsby Live (grimsbytelegraph.co.uk)]

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are being met.	The Knowledge Campus project, including the delivery of the University Campus North Lincolnshire was completed in



2016, and as such this policy has achieved its overall aim of improving and increasing the higher education offer within North Lincolnshire

Indicator 33 CS13b	Working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher.
	Target: 65.5% of the working population qualified to at least level 2 or higher

Source of data: NOMIS -[DAT-14] Updated annually data refers to January – December each year and is issued 4 months later.

Data shows ALL working age population with higher than stated level (e.g., includes L2, L3, L4, L4+)

- Jan 2016 – Dec 2016: 62.8% (65,400)
- Jan 2017 – Dec 2017: 63.7% (65,800)
- Jan 2018 – Dec 2018: 59.8% (61,600)
- Jan 2019 – Dec 2019: 62.8% (64,400)
- Jan 2020 – Dec 2020: 68.7% (70,500)
- Jan 2021 – Dec 2021: 69.2% (70,500)
- Jan 2022 – Dec 2022: Data not available

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR after adoption of ‘Highly Skilled measure.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met.

The data collated in the results above indicate an overall steady increase in the number of those members of the working age population who have level 2 and higher qualifications. The policy targeted an aspiration for 65.5% of the working age population qualified to at least level 2. Whilst the data surveyed between 2016 and 2019 indicates that the policy was not being met (the figures standing at a range between 59.8% and 63.7%). Between January 2020 and December 2020, the total number of the working age population who were qualified to at least level 2 and above stood at 68.7%, and this rose once more between January 2022 and December 2022, to a figure of 69.2%. As such, the policy requirements are now being met.

Indicator 34 CS13c	Working age population qualified to at least level 3 or higher.
	Target: 44% of the working population qualified to at least level 3 or higher

Source of data: NOMIS -[DAT-14] Updated annually data refers to January – December each year and is issued 4 months later.

Data shows ALL working age population with higher than stated level (e.g., includes L3, L4, L4+)

- Jan 2016 – Dec 2016: 46.9% (48,800)
- Jan 2017 – Dec 2017: 43.6% (45,000)
- Jan 2018 – Dec 2018: 40.6% (41,800)
- Jan 2019 – Dec 2019: 44.6% (45,700)
- Jan 2020 – Dec 2020: 51.0% (52,400)
- Jan 2021 – Dec 2021: 49.8% (50,800)
- Jan 2022 – Dec 2022: Data not available

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met.

The data collated in the results above indicate an overall steady increase in the number of those members of the working age population who have level 3 and higher qualifications. The policy targeted an aspiration for 44% of the working age population qualified to at least level 3.

The data illustrates that between January 2016 and December 2016 46.9% of the working age population were qualified to level 3 or above. However, there was a decline in the number of people who met the targeted level of qualification attainment between January 2017 and December 2018, as the figure stood at 43.6% and 40.6% respectively.

Between January 2019 and December 2021, the number of people with qualifications at level 3 and above witnessed a steady increase on the previous figures. The calendar year 2020 witnessed a height in the number of those who were qualified to level 3 and above, the figure standing at 51.0%. Whilst the figure declined to 49.8% between January 2021 and December 2021, it still stands above the desired level outlined under the policy, as such, the policy requirements are being met.

Indicator 35 CS13d	Working age population qualified to at least level 4 or higher.
	Target: 23% of the working population qualified to at least level 4 or higher

Source of data: NOMIS -[DAT-14] Updated annually data refers to January – December each year and is issued 4 months later.

Data shows ALL working age population with higher than stated level (e.g., includes L4, L4+)

- Jan 2016 – Dec 2016: 29.0% (30,100)
- Jan 2017 – Dec 2017: 27.3% (28,200)
- Jan 2018 – Dec 2018: 23.4% (24,100)
- Jan 2019 – Dec 2019: 28.3% (29,000)
- Jan 2020 – Dec 2020: 32.4% (33,300)
- Jan 2021 – Dec 2021: 31.3% (31,900)
- Jan 2022 – Dec 2022: Data not available

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met.

The data collated in the results above indicate an overall steady increase in the number of those members of the working age population who have level 4 and higher qualifications. The policy targeted an aspiration for 23% of the working age population qualified to at least level 4.

The data illustrates that since January 2016 each year has seen a surpassing of the targeted figure of 23%, the height being 32.4% between January 2020 and December 2020. Whilst there was a slight decrease in the calendar year 2021 to 31.3%, this still outstripped the policies target. As such, the policy requirements are being met.

New Indicator created post-Core Strategy adoption	Working age population classed as Highly Skilled. Replaces CS13b, CS13c, CS13d
	Target: Creation of 14,000 highly skilled jobs by 2039 (213 annual increase to reach target by 2039)

Source of data: NOMIS -[DAT-18] Updated quarterly. Data refers to annual changes and is 6 months in arrears.

Baseline position in March 2016 was 39,000 (50.4%)

In June 2021 the group extended to include Skilled Trades – data has been backdated to include this group.

- Oct 2015 – Sept 2016: 51.0% (38,700)
- Oct 2016 – Sept 2017: 49.1% (40,100)

- Oct 2017 – Sept 2018: 48.3% (36,200)
- Oct 2018 – Sept 2019: 48.2% (36,600)
- Oct 2019 – Sept 2020: 52.7% (41,400)
- Oct 2020 – Sept 2021: 49.6% (37,400)
- Oct 2021 – Sept 2022: 53.5% (45,100)

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met.

The aim of this indicator is to create a total of 14,000 highly skilled jobs by 2039, and the baseline figure in March 2016 was 39,000 (50.4%). Between October 2021 and September 2022 there were a total of 45,100 highly skilled in the local economy, meaning that the policy requirements are currently being met.

Policy CS14: Retail Development

Indicator 36 CS14a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.
	Target: 70% of all new retail, office and leisure development to take place in identified town and district centres.

Source of data: Planning applications database, Employment completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC

New development, change of use, vacant units brought back into use - Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, D1 and D2.

Completion s	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Total units	4	4	4	2	4	Data not available
Town and District Centre	0	1	1	0	0	Data not available
%	0	25.0%	25.0%	0	0	

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met.

The completion figures 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 include:

- 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.

<p>Indicator 37 CS14b</p>	<p>Number of vacant units within town and district centres.</p>
	<p>Target: Annual decrease in the number of vacant units within the identified town and district centre.</p>

Source of data: Annual Retail Survey

The survey was conducted to a more in-depth level prior to Covid-19 outbreak (Mar 20). Due to capacity demands the 2019 Survey was done via a commissioned service. The following 2 years data was unavailable due to lock-down measures. On recommencing due to process

now being fully manual, the focus was made on the Scunthorpe Town Centre – High Street area. Figures quoted are for that area only.

- April 2016 – March 2017: 16.01%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 16.47%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 16.10%
- April 2019 – March 2020: Not done due to Covid-19
- April 2020 – March 2021: Not done due to Covid-19
- April 2021 – March 2022: 22.1%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are on the way to being met.

Prior to covid vacancy rates in North Lincolnshire’s Town and District Centres was approximately just over 16% with this figure jumping to 22% for the year 21/22. The centres have faced significant challenges with the Covid-19 pandemic and high energy prices placing an increased burden on shops and businesses, with non-essential businesses having to close during lockdown and others having to adapt to continue operating. Footfall across high streets is struggling to return to pre-lockdown levels and a number of major retail and leisure operators have announced that they are highly unlikely to re-open all their outlets.

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. However, Frodingham Road District Centre is considered to have a low level of vitality and viability, with the poor physical environment and sense of security highlighted as particular weaknesses of the centre.

Policy CS15: Culture and Tourism

Indicator 38 CS15a	Amount of new cultural facilities within the Town and District centres.
	Target: Net increase in cultural facilities per annum.

Source of data: Annual Retail Survey update; Planning applications database; Employment completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC; Tourism Team

These facilities are not routinely counted as part of the Retail Vacancy survey (now focussed on Scunthorpe Town Centre only).

Using changes to Scunthorpe Town Centre Vacancy list for 2020/21 figures:

- April 2016 – March 2017: No information available
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0
- April 2018 – March 2019: No information available
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0
- April 2020 – March 2021: +2 cafes (see above)
- April 2021 – March 2022: No information available

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR after CS15a, CS15b and CS15c amalgamated into one indicator.

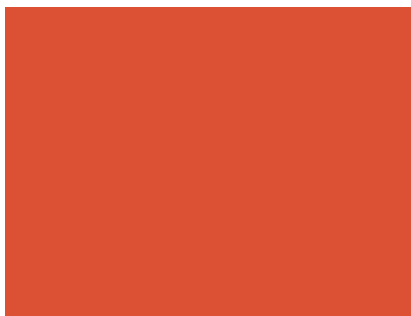
Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met.

This indicator stopped being reported on prior to the 2016 AMR with 5 years of data not available. Future versions of the AMR will seek to rectify this and bring this indicator and respective monitor up to date.

Given the decline in traditional high street retail it is important that commercial leisure uses that contribute to the vitality and viability of individual centres are promoted and encouraged to establish within town centres. Such uses include: cinemas; indoor family entertainment centres; health and fitness facilities; food and beverage uses; museums, galleries and places of cultural interest; and theatres, concert halls; and live music venues.

In Scunthorpe, the district centres of Ashby High Street and Frodingham Road also provide a wide range of services and facilities for their own areas and surrounding communities. One of the council's main challenges is to ensure the continued vitality and viability of the town centres, particularly Scunthorpe town centre, in a world where such areas are moving away from their traditional role towards a more multi-functional role. Distinct and diverse market town centres like Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton are key service centres for the local communities and surrounding settlements. All are characterised by their historic centres and have a good



range of shops, services and facilities along with thriving evening economies. Barton upon Humber is home to the Humber Bridge, the Water’s Edge Visitor Centre & Country Park, Baysgarth Park, and its historic churches, whilst Brigg is well known for its markets and fairs that attract visitors to our area. Epworth is well known for its connections with Methodism, and Crowle has undergone a programme of regeneration based around its historic market square.

Indicator 39 CS15b	Amount of new tourism facilities within the Town and District centres.
	Target: Net increase in tourism facilities per annum

Source of data: Tourism Team; Annual Retail Survey update; Planning applications database; Employment completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC

These items are not routinely counted as part of the Retail Vacancy survey (now focussed on Scunthorpe Town Centre only).

Using changes to Scunthorpe Town Centre Vacancy list for 2020/21 figures:

- April 2016 – March 2017: No information available
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0
- April 2018 – March 2019: No information available
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0
- April 2020 – March 2021: No information available
- April 2020 – March 2021: 0 None shown (see above)
- April 2021 – March 2022: No information available

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR after CS15a, CS15b and CS15c amalgamated into one indicator.

Policy Performance



This indicator stopped being reported on prior to the 2016 AMR with 5 years of data not available. Future versions of the AMR will seek to rectify this and bring this indicator and respective monitor up to date.

Given the decline in traditional high street retail it is important that commercial leisure uses that contribute to the vitality and viability of individual centres are promoted and encouraged to establish within town centres. Such uses include: - including cinemas; indoor family entertainment centres; health and fitness facilities; food and beverage



uses; museums, galleries and places of cultural interest; and theatres, concert halls and live music venues.

In Scunthorpe, the district centres of Ashby High Street and Frodingham Road also provide a wide range of services and facilities for their own areas and surrounding communities. One of council’s main challenges is to ensure the continued vitality and viability of the town centres, particularly Scunthorpe town centre, in a world where such areas are moving away from their traditional role towards a more multi-functional role. Distinct and diverse market town centres like Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton are key service centres for the local communities and their surrounding towns and villages. All are characterised by their historic centres and have a good range of shops, services and facilities along with thriving evening economies. Barton upon Humber is home to the Humber Bridge, the Water’s Edge Visitor Centre & County Park, Baysgarth Park and its historic churches, whilst Brigg is well known for its markets and fairs that attract visitors to our area. Epworth is well known for its connections with Methodism, and Crowle has undergone a programme of regeneration based around its historic market square.

Indicator 40 CS15c	Amount of new tourism facilities outside Town and District centres.
	Target: Net increase in tourism facilities per annum

Source of data: Tourism Team; Annual Retail Survey update; Planning applications database; Employment completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external Building Control.

These items are not routinely counted as part of the Retail Vacancy survey (now focussed on Scunthorpe Town Centre only):

- April 2016 – March 2017: No information available
- April 2017 – March 2018: 0
- April 2018 – March 2019: No information available
- April 2019 – March 2020: 0
- April 2020 – March 2021: 0
- April 2021 – March 2022: No information available

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR after CS15a, CS15b and CS15c amalgamated into one indicator.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met.

This indicator stopped being reported on prior to the 2016 AMR with 5 years of data not available. Future versions of the AMR will seek to rectify this and bring this indicator and respective monitor up to date.

Given the decline in traditional high street retail it is important that commercial leisure uses that contribute to the vitality and viability of individual centres are promoted and encouraged to establish within town centres. Such uses include: - including cinemas; indoor family entertainment centres; health and fitness facilities; food and beverage uses; museums, galleries and places of cultural interest; and theatres, concert halls and live music venues.

In Scunthorpe, the district centres of Ashby High Street and Frodingham Road also provide a wide range of services and facilities for their own areas and surrounding communities.

One of council’s main challenges is to ensure the continued vitality and viability of the town centres, particularly Scunthorpe town centre, in a world where such areas are moving away from their traditional role towards a more multi-functional role. Distinct and diverse market town centres like Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton are key service centres for the local communities and their surrounding towns and villages. All are characterised by their historic centres and have a good range of shops, services and facilities along with thriving evening economies. Barton upon Humber is home to the Humber Bridge, the Water’s Edge Visitor Centre & County Park, Baysgarth Park and its historic churches, whilst Brigg is well known for its markets and fairs that attract visitors to our area. Epworth is well known for its connections with Methodism, and Crowle has undergone a programme of regeneration based around its historic market square.

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

Indicator 41 CS16	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 and with a current Green Flag Award compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces

Source of data: Planning applications database; Green Infrastructure Strategy; Annual update of open space audit.

Results:

- April 2016 – March 2017: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2019 – March 2020: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2020 – March 2021: 38.45 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 9.7%
- April 2021 – March 2022: 38.45 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 9.7%

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are being met	<p>Whilst the first four reporting years did not register a year-on-year increase in the number of local authority managed parks with a current Green Flag Award compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces, they showed a consistent 34.15ha (or almost 10%) of sites with a Green Flag. There was, however, an increase between the reporting years of 2019-20 and 2020-21 where an additional 4.3ha (up 1.1%) of parks and open spaces were awarded Green Flag status.</p> <p>In 2016 Central Park, Kingsway Gardens and Woodlands Memorial Park in Scunthorpe and Baysgarth Park in Barton upon Humber were all awarded Green Flag status, and in October 2021 Scunthorpe Sheffield Park was recognised as an outstanding public place and was also awarded the status.</p>

Policy CS17: Biodiversity

Indicator 42 CS17a	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.

Source of data: Positive conservation management evidence reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) via NLC Ecologist.

Reported as part of the Single Data List 160 produced by DEFRA. “ENV10 – Local sites in positive conservation management” via link below – data available for period 2008-09 to 2018-19. After this date it is reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership via link below.

- April 2016 – March 2017: 65%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 64%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 64%
- April 2019 – March 2020: 64%

- April 2020 – March 2021: 65%
- April 2021 – March 2022: 68%

Link: [here](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management) [www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management]

Link: [here](https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting) [https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting]

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are being met.	<p>This policy is currently being met. Between April 2016 and March 2022 there has been a steady increase of improved local biodiversity sites where conservation management is being carried out across North Lincolnshire.</p>

Indicator 43 CS17b	<p>Change in areas of biodiversity importance</p> <p>Target: Change in areas (ha) of biodiversity habitat- sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance</p>
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Source of data: Positive conservation management evidence reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership GLNP via NLC Ecologist.

'Local sites' only include Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites and not Sites of Nature Conservation Importance or Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites. Total number of local sites is reported as part of the Single Data List 160 produced by DEFRA. "ENV10 – Local sites in positive conservation management" via link below – data available for period 2008-09 to 2018-19. After this date it is reported by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership via link below.

- April 2016 – March 2017: 252 sites
- April 2017 – March 2018: 253 sites
- April 2018 – March 2019: 253 sites
- April 2019 – March 2020: 252 sites
- April 2020 – March 2021: 252 sites
- April 2021 – March 2022: 234 sites

Link: [here](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management) [www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env10-local-sites-in-positive-conservation-management]

Link: [here](https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting) [https://glnp.org.uk/our-services/local-sites/local-sites-reporting]

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are not being met	<p>The indicator aims to measure the change in areas (in hectares) of biodiversity importance but in fact measures the number of sites, with no explanation of their individual or aggregate area(s).</p>



There was little or no change in the number of sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance over the initial five-year the period, but a 7% drop in the number of sites between the penultimate and final reporting years.

Policy CS18: Sustainable Resource Use and Climate Change

Indicator 44 CS18	Renewable energy developments installed by type.
	Target: 54 MW of installed grid-connected renewable energy in 2010
	112 MW of installed grid-connected renewable energy in 2021
These are both minimum targets – no maximum targets are set	

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.

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.

The Council has, over the fourteen-year period to March 2014, 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 vastly exceeds the minimum target of 112MW of operational development by 2021 – seven years ahead of schedule.

During the reporting period, planning permission has been given consent for solar panels/arrays with the potential to generate a significant amount of renewable energy through wind farms/wind turbines and Solar PV Schemes.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

The Council has, over the fourteen-year period to March 2014, 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 vastly exceeds the minimum target of 112MW of operational development by 2021 – seven years ahead of schedule.

Policy CS19: Flood Risk

Indicator 45 CS19a	Proportion of total dwellings permitted and proportion of employment permissions granted, located in areas at risk of flooding (excluding the Lincolnshire Lakes project area – Western Scunthorpe Urban Extension and the South Humber Gateway).
	Target: 15% - 20%

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team
NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC BC and external BC

Completions	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Housing- total	313	375	330	442	469	415
Housing- flood risk	54	144	113	68	40	53
Commercial- total	23	13	17	11	18	Not available
Commercial- flood risk	7	3	2	2	4	Not available
Overall total	336	388	332	453	487	Not available
Overall flood risk	61	147	115	70	44	Not available
Overall flood risk %	18.2%	37.9%	34.6%	15.5%	9.0%	Not available

Flood risk- within Flood Zones 2/3

Housing- New build, COU, conversion (net) and other

Commercial- new commercial, community, culture / tourism / healthcare (units and floorspace)

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

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 employment element of this indicator for 2021/22. However, the performance figures for residential show only 13% of all



residential development was completed in areas at risk of flooding, meeting the target of less than 15 - 20%.

Indicator 46 CS19b	Actions are taken to protect and enhance water quality.
	Target: Annual Environment Agency confirmation of satisfactory progress with the delivery of relevant actions from the Humber River Basin Management Plan.

Source data: Annual Review Study - Environment Agency

Policy Performance

Due to technical issues with some of the data, it is not possible to report on this indicator this year. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update.

Policy CS20: Sustainable Waste Management

Indicator 47 CS20a	Proportion of household waste recycled, re-used 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.

Source data: Waste Management team database; Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste

Year	Waste - NI192: Reuse, Recycling or Composting
2016/17	47.82%
2017/18	48.23%
2018/19	55.56%
2019/20	54.22%
2020/21	51.95%
2021/22	51.70%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

The 50% proportion of household waste recycled, re-used or composted target has been met since 2020.

**Indicator 48
CS20b**

Recovery of municipal waste.
Target: Increase the level of municipal waste recovered to 53% by 2010; 67% by 2015; and 75% by 2020.

Source data: Waste Management team database; Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste
Availability: NI192

2016-17	48%
2017-18	48%
2018-19	54%
2019-20	54%
2020-21	51%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met

North Lincolnshire Council has continued to increase its municipal waste recovered, although not by enough to reach the targets set. This is an issue for the Authority's Sustainable Waste Management Strategy to address.

**Indicator 49
CS20c**

Landfill Diversion
Target: Meet allocated allowances under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) up to and beyond 2020.

Source data: Waste Management team database; Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste

Year	NI193: Landfill	NI192: Reuse, Recycling or Composting	BVPI82c: Energy Recovery	Landfill Diverted
2016/17	47.14%	47.82%	5.13%	52.86%
2017/18	44.90%	48.23%	7.27%	55.10%
2018/19	0.71%	55.56%	43.29%	99.29%

2019/20	0.29%	54.22%	43.83%	99.71%
2020/21	0.74%	51.95%	46.82%	99.26%
2021/22	0.50%	51.70%	48.27%	99.50%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

Landfill tax as well as measures to divert waste from landfill, such as recycling, have rendered LATS redundant. The landfill allowance is far greater than the tonnage that needs to be landfilled.

Policy CS21: Minerals

Indicator 50/51 CS21a & b

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

Source data: Minerals Database- Place Planning

Date	Sales: sand and gravel aggregate:	Sales: crushed rock aggregate:	Annual production of primary aggregates - Total:
2016	0.1 million tonnes	0.62 million tonnes	0.72 million tonnes
2017	0.1 million tonnes	0.59 million tonnes	0.69 million tonnes
2018	0.3 million tonnes	0.6 million tonnes	0.9 million tonnes
2019	0.18 million tonnes	0.68 million tonnes	0.86 million tonnes
2020	0.18 million tonnes	0.68 million tonnes	0.86 million tonnes
2021	0.49 million tonnes	0.58 million tonnes	1.07 million tonnes
2022	Not available	Not available	Not available

Note: This data is for Calendar years only - not April to March financial years.

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met

From the base date of the Plan in 2011 to the end of 2016, 0.41 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 2.23 million tonnes of crushed rock were sold were produced. This was lower than the targets set.

Policy CS22: Community Facilities and Services

Indicator 52/53 CS22a & b	Improvements and new additions to Community and Health Care Facilities
	Target: Annual number of new and improved facilities by type.

Source of data: Annual Retail Survey update; Planning applications database; Commercial completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC.

These items are not routinely counted as part of the Retail Vacancy survey (now focussed on Scunthorpe Town Centre only).

Improvements and new Community and Health Care Facilities

Use Class	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
D1 Health/ Social Care	5	2	1	3	1	
D2 Community	3	3	6	1	2	
Total	8	5	7	4	3	No data available

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

From 2016 to 2021 improvements to existing facilities and new community and Healthcare facilities have increased.

Due to technical issues with some of the data, it is not possible to report on this indicator for 2021/22. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update.

Policy CS23: Sport, Recreation and Open Space

Indicator 54 CS23a	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 and with a current Green Flag Award compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces

Source data: Mapping of all open space in North Lincolnshire.

- April 2016 – March 2017: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2017 – March 2018: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2018 – March 2019: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2019 – March 2020: 34.15 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 8.6%
- April 2020 – March 2021: 38.45 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 9.7%
- April 2021 – March 2022: 38.45 hectares out of 396.57 hectares 9.7%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

Whilst the first four reporting years did not register a year-on-year increase in the number of local authority managed parks with a current Green Flag Award compared to the total amount of parks and open spaces, they showed a consistent 34.15ha (or almost 10%) of sites with a Green Flag. There was, however, an increase between the reporting years of 2019-20 and 2020-21 where an additional 4.3ha (up 1.1%) of parks and open spaces were awarded Green Flag status. In 2016 Central Park, Kingsway Gardens and Woodlands Memorial Park in Scunthorpe and Baysgarth Park in Barton upon Humber were all awarded Green Flag status, and in October 2021 Scunthorpe Sheffield Park was recognised as an outstanding public place and was also awarded the status.

Indicator 55 CS23c

Development granted planning permission contrary to advice from Sport England.

Target: No planning applications approved against Policy CS23.

Source data: Development Management, Salesforce

Policy Performance

Due to lack of monitoring data it is not possible to assess the performance of this policy. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update.

Indicator 56 CS23d

Participation in sport and recreation

Target: Increase by 1% a year

Source data: This is a performance indicator in the Active Choices Active Futures strategy.

Active Lives Data from PHE

North Lincs	Active	Fairly Active	Inactive
Nov 15-16	60.1%	10.4%	29.5%
Nov 16-17	54.7%	13.3%	32.0%
Nov 17-18	56.8%	13.5%	29.7%
Nov 18-19	57.8%	14.1%	28.1%
Nov 19-20	54.4%	18.2%	27.4%
Nov 20-21	50.20%	11.90%	37.90%

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are not being met

From 2016 to 2021 the amount of active people had reduced from 60.1% to 50.20%. Inactive levels have also risen from 29.5% in 15/16 to 37.9% in 20-21. Physical activity levels (16+), between Nov 2020 - 2021, shows a decreased in:

Fairly active (30-149 mins per week) and

Active (150 mins per week),

Inactivity (less than 30 mins per week) has increased by 12.5%.

The same can be seen for participation in sporting and fitness activities, with drops in activity in the last year and activity in the last 28 days.

Children and young people are not separated into area on the active lives survey.

Children aged 5 to 16, participation (1hr activity / day) - stayed relatively similar, 41.6% in 2019/20 to 41.2% in 2020/21.

This is similar to England levels, although below by just over 3%.

Policy CS24: Health Care Provision

Indicator 57 CS24	Improvements in local health care facilities
	Target: Annual number of new and expanded primary and secondary health care facilities by type.

Source of data: Annual Retail Survey update; Planning applications database; Commercial completions database- NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external Building Control

These items are not routinely counted as part of the Retail Vacancy survey (now focussed on Scunthorpe Town Centre only).

Improvements and new Local Health Care Facilities

Use Class	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Primary	0	1	0	2	0	
Secondary	2	0	1	0	0	
Total		2	1	1	2	0

Data not available

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

From 2016 to 2020 the number of new and expanded primary and secondary health care facilities have increased.

Due to technical issues with some of the data, it is not possible to report on this indicator for 2021/22. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update

Policy CS25: Promoting Sustainable Transport

Indicator 58 CS25a	Percentage of dwellings completed (in schemes of 10 dwellings or more) which conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility Criteria.
	Target: 100% of all completed dwellings to conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility Criteria.

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team and NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC companies. Housing and Commercial completions data used with GIS accessibility software to measure travel times to key services and facilities by public transport.

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR- replaced by Indicator CS1d.

Policy Performance

Due to lack of monitoring data it is not possible to assess the performance of this policy. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update.

Indicator 59 CS25b	Percentage of new employment related uses (B1, B2, B8) over 1000m2 (0.1 Ha) and retail uses over 2500m2 (0.25 Ha) which conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility Criteria.
	Target: 100% of new employment related uses to conform with the North Lincolnshire Accessibility Criteria.

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team and NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC Building Control and external BC companies. Housing and Commercial completions data used with GIS accessibility software to measure travel times to key services and facilities by public transport.

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR.

Policy Performance

Due to lack of monitoring data it is not possible to assess the performance of this policy. It will hopefully be reported on in the next update.

Indicator 60 CS25c	Percentage of completed non-residential development which complies with the car parking standards set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy
	Target: 80% of completed non-residential development to comply with the car parking standards set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy

Source of data: NLC Housing Completions, R&I Team
NLC & External Commercial Completions, NLC BC and external BC

Not currently monitored. Regional Spatial Strategies were revoked in 2010 and abolished through the Localism Act 2011

This measure stopped being reported on prior to 2016 AMR.

Policy Performance

This indicator is no longer monitored. Regional Spatial Strategies were revoked in 2010 and abolished through the Localism Act 2011.

Policy CS26: Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposals

Indicator 61 CS26	Delivery of the Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposal
	Target: All Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposal to be delivered by 2026.

Source data: North Lincolnshire Strategic Transport Infrastructure Proposal progress report

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. The southern roundabout is awaiting a contractor to be appointed for construction.

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).

- 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 2016 [CASE-STUDY-Humberside-Airport.pdf \(humberlep.org\)](#)

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. Refer to Lincolnshire Lakes/Berkeley Circle section above.

6 Electronic and Telecommunications Technology

- Supporting the introduction of the latest electronic and telecommunications technology subject to consideration of any impact on the environment and public health. The Northern Lincolnshire Broadband project; a partnership between North and North East Lincolnshire Councils, was established to upgrade broadband across Northern Lincolnshire. In June 2018 1.5% of Northern Lincolnshire will not have access to Next Generation access (NGA, superfast) broadband infrastructure. The Council is continuing to take advantage of funding to deliver high-speed broadband to as many parts of North Lincolnshire as possible.

Policy Performance	
Policy requirements are on the way to being met.	Significant progress has been made on many of the Strategic Infrastructure proposals, as set out in the text above. With many of the projects complete or in development. Additional monitoring will take place for the remaining projects to check whether they can be delivered in accordance with the indicator.

Policy CS27: Planning Obligations

Indicator 62 CS27	Development contributions received in association with new development.
	Target: Development contributions received in accordance with the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

Source data: Section 106 Officer, Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS), Infrastructure Funding Statement
<https://m.northlincs.gov.uk/public/s106/documents/Infrastructure%20Funding%20Statement%202021.22.pdf>

Results:

- April 2016 – March 2017: £268,538.10
- April 2017 – March 2018: £563,702.41
- April 2018 – March 2019: £796,628.21
- April 2019 – March 2020: £674,999.85
- April 2020 – March 2021: £1,103,300.64
- April 2021 – March 2022: £1,326,328.38

Policy Performance

Policy requirements are being met

From 2016 to 2022 the amount of developer contributions received has increased year on year. April 2019 was slightly lower than 2018 however contributions have almost doubled in 2020 and 2021 compared to April 2017. In April 2021 – March 2022: £1,326,328.38 was received which is the biggest amount yet. This was used towards affordable housing, education, highways, public transport, leisure (recreation), open space, community facilities and biodiversity. During this period £726,447.87 was spent on a number of projects, including improvements to various parks within North Lincolnshire and enhancements to school capacity places within Epworth and Scunthorpe.