



Authority Monitoring Report

Monitoring Period

1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Regulation 34 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). This AMR is structured around meeting the requirements of Regulation 34.
- 1.2 Compliance with this Regulation builds on the annual monitoring reports produced and published for the District historically between 2005 and 2015 under the title 'Annual Monitoring Report'.
- 1.3 During this monitoring period, the Authority has been working with its partner authorities towards the adoption of a Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. West Lindsey, City of Lincoln, and North Kesteven adopted their new joint Local Plan in April 2023. This document sets out the strategic planning policies for the area, including the housing requirement, and growth distribution.
- 1.4 For the purposes of this 2022/2023 monitoring report, the following relevant key documents will be referenced;
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023)
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2020
- 1.5 The above documents are available to view at the central Lincolnshire Local Plan website www.central-lincs.org.uk and www.west-lindsey.gov.uk
- 1.6 The source of the information used in this report is West Lindsey District Council unless otherwise stated.
- 1.7 This AMR covers the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.



Key Findings of this Monitoring Report

The following summarise the key findings of this AMR:

► During the monitoring period:

- 681 new homes were completed (net);
- There were 154 affordable housing completions (gross);
- At 31st March 2023 West Lindsey has a deliverable housing supply of 4,113 dwellings;
- 6,797 square metres of new employment floor space was completed;
- There was a reduction of 53 square metres for town centre uses;
- There is a total area of 52.53 hectares of land designated as Local Nature Reserves in West Lindsey;
- There are 15 sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) totalling an area of 771.16 ha. 83.62 % of this land is in favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition;
- There are 192 Local Wildlife Sites and 8 Local Geological Sites with 42% of these locally designated sites in positive conservation management status.



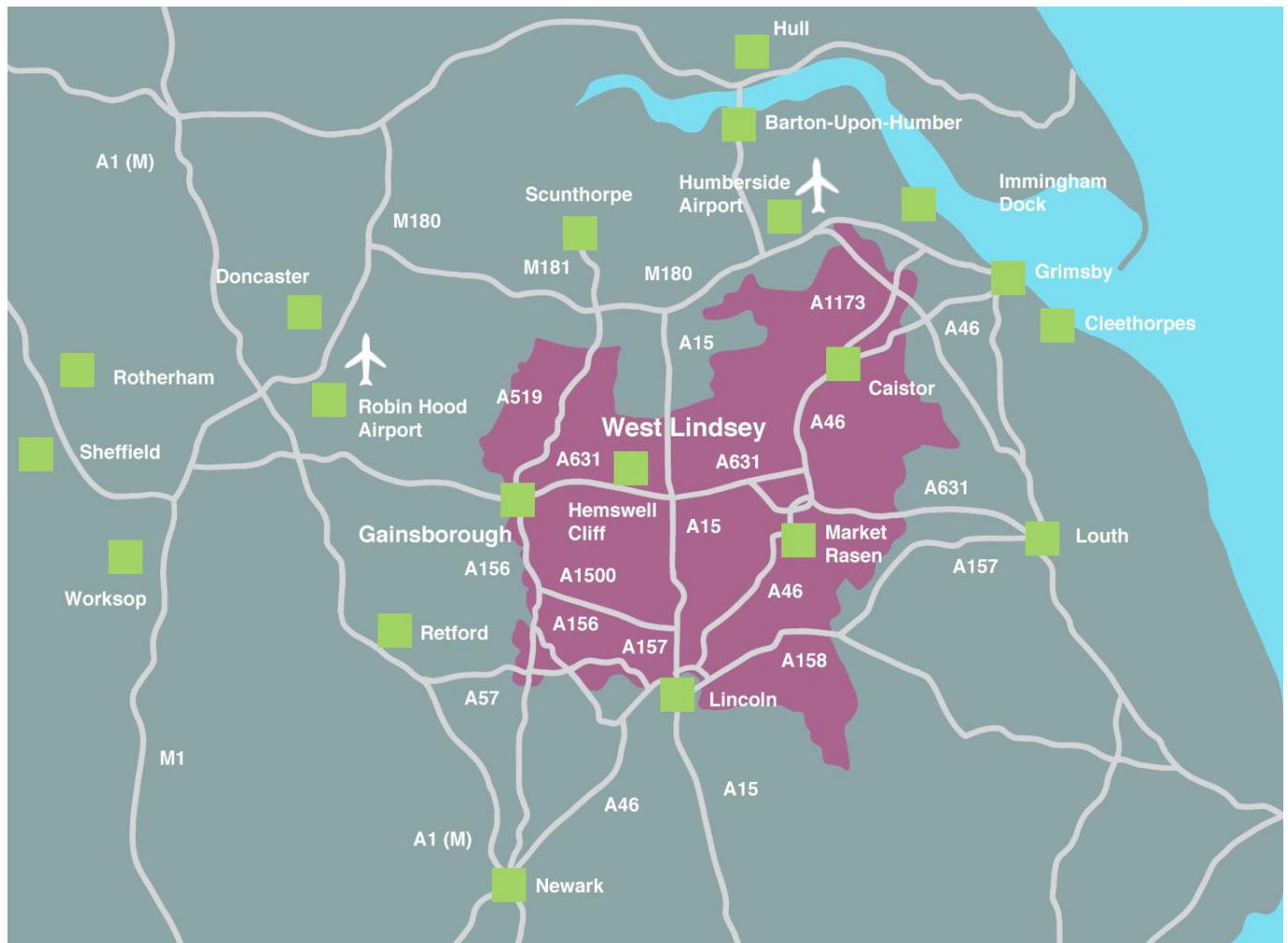
Detailed Portrait of West Lindsey

- 1.8 Information relating to the District of West Lindsey, such as population, economy, health and wellbeing, employment, education, housing and public safety can be found in our annual State of the District Report – <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/council-democracy/facts-figures/information-about-district/state-district>

Location

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

Figure 1 – The West Lindsey District



Population

1.10 The table below sets out county wide information on population change. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2022 mid-year estimates record a population increase of 0.79% across Lincolnshire when compared with 2021 mid-year estimates. An estimated rise of 1.30% (1,247 people) is recorded for West Lindsey.

Table 1 – Lincolnshire and District population estimates 2018 to 2022

Local Authority Area	2018	2019	2020	2021 Census	2021	2022	Change % 2018-2022	Change % 2021-2022
Boston	69,366	70,173	70,837	70,465	70,798	70,806	2.08	0.01
East Lindsey	140,741	141,727	142,030	142,350	142,951	144,415	2.61	1.02
City of Lincoln	99,039	99,299	100,049	103,810	102,330	102,545	3.54	0.21
North Kesteven	115,985	116,915	118,149	118,195	118,553	119,709	3.21	0.98
South Holland	93,980	95,019	95,857	95,090	95,485	96,983	3.20	1.57
South Kesteven	141,853	142,424	143,225	143,350	143,787	144,249	1.69	0.32
West Lindsey	94,869	95,667	96,186	95,150	95,570	96,817	2.05	1.30
Lincolnshire	755,833	761,224	766,333	768,410	769,474	775,524	2.61	0.79

*Source: ONS 2021 Census figures & ONS Mid-year Population Estimates.
Numbers may not total due to rounding.*

2.0 Authority Monitoring Reports and the Local Planning Regulations 2012

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

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

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

(b) in relation to each of those documents—

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

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

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

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

- 2.1 A Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the project plan setting out the timetable for the delivery of any Development Plan Documents (DPD) or 'Local Plans' for an area that the Local Planning Authority intends to produce. Since the establishment of the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Committee in 2011 the District has been working jointly with neighbouring Districts, Lincoln City Council and North Kesteven District Council to produce and update a Joint Local Plan.
- 2.2 The 2018-2040 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee 13 April 2013.
- 2.3 The revised Central Lincolnshire LDS 2020 was approved by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee at a committee meeting 21 September 2020 replacing the previous LDS dated 14 January 2019.
- 2.4 This 2020 Central Lincolnshire LDS sets out the timetable for any DPDs to be prepared for the period 2019 to 2022. It explains the key stages in the preparation of the revised Local Plan (see Table 2).
- 2.5 Updated timescales for the forthcoming stages of the Local Plan review will be published at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire>

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

Stage	Description	LDS Dates	Update
Public Participation (Regulation 18)	Opportunities for interested parties and statutory consultees to consider the options for the plan before the final document is produced. This stage can involve one or more public consultation rounds. We intend two rounds for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.	June-July 2019 & January-February 2021	30 th June – 24 th August 2021 (Completed)
Pre-submission Publication (Regulation 19)	The Joint Committee publishes the Local Plan which is followed with a 6 week period when formal representations can be made on the Local Plan.	June-July 2021	16 th March – 9 th May 2022
Submission (Regulation 22)	The Joint Committee submits the Local Plan to the Secretary of State together with the representations received at Regulation 19 stage.	August 2021	8 th July 2022
Independent Examination Hearing	Held by a Planning Inspector into objections raised at Regulation 19 stage on the Local Plan.	September 2021-February 2022 (estimate: dates set by inspector)	15 th November – 16 th December 2022
Inspector's Report Issued	This will report whether the Plan is 'sound' or 'not sound'. The Inspector may make recommendations to make the plan 'sound'.	March 2022 (estimate)	28 th March 2022
Adoption of the (DPD) Local Plan	Final stage, the Council will formally need to adopt the Local Plan and it will then be used in making planning decisions.	April 2022 (dependent on timescales for examination)	13 th April 2023

Regulation 34(2) Non-Implementation of a Policy

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

- (a) identify that policy; and
- (b) include a statement of—
 - (i) the reasons why the local planning authority are not implementing the policy; and
 - (ii) the steps (if any) that the local planning authority intend to take to secure that the policy is implemented.

- 2.6 The Council is implementing all policies in the newly adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and will carrying out the monitoring of these policies each financial year.

3.0 Housing in West Lindsey

Regulation 34(3) Net additional dwellings

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

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

- 3.1 The Local Plan identifies a total of 24,244 dwellings to be completed during the Plan period across the whole of the Central Lincolnshire area with an annual net completion figure set at 1,102 dwellings per year. This figure however is for all three Districts that make up the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan area and is not separated out at District level.
- 3.2 It is confirmed that 681 net additional dwellings were completed in the monitoring period and in terms of affordable dwellings, 154 (gross) were completed.
- 3.3 It is not currently possible to monitor net affordable dwellings completed, as data is not available for affordable dwelling losses and indirect gains. By its nature such data is difficult to collect as the Local Authority is not notified of conversions to a non-affordable dwelling or vice versa as a matter of course.
- 3.4 In respect of Regulation 34(3)(b), there have been 2737 net dwellings completed in West Lindsey, including 458 gross affordable dwellings since the base date of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2018).
- 3.5 The tables below show the total number of dwelling completions in West Lindsey for the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2023, as well as the net cumulative total and annual average completions since 2018. This data shows that the annual average peaked this monitoring period at 547.

Table 3 – Net dwelling completions

Net dwelling completion totals since 2018 (CLLP base date)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
West Lindsey District Council	407	573	485	589	681
Cumulative since the start of the plan period	407	980	1465	2054	2737
North kesteven District Council	698	760	469	558	773
City of Lincoln Council	346	205	167	148	159

Table 4 – Gross dwelling completions

Completions and losses	2022/23
Gross dwelling completions	703
Demolitions & losses to other uses	22
Net dwelling completions	681

Table 5 – Net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages

Monitoring period	Cumulative total	Annual average
2018/19	407	407
2019/20	980	490
2020/21	1465	488
2021/22	2054	514
2022/23	2737	547

Table 6 – Net dwelling completions by settlement

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Settlement Designations	Settlement	2021/22
Lincoln Urban Area	Lincoln Urban Area	64
Main Town	Gainsborough	161
Market Towns	Caistor	17
Market Towns	Market Rasen	73
Large Village	Bardney	0
Large Village	Cherry Willingham	1
Large Village	Dunholme	53
Large Village	Keelby	0
Large Village	Nettleham	17
Large Village	Saxilby	84
Large Village	Scotter	2
Large Village	Welton	48
Medium Village	Blyton	0
Medium Village	Brookenby	4
Medium Village	Burton Waters	1
Medium Village	Fiskerton	0
Medium Village	Hawthorn Avenue (Little Cherry)	0
Medium Village	Hemswell Cliff	24
Medium Village	Ingham	0
Medium Village	Lea	21
Medium Village	Marton	1
Medium Village	Middle Rasen	1
Medium Village	Morton	-4
Medium Village	Nettleton	0
Medium Village	North Kelsey	1
Medium Village	Reepham	6
Medium Village	Scampton RAF	0
Medium Village	Scothern	0

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Settlement Designations	Settlement	2021/22
Medium Village	Sturton By Stow	22
Medium Village	Sudbrooke	18
Medium Village	Tealby	3
Medium Village	Waddingham	1
Small Village	Bigby	0
Small Village	Bishop Norton	0
Small Village	Burton	4
Small Village	Claxby	0
Small Village	Corringham	0
Small Village	East Ferry	0
Small Village	East Stockwith	0
Small Village	Faldingworth	0
Small Village	Fenton	0
Small Village	Fillingham	1
Small Village	Glentham	3
Small Village	Glentworth	0
Small Village	Grasby	1
Small Village	Great Limber	0
Small Village	Hackthorn	0
Small Village	Hemswell	1
Small Village	Holton le Moor	0
Small Village	Kexby	0
Small Village	Knaith Park	0
Small Village	Langworth	1
Small Village	Laughterton	0
Small Village	Laughton	1
Small Village	Lissington	0
Small Village	New Toft	0
Small Village	Newton On Trent	2
Small Village	Normanby By Spital	0
Small Village	North Carlton	0
Small Village	North Greetwell	0
Small Village	North Owersby	6
Small Village	Osgodby	4
Small Village	Owmby By Spital	1
Small Village	Rothwell	1
Small Village	Scampton Village	8
Small Village	Scotton	2

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Settlement Designations	Settlement	2021/22
Small Village	Searby	0
Small Village	Snitterby	0
Small Village	South Kelsey	4
Small Village	Southrey	1
Small Village	Spridlington	0
Small Village	Springthorpe	0
Small Village	Stow	3
Small Village	Swallow	0
Small Village	Torksey	0
Small Village	Upton	2
Small Village	Walesby	0
Small Village	Wickenby	1
Small Village	Willingham By Stow	2
Small Village	Willoughton	0
Hamlet	Hamlet	5
Countryside	Countryside	8

Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

- 3.6 The Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Travellers accommodation assessment 2020 summarises accommodation needs in Central Lincolnshire and West Lindsey. 27 additional pitches within West Lindsey were identified as being required within 21 years (2019-2040).
- 3.7 Monitoring information relates to the delivery of pitches for Gypsy and Traveller families. For the purposes of monitoring, a pitch is defined as an “area of land demarked for the use as accommodation by a single Gypsy and Traveller household, sometimes including extended families which may require space, within one pitch, to provide for more than one caravan.” (Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008).
- 3.8 Table 7 details the total number of pitches available for use in West Lindsey since 2019/20. During the 2022/23 monitoring period permission was granted for 12 no. additional pitches.

Table 7 – Gypsies and travellers and travelling show people pitches

Net pitches for gypsy and traveller granted planning permission	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Total
Permanent Planning Permission	0	0	0	12	12
Temporary Planning Permission	0	0	0	0	0
Caravans on Travellers own land – ‘tolerated’	11	-	13	14	13
<i>Source: Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2020, West Lindsey District Council, and DLUHC Traveller Caravan Counts (please note that no count was undertaken during 2020/2021)</i>					

Affordable Housing Completions (Gross)

- 3.9 Affordable housing is monitored as gross completions (see earlier commentary). Between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023 there were 154 affordable dwelling completions which represents approximately 23% of total net dwelling completions in that year.
- 3.10 Table 8 sets out affordable housing completions 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2023

Table 8 – Affordable housing completions (gross)

Gross Affordable Dwellings Completed	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Total Net number of all dwellings completed	407	573	485	589	681
Gross number of affordable dwellings completed	60	152	20	72	154
Percentage of total dwellings completed that are affordable	15	27	4	12	23

Housing Land Supply in West Lindsey

- 3.11 As at 31st March 2023, West Lindsey has a deliverable housing supply of 4,113 dwellings. This figure identifies the number of homes expected to be delivered in West Lindsey leading up until end of March 2028.
- 3.12 The Central Lincolnshire Five Year Land Supply Report for 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2028 was published in October 2023. This confirms that Central Lincolnshire has 7.9 years of housing supply. The five year land supply report can be viewed on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan website at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/planning-policy-library/>

Regulation 34(4) Neighbourhood Planning

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

- 3.13 During the monitoring period 2022/23, two new neighbourhood areas were designated for the parishes of Scampton and Blyton.
- 3.14 Furthermore, two neighbourhood plans were adopted for the joint parishes of Sturton by Stow and Stow and Hemswell and Harpswell.
- 3.15 All parish councils will continue to work with their communities towards the production of their neighbourhood plans.
- 3.16 All Neighbourhood Plans can be viewed at <http://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplans>

Table 9 – Neighbourhood Plans

Monitoring period	Number of Neighbourhood Plan Areas Designated	Total Number of Neighbourhood Plan Areas Designated	Number of Neighbourhood Plans Adopted
2018/19	2	39	3
2019/20	3	42	4
2020/21	2	44	0
2021/22	0	44	5
2022/23	2	46	2

Regulation 34(5) Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

34. (5) Where a local planning authority have prepared a report pursuant to regulation 121A(1)(b) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to those Regulations.

- 3.17 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for Local Authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support development in their area. CIL differs from S106 agreements, usually used to secure planning obligations, in that the rate per square metre is fixed and based on the Gross Internal Area of the development. The charge is also non-negotiable, with a strict criteria. CIL does not replace the use of S106 agreements, however infrastructure items that are covered by CIL can't also be required as part of a S106 agreement.
- 3.18 West Lindsey District Council has adopted CIL with a charging regime that came into force on 22nd January 2018.
- 3.19 Previously, national planning legislation stated, in relation to AMRs, that where a local planning authority has prepared a report for CIL income and expenditure, this would need to be reported within the AMR. However, the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No.2) Regulations 2019 were published on 1 September 2019 made consequential amendments to this secondary legislation.
- 3.20 These amendments require that for the financial year 2019/2020 onwards, any local authority that has received developer contributions (section 106 planning obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy) must publish online an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS), no later than the 31 December in each calendar year, though that local authorities can also report this information in their AMR.

- 3.21 Whilst we continue providing headline information regarding developer contributions within this document (below); for the purposes of meeting the above regulations, further details of financial contributions the Council has secured through section 106 agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy receipts can be viewed in the Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement available for download at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/>.

Table 10 – Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

CIL Totals 2022/23	Amount (£)
Total Receipts	746,512.10
Total Expenditure	136,355.42
Total Receipts Retained	31,052.95

- 3.22 In addition, table 11 reports that £149,647 was collected from developers during 2022/23. Throughout this reporting year, £356,105 was released for the purpose of enabling affordable housing within the District.

Table 11 – Section 106 (S106) developer contributions

Infrastructure Item	Amount collected (£)	Amount released (£)
Health	0	0
Highways	0	0
Education	0	0
Affordable housing	133,784	356,105
Open space, sport, and recreation facilities	0	0
Community facilities	15,862	0
Totals	149,647	356,105

Regulation 34(6) Duty to Cooperate

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

Duty to Cooperate: Joint Plans or other applicable Strategies

- 3.23 This "Duty to co-operate" requires local planning authorities and prescribed public bodies to work together, through engaging constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis, with regard to strategic matters and supporting activities that relate to the preparation of development plan documents. A strategic matter is defined as sustainable development or use of land or infrastructure that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.
- 3.24 The NPPF, builds on the requirements of the Localism Act, stating that public bodies have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.
- 3.25 A report on how the production of the 2023 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has been prepared in compliance with the Duty to Cooperate requirement can be downloaded from the Central Lincolnshire website at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/planning-policy-library/> (document reference STA018).

4.0 Economy in West Lindsey

Additional employment floor space

- 4.1 This indicator relates to the amount of new floor space completed within the monitoring period.
- 4.2 A piece of secondary legislation groups types of premises use into classes, so that no planning permission is required if a building is changed from one use to another within the same class.
- 4.3 The new Use Class E of the Use Classes Order 1987 (as amended) was introduced on 1st September 2020. The new 'Commercial, Business and Service' use covers the former use classes of A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional), A3 (restaurants and cafes), B1 (office and light industrial) as well as parts of D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) and puts them all into one new use class.
- 4.4 Since the 2017/2018 AMR, completion records relating to a number of developments have been regularised and we can now include associated floorspace gains within the relevant periods. As such figures shown in bold have been amended to reflect these changes.
- 4.5 Employment Land for the purposes of this monitoring indicator is defined as uses Eg (previously B1), B2 and B8.
- 4.6 The tables below show additional floor space created for employment in West Lindsey since the base date of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2018).
- 4.7 6,797 square metres of additional employment floorspace was completed during the monitoring period.

Table 12 – Additional employment floor space

Amount of employment floor space developed by type (sqm)					
Land Use Type	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
B1 / Eg	2561	1546	3972	4362	3045
B2	4570	949	3509	1944	2041
B8	754	3640	2040	4695	1711
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7885	6135	9572	11001	6797

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

Table 13 – Employment floorspace completed on previously developed land

Amount of employment floor space completed on previously developed land by type (%)					
Land Use Type	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
B1 / Eg	100	97	62	77	54
B2	97	70	9	100	100
B8	100	66	64	90	21
Mixed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

- 4.8 Floorspace developed for employment (B Use Classes) totalled 6,797 sqm for the year 2022/23. This represents an decrease from the previous year which totalled 11,001 sqm.

- 4.9 In this period B1/Eg gain is made up of 64% new development, 36% extensions to existing business premises or change of use; whereas the gain in the previous year (2021/2022) was predominantly extensions to existing business premises.
- 4.10 A single development in Nettleham accounts for 40% of the new floor space generated at 1223 sqm adding further capacity in an existing Local Employment Area (LEA). A further 39% of the floor space was developed in Saxilby, with a smaller proportion at 10% within the main settlement of Gainsborough. There is however a further 4,345 sqm of Eg space currently under construction in Gainsborough.
- 4.11 Of the total 2041 sqm of B2 floorspace created in this period circa 70% came from 2 developments (sited in Gainsborough and Saxilby). Gainsborough saw the largest volume of B2 development with an overall gain of 898 sqm, closely followed by Saxilby at 778 sqm. All gains were made in either an Important Established Employment area (IEEA) or a LEA, the one exception being on an area of land directly opposite an IEEA.
- 4.12 B8 development is at significantly smaller volumes when compared to 2021/22 (4,695 sqm), however 2021/22 volume was driven by a single development which created a new self-storage facility in Gainsborough. The gains in this period are predominantly from two developments; Binbrook at 1170 sqm and Gainsborough at 1353 sqm. Circa 900 sqm of B8 use has been lost during this period. The majority is now B2 with a small amount (100 sqm) converted to holiday let accommodation.
- 4.13 4,051 sqm of floorspace developed this year took place on previously developed land and represents 60% of new employment floorspace.

Employment land

- 4.14 2022/23 saw a total of 0.54 hectares of employment land developed. This is in line with 2021/22 volumes (0.59 ha). The largest contributing development in 2022/23 was for new industrial units in Gainsborough.
- 4.15 Whilst not part of the AMR it is interesting to note the level of development activity within the visitor economy sector. This accounts for circa 20% of all the development sites completed in 2022/23, with circa 44,700 sqm of new holiday accommodation created during the 2022/23 period – primarily from a site in Dunholme.

Completed floor space for ‘town centre uses’

- 4.16 This year saw very little activity in terms of completions for town centre uses. There was an extension to an existing business in Brampton resulting in the development of 46 sqm D2 floorspace, though a loss of 99 sqm retail floorspace to sui generis use in Gainsborough informs the reduction shown below.

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

Town Centre uses developed (sqm)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
In Town Centre (Gainsborough)	2260	0	0	-277	0
Rest of District	27126	3884	3860	140	-53
Total	29386	3884	3860	-137	-53

Please note ‘Town Centre Uses’ are those under the following planning use classes: A1, A2 & D2, Ea, F2a, Ec(i), Ec(ii), Ed, F2b, F2d, and some Sui Generis uses.

- 4.17 Works have now started over Spring / Summer 2023 on clearing the site for the key anchor entertainment and leisure development within Gainsborough’s town centre which will bring forward circa 2000 sqm of new leisure and retail space. This is part of the wider Thriving Gainsborough 2024 regeneration programme enabled by LUF funding.

5.0 Environment in West Lindsey

European or International Designations

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

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

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

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

Ramsar Sites

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

National Designations

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

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

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

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

Table 15 – Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserve	Total area (ha)
Owlet, Blyton	50.28
Theaker Avenue, Gainsborough	2.25
<i>Source: Natural England</i>	

Table 16 – Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people

Information on LNR	Data
Local Nature Reserve Total Area in West Lindsey (ha)	52.53
Population in West Lindsey (ONS 2022 Mid-year Estimates)	96,817
Local Nature Reserve area per 1000 people (ha)	0.54
<i>Source: Natural England & ONS Mid-year Population Estimates</i>	

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

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

SSSI Condition Assessment

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

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

Table 17 – SSSI condition assessment

SSSI Site	Latest Assessment Date	Area (ha)	Favourable (%)	Unfavourable – Recovering (%)	Unfavourable – No change (%)	Unfavourable - Declining (%)	Partially Destroyed (%)	Destroyed (%)	Not Assessed (%)
Bardney Limewoods	04/11/21	488.90	22.84	77.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cliff House	06/12/11	4.75	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greetwell Hollow Quarry	08/04/10	11.30	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kingerby Beck Meadows	08/07/14	5.52	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Laughton Common	11/09/13	54.73	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lea Marsh	04/07/13	27.56	48.11	0.00	51.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Linwood Warren	22/10/09	25.68	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nettleton Chalk Pit	13/05/10	8.08	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Normanby Meadow	03/07/14	4.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds	25/08/10	48.32	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scotton Beck Fields	28/07/11	16.75	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scotton Common	25/08/10	15.09	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Swallow Wold	20/09/13	4.25	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuetoos Hills	26/07/10	12.50	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wickenby Wood	16/06/11	43.56	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Figures for Bardney Limewoods and Greetwell Hollow Quarry reflect only the area within West Lindsey</i>									
<i>Source: Natural England</i>									

Non-Statutory Sites

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

- 5.9 Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites are sites selected by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) (a group of partnership organisations and individuals affiliated to the Greater Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership). LWSs have no statutory protection but are recognised as a material consideration.
- 5.10 There are 200 locally designated sites in West Lindsey. The proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being achieved is a proxy measure of local biodiversity and is used by central government to assess the performance of local authorities. In this monitoring period 42% of sites within West Lindsey are in positive conservation management.
- 5.11 In line with Defra guidance, where management evidence is more than 5 years old or has never been recorded, these sites have been identified as being in negative management status.

Table 18 – Sites with local environmental designations

Information on Locally designated sites	Data
Local Wildlife Sites	192
Local Geological Sites	8
Sites where positive conservation management is being achieved	83 (42%)
<i>Source: Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership</i>	

Renewable Energy Generation

- 5.12 This data looks at the energy generation capacity provided from renewable energy sources granted planning permission. This monitoring period saw the approval of several small scale solar photovoltaic proposals at farms near Hackthorn (145797) and Rothwell (146075), as well as for a business near Keelby (146075).

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

Type of Renewable Energy	Energy Production (kW)	Site Area (ha)
Biomass	0	0.00
Photovoltaic	241.97	2.88
Wind	0	0.00

Co2 Emissions in West Lindsey

- 5.13 Table 20 below identifies the local Co2 emission estimates for West Lindsey and surrounding districts in Lincolnshire. The figure for West Lindsey has been on a decline since 2012 and is recorded at its lowest during the Local Plan period at 5.8 tonnes/annum per capita in 2020. There is a two year delay in receiving this information.
- 5.14 <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>
- 5.15 Data has been taken from the UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021 data tables.

Table 20 – Local Co2 emissions

Local Authority Area	2018	2019	2020	2021
Boston	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.5
East Lindsey	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.9
Lincoln	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.1
North Kesteven	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.3
South Holland	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.1
South Kesteven	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.9
West Lindsey	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.2

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

6.0 Conclusion and Next Steps

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



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