



City of Lincoln Council

Annual Monitoring Report

Monitoring Period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Table of Contents

	Title	Page No
1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Authorities' Monitoring Report and the Local Planning Regulations 2012	7
3.0	Housing in Lincoln	9
4.0	Economy in Lincoln	14
5.0	Environment in Lincoln	17
6.0	Conclusion and Next Steps	20

List of Tables

Table No.	Description	Page No.
Table 1	Population	7
Table 2a	Progress against Local Development Scheme 2014-2016 targets	8
Table 3	Lincoln net dwelling completion totals since Local Plan Adoption 2007	10
Table 4	Lincoln gross dwelling completion totals since Local Plan Adoption 2007	10
Table 5	Net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages	10
Table 6	Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show people pitches in Lincoln	11
Table 7	Affordable Housing Completions (Gross) 2007-2014	11
Table 8	Right to buy sales of publically owned housing stock in Lincoln	12
Table 9	Summary of CIL programme	13
Table 10	Additional Employment Floor space	15
Table 11	Percentage of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land	15
Table 12	Floor space developed for "town centre uses" in Town Centre Areas	16
Table 13	Local Nature Reserves in Lincoln	17
Table 14	Local Nature Reserves per 1000 people in Lincoln	17
Table 15	SSSI Condition Assessment	18
Table 16	Sites with local environmental designations	19
Table 17	Renewable Energy	19
Table 18	Local CO2 Emissions	19
Table 19	Flood Protection & Water Quality in Lincoln 2013/14	20

List of Figures

	Title	Page No
1	Map of the District	5

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Regulation 34 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an Authorities' 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, North Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council towards the adoption of a Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy and now a Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. This document sets out the strategic planning policies for the area, including the housing requirement, and growth distribution.
- 1.4 For the purposes of this 2015-2016 monitoring report, the following key documents relevant during this period will be referenced;
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2014-2016 approved by Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) 3rd March 2014
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Plan preliminary draft for consultation October 2014
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Proposed Submission April 2016
- 1.5 The above documents are available to view at the central Lincolnshire Local Plan website <http://www.central-lincs.org.uk/>
- 1.6 The source of the information used in this report is Lincoln unless otherwise stated.
- 1.7 This AMR covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

Key findings of this Monitoring Report

- 1.8 The following summarise the key findings of this AMR:
 - During 2015/16 progress on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is summarised as follows;
 - New Local Development Scheme produced and agreed on 15th June 2015
 - Consultation on further draft Local Plan carried out between October and November 2015;
 - Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment completed;
 - Central Lincolnshire Economic Needs Assessment completed;
 - Lincoln Strategy Area Study completed;
 - Central Lincolnshire Retail Study completed;
 - During the monitoring period;
 - 235 new homes were completed (net);

- There were 57 affordable housing completions (gross);
- At 31st March 2016 Lincoln has a deliverable housing supply of 983 dwellings;
- 492.94 square metres of additional employment floor space was completed;
- 100% of the completed employment space was on previously developed land;
- 788.94 square metres of development was completed for town centre uses
- There is a total area of 678.141 ha of land designated as Local Wildlife Sites in Lincoln across 49 sites;
- There are 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) totalling an area of 112.44 ha;

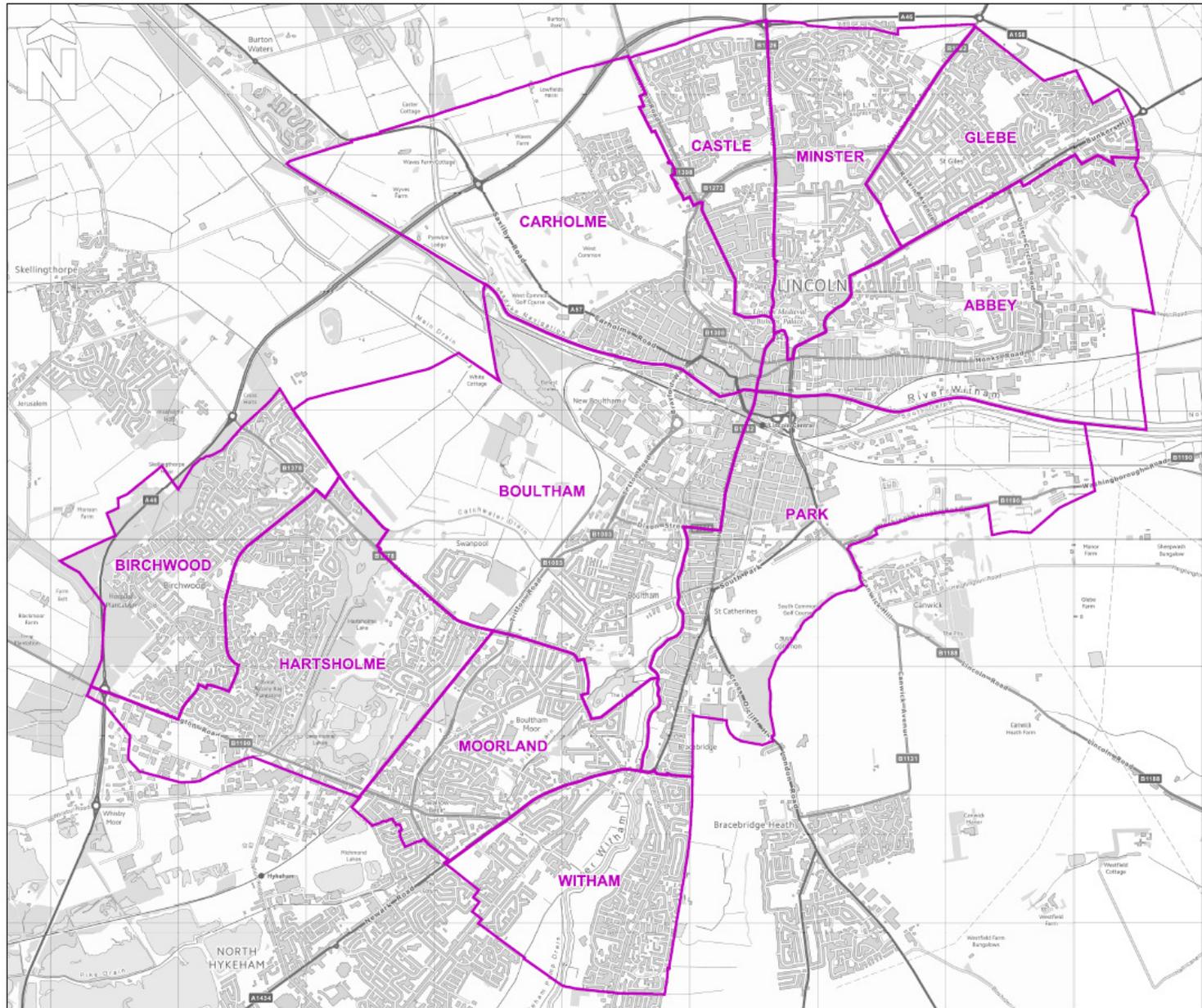
Detailed Portrait of Lincoln

1.9 Detailed information on topics such as Population, Households, Economy, Health and Education can be found in the District Area profiles published by the Lincolnshire Research Observatory <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/area-profiles.aspx>.

Location

1.10 Lincoln is one of seven districts located in the centre of Lincolnshire which covers an area of 356 square miles. An Urban District neighbouring the predominantly rural Districts of West Lindsey to the North and North Kesteven to the South. The Administrative district covers an area of 36 square km (14 square miles) and is made up of 11 Wards. The adjoining and neighbouring settlements in the parishes of Skellingthorpe, North Hykeham, Waddington and Bracebridge Heath extends the urban limit of the City beyond that of the District administrative boundary.

Figure 1 – The Lincoln District



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Population

- 1.11 The table below sets out county wide information on population change. There has been an increase of approximately 16,700 since the 2011 census resulting in a percentage change for Lincolnshire as a whole of 2.3%.
- 1.12 For Lincoln the table shows a 3,100 person increase between 2011 census and 2014 mid-year estimates representing a 3.3% increase, the highest in the county and 1% above the county increase as a whole.

Table 1 – Lincolnshire and Districts Population Estimates 2002 to mid-2013

Local Authority Area	2002 Mid-year estimate census	2011 census	2014 Mid-year estimate	% Change 2002-2014	% Change 2011-2014
Boston	56,400	64,600	66,500	17.9%	2.9%
East Lindsey	132,100	136,700	137,600	4.2%	0.7%
City of Lincoln	85,700	93,100	96,200	12.3%	3.3%
North Kesteven	96,900	108,500	111,000	14.6%	2.3%
South Holland	77,300	88,400	90,400	16.9%	2.3%
South Kesteven	125,500	134,100	138,000	10.0%	2.9%
West Lindsey	81,100	89,400	91,800	13.2%	2.7%
Lincolnshire	655,600	714,800	731,500	11.6%	2.3%
<i>Source: CCC R&P 2002 and 2014 mid-year estimates & ONS 2011 Census figures.</i>					
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding</i>					

Please note: 2015 Mid-year estimates due for release 23 June 2016

2.0 Authorities' Monitoring Report 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 content and relevant timescales for the delivery of a council's Local Plan. Since the establishment of the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Committee in 2011 the District has been working jointly with neighbouring Districts, North Kesteven District

Council and West Lindsey District Council to produce a Joint Local Plan. The latest Local Development Scheme 2015-2017 published in June 2015 is relevant to this Monitoring Period.

2.2 To meet regulation 34(1) (a), the title of Local Plans (DPDs) and SPDs in the LDS moving forwards are as follows:

Local Development Scheme 2015-2017;

- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan
- Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules (Aligned), for: West Lindsey; North Kesteven; City Of Lincoln.

2.3 The current Lincoln Local Plan was adopted in 1998. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is intended to replace the existing Local Plan.

2.4 To meet regulation 34(1) (b) (i) and (ii), the LDS set out the following timetable for the Local Plan production, together with the stage it reached during the Monitoring period:

Table 2a - Progress against Local Development Scheme 2015-2017 targets

Document	LDS 2015-17 target date	Progress during AMR period 2015-16
<u>Central Lincolnshire Local Plan</u>		
Formal consultation on Final Draft Local Plan	October – November 2015	Completed
Pre Submission version publication	March - April 2016	Scheduled for between 15 th April 2016 and 26 th May 2016
Submission	May 2016	-----
Examination	August/September 2016	-----
Inspectors Report	November 2016	-----
Adoption	December 2016	-----

2.5 To meet regulation 34(1) (b) (i), it is confirmed that progress towards the Local Plan adoption is continuing however is a month behind the timescales set out in the LDS.

2.6 To meet regulation 34(1)(c), it is confirmed that no Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in the Monitoring Period.

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.

- 2.7 To meet Regulation 34(2), it is confirmed that all ‘saved’ policies (i.e. policies saved by direction of the Secretary of State) in the 1998 Local Plan were being implemented during the monitoring period.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which came into force on the 27th March 2012 confirms in paragraph 49 that it is necessary to consider the current position regarding to housing land supply within the district. The 2015 Central Lincolnshire Fiver Year Land Supply Report confirms that the District Planning Authority currently has a 5.37 year housing supply.

Paragraph 14 of the National Planning Policy Framework makes it clear that at the heart of the planning system is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. When making decisions regarding proposals where relevant local policies are out of date the key direction set out in the NPPF is that permission should be granted if the proposal is considered to be sustainable development. This is taken into consideration with Local Plan policies when an application is submitted.

3.0 Housing in Lincoln

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 A Strategic Housing Market Assessment for Central Lincolnshire was produced in July 2015 which will calculates the need for housing in central Lincolnshire as between 1,432 and 1,780 additional homes per annum. A target for the number of homes per annum has been set within the Local Plan at 1,540 per annum. Sites have been proposed for allocation in the area to accommodate this level of growth.
- 3.2 To respond to Regulation 34(3)(a), the adopted Local Plan does not specify an annual number (dwellings or affordable dwellings) for the monitoring period of 2015/16 and a replacement Plan has not yet been adopted. However, it is confirmed that 235 net additional dwellings were completed in the monitoring period and in terms of affordable dwellings, it is confirmed that 57 **gross** affordable homes were completed.
- 3.3 It is not currently possible to monitor **net** affordable dwellings completed, as data is not fully 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 visa versa as a matter of course.
- 3.4 The Authority does however have data on Council House losses from stock through the ‘Right to Buy’ scheme. 52 properties were sold during the monitoring period.

- 3.5 In respect of Regulation 34(3)(b), the tables below show the number of dwellings completed since 2012/13 870 net dwellings have been completed, including 136 gross affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2016.
- 3.6 To break down the figures for more recent times in detail, the tables below show the total number of dwelling completions in Lincoln for the period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2016. The net cumulative total and annual average completions since 2012 is set out below. This data shows that the annual average fell in 2014/15 to 212 dwellings per annum with a small rise seen in 2015/16 to 218 dwellings per annum.

Table 3 – Lincoln net dwelling completion totals since 2012/13

Net dwelling completion totals since Lincoln Local Plan Adoption 1998	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Net Completions	233	236	166	235
Cumulative since 1 April 2012	233	469	635	870

Table 4 – Lincoln gross dwelling completion totals since 2012/13

Gross dwelling completion totals since Lincoln Local Plan Adoption 1998	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Gross Completions	235	239	167	242
Cumulative since 1 April 2012	235	474	641	883

Table 5 – Lincoln net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages since 2012/13

Net cumulative dwelling completions and annual averages	Cumulative Total	Annual Average
2012/13	233	233
2013/14	469	235
2014/15	635	212
2015/16	870	218

Gypsy and Traveller pitches

- 3.7 The Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Travellers accommodation assessment 2013 summarises accommodation needs in central Lincolnshire and Lincoln. No additional pitches within Lincoln were identified as being required in the first 5 years (2013-2018). For the remaining 15 years there is the need for 7 additional pitches in Lincoln. 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 6 details the net total number of pitches available for use in Lincoln since 2012. For the 2015/16 monitoring period there were no additional pitches granted planning permission in the district.
- 3.9 The caravan count in July 2015 showed 14 social rented caravans in Lincoln and 19 authorised pitches with a 38 caravan capacity.

Table 6 - Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show people pitches in Lincoln

Net Pitches for Gypsies & Travellers granted planning permission	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Permanent Planning Permission	0	0	0	0
Temporary Planning Permission	0	0	0	0
Caravans on Travellers own land – ‘tolerated’	0	0	0	0

Affordable housing completions (Gross)

- 3.10 Affordable housing is monitored as gross completions (see earlier commentary). Between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016 there were 57 affordable dwelling completions which represents 24% of total gross new build dwelling in that year.
- 3.11 Table 7 sets out affordable housing completions since 2012/13.

Table 7 – Affordable Housing Completions (Gross) 2012-2016

Gross Affordable Dwellings Completed	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
Net additional dwellings	233	236	166	235	870
Gross number of affordable dwellings completed	43	9	27	57	136
Percentage of total dwellings completed that are affordable	18.5%	3.8%	16.3%	24.3%	15.6%

Right to buy sales

- 3.12 City of Lincoln council currently owns 7,804 homes. 52 properties have been sold during the monitoring period under the Right to Buy scheme. This is an increase on the previous year's figure. Since 2012/13, 144 Council owned properties have been sold under the Right to Buy scheme.
- 3.13 The council currently has a house building programme to deliver 150 additional council homes by 2021, 30 of these have been delivered since 2012/13 and are included within the completions figures above.
- 3.14 When compared with the Right to Buy losses the council has a net loss of 114 homes since 2012/13.

Table 8 – Right to buy sales of publically owned housing stock in Lincoln

Right to buy sales	Total Stock	Gross right to buy sales	Cumulative right to buy sales
2012/13	7,905	24	24
2013/14	7,873	32	56
2014/15	7,841	36	92
2015/16	7,804	52	144

Housing Land Supply in Lincoln

- 3.15 At the 1st April 2016 Lincoln has a deliverable housing supply of 983 dwellings. The council is working with partner authorities to identify and assess additional land for housing in and around the district, also exercising its duty to co-operate with other authorities to develop the level of housing required.
- 3.16 The Central Lincolnshire 5 year supply report published in October 2015 highlights that Central Lincolnshire has as 5.33 year supply of housing with 12,059 dwellings expected to be completed between 2016/17 and 2020/21, 2,951 of which are expected to be within the Lincoln administrative boundary.

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.

- 3.14 To meet Regulation 34(4), it is confirmed that no neighbourhood development plans or orders were made ('adopted') in the monitoring period.

Regulation 34(5) - Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

34. (5) Where a local planning authority have prepared a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010(2), the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations.

- 3.15 For the purpose of Regulation 34, it is confirmed that the Authority does not yet have a Community Infrastructure Charge in place and as such has not yet produced any reports as required under regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010. Following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy the timetable for the production of the CIL has been reviewed. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities continue to work in alignment on their charging schedules, so that they can be examined and subsequently adopted at the same time. The programme for delivering a CIL charge is outlined in the new 2014-2016 LDS and progress against this will be undertaken in future AMRs;

Table 9 - Summary of CIL programme

Community Infrastructure Charging Schedules	LDS 2014-2016 target date	Progress during AMR period 2015-16
Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) alongside the Local Plan	Public consultation 1 st October to the 11 th November 2015	Completed
CIL Draft Charging Schedule consultation	Public consultation spring 2016	Completed
CIL Examination	Summer 2016	-----
CIL Adoption	Winter 2016	-----

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

- 3.16 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 2 planning areas.

- 3.17 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, March 2012) 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 (Para 178), and identifies strategic priorities for Local Plans (Para 156).
- 3.18 The duty is principally aimed at ensuring that adjoining Councils work together to produce 'joined up' plans in the absence of future guidance from the strategic level (e.g. Regional Plans) and that public bodies work together in respect of the delivery of a Plan. The duty is to co-operate and engage not necessarily to agree.
- 3.19 During the monitoring period the formal consultation on the Further Draft version of the Local Plan was carried out between 15th October 2015 and 25th November 2015. All neighbouring authorities and public bodies were formally consulted by post or email during this time and representations were received.
- 3.20 With regard to public bodies, the existing working arrangements and co-operation that occurs between the Central Lincolnshire authorities and the relevant public bodies show a long history of collaboration that constitutes on-going engagement that already contributes to meeting the duty to co-operate. However, fresh discussions and engagement with public bodies is occurring, to clarify existing co-operation arrangements, and to identify any potential need for new arrangements.
- 3.21 A report on how the production of the Local Plan has been prepared in compliance with the Duty to Co-Operate requirement has been prepared and can be downloaded from the Central Lincolnshire website at www.central-lincs.org.uk

4.0 The Economy in Lincoln

Additional employment floor space

- 4.1 This section relates to the amount of additional floor space completed within the monitoring period.
- 4.2 A piece of secondary legislation groups types of use of premises into classes, so that no planning permission is required if a building is changed from one use to another within the same class. Employment Land for the purposes of this monitoring indicator is defined as uses B1, B2 and B8 (see table below for categories).
- 4.3 Further changes have resulted in permitted development rights change of use between Use classes in some instances. These are:
- Change of use from Office (B1) to Housing (C3)
- 4.4 Table 10 shows the additional floor space created for employment uses in Lincoln over the period from the 1st April 2012 to the 31st March 2016.
- 4.5 492.94 square metres of additional employment floorspace was completed during the monitoring period, in 2015/16.
- 4.6 All floorspace in the current monitoring year was built on brownfield land.

Table 10 - Additional Employment Floor space

Employment Floorspace Developed (m2)				
Land Use Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
B1	687.33	1570.86	10,760	-355.82
B2	0	0	0	563.76
B8	58.00	1252.86	0	285
Mixed	0	0	0	0
Total	745.33	2823.72	10,760	492.94

Table 11 – Percentage of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land

Amount of Employment Floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (%)				
Land Use Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
B1	100%	92.4%	100%	100%
B2	-	-	-	100%
B8	100%	100%	-	100%
Mixed	-	-	-	0
Average Overall	100%	95.77%	100%	100%

Increase:

- Unit 11, Lyndon Business Park, Farrier Road – B1 use
- Unit 2 Sadler Court – B1 use
- Units 4,5,6,7 Sadler Court – B1/B8 use
- Unit 8-10 Sadler Court – B1/B8 use

Losses

- 1 Beaumont Fee – B1 use to C3 use
- 37-39 St. Catherines Grove-B1 to C3 use

Completed floor space for “town centre uses”

4.7 This information relates to the amount of floor space created for “Town Centre Uses”.

4.8 Unlike the employment use developments, retail and leisure developments in 2014-15 are above the levels of the last 2 years. Overall the city has seen a net decrease in floorspace of 455.60 square metres.

Table 12 – Floor space developed for “town centre uses” in Town Centre Areas

Town Centre Uses Developed (A1, A2 & D2) (m2)				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Town centre uses increase	300.89	678.11	788.94	
Town centre uses decrease	-1614.26	-232.68	-1244.54	
Total	-1313.37	445.43	-455.60	

5.0 The Environment in Lincoln

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). Lincoln 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). Lincoln 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. Lincoln contains no areas of land covered by Ramsar sites.

National Designations

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

- 5.4 LNRs are designated by Natural England and the relevant local authority. They are publicly accessible areas. Lincoln contains 2 LNRs:

Table 13 – Local Nature Reserves in Lincoln

Local Nature Reserve	Total Area (ha)
Swanholme Lakes	52.51
Cross O Cliff Orchard	1.7

Table 14 – Local Nature Reserves per 1000 people in Lincoln

Information on LNR	Data
Local Nature Reserve Total Area in Lincoln (ha)	54.21
Population in Lincoln (figure from ONS Population Estimates 2013)	95,600
Local Nature Reserve area per 1000 people (ha)	0.57 ha

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

5.5 SSSIs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Lincoln contains two SSSIs: Swanholme Lakes and Greetwell Hollow.

SSSI Condition Assessment

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

Table 15 – SSSI Condition Assessment

SSSI Site	Area (ha)	Favourable	Unfavourable – Recovering	Unfavourable – No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially Destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Swanholme Lakes SSSI	32.12		10.95 (20.61%)	42.17 (79.39%)				
Greetwell Hollow SSSI	59.32	59.32 (100%)						
Lincoln total	112.44							
SSSI Lincolnshire Total	105,431.69	39,740.58 (47.61%)	42,913.55 (51.41%)	321.51 (0.39%)	495.79 90.59%			

Non-Statutory Sites

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) in Lincoln

5.7 County Wildlife Sites are identified because their flora, fauna, geological or geophysical features are of County-wide importance. They are designated by the Council, following advice from the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust. There are no sites currently identified in Lincoln. No new County Wildlife Sites have been designated during the monitoring period.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in Lincoln

5.8 Local Wildlife 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 in the planning system. LWSs and LGWS are 'Local Sites' as defined by DEFRA. Local Sites have been

assessed in terms of their management for the Local nature conservation/biodiversity data requirement on the Single Data List (Ref 160, formerly known as NI197). This is the proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (Local Sites also include Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites and there are 2 in Lincoln).

Table 16 – Sites with local environmental designations

Information on Locally designated sites	Data	Size ha.
Local Wildlife Sites	49	678.141
Local Geological Sites	2	61.6

Renewable Energy Generation

5.9 This data looks at the energy generation capacity provided from renewable energy sources. There have been 1 application for renewable energy projects

Table 17 – Non-domestic Renewable Energy Projects granted planning permission during 2015/16

Type of Renewable Energy	Applications	Energy Production	Site Area (ha)
Solar photovoltaic	1	10kWp	0.00691

Co2 Emissions in Lincoln in Lincolnshire

5.10 Table 18 below identifies the local CO2 emission estimates for Lincoln and surrounding districts in Lincolnshire. There is a two year delay in receiving this information.

Table 18 – Local CO2 emission estimates

Local Authority Area	Estimates of CO2 emissions in Tonnes/annum per capita (ie per head of population)								
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Boston	8.1	7.8	7.5	7	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.9
East Lindsey	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.4	6.8	7	6.7	5.9
Lincoln	6.2	6	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.8	4
North Kesteven	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.7	7	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3
South Holland	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.5	7.8	7	7.5	7.3	7.2
South Kesteven	9.3	8.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.9
West Lindsey	8	7.6	7.4	7	7.2	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.9

Flood Protection and Water Quality

- 5.11 Local planning authorities are required to consult the Environment Agency (EA) on all applications for development in flood risk areas (except minor development) including those in areas with critical drainage problems and for any development on land exceeding 1 hectare outside flood risk areas.
- 5.12 Lincoln annually report the number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality grounds to show numbers of developments which are potentially located where a) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; and b) adversely affect water quality. This information assists the authorities and the EA in reducing and managing flood risk in Lincoln and Central Lincolnshire.
- 5.13 No planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency objection during the monitoring period.

Table 19 - Flood Protection & Water Quality in Lincoln 2015/16

Flood Protection & Water Quality in Lincoln	Data
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA objection on flooding grounds	0
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA objection on water quality grounds	0

6.0 Conclusion and Next Steps

- 6.1 This is the sixth AMR where Lincoln has been part of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team. This AMR reports performance against Core Output Indicators, indicators set by the previous Government to monitor local planning authority performance. It is important to continue to monitor performance to measure the effectiveness of our policies and decisions. An additional indicator of dwellings completed by settlement has been included to start monitoring against the emerging policies of the Proposed Submission Draft Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team will be working with others on developing local indicators and targets as part of the Local Plan which will form the basis of future AMRs. In addition, future AMRs will be informed by any approach enacted by the Localism Bill and any future national policy and guidance.