

EXECUTIVE

Monday, 21 March 2022

6.00 pm

**Committee Rooms 1 and 2,
City Hall, Beaumont Fee,
Lincoln, LN1 1DD**

Membership: Councillors Ric Metcalfe (Chair), Donald Nannestad (Vice-Chair), Chris Burke, Sue Burke, Bob Bushell and Neil Murray

Officers attending: Angela Andrews, Democratic Services, Kate Ellis, Jaclyn Gibson, Daren Turner, Simon Walters and Carolyn Wheeler

A G E N D A

SECTION A	Page(s)
1. Confirmation of Minutes - 21 February 2022	3 - 16
2. Declarations of Interest	
Please note that, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, when declaring interests members must disclose the existence and nature of the interest, and whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest (DPI) or personal and/or pecuniary.	
CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND REVIEW	
3. Lincoln City Profile 2021/22	17 - 112
ECONOMIC GROWTH	
4. Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Pre-Submission Consultation	113 - 348
5. Hermit Street Regeneration	349 - 356
OUR PEOPLE AND RESOURCES	
6. Performance Target Setting for 2022-23	357 - 374
QUALITY HOUSING	
7. Delivery Review of the County Homelessness Strategy	375 - 430
REDUCING INEQUALITY	
8. Affordable Warmth Strategy	431 - 454

You are asked to resolve that the press and public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the following items because it is likely that if members of the press or public were present, there would be disclosure to them of 'exempt information'

In accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, notice is hereby given of items which will be considered in private, for which either 28 days' notice has been given or approval has been granted by the appropriate person specified in the Regulations. For further details please visit our website at <http://www.lincoln.gov.uk> or contact Democratic Services at City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln.

These items are being considered in private as they are likely to disclose exempt information, as defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. No representations have been received in relation to the proposal to consider these items in private.

SECTION B

OUR PEOPLE AND RESOURCES

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| 10. Greyfriars Project - Land Acquisition | [Exempt Para 3] | 457 - 462 |
| 11. Write Outs of Irrecoverable Non Domestic Rates, Former Tenant Arrears and Overpayment of Housing Benefit | [Exempt Para 2] | 463 - 472 |

QUALITY HOUSING

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 12. Lincare Review | [Exempt Para 3] | 473 - 516 |
| 13. Disposal of Council Property | [Exempt Para 3] | 517 - 522 |

ECONOMIC GROWTH

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 14. Hermit Street Regeneration | [Exempt Para 3] | 523 - 538 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|

Present: Councillor Ric Metcalfe (*in the Chair*),
Councillor Donald Nannestad, Councillor Chris Burke,
Councillor Sue Burke, Councillor Bob Bushell and
Councillor Neil Murray

79. Confirmation of Minutes - 17 January 2022

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 17 January 2022 be confirmed.

80. Declarations of Interest

No declarations of interest were received.

81. Vision 2025 - 3-Year Delivery Plan 2022-2025

Purpose of Report

To seek approval from Executive on the draft mid-term review of the Vision 2025 and the core delivery plan for the final three years of Vision 2025.

Decision

That the Vision 2025 Interim Review (February 2022), including the three-year delivery plan, as set out in Appendix A to the report, be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the report.

Reasons for the Decision

Following the successful completion of the Vision 2020 strategic plan in 2019, Vision 2025 was approved in February 2020. Vision 2025 set out the Council's priorities and aspirations, with the intention that the details of implementation would be specified in an annual delivery plan. However, the impact of Covid-19 on the Council had limited the focus to maintaining critical services, and a number of these impacts were continuing. As a result Vision 2025 had been reviewed, and the focus would now be on the economic recovery plan for the city; the health and inequalities faced by residents; and the provision for more greening projects across the city.

As a result of the review, the projects spread across the five priorities and aspirations, in as three-year plan, which would provide the flexibility to spread the workload to match available resource as well as meet customer priorities.

Consultation with the public, businesses and the voluntary sector, which had taken place between 18 January 2022 and 10 February 2022, had indicated a preference for prioritisation of key existing programmes, and the results would inform the programme over the next three years. These views had included: taking a leading role in the recovery of the Lincoln economy; improving the health and quality of life for people living in Lincoln; continuing to increase the supply and number of affordable homes in the city; embarking on a programme to

enhance the natural environment across the city; and promoting sustainable transport options.

82. Financial Performance - Quarterly Monitoring

Purpose of Report

To present the third quarter's performance (up to 31 December 2021), on the Council's general fund; housing revenue account; housing repairs service; and capital programmes.

To seek approval for contributions to and from earmarked reserves; and to consider a request for a carrying forward a budget.

To seek approval for changes to both the revenue and capital programmes.

To comply with financial procedural rules, which require the Executive to receive, on a quarterly basis, a report prepared jointly by the Chief Finance Officer and Corporate Management Team, commenting on financial performance to date.

Decision

- (1) That the financial performance for the period 1 April to 31 December 2021, and the projected outturns for 2021/22 be noted.
- (2) That the assessment of the underlying impact of the pressures and underspends, as detailed in paragraphs 3.3 (and Appendix B), 4.3 (and Appendix D), and 5.2 (and Appendix F) of the report, be noted.
- (3) That the proposed contributions to and from earmarked reserves, as set out in paragraph 3.6, and the proposed carry forward, as set out in paragraph 3.7 of the report, be approved.
- (4) That the changes to the General Investment Programme and the Housing Investment Programme, as detailed in paragraphs 7.4, 7.11 and 7.12 of the report be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the report.

Reasons for the Decision

The report covered the General Fund Revenue, Housing Revenue Account budgets and Investment Programmes for the current financial year. Following the unprecedented impact of Covid-19 on the Council's finances in 2020/21, budgets for 2021/22 were revised as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2021-26 based on a number of assumptions around the speed and extent of the national and local recoveries particularly in relation to income budgets. Whilst in many cases these assumptions had reflected the actual position to date and had in fact exceeded assumptions, there were still some areas where the rate of recovery was impacting adversely on the Council's finances.

In addition, the impact of Covid-19 was still being felt throughout the authority in relation to service delivery both in terms of backlogs of outstanding work but also

due to the current economic operating conditions in terms of supply chain issues, escalating costs and availability of labour etc, whilst these issues were being addressed, they were likely to continue in the medium term and impact on the Council's finances. Close monitoring of the position and ongoing implementation of mitigating actions over quarter 4 would be key to ensuring the Council maintained a balanced budget position for 2021/22.

83. Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022 - 2027

Purpose of Report

To consider recommending the Medium-Term Financial Strategy for the period 2022-2027 and the budget for 2022/23 to the Council for approval.

To consider recommending the Capital Strategy 2022-2027 to the Council for approval.

Decision

That the Council be recommended to approve the Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022-2027, and the Capital Strategy 2022-2027, which included the following specific elements:

- a proposed council tax Increase of 1.89% for 2022/23;
- a proposed housing rent increase of 3.6% for 2022/23;
- the Council being a member of the Lincolnshire Business Rates Pool in 2022/23;
- the General Fund Revenue Forecast 2022/23-2026/27, as shown in Appendix 1 and the main basis on which this budget had been calculated (as set out in paragraph 4);
- the General Investment Programme 2022/23-2026/27, as shown in Appendix 2, and the main basis on which the programme had been calculated (as set out in paragraph 6).
- the Housing Revenue Account Forecast 2022/23-2026/27, as shown in Appendix 3 and the main basis on which this budget had been calculated (as set out in paragraph 5); and
- the Housing Investment Programme 2022/23-2026/27, as shown in Appendix 4, and the main basis on which the programme has been calculated (as set out in paragraph 7).

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None.

Reasons for the Decision

The financial landscape for local government had continued to pose an unprecedented challenge to the Council and was set in the context of significant, inherent, uncertainty with the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on income and expenditure assumptions, and a lack of any form of clarity on future funding settlements from Government. It was a long time since the Council had any medium-term certainty during budget setting, which had made financial planning in this climate extremely challenging.

The Covid-19 pandemic continued to provide budget pressures arising from demand for services, the availability of goods and services, escalating costs and ongoing and permanent reductions in income. With rising inflation; labour shortages; and supply chains issues the level of uncertainty had never been so high.

There was no certainty whether and when each of the planned local government finance reforms would be implemented, which could alter the course of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Certainty would make a significant difference to the Council's financial planning and the services it delivered. The Council's overriding financial strategy was, and would continue to be, to drive down its net cost base through the Towards Financial Sustainability Programme.

There still remained a current savings target of £1.5 million on the General Fund, which was significant, particularly in light of the revenue reductions of nearly £10 million over the last decade. Considerable progress had already been made with over 50% of the savings target achieved. In the longer term the Council was seeking to use its influence to create the conditions for the City's economy to recover and grow, thus increasing tax bases and ensuring its financial sustainability.

However, due to the short term need to close the budget gap the Council would have to revert to more traditional cost cutting measures to deliver the reductions required, which would continue through 2022/23.

The Council would continue to protect the core services, whilst at the same time allowing for significant investment in the City, and its economy, and driving forward Vision 2025. Adopting this approach would ensure that it carefully balances the allocation of resources to its vision and strategic priorities, whilst ensuring it maintained a sustainable financial position.

Prior to compilation of the Medium Term Financial Strategy for 2022-2027, there had been public consultation and scrutiny.

84. Council Tax 2022/23

Purpose of Report

In light of the report on the Medium-Term Financial Strategy, as detailed at Minute 83, to consider the City Council's council tax requirement and, together with the requirements of the County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire and to allow the Executive to make a formal recommendation to Council for the overall levels of council tax for 2022/23.

Decision

That the following recommendations be made to the Council:

- (1) That the recommendation of the Executive on 4 January 2022 be accepted that the Council Tax Base for 2022/23, as calculated in accordance with The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, to be £25,310.01.

(2) That the following amounts be calculated for the year 2022/23 in accordance with Sections 31 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:

- (a) £114,288,370 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(2) of the Act taking into account all precepts issued to it by Parish Councils.
- (b) £106,928,470 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(3) of the Act.
- (c) £7,359,900 being the amount by which the aggregate at 2(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 2(b) above, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 31A(4) of the Act as its Council Tax requirement for the year. (Item R in the formula in Section 31A (4) of the Act).
- (d) £290.79 being the amount at 2(c) above (Item R), all divided by Item T (1 above), calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31B(1) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year (including Parish precepts).
- (e) £0 being the aggregate amount of all special items (Parish precepts) referred to in Section 34(1) of the Act.
- (f) £290.79 being the amount at 2(c) above less the amount at 2(e) above, all divided by the amount at 1 above, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 33(1) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year.

(g) City of Lincoln Council

A	B	C	D
£193.86	£226.17	£258.48	£290.79
E	F	G	H
£355.41	£420.03	£484.65	£581.58

being the amounts given by multiplying the amount at 2(f) above by the number which, in proportion set out in Section 5(1) of the Act, is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular band divided by the number which in proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in Valuation Band D, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 36(1) of the Act, as the amounts to be taken for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different bands.

(3) That it be noted that for the year 2022/23 Lincolnshire County Council has stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the Council, in accordance with the dwelling bandings shown below:

Lincolnshire County Council

A	B	C	D
£954.78	£1,113.91	£1,273.04	£1,432.17
E	F	G	H
£1,750.43	£2,068.69	£2,386.95	£2,864.34

- (4) That it be noted that for the year 2022/23 Police & Crime Commissioner Lincolnshire have provisionally stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the Council, in accordance with the dwelling bandings shown below:

Police & Crime Commissioner Lincolnshire

A	B	C	D
£184.20	£214.90	£245.60	£276.30
E	F	G	H
£337.70	£399.10	£460.50	£552.60

- (5) That having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at 2(g), 3 and 4 above, the Council, in accordance with Section 30(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, hereby sets the following as the amounts of Council Tax for the year 2022/23 in accordance with the dwelling bandings shown below:

Total Council Tax Charge 2022/23

A	B	C	D
£1,332.84	£1,554.98	£1,777.12	£1,999.26
E	F	G	H
£2,443.54	£2,887.82	£3,332.10	£3,998.52

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None.

Reasons for the Decision

The net General Fund Budget requirement as set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy report totalled £8,907,490, which included a contribution to balances of £60,700. For 2022/23 a council tax increase of 1.89% had been applied. The council tax requirement for 2022/23 was £7,359,900. By reference to the Band D level, the 2022/23 council tax would rise by £5.40 to £290.79 per annum.

The requirements of Lincolnshire County Council and the Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner were detailed in the report.

85. Prudential Indicators 2021-2022 - 2024/25 and Treasury Management Strategy 2022/23

Purpose of Report

To review and to recommend to the Council the adoption of the 15 statutory prudential indicators and 8 local indicators for the period 2021/22 to 2024/25 together with the 2022/23 Treasury Management Strategy.

Decision

- (1) That the Council be recommended:

- (a) to adopt the prudential indicators, as detailed in section 4.1 and appendix 1 of the report.
 - (b) to approve the Treasury Management Strategy (including the treasury management prudential indicators and the Investment Strategy), as set out section 4 and appendix 3 of the report.
 - (c) to approve the Minimum Revenue Provision policy in Appendix 2 of the report.
 - (d) to adopt the Treasury Management Practices in Appendix 4 of the report.
- (2) That the extract of the minutes of the meeting of the Audit Committee held on 1 February 2022, as set in Appendix 5 of the report, be noted.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None.

Reasons for the Decision

The report set out the operation of the Council's prudential indicators, its treasury function and its likely activities for the forthcoming year which incorporated the following elements:

- Prudential Indicators – There would be reporting against the statutory prudential indicators together with local indicators, in accordance with the requirements of the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.
- Minimum Revenue Provision Statement – There would be reporting in accordance with the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy, which set out how the Council would pay for capital assets through revenue each year (as required by regulation under the Local Government Act 2003).
- Treasury Management Strategy – This set out how the Council's treasury activity would support capital decisions, the day-to-day treasury management and the limitations on activity through treasury prudential indicators. The key indicator was the Authorised Limit, the maximum amount of debt the Council could afford in the short term, but which would not be sustainable in the longer term. This was the Authorised Borrowing Limit required by Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003 and was in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the CIPFA Prudential Code.
- Investment Strategy – This was included in the Treasury Management Strategy and set out the criteria for choosing investments and limiting exposure to the risk of loss, which was reported annually in accordance with government investment guidance.

86. Pay Policy Statement 2022/23

Purpose of Report

To request that the Executive recommend to the Council that the Pay Policy Statement, drafted in compliance of section 38 (1) of the Localism Act 2011, be approved.

Decision

That the Council be recommended to approve the Pay Policy Statement for 2022/23.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None. Section 38 (1) of the Localism Act 2011 requires local authorities to produce a Pay Policy Statement for each financial year. This must be approved by the Council by 31 March of each year, for it to be effective in the following financial year.

Reasons for the Decision

Each council's pay policy statement was required to detail the council's own policies on the pay of its workforce, particularly its senior staff and its lowest paid employees. The determination of the pay policy statement was reserved for the Council.

The pay policy statement must detail the level and elements of remuneration for chief officers; the remuneration of the lowest paid employee, and the definition of 'lowest paid employee'; the relationship between the remuneration of chief officers and other officers; and specific aspects of chief officers' remuneration, including at appointment, increases, termination and any other payments.

87. Accredited Living Wage Increase November 2021

Purpose of Report

To recommend the proposed increase to the living wage, as announced by the Living Wage Foundation in November 2021.

Decision

That the increase to the latest accredited living wage be implemented during April 2022.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None. The Council was committed to maintaining its living wage accreditation.

Reasons for the Decision

The aim of implementing the accredited living wage was to ensure that no employees were paid below the accredited living wage hourly rate. Since achieving accreditation, the Council had taken an active role externally to encourage Lincoln businesses to also pay the accredited living wage.

Currently there were 61 employees who were paid less than the proposed accredited living wage rate of £9.90. However, this was set to significantly reduce.

88. HR Policies

Purpose of Report

To consider the approval of a proposed of a Miscarriage and Stillbirth Policy.

To consider an update to the Maternity/Paternity/Adoption Leave Policy to become a Foster Friendly Employer.

Decision

- (1) That the introduction of the Miscarriage and Stillbirth Policy be approved.
- (2) That the proposed changes to the Maternity/ Paternity/ Adoption Leave policy in terms of becoming a foster friendly employer be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

None.

Reasons for the Decision

The Miscarriage and Stillbirth Policy set out the rights of employees affected by a miscarriage or stillbirth and would explain the emotional and practical support that the Council could provide as an employer. This policy recognised that the effects of a miscarriage or stillbirth could be extremely distressing and that many employees would regard a miscarriage as the loss of a baby, regardless of how early in pregnancy it had occurred. Furthermore, a miscarriage or stillbirth could have significant physical and emotional consequences, which may affect an employee's attendance or performance at work.

In order to become a Foster Friendly Employer, it was agreed to insert a new section into the Council's Maternity/Paternity/Adoption Leave Policy, which would entitle all employees who were foster carers to an additional five days of paid annual leave to support foster carers with settling in a new child, training courses, support groups, meetings and emergencies. In addition the Council would promote Foster Care Fortnight as part of the annual campaign.

89. Operational Performance Report Quarter Three 2021/22

Purpose of Report

To present a summary of the Council's operational performance in quarter three of 2021/22.

Decision

That the achievements described and the issues identified in the quarter 3 Operational Performance Report for 2021/22 be noted.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the report.

Reasons for the Decision

The quarterly report detailed performance against a total of 64 measures, of which 14 were below target; 19 were on target; and 14 had exceeded a higher target. A further 18 measures were volumetric, and provided context to overall service delivery. Commentaries on each measure were detailed in the report.

90. Strategic Risk Register - Quarterly Review

Purpose of Report

To provide a status report on the revised Strategic Risk Register as at the end of the third quarter 2021/22.

Decision

That the Council's strategic risks, as at the end of quarter 3 2021/22, be noted.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the report.

Reasons for the Decision

The previous update of the Strategic Risk Register had previously been reported in November 2021. There remained thirteen strategic risks and the mitigations and control actions for each risk were detailed in the report.

91. Council House and Garage Rents 2022/23

Purpose of Report

To propose that the Council be requested to increase the council house rents within the terms of the Government's Rent Policy for social housing (April 2020 updated 15 November 2021) and approve the introduction of revised rents from Monday 4 April 2022.

To propose that the Council be requested to approve an increase of 3% on Council garage rents for 2022/23.

Decision

- (1) That the Council be recommended to approve the basis of rent calculation for changes to individual Council house rents, as set out in paragraph 6 of the report, which represented an increase in the average calculated 52-week council house net rent in 2022/23 of 3.6% for social housing rents (an average increase of £2.57 per week) and for affordable rents (an average increase £4.06 per week), which was in accordance with Government policy.
- (2) That the Council be recommended to increase garage rents for 2022/23, as set out in paragraph 6.1 of the report, by 3%.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the report.

Reasons for the Decision

In October 2017, the government had announced its long-term rent policy, whereby annual rent increases on both social and affordable rent properties of up to the level of Consumer Price Index, plus 1% from 1 April 2020. Based on the Consumer Price Index of 3.1% in September 2021, an increase up to 4.1% was available. Between 2016/17 – 2019/20, the Council had been required by government policy to reduce rents by 1% year on year.

After consideration of the impact on the Council's tenants and other pressures of the wider economic circumstances, it was agreed to apply a lower level of rental increase of 3.6% with effect from Monday 4 April 2022. As a result, the budgeted rental income for 2022/23 would be £29,996,080.

An increase in garage rents of 3% was proposed, which align with the Council's fees and charges increase for 2022/23. This would result in an average increase in the rent charged to £8.24 per week for 2022/23 (based on a calculated 52-week charge period), an average increase of £0.24 per week.

The proposed changes had been considered and supported by the Lincoln Tenants Panel.

92. Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2022-23

Purpose of Report

To consider the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan for 2022/23.

To endorse an approach whereby a thorough review of the HRA would be undertaken during 2022 with the goal of developing an updated thirty-year business plan to cover the period 2023 to 2053.

Decision

That the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan for 2022/23 be approved and the development of an updated 30-year business plan during 2022 be endorsed.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the report.

Reasons for the Decision

With approximately 7,800 council properties, the Council was required to maintain a ring-fenced HRA, covering the income and expenditure relating to the Council's own housing stock. The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 specified the items that could be charged and credited to the HRA. Furthermore, the Council had a legal duty to ensure the HRA remained solvent.

The HRA Business Plan set out the income and expenditure plans for the delivery of council housing in Lincoln 2022/23, with the Business Plan and its associated budgets being regularly reviewed and monitored. Owing to the Covid-19 pandemic the planned comprehensive review of the thirty-year plan did not take place in 2020 and in advance of a fundamental review during the latter part of 2022/23, the Executive had approved a refreshed business plan for the 2022/23 financial year.

The HRA Business Plan included sections on the changing business environment; coherence with the golden thread performance framework; involvement of residents; service delivery; and financial planning.

93. Exclusion of the Press and Public

RESOLVED that the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business because it was likely that if members of the public were present there would be a disclosure to them of 'exempt information', as defined by Section 100I and Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

These items were considered in private as they were was likely to disclose exempt information, as defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. No representations had been received in relation to the proposal to consider these items in private.

94. Strategic Risk Register - Quarterly Review

Purpose of Report

As detailed in the exempt report to the Executive.

Decision

That the recommendations to the Executive, as set out in the exempt report, be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the exempt report to the Executive.

Reasons for the Decision

As detailed in the exempt report to the Executive.

95. ICT Security Policies

Purpose of Report

As detailed in the exempt report to the Executive.

Decision

That the recommendations to the Executive, as set out in the exempt report, be approved.

Alternative Options Considered and Rejected

As detailed in the exempt report to the Executive.

Reasons for the Decision

As detailed in the exempt report to the Executive.

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SUBJECT:	LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2021/22
DIRECTORATE:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK
REPORT AUTHORS:	SCOTT LEA – POLICY AND PERFORMANCE SUPPORT OFFICER, GRAHAM ROSE – STRATEGIC SENIOR POLICY OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present the updated Lincoln City Profile for 2021/22 to Executive, recommending the approval of the document in advance of it being published on the City of Lincoln Council website and being shared with external partners.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2021/22 (**Appendix A**) focuses on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. It provides an evidence base to inform the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 and will help the council to target resources where they will have greatest impact as well as provide information to support funding bids by both ourselves and partners.

Although the Covid-19 pandemic has affected many of the areas that this report will cover – it is important to note that as not all the data is right up to date, the effects of Covid-19 will not always come through immediately, with areas like health taking two or even three years to start showing the real effects.

Other areas, such as the economy which was previously buoyant may face a temporary dip as the position becomes clearer as we learn to live with covid.

At this time, it is too early to use data to clearly predict the longer-term impacts on our city. This will be covered in future versions of the Lincoln City Profile, but we are starting with a look at the impact, using data that is currently available.

- 2.2 The introduction to the profile provides contextual information about the city. This is followed by nine chapters which provide a wealth of information on our city. All information presented is the latest information available at the time of writing this report.

The chapter titles are:

- Population
- Impact of Covid-19
- Economy
- Welfare
- Crime
- Health

- Education
- Housing
- Environment and Climate

Each chapter has an introduction summarising the key facts, with further data and detail provided in subsequent pages.

2.3 Key opportunities identified within the profile:

- City of Lincoln Council has given out a total of almost £44m mandatory, discretionary and Additional Restriction Grant funding since the start of the pandemic
- Median annual earnings for full time workers has increased to £29,442 and for part time workers increased to £10,949 in 2020
- Total reported crime offences decreased in 2020/2021 to 11,834 (-19.98%) and whilst this may have been expected (due to covid-19 effects) this is a bigger decrease than the -14.32% experienced across England and Wales
- In 2020-21, Anti-Social behaviour crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward, Carholme Ward and Abbey Ward all seeing improvements
- The percentage of people who have achieved an NVQ Level 2 or above has increased in 2020
- The average price paid for a property increased in the year ending 2020 to £185,003
- Lincoln's affordability ratio has decreased (lower = more affordable), meaning that considering the average house price and the average income, Lincoln now has the 2nd best affordability ratio against its nearest neighbours
- The number of people on the housing waiting list decreased to 1,380 in 2020/21
- Gas and electricity consumption both decreased in 2018
- CO2 emissions have continued to decrease in 2019 moving from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019, putting Lincoln in the second lowest position compared to our nearest neighbours

2.4 Key challenges identified within the profile

- The cumulative number of Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln was 122 as at 24th Dec. 2021. However, this was lower than the East Midlands mean of 143
- Covid-19 vaccination take up at 68,107 (81.5%) was lower than the East Midlands mean of 79,005. However, within these figures Lincoln was higher than East Midlands up until the ages to 34 and then lower after that, with the biggest gap at those over 50 years old
- Whilst 89.2% of new businesses survived their first year in 2018, this remains the 2nd lowest compared to our Lincolnshire district neighbours
- The number of both males and females claiming benefits such as Universal Credit has increased, which may be an effect of the Covid-19 pandemic
- There has been an increase in Council Tax support claimants – increasing to 8,982 as of April 2021
- The % of people living in fuel poverty and those of children living in low income families have both risen

- Life expectancy in both males and females has decreased to 76.9 years and 80.6 years respectively and remains below the England average for both sexes. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln sits at the bottom of the table for women and just one off the bottom for men
- Lincoln's rate of under 75 cancer and cardiovascular (although slightly improved) related deaths have continued to be the highest and third highest (respectively) in comparison to our nearest neighbours
- Lincoln continues to have a high suicide rate at 16.2 per 100,000 people in 2017-19 which is the third highest rate compared to our nearest neighbours
- Although smoking prevalence slightly dropped this year, it is still almost 10% higher than the England rate and the worst compared to our nearest neighbours

3. Background

- 3.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2021/22 is the updated version of the previous years' profile, which encompasses a breadth of information, and focuses on key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. In doing this, it acts as the evidence base behind the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 strategic priorities.

The profile includes a significant level of trended data to allow visibility of progress over time. In addition, the inclusion of the CIPFA nearest neighbour and the Police Most Similar Group comparisons are included where data is available and appropriate.

3.2 Changes in the 2021/2022 Edition

Please note that we have included new information on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic within this latest version of the profile. It is anticipated that this will also be included in the next version in 2022/2023.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, information was unable to be obtained on progress and attainment 8 as assessments and exams were unable to go ahead as normal. Grades were awarded based on central assessment grades in 2020 and teacher assessment grades in 2021. This is expanded in a little more detail in the Education chapter.

3.3 Lincoln City Profile Data Sources

The data collated and summarised within the Lincoln City Profile is taken from a number of public sources such as the Office of National Statistics (ONS), Gov.uk, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), University of Lincoln, NOMIS, Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO), LG Inform, Public Health England Profile (PHE), Department of Education (DfE), Police, Lincolnshire County Council, Historic England and City of Lincoln Council.

It is important to note that this data is compiled and published to different aggregated timescales (e.g., Health chapter) and therefore not all data is directly comparable in timelines. All data included is the latest available at the time the

report was compiled, however, this does mean that some still seems to be quite old – hence the importance of trend.

A direct link to the source data file sets is included for each data set, thus users can update to the very latest data if needed between editions.

4. Key Facts Emerging from the Profile

4.1 Population and Migration

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter do not yet include any data from the pandemic period; a few contain very early figures following the start of Covid-19, with just two sets containing current data for 2020/21.

This year's Population figures show several increases and static measures. As Population measures are contextual (i.e., difficult for the city to change), there are no "negatives" as you would find with other quantitative data.

Key Facts

- Population increased by 750 to 100,049, with the majority of this increase being males
- The city has remained a young city with 30.2% of its population falling within the 15-29 age bracket
- The number of people per square kilometre in Lincoln increased to 2,803
- Boutham Ward has remained the most populous ward in Lincoln with 11,932 residents
- The number of new National Insurance number (NiNo) registrations decreased from 1,327 to 470 in the year to March 2020
- North Kesteven has continued to be the most popular place where people are migrating to and from Lincoln
- The number of university students in the city has increased by 570 from the previous year to 18,705 university students
- China has continued to provide the largest source of international students to the University of Lincoln with 359 students in 2020/21

4.2 Impact of Covid-19

Unlike most of the other chapters in the Lincoln City Profile, most of this data is relatively current as it is taken from very recently issued data sets on how we are responding to Covid-19. A decision will be taken whether to retain this chapter, as part of the development of the next Lincoln City Profile.

As with all other areas the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the City of Lincoln and its communities.

Key Facts

- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 cases in Lincoln was 20,314 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021. This figure was just under the East Midlands mean of 21,296

- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln was 122 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021. This was lower than the East Midlands mean of 143
- The cumulative number of residents who had received first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine across all groups in Lincoln was 68,107 as of the week ending the 2nd January 2022. This figure was lower than the East Midlands mean of 79,005. However, within these figures it is interesting to note that Lincoln was higher than East Midlands up until the ages to 34 and then lower after that, with the biggest gap at those over 50.
- The total number of furloughed employments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in Lincoln peaked at 12,600 in June 2020, but has consistently been lower than that of East Midlands
- City of Lincoln Council has given out a total of ££43,731,570 mandatory, discretionary and Additional Restriction Grant funding since the start of the pandemic

4.3 Economy

Prior to the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, Lincoln's economy was proving to be particularly buoyant and growing steadily, with most indicators showing improvement. This was also shown in the Lincoln Economic Evidence and Growth Study 2020 completed in support of the Town Investment Plan.

The data collected in the Economy chapter shows that salaries and wages were improving for both full and part time earners, which is a positive step towards improving health outcomes for those facing financial insecurity.

New businesses are being created and surviving – however this data reflects up to 2018 and will not yet include any of the negative effects on business felt during and after the pandemic.

Key Facts:

- 76.5% of 16-64 years olds were economically active in 2020/2021
- Median annual earnings for full time workers increased by £3,116 to £29,442 in 2020
- Median annual earnings for part time workers increased by £1,038 to £10,949 in 2020 (much nearer East Midlands and England rates)
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increased by £56.70 to £577.50 in 2020
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers increased by £24.80 to £199.20 in 2020
- 89.2% of new businesses survived their first year in 2018 – but this has remained the second lowest rate when compared to our Lincolnshire district neighbours.
- Job density decreased to 0.90 per person in 2019, remaining above England and East Midlands rate

The number of full time jobs in Lincoln remained the same in 2019 at 33,000.

4.4 Welfare

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter are reflecting data up to 2021, and thus have started to include data from the pandemic period; however, the poverty related data is earlier only reflecting 2019/20.

The data shows significant uplift of benefit claims in 2020, and although these are dropping in 2021 as people are able to resume work, they are still higher than previously – which seems to contradict the evidence in the Economy chapter relating to wages. However, it is important to note that this is due to the difference in timeframes between the two evidence bases.

Key Facts:

- There has been an increase in the percentage of people living in fuel poverty in 2019, rising to 15.4% from 11.0% in 2018
- The percentage of children living in (relative) low income families increased by 1% to 21% in 2019/20, although this still sits at 2% above England rate
- The number of claimants of Universal Credit (both male and female) over the year August 19 to August 21 has increased significantly. This is likely to be as a direct result of Covid-19

The number of council tax support claimants has increased to 8,982, a significant rise since April 2020 when the figure stood at 8,524.

4.5 Crime

Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in recording practices, policing activity and willingness of victims to report. A rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the actual level of crime in society has changed.

Key Facts:

- The total reported crime offences decreased in 2020/2021 to 11,834 (-19.98%) and whilst this may have been expected (due to covid-19 effects) this is a bigger decrease than the -14.32% experienced across England and Wales
- However, Lincoln still had the third highest crime rate in the year ending March 2021 at 119.47 recorded crimes per 1,000 people compared to the 'Police Most Similar Group'
- When comparing Lincoln to our "Police Most Similar Group" in the year ending March 21 Lincoln's crime levels featured in the 'top/worst' half of the table eight times, only featuring in the 'lower' half of the table three times. In 2020-21, Anti-Social behaviour crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward, Carholme Ward and Abbey Ward all seeing improvements.

4.6 Health

Please note that health statistics are often released on different frequencies and sometimes on periods covering two years. So, in this section you will find data for periods from 2017-19 up to 2019-20,

As indicated earlier, there is a strong link between earnings and health – however, the health data sets are usually lagging those provided for earnings, so care needs to be taken when using the two together. In addition, it takes a long time for improvements seen in living standards to show through in the health statistics, as human bodies naturally take time to show improvements both physically and mentally from the environment, eating habits, and exercise results.

The goal of having a healthy city is more than just about the physical health of its population and is a much broader scope of health related activities. However, we need to acknowledge that physical health in Lincoln is in most areas worse than the national averages.

Key Facts:

- Life expectancy in both males and females has decreased to 76.9 years and 80.6 years respectively and remains below the England average for both sexes. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln sits at the bottom of the table for women and just one off the bottom for men.
- The mortality rate for people with cancer in Lincoln has increased again and is now the worst in our nearest neighbour group
- Lincoln rate of deaths from cardiovascular disease has improved with a sharp decrease this year, bringing it closer to the England rate, and whilst no longer the worst against our nearest neighbours, it is still third highest.
- Lincoln's under 18 conception rates have started to increase again after falling for some time.
- Lincoln's suicide rate has seen a sharp increase to 16.2 per 100,000 people and continues to be above the England rate and near the top compared to nearest neighbours. Whilst not as severe, England's rate has also risen. Although smoking prevalence slightly dropped this year, it is still almost 10% higher than the England rate and the worst compared to our nearest neighbours

4.7 Education

As a response to the unprecedented impact of Covid, assessments planned for summer 2020 and summer 2021 were not able to go ahead and alternative assessment arrangements were implemented.

Key Facts:

- The percentage of foundation students in 2018/19 who were achieving a good level of development in Lincoln increase slightly to 67%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 decreased slightly in 2020 to 86.4%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 2 increased in 2020 to 78.6%

- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 3 increased in 2020 to 58.6%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 4 increased in 2020 to 34.7%

4.8 Housing

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter are from a mix of 2020 and 2021, so will include some effects from the pandemic period.

Key Facts:

- Lincoln's average price paid for all property types increased by £12,338 to £185,003 as of year ending December 2020.
- However, after a sharp increase in the previous year, the average cost of flats and apartments saw a decrease as of £11,728 in the year ending December 2020, reducing to £147,083
- In December 2020, Minster was the most expensive ward to buy a property in, with Park being the least expensive ward.
- Lincoln's affordability ratio has decreased (lower = more affordable), meaning that considering the average house price and the average income, Lincoln now has the 2nd best affordability ratio against its nearest neighbours.
- With the exception of four bedroomed properties, we have seen small increases in all private sector rental rates
- Despite 68 successful right to buy applications in 2021, through new builds, the council has retained a similar level of its owned social housing

4.9 Environment and Climate

Lincoln's environment is continuing to see some very pleasing improvements, such as decreases in energy consumption, more electric vehicles and another year of decreases in c02 contribution.

Note that some data in this chapter varies in it's availability, dependant on the original data source. This means that any positive reflection from the reduction motor vehicles in the city seen in the data up to 2020, will not be shown until futrther data is produced nationally.

Key Facts:

- Total household waste increased slightly from 35,314 tonnes in 2018/19 to 35,429 tonnes in 2019/20, although it still remains well below the mean of East Midlands Local Authorities
- The percentage of dry recycling started to increase slightly in 2019/20, reporting at 17.66%, compared to 17.23% in 2018/19. However, this is still below the East Midlands average of 20.57% and only the third highest compared to our nearest neighbours
- Electricity consumption decreased in 2018 to 3,124 KWH, which was below the figures reported for Lincolnshire and England.
- Gas consumption decreased slightly in 2018 to 11,730, which followed a similar trend to electricity consumption reported for Lincolnshire and England

- CO2 emissions continued to decrease in 2019 moving from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019, putting Lincoln in the second lowest position compared to our nearest neighbours

A small decrease in the number of licensed vehicles registered, decreasing from 48,500 in 2019 to 47,700 in 2020.

4.10 Future Profiles

This profile has been produced using the most current data, but there is no one point in any year where all data is absolutely up to date. It is dependent on the sectors producing the data as to their relevance. This is why a source link is provided for users as an option to find further data.

It has been agreed that the publication date of the Lincoln City Profile 2022/2023 will be towards the end of the year – this will allow the most up to date population, ward data and local authority health profiles to be used as they are not usually available until October, and these do tend to be the most popular data sets for users.

In addition, it will allow the inclusion of all census data, which is currently expected to be published in the summer of 2022. This updated data set will undoubtedly have an impact on some of the other data sets, possibly including changes to our nearest neighbours and police families.

5. Strategic Priorities

- 5.1 The Lincoln City Profile provides a wealth of data which feeds into all five Strategic Priorities and supports the development of interim and full reviews of the Vision 2025.

6. Organisational Impacts

- 6.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable)

There are no financial implications.

- 6.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules

There are no legal implications.

- 6.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity

- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

A full EA is not required. The Lincoln City Profile brings together data which will help City of Lincoln Council better understand the make-up of the city in terms of equality and diversity as well as other demographic details.

7. Risk Implications

7.1 Options Explored – n/a

7.2 Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach – n/a

8. Recommendation

8.1 Executive is asked to:

- 1) Review the findings of the 'Lincoln City Profile – 2021/22' (included as Appendix A)
- 2) Approve the 'Lincoln City Profile – 2021/22' for publication.

Is this a key decision?

No

Do the exempt information categories apply?

No

Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply?

No

How many appendices does the report contain?

One

Appendix A – The Lincoln City Profile 2021/22

List of Background Papers:

None

Scott Lea – Policy and Performance Support Officer

Lead Officer:

Lincoln City Profile 2021 – 2022

Appendix A



CITY OF
Lincoln
COUNCIL

Together, let's deliver
Lincoln's ambitious future



Contents

Introduction to our city – Page 3

Our benchmarking groups – Page 4

Population – Page 5-11

Impact of Covid-19 – Page 12-18

Economy – Page 19-26

Welfare – Page 27-36

Crime – Page 37-46

Health – Page 47-58

Education – Page 59-62

Housing – Page 63-74

Environment and Climate – Page 74-83

Appendix 1 – Definitions – Page 84

Appendix 2 - Glossary of sources – Page 85



INTRODUCTION TO OUR CITY

The Lincoln City Profile's purpose is to provide a wide range of information focused on the key demographics and characteristics of the city. It is a valuable source of summary information all contained in one document, which is also available in its individual chapters if required. The profile collates information from across a range of measures from a wide range of different sources focusing on the most recent data available. The chapters include Population, Economy, Welfare, Crime, Education, Housing, Health and Environment & Climate, plus for this latest version an additional chapter on the impact of Covid 19 on the city.

2021 has been a difficult year as the country continues to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. Some of the data sets sourced from national data and included in the new Lincoln City profile do not yet include any data from the pandemic period; some contain very early figures following the start of Covid-19 and only show the immediate impact of the pandemic, and there are a few data sets that are relatively up to date.

At this time, it is too early to use data to clearly predict the longer-term impacts on our city. This will be covered in future versions of the Lincoln City Profile, but we are starting with a look at the impact, using data that is currently available.

At the start of each chapter in the Lincoln City Profile, a paragraph has been included which highlights the key findings within the chapter impacting on the city. Below the introduction, charts have been provided presenting the latest data available for datasets contributing to the chapter, which has been drawn from a wide range of sources. A summary comment has also been provided under each chart to raise awareness of the key data findings presented.

To allow users of the Lincoln City Profile to easily access the very latest data available post publication of the Lincoln City Profile, together with historical data for each dataset presented, the source of each dataset has also been provided.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this profile, or require further information, please email us on - policy@lincoln.gov.uk.



OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

Many of the measures in this profile use our nearest neighbours as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) where Lincoln is compared with 15 other councils with the most similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic features. When used, this profile will refer to them as “our nearest neighbours”. A breakdown of the CIPFA group can be found in [Appendix 1, “Definitions”](#)

POLICE ‘MOST SIMILAR GROUP’

In the same way CIPFA produces our ‘nearest neighbours’, the “Most Similar Group” is a group of geographies which Police.UK have identified as similar to each other. A breakdown of the “Most Similar Group” group can be found in [Appendix 1, “Definitions”](#)

WARD BOUNDARIES – OCTOBER 2016

The data presented in this report is based on the most up to date ward boundaries for Lincoln. Figure 1 shows wards and lower super output areas for information.

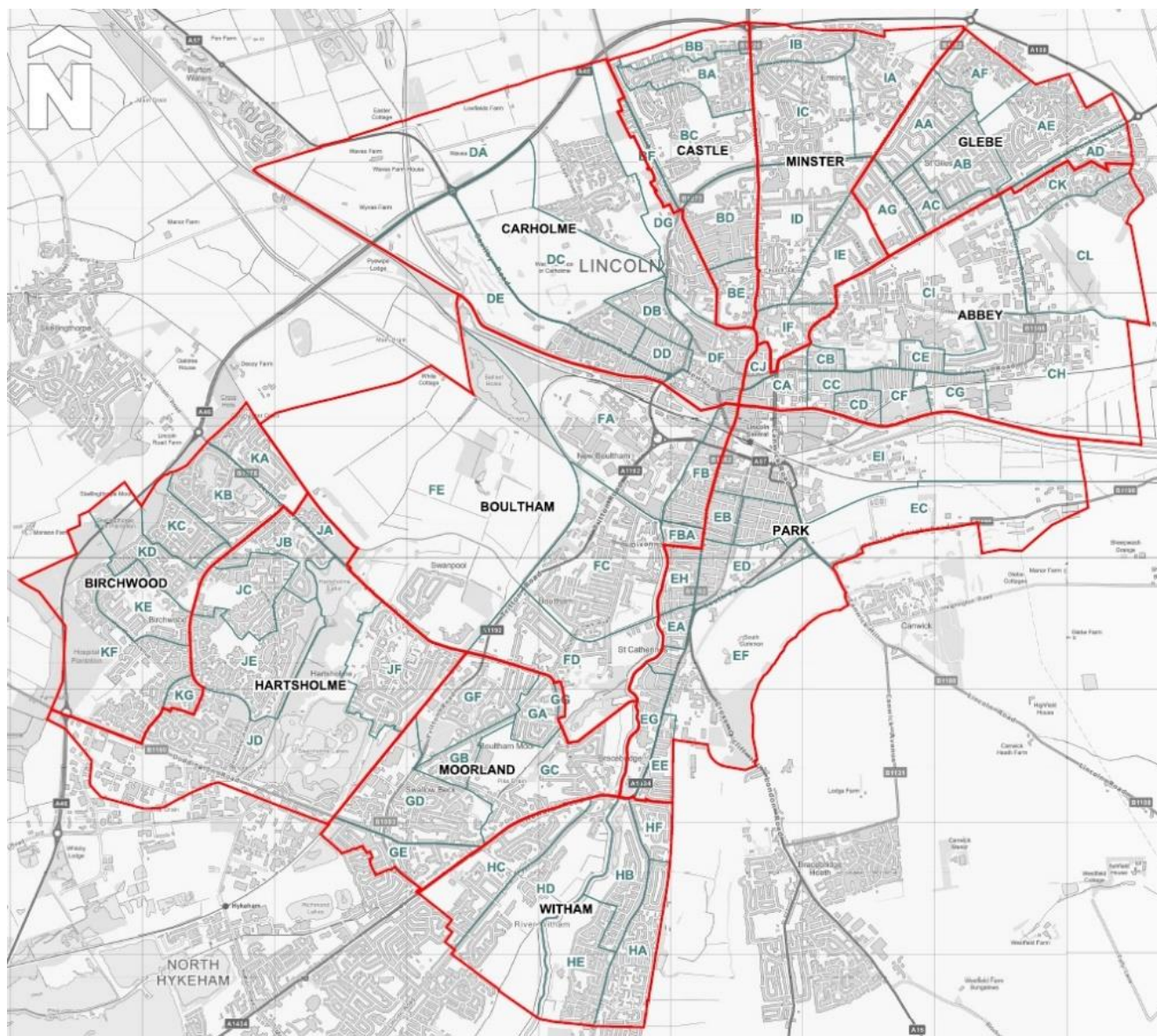


Figure 1

POPULATION

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter do not yet include any data from the pandemic period; a few contain very early figures following the start of Covid-19, with just two sets containing current data for 2020/21.

This year's Population figures show several increases and static measures. As Population measures are contextual (i.e., difficult for the city to change), there are no "negatives" as you would find with other quantitative data.

Lincoln has seen:

- Lincoln's population has risen by 750 to 100,049, with the majority of the increase being males
- That Lincoln remains a young city with 30.2% of its population in the 15-29 age bracket
- The number of people per square kilometre in Lincoln increased to 2,803
- Boultham Ward has remained the most populous ward in Lincoln with 11,932 residents
- The number of new National Insurance number (NiNo) registrations decreased from 1,327 to 470 in the year to March 2020
- North Kesteven maintained its status as the most popular place people are migrating to and from Lincoln
- Lincoln has a total of 18,705 university students in the city, up 570 from 2018/2019
- China is still providing the largest source of international students to the University of Lincoln with 359 students in 2020/21

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN MID 2020 ESTIMATES

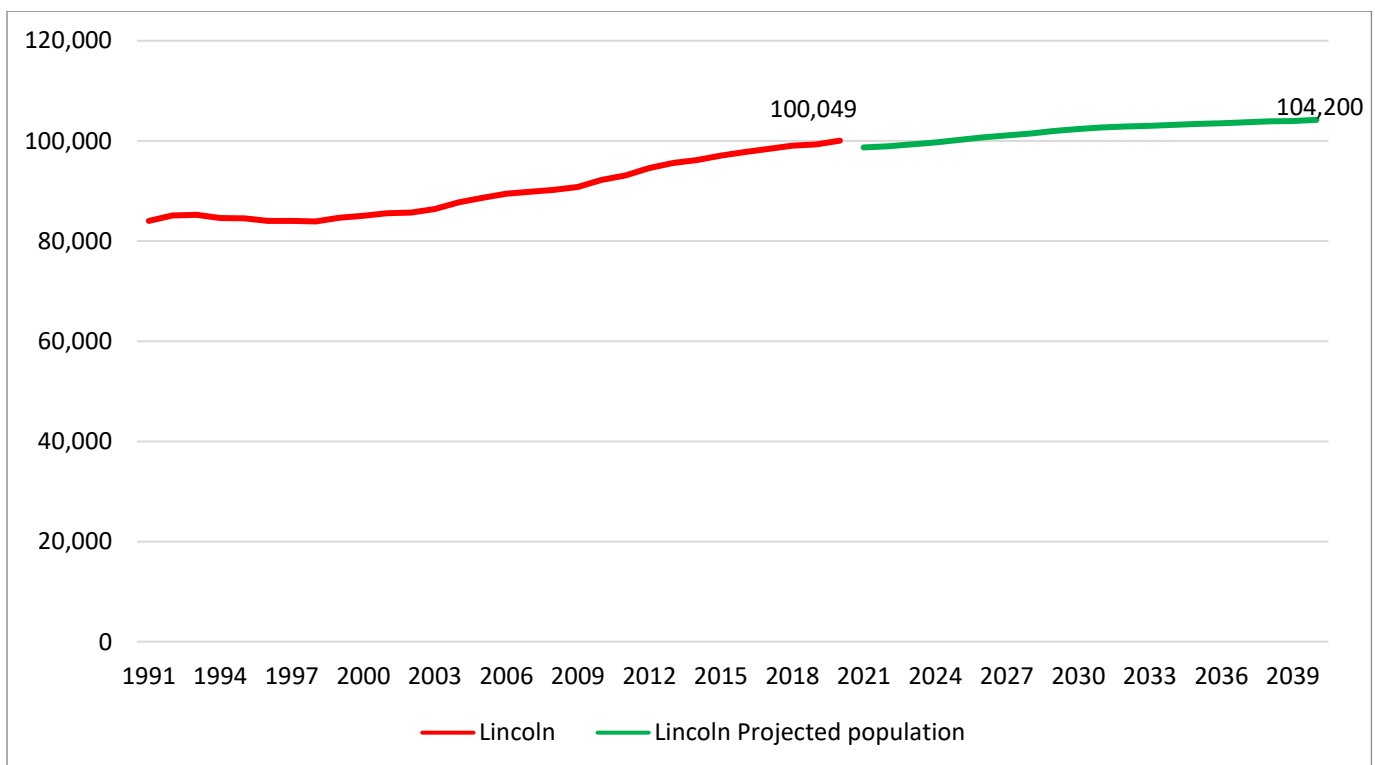


Figure 2

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 2 shows Lincoln's estimated population has risen by 750 people, rising from 99,299 in 2019 to 100,049 in 2020 (mid-year estimates).

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER MID 2020 ESTIMATES

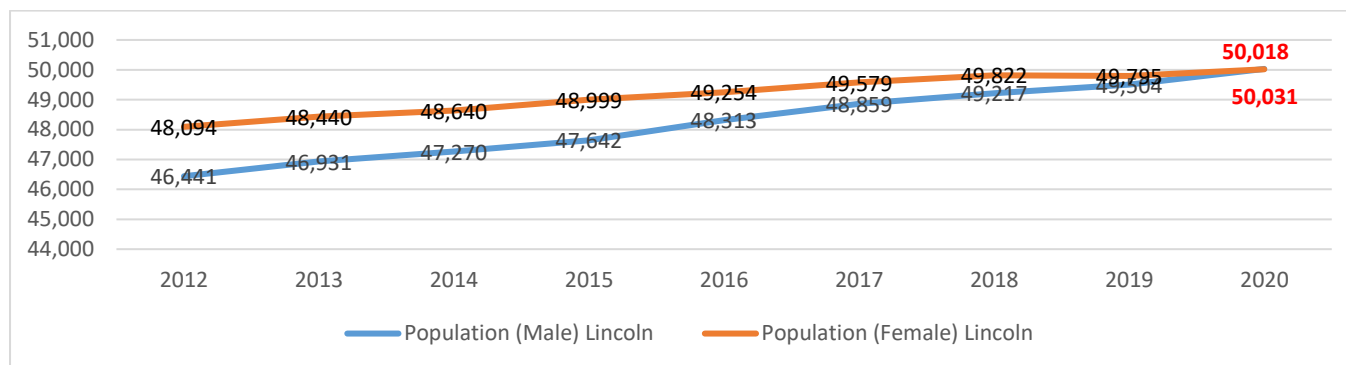


Figure 3

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 3 shows there were an estimated 50,031 males in Lincoln in 2020. This was an increase of 527 when compared to 2019. There were an estimated 50,018 females in Lincoln in 2020. This was an increase of 223 when compared to 2019.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY AGE BREAKDOWN MID 2020 ESTIMATES

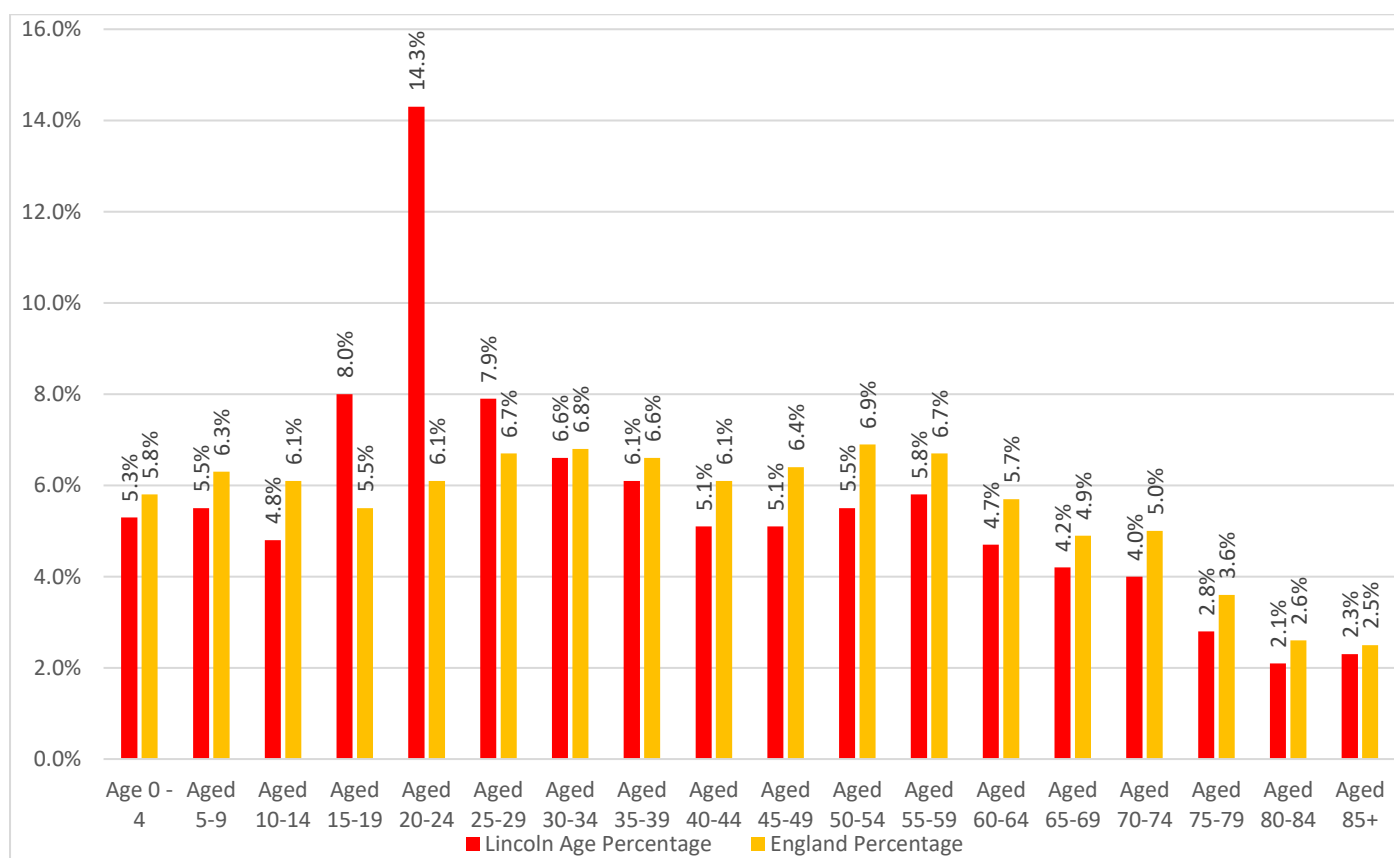


Figure 4

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 4 shows Lincoln's most common age group has remained at 20-24, with a percentage of 14.3%, which is a jump from 12.5% from the mid 2019 estimates. Age bands 15-29 have continued to be all above the England rate with a figure of 30.2% of the population compared to the England average of 18.3%, whilst every other age band is below the England rate. This latest figure is slightly up on the figure for last year which was 28.9%. Lincoln can therefore be considered a "younger" city.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD (FROM MID-2020 POPULATION ESTIMATES)

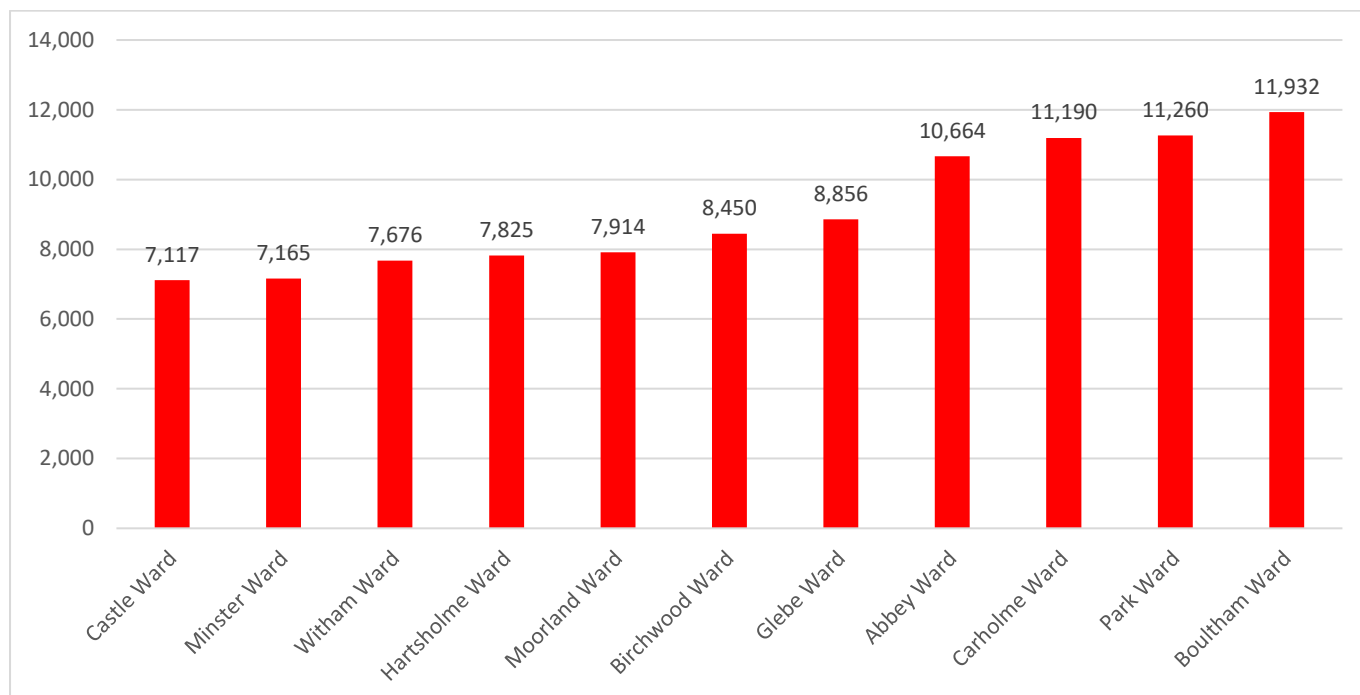


Figure 5

Source – ONS 2020

Figure 5 shows that Boultham Ward has continued to have the highest number of people with a figure of 11,932 compared to Castle Ward, which has replaced Minster ward with the lowest figure at 7,117 (Mid-year estimates September 2020).

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD FOR MALES AND FEMALES (FROM MID-2019 POPULATION ESTIMATES)

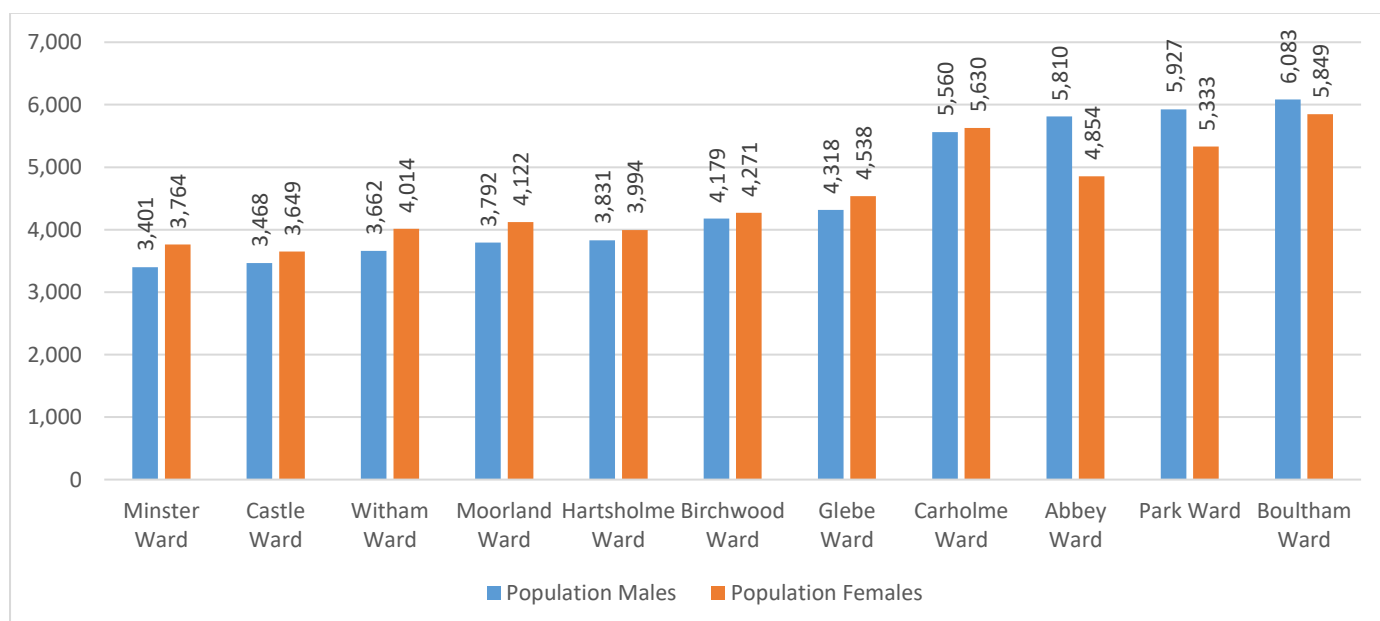


Figure 6

Source – ONS 2020

Figure 6 shows that in the Mid-year estimates 2019, Boultham Ward had the highest number of males at 6,083 compared to Minster Ward, which was the lowest at 3,401 (Mid-year estimates 2019).

PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS MID-YEAR 2020

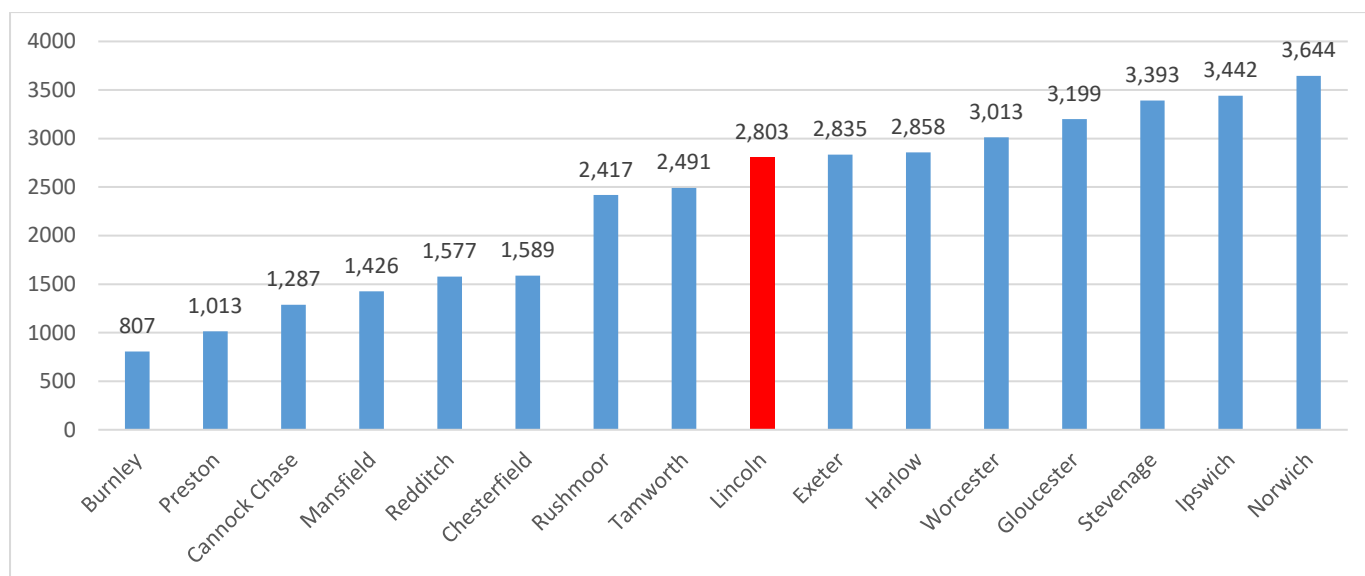


Figure 7

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 7 shows Lincoln had the 9th highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,803. To put this in perspective in the Mid-Year estimates 2020, Burnley had a population of 89,344, but had only 807 people per square kilometre. Norwich still had the highest figure (increasing slightly from last year) with 3,644 people per square kilometre and a population of 142,177.

NINO REGISTRATIONS TO ADULT OVERSEAS NATIONALS ENTERING LINCOLN BETWEEN MARCH 2013/14 TO MARCH 2020/21

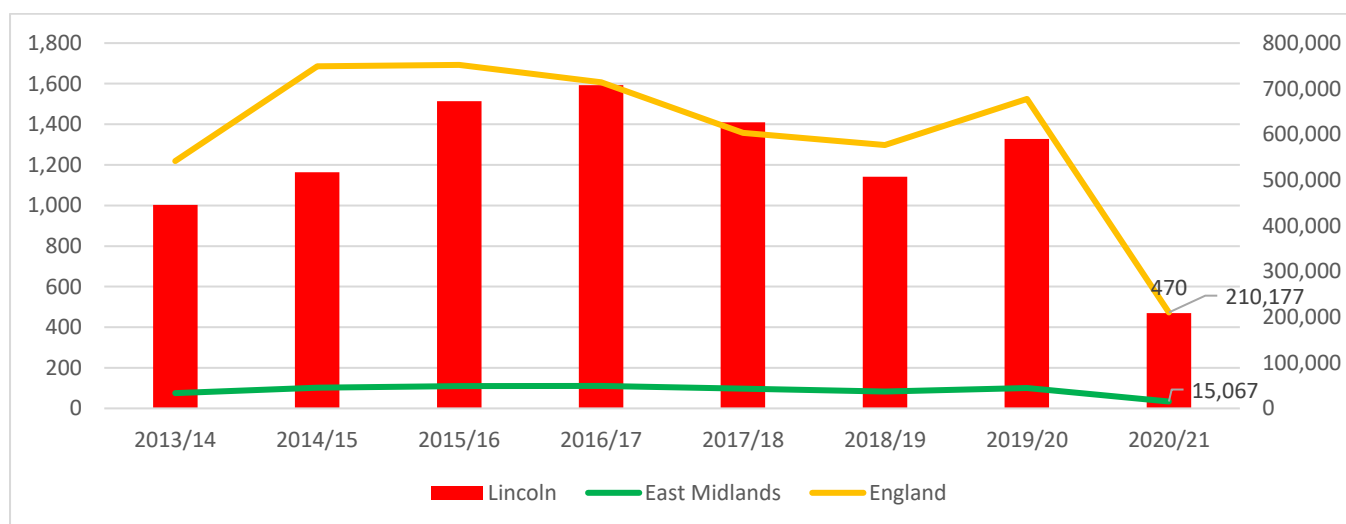


Figure 8

Source – Gov.uk 2021

Figure 8 shows Lincoln saw a significant decrease in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has decreased from 1,327 in 2019/20, to 470 in 2020/21 – a decrease of 857. This decrease could also be seen throughout England. At this time, it is too early to determine whether this decrease is as a result of Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic or a combination of both. Future data releases will continue to be monitored to help understand the reasons for this decrease.

TOP 10 PLACES PEOPLE ARE MIGRATING TO LINCOLN FROM AS OF JUNE 2019/20

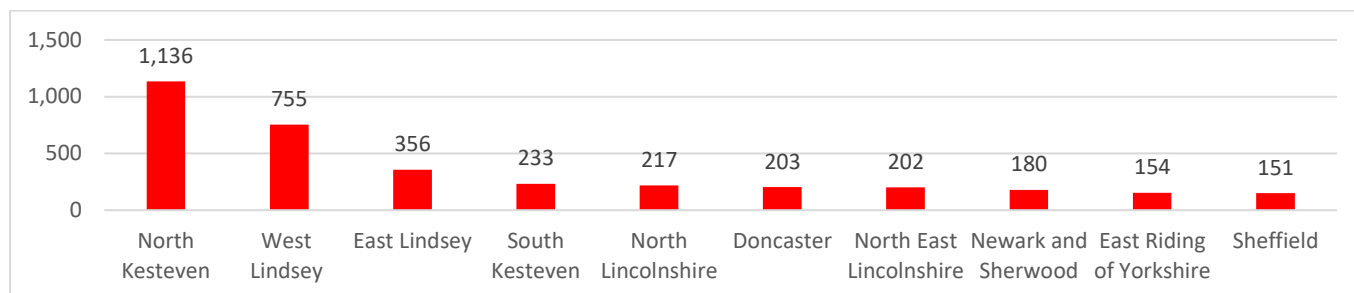


Figure 9

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 9 shows, as expected, the highest relocation to Lincoln as of June 2019/20 was still from within the Greater Lincoln area; North Kesteven District Council at 1,136 and West Lindsey District Council at 755.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITIES AS OF 2019/20

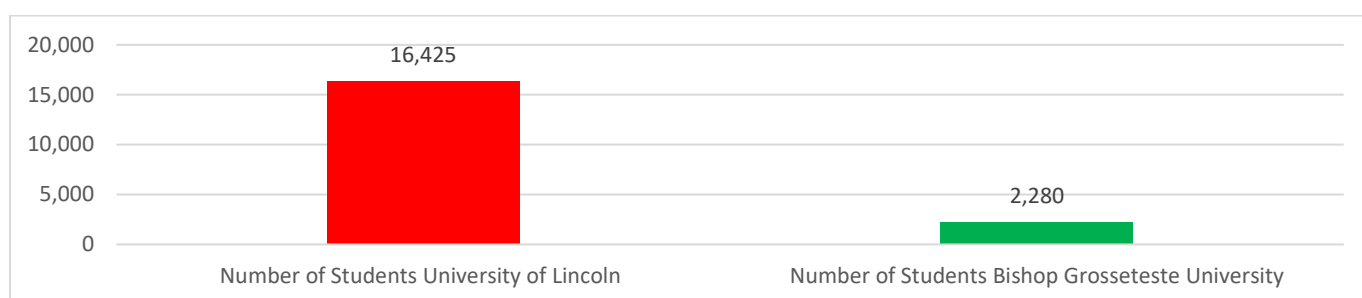


Figure 10

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 10 shows the total number of students in Lincoln as of 2019/20 stood at 18,705, up from 18,135 the previous year, with most of the increase coming from the University of Lincoln.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY AGE 2019/20

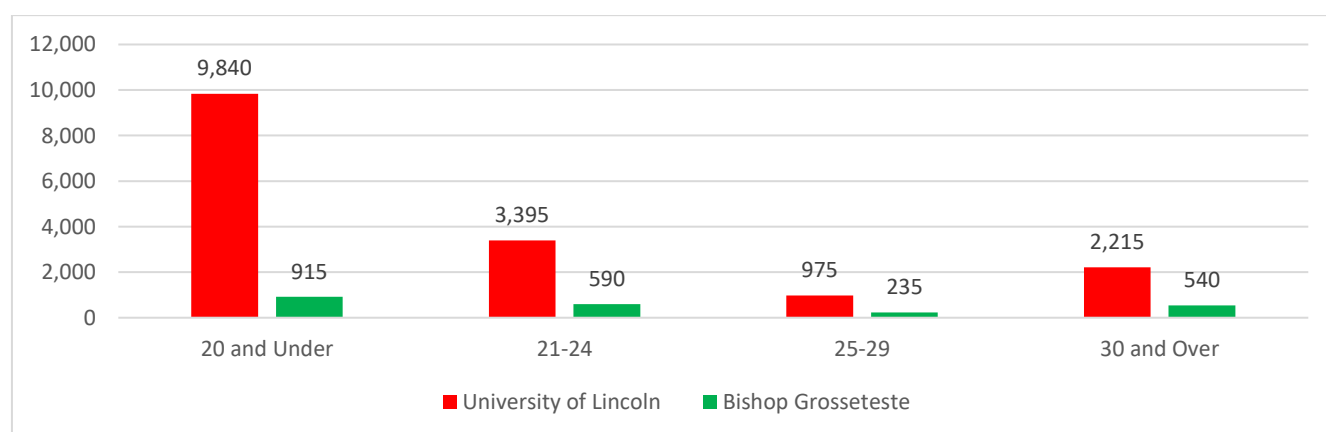


Figure 11

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 11 shows, as expected, the highest age range of the two universities in 2019/20 was 20 and under with a combined figure of 10,755.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY SEX 2019/20

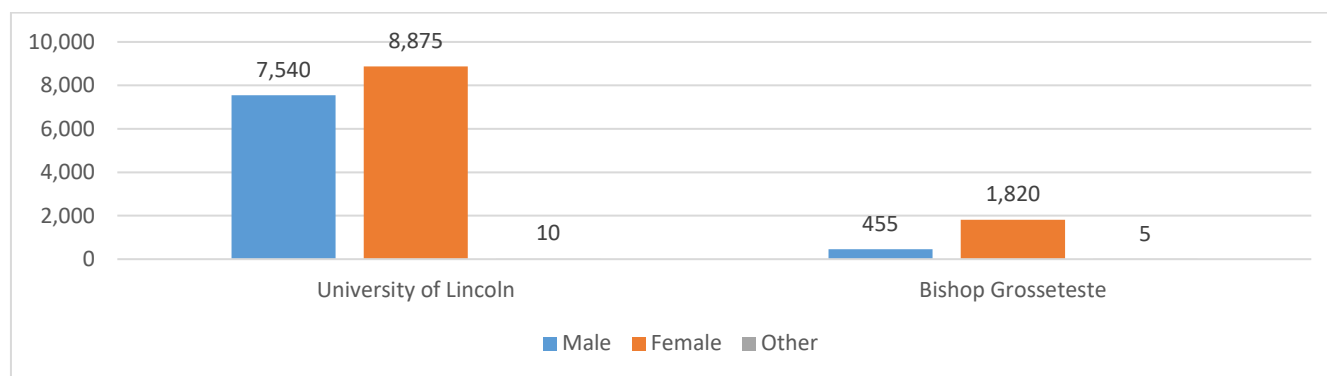


Figure 12

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 12 shows the gender with the highest number of students in 2019/20 across both universities was females with a combined total of 10,695.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY DISABILITY 2019/20

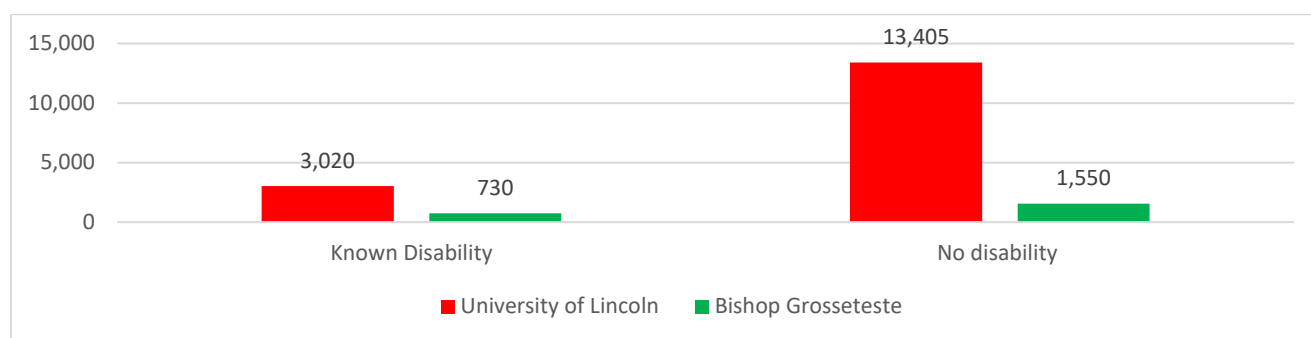


Figure 13

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 13 shows that across both universities in 2019/20, 3,750 people were known to have a recognised disability.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2019/20

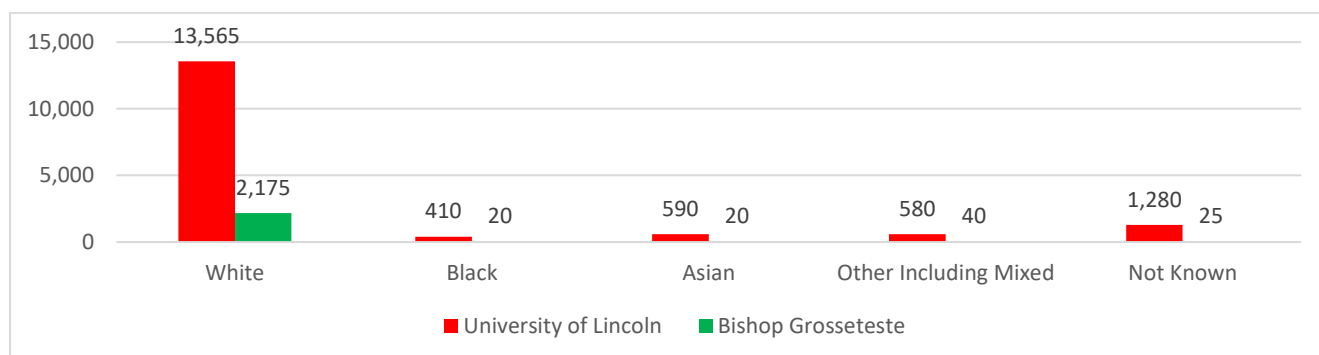


Figure 14

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 14 shows the majority of enrolments at both universities in 2019/20 were from a white ethnic background with a combined figure of 15,740.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMING FROM THE UK VS OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD **2019/20**

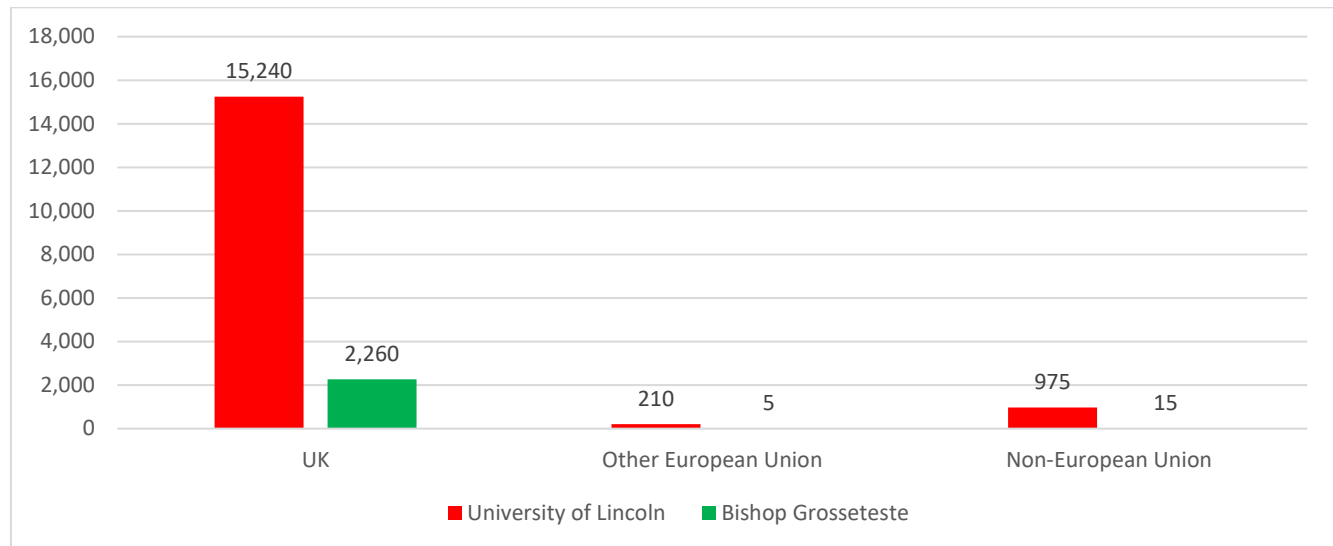


Figure 15

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 15 shows that when comparing students coming from the UK to other areas in the world, in 2019/20 the majority came from the UK, with a combined figure of 17,500. However, Lincoln still attracted 1,205 students from other parts of the world, which is actually 115 higher than the previous year

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES WITH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN **2020/21**

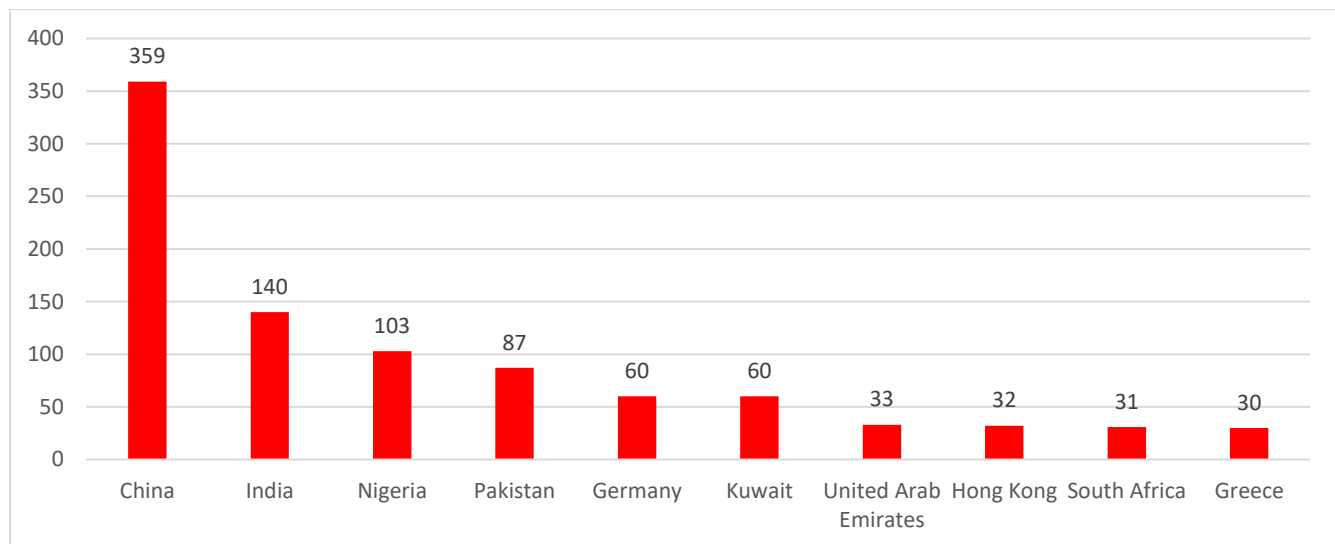


Figure 16

University of Lincoln 2021

Figure 16 shows in 2020/21, China still had the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 359 students, with India coming in second with 140 students and Nigeria third with 103 students.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

Unlike most of the other chapters in the Lincoln City Profile, most of this data is relatively current as it is taken from very recently issued data sets on how we are responding to Covid-19.

Lincoln has seen:

- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 cases in Lincoln was 20,314 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021. (week ending on a Friday), This figure was just under the East Midlands mean of 21296
- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln was 122 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021 (week ending on a Friday). This was lower than the East Midlands mean of 143
- The cumulative number of residents who had received first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine across all groups in Lincoln was 68,107 as of the week ending the 2nd January 2022 (Week ending on a Sunday). This figure was lower than the East Midlands mean of 79,005. However, within these figures it is interesting to note that Lincoln was higher than East Midlands up until the ages to 34 and then lower after that, with the biggest gap at those over 50.
- The total number of furloughed employments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in Lincoln peaked at 12,600 in June 2020, but has consistently been lower than that of East Midlands
- City of Lincoln Council has given out a total of £43,731,570 mandatory , discretionary and Additional Restriction Grant funding since the start of the pandemic

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF WEEKLY COVID-19 CASES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JANUARY 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

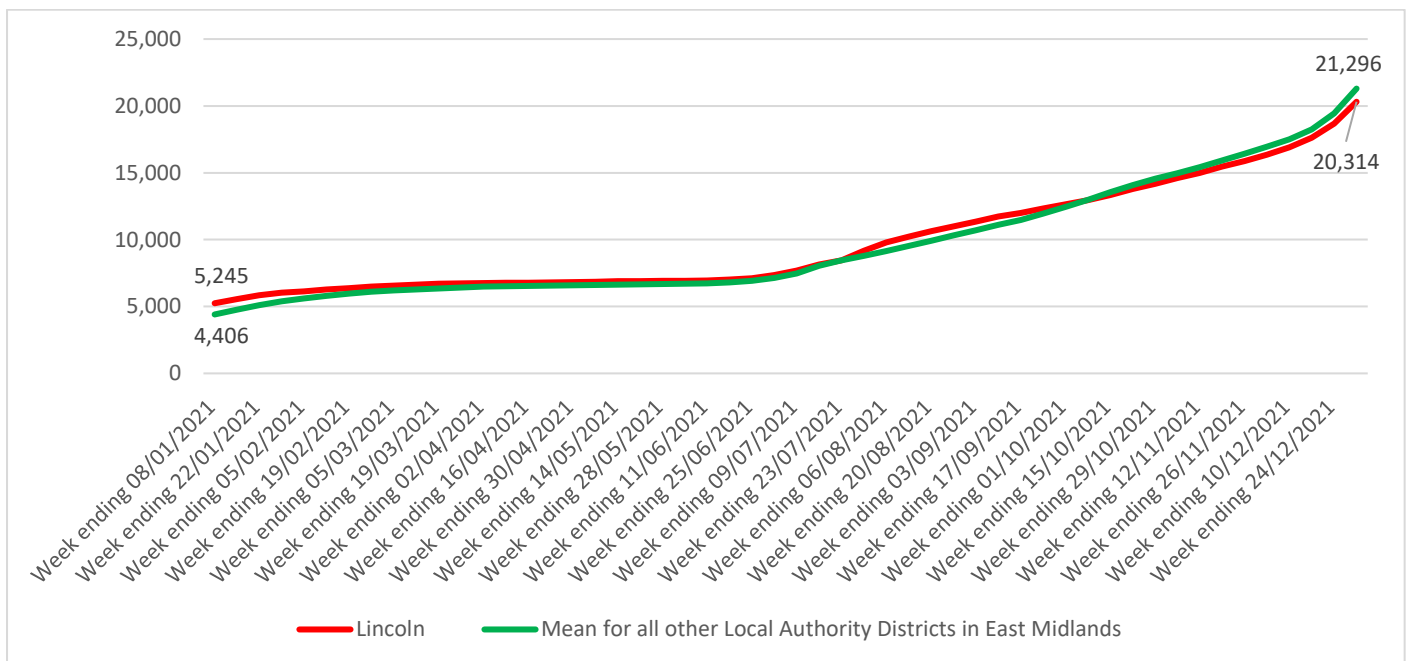


Figure 17

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 17 shows the cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 cases in Lincoln. Since the week ending 8th January 2021, the figure increased from 5,245 cumulative weekly cases to 20,314 cases as of week ending 24th December 2021. These figures are based on the week ending on a **Friday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF WEEKLY COVID-19 DEATHS (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JANUARY 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

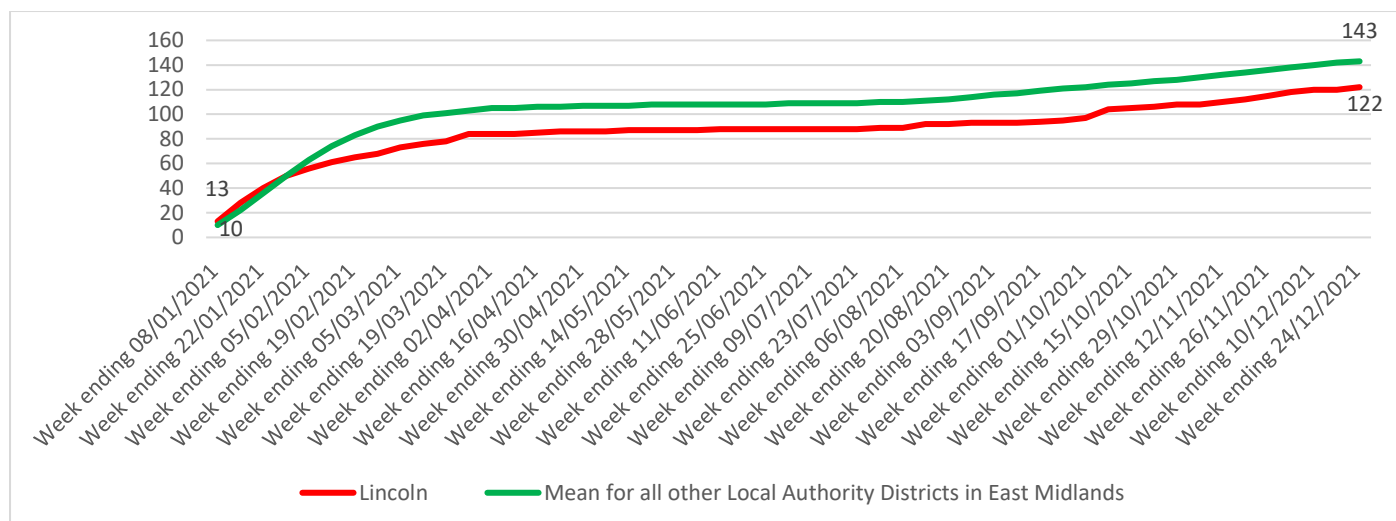


Figure 18

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 18 shows the cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln. Since the week ending 8th January 2021, the number of deaths increased from 13 to 122 as of the week ending 24th December 2021, which is an overall increase of 109. These figures are based on the week ending on a **Friday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS OF ALL AGES WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND JANUARY 2022

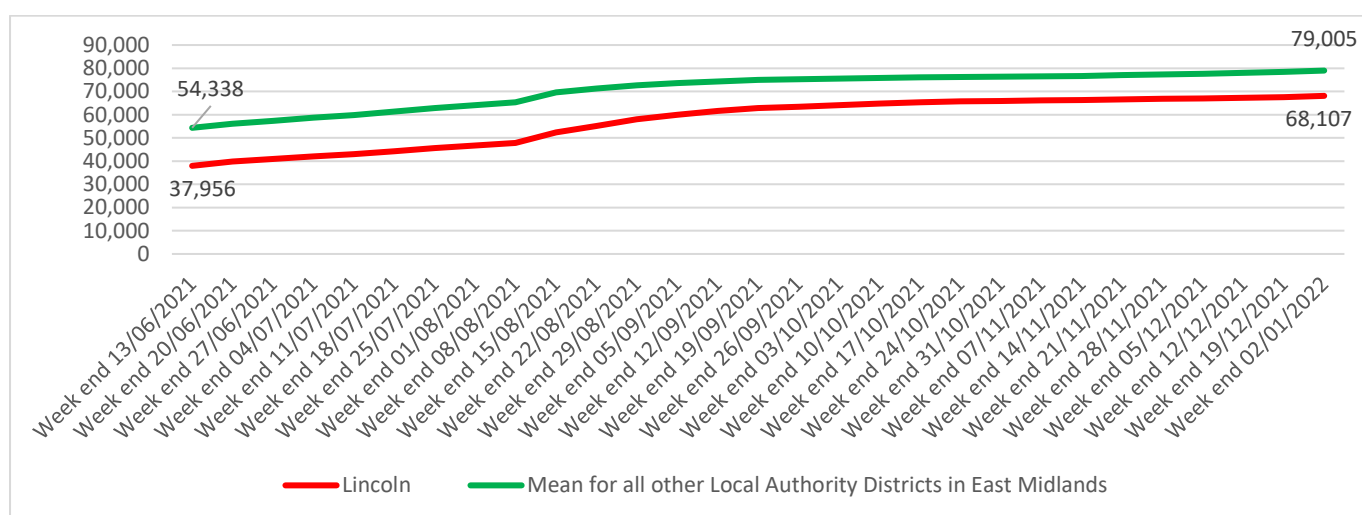


Figure 19

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 19 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for all age groups. Over the period displayed, 37,956 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 68,107 as of the week ending 2nd January 2022. Based on the current population figures for Lincoln and those who have been offered the vaccine, this means 81.5% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. These figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**. It is important to note no value was collected for the week ending 26th December 2021.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF ENTITLED UNDER 25 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

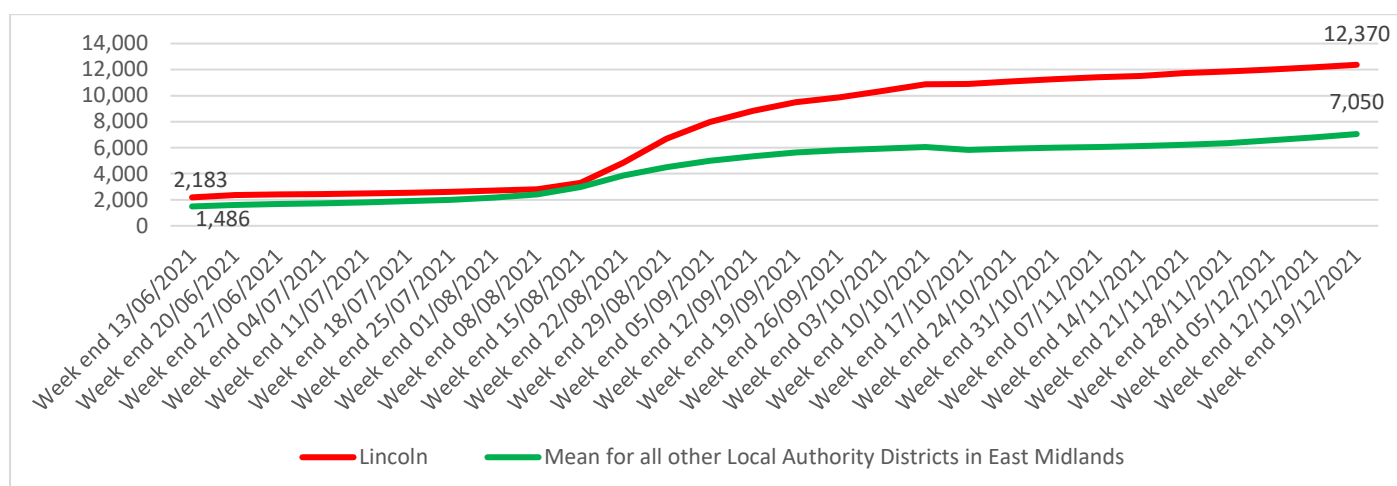


Figure 20

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 20 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for those under 25 year olds entitled to receive the vaccine at that point in time. Over the period displayed, 2,183 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 12,370 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group and those who have been offered the vaccine, this means 57.5% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 25-29 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

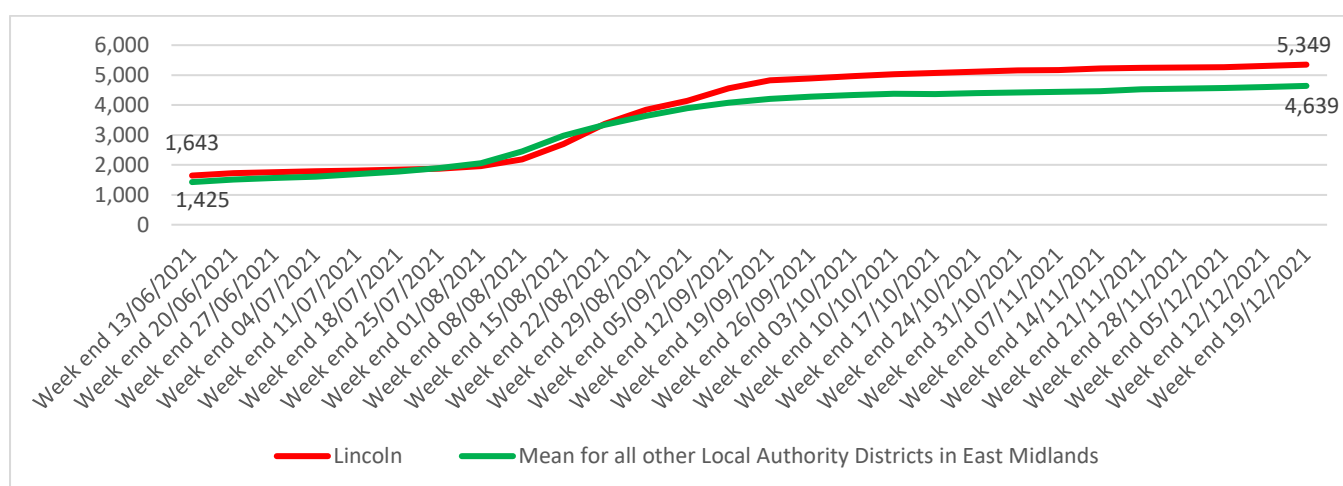


Figure 21

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 21 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 25–29-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,643 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 5,349 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 67.9% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 30-34 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

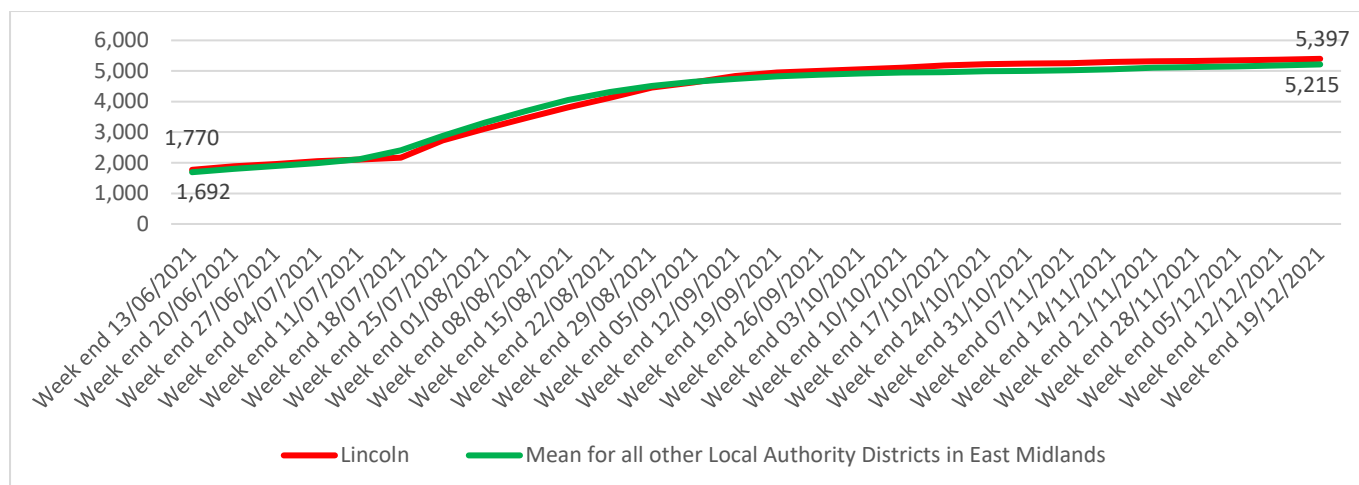


Figure 22

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 22 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 30-34-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,770 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 5,397 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 81.9% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 35-39 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

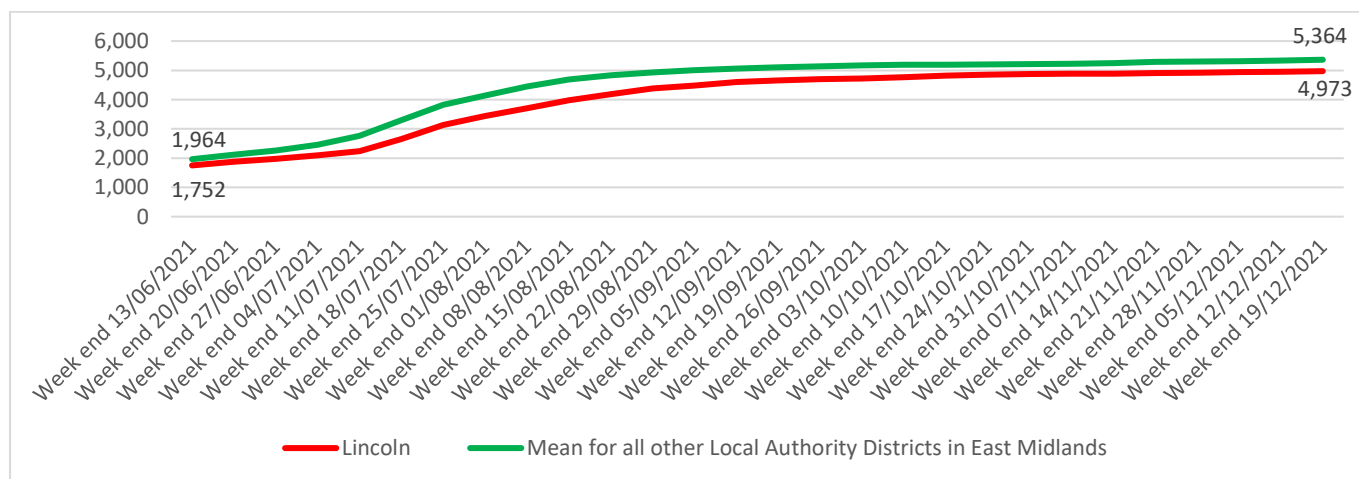


Figure 23

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 23 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 35-39-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,752 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 4,973 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 81.7% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 40-44 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

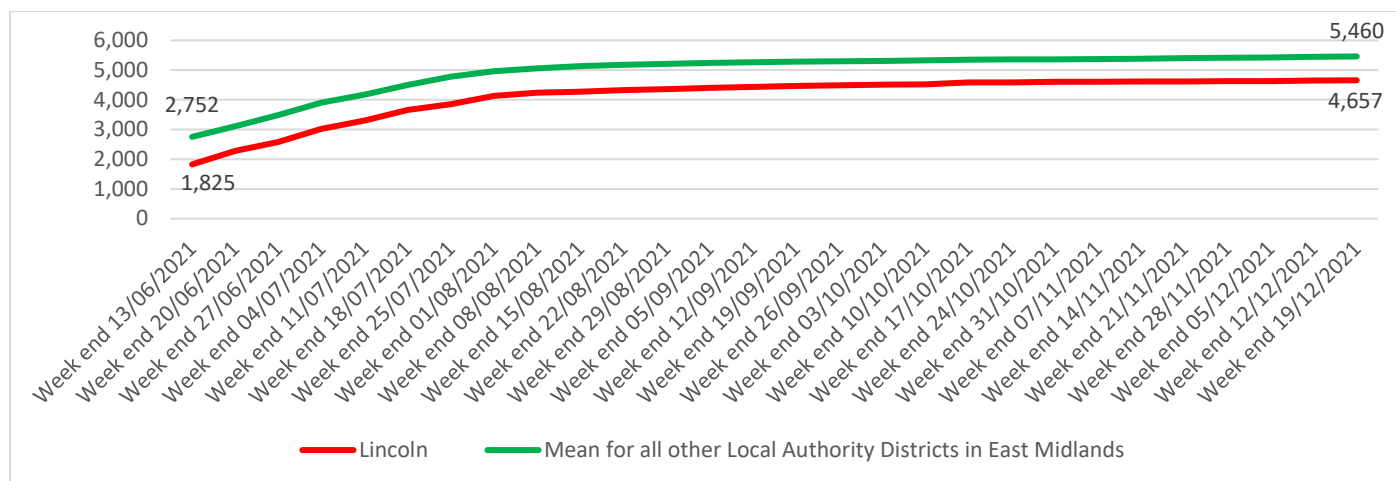


Figure 24

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 24 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 40-44-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,825 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 4,657 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 92.2% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 45-49 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

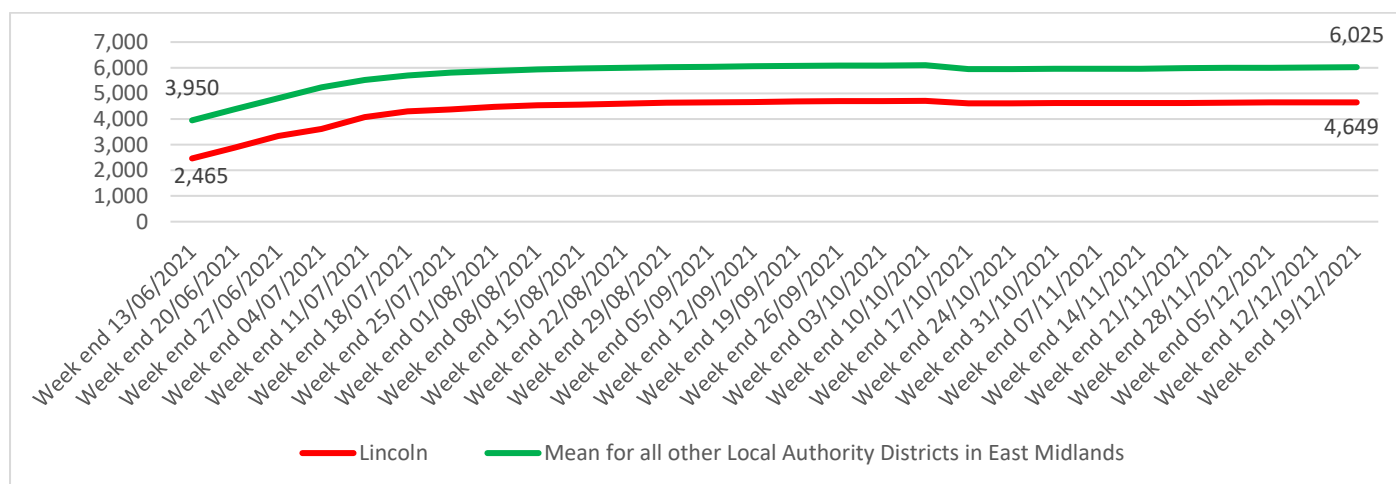


Figure 25

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 25 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 45-49-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 2,465 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 4,649 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 91.1% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 50+ YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021



Figure 26

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 26 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 50+ year-olds. Over the period displayed, 28,501 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 30,185 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 96.2% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FURLOUGHED EMPLOYMENTS UNDER THE CORONAVIRUS JOB RETENTION SCHEME FROM MAY 2020 TO SEPTEMBER 2021 (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS)

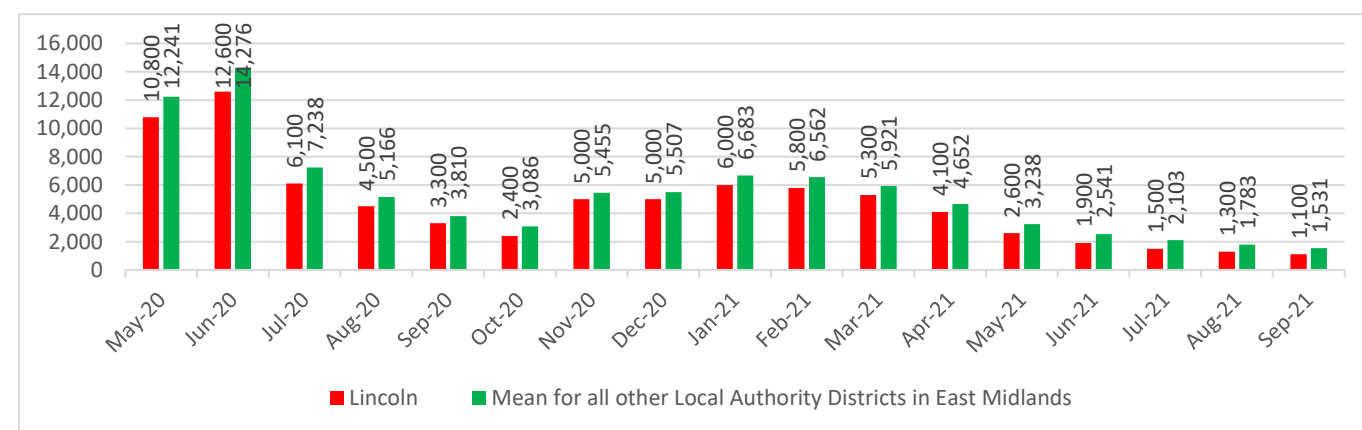


Figure 27

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 27 shows total number of furloughed employments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. In line with businesses reopening and adapting to operate in line with restrictions in place, the figure in Lincoln decreased from 10,800 in May 2020 to 1,100 in September 2021, which is when the furlough scheme ended. This same pattern could also be seen across the East Midlands. Throughout this period the Lincoln figure was consistently below the mean for all other local authority districts in the East Midlands.

GOVERNMENT COVID-19 SUPPORT GRANTS ISSUED TO BUSINESSES IN LINCOLN – MARCH 2020-SEPTEMBER 2020/OCTOBER 2020 – ONWARDS

March 2020 – September 2020

At the start of the pandemic 3 grant schemes were administered by the City of Lincoln Council to local businesses. A total of £21,380,000 was paid to 1,934 businesses across the 2 mandatory grant schemes. A further 171 applications were received for the discretionary grant scheme, allocating a further £1,207,750 across 126 businesses.

October 2020 – Date

Since October 2020 the City of Lincoln Council has administered national mandatory Covid Support grants to local businesses. In total £17,718,690.00 was paid out in grants to rate paying businesses within the City. A total of 5,729 grants was paid benefiting 874 businesses.

In addition, the Council was allocated Additional Restriction Grant funding (ARG) totalling £3,425,130 to provide direct business grants and wider business support activities. The Council has used it to support local businesses across a programme of discretionary grants and wider business support activity. The Programme of discretionary grant support is summarised as follows.

- Direct grant support packages aligned to the national mandatory schemes for non-business rate paying businesses forced to close and businesses that were not forced to close but were severely impacted due to Covid Restrictions. A total of 216 applications were received for these grant schemes.
- A Revival Grant Scheme provided grants up to £5,000 to Businesses for specific evidenced investment to support their adaptation and growth post Covid. A total of 108 applications have been awarded a grant to date.
- A digital accelerator scheme to support the growth of 20 - 25 new start businesses to support with the transformation into digitalisation and a grant of £5,000 to help implement the digital aspects into their business.
- Hospitality Sector businesses top up grants – a total of 166 Mandatory Grant's applicants received a discretionary top up grant.
- A High Street Recovery package including direct top up to mandatory retail grant. A total of 373 Mandatory Grant's applicants received a discretionary top up grant.

ECONOMY

Prior to the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, Lincoln's economy was proving to be particularly buoyant and growing steadily, with most indicators showing improvement. This was also shown in the Lincoln Economic Evidence and Growth Study 2020 completed in support of the Town Investment Plan.

The data collected in the Economy chapter shows that salaries and wages were improving for both full and part time earners, which is a positive step towards improving health outcomes for those facing financial insecurity.

New businesses are being created and surviving – however this data reflects up to 2018 and will not yet include any of the negative effects on business felt during and after the pandemic.

Lincoln has seen:

- 76.5% of 16-64 years olds are economically active in 2020/2021
- Median annual earnings for full time workers increased by £3,116 to £29,442 in 2020
- Median annual earnings for part time workers increased by £1,038 to £10,949 in 2020 (much nearer EM and England rates)
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increased by £56.70 to £577.50 in 2020
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers increased by £24.80 to £199.20 in 2020
- 89.2% of new businesses survived their first year in 2018 – but this remains the 2nd lowest of our Lincolnshire district neighbours.
- Job density decreased to 0.90 per person in 2019, remaining above England and East Midlands rate
- The number of full time jobs in Lincoln remained the same in 2019 at 33,000

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FULL TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2020

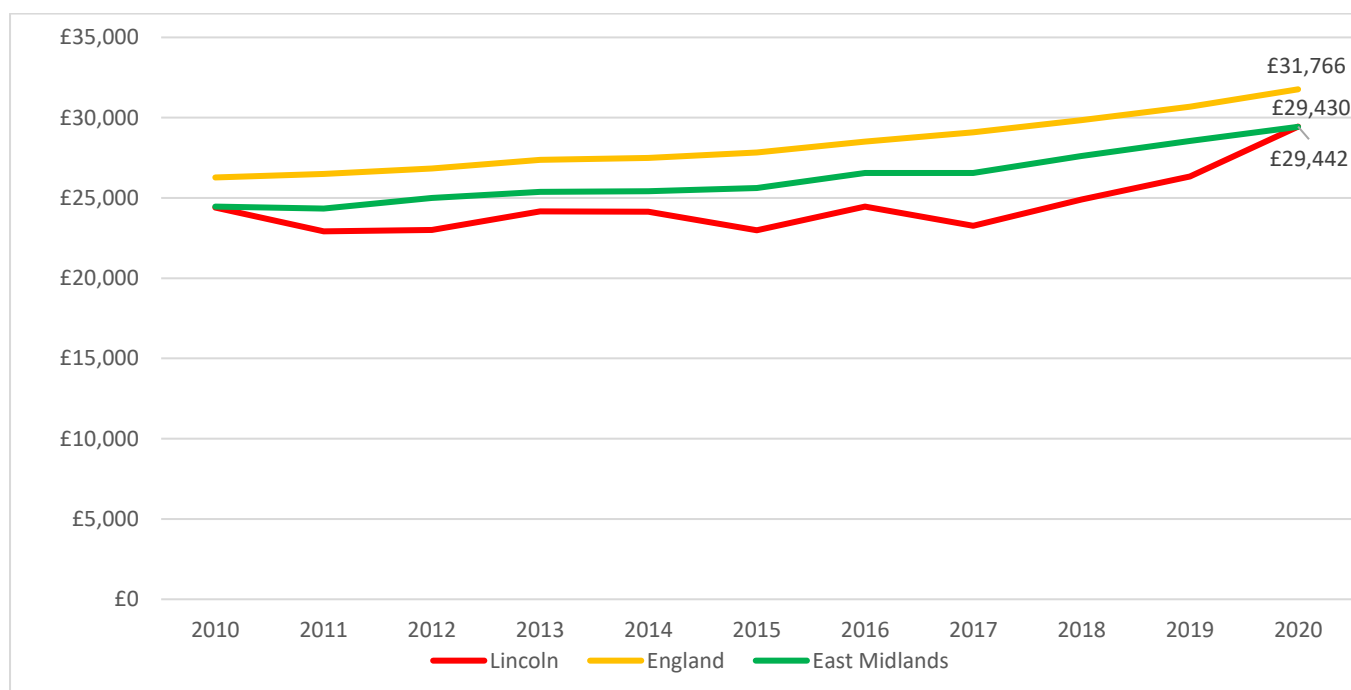


Figure 28

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 28 shows Lincoln's median annual earnings for full time workers has saw another sharp increase, with a figure of £29,442, compared to £26,326 in 2019. This is an increase of £3,116 and means that for the first time Lincoln median earnings for full time workers are more than those in the East Midlands.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2020

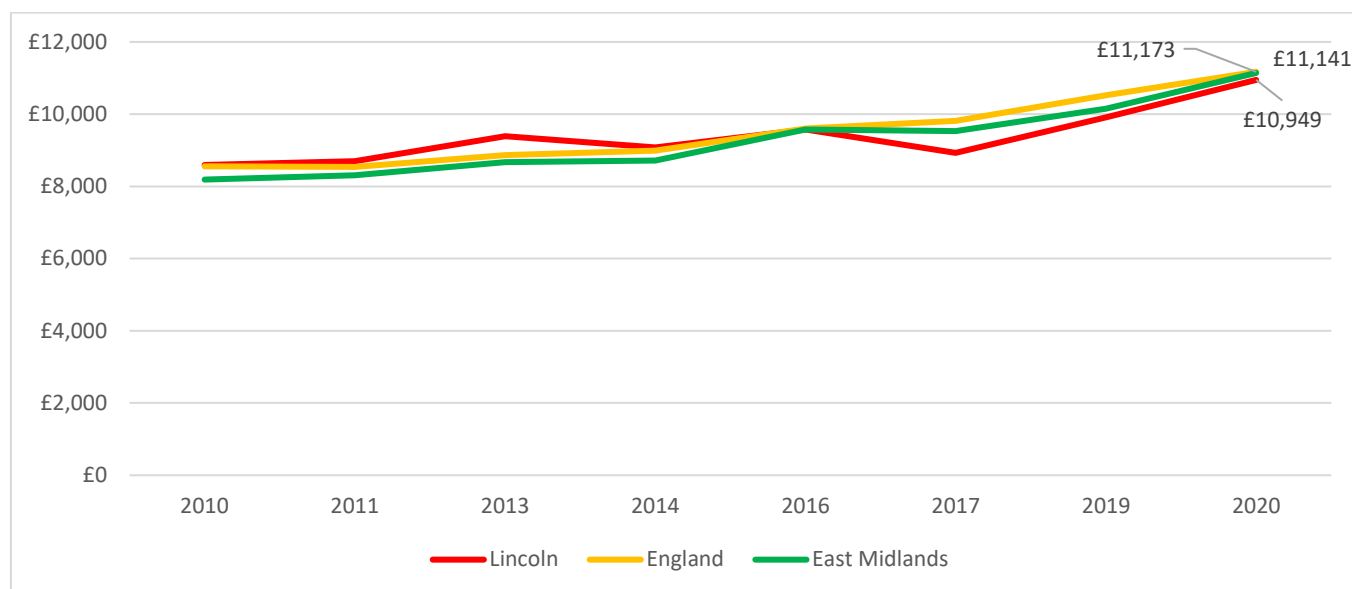


Figure 29

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 29 shows the Median Annual Earnings for Part Time Workers has also seen a considerable increase compared to the previous year, with a figure of £10,949 in 2020 compared to £9,911 in 2019. The rate has increased by £1,038 and is now much closer to the East Midlands and England averages.

(Note that the data for 2012, 2015 and 2018 has been suppressed as the figures have been marked as statistically unreliable by NOMIS).

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR FULL TIME WORKERS 2010- 2020

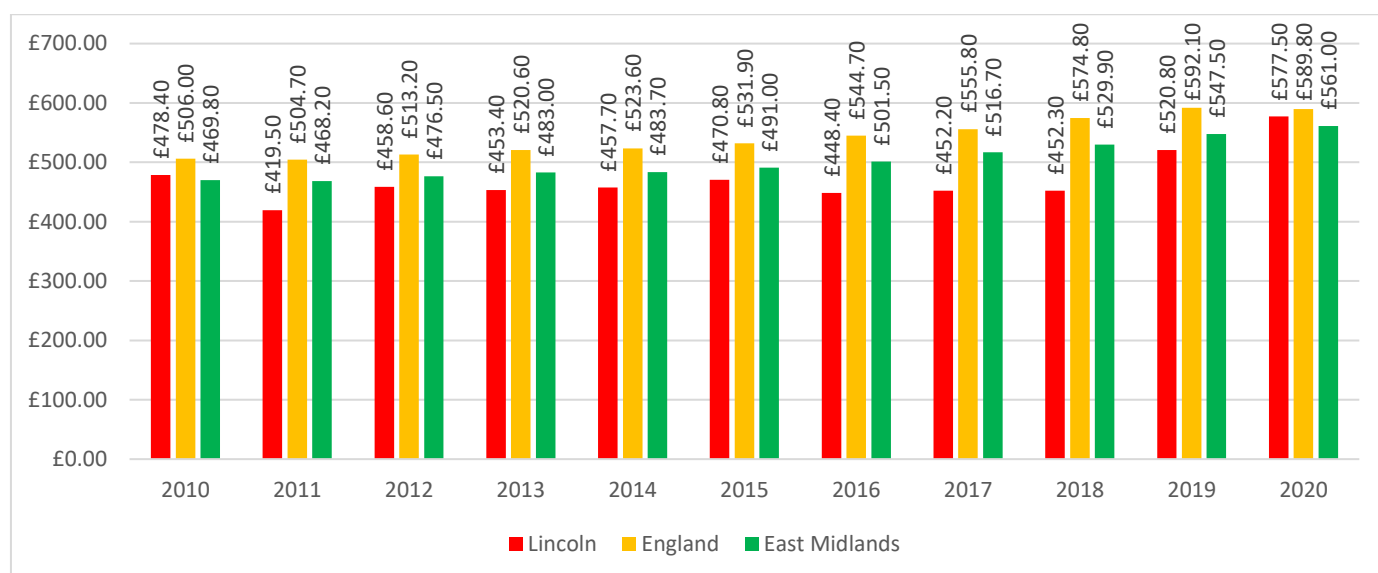


Figure 30

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 30 shows Lincoln's Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers has increased from £520.80 in 2019 to £577.50 in 2020, an increase of £56.70. The Gross Weekly pay rate in England and the East Midlands has increased every year since 2010, with the Lincoln rate historically being below both of these areas. In 2020, the Lincoln rate rose above the East Midlands rate for the first time since 2011, however remains just below the England rate.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2020

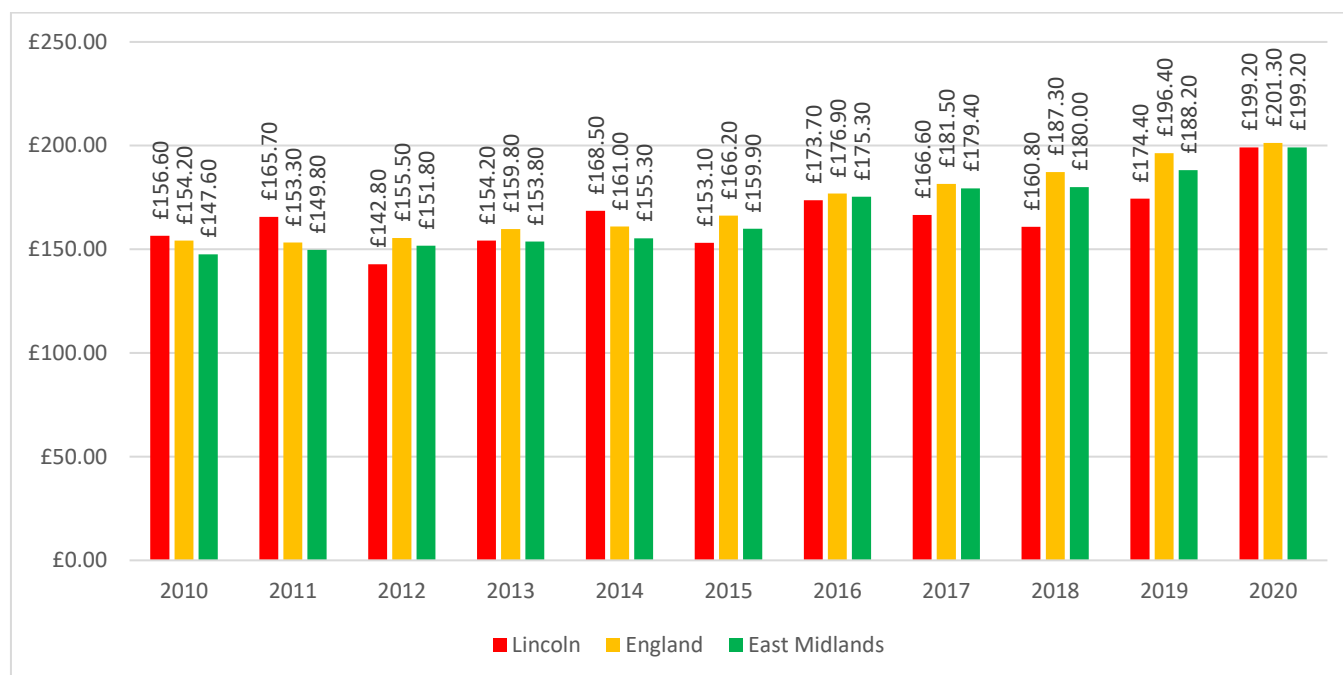


Figure 31

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 31 shows Lincoln saw a steep increase in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, increasing from £174.40 in 2019 to £199.20 in 2020, but whilst still remaining slightly lower than England, it is now equal to the East Midlands rate.

BIRTHS OF BUSINESSES IN 2018 AND THEIR SURVIVAL

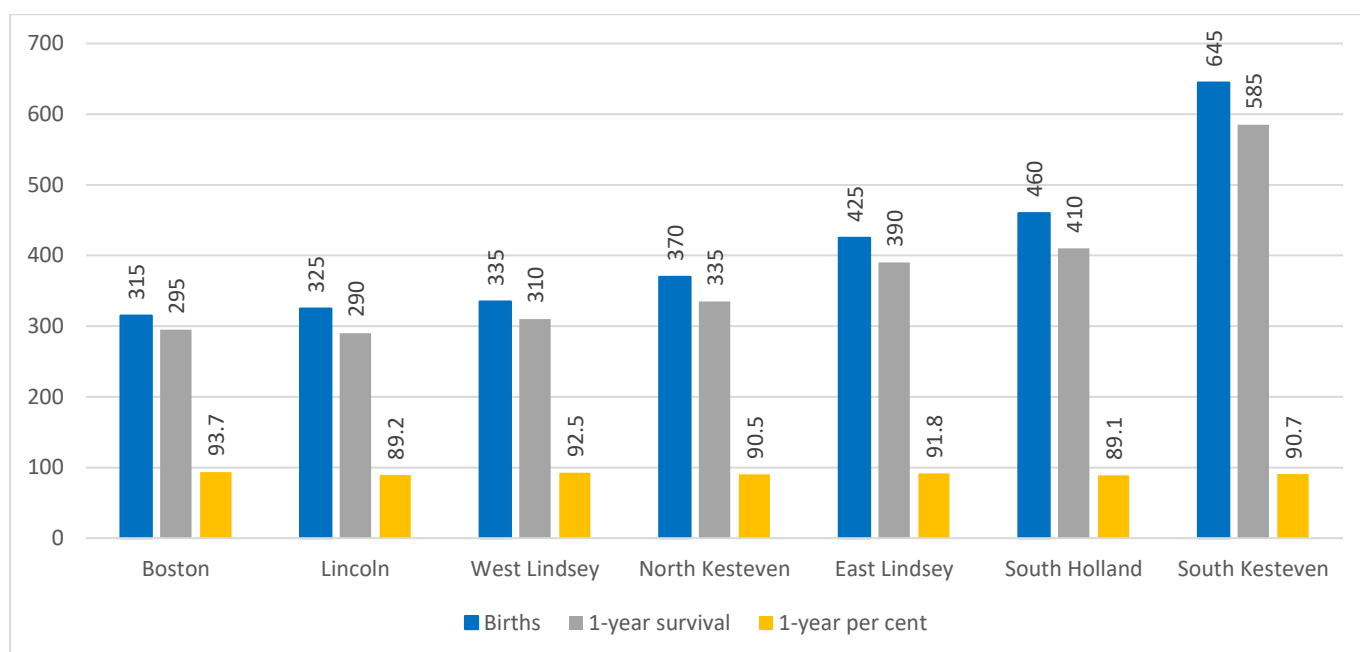


Figure 32

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 32 shows Lincoln had the second lowest number of business births in Lincolnshire in 2018, with 325 births, and a one year survival rate of 89.2%. In comparison, South Kesteven had the highest number of business births in Lincolnshire at 645, with a one year survival rate of 90.7%.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES IN LINCOLN THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2014-2018

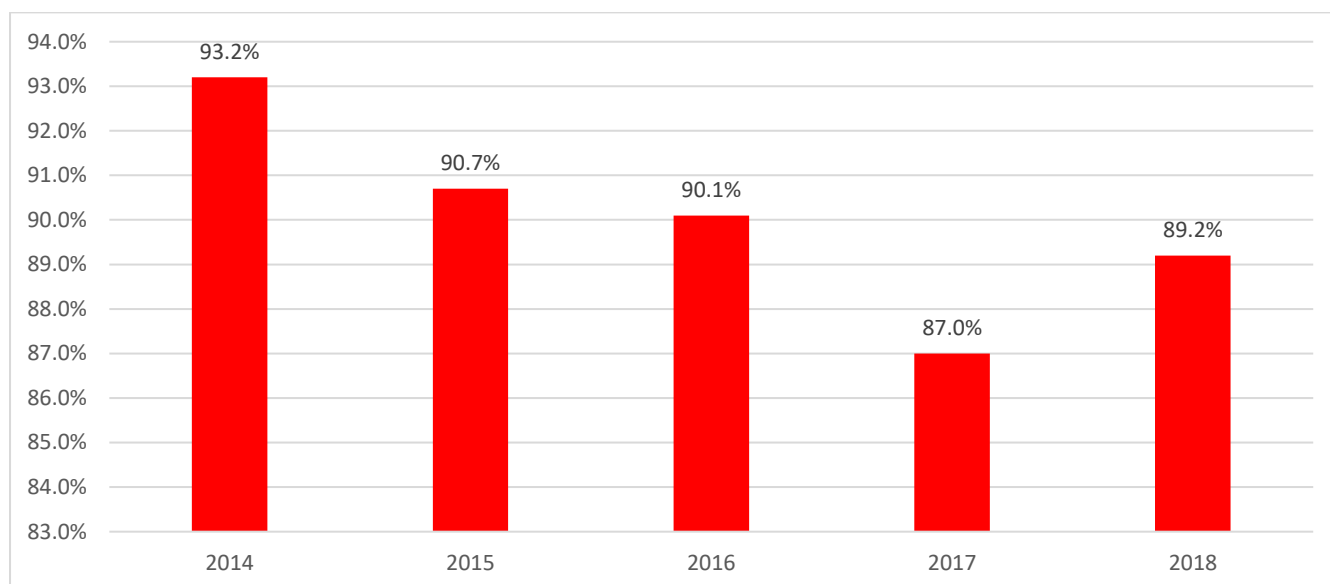


Figure 33

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 33 shows the percentage of businesses that survived their first year of trading started to increase again in 2018, with a figure of 89.2%. This follows a previously downward trend from 2014 to 2017.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING AS OF 2018 COMPARED TO OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

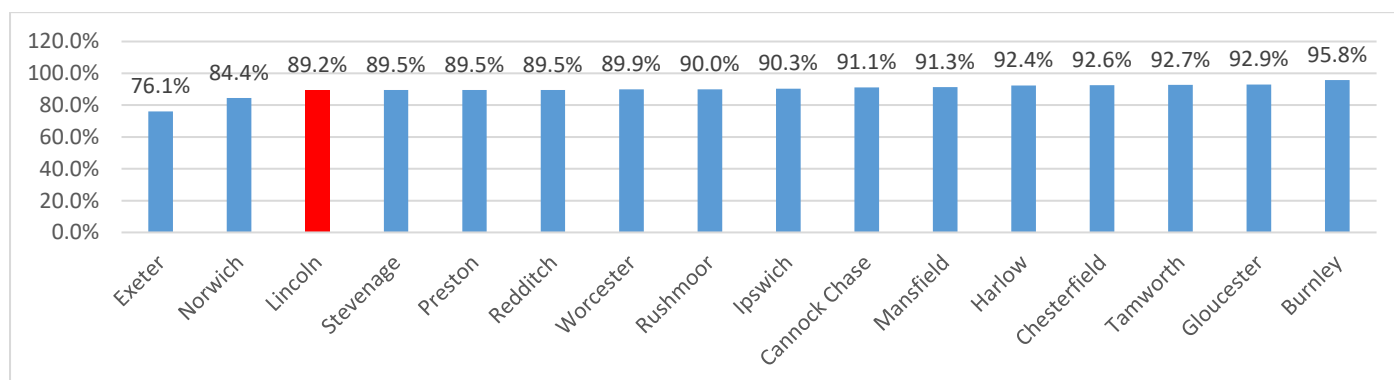


Figure 34

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 34 shows in 2018 Lincoln had the 3rd lowest survival rate of businesses in their first year of trading compared to our nearest neighbours with a figure of 89.2%. This is a drop from 5th lowest in 2017.

BUSINESS COUNTS 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

	Lincoln (Numbers)	Lincoln (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Micro (0-9)	2,185	85	163,960	89.1
Small (10 to 49)	310	12.1	16,350	8.9
Medium (50 to 249)	55	2.1	2,990	1.6
Large (250+)	25	1	715	0.4
Total	2,570	N/A	184,015	N/A

Figure 35

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 35 shows the majority of businesses in Lincoln fall under the micro size (0-9 employees) with a figure of 2,185 in 2020. As expected, Lincoln had the least number of large businesses (250+ employees) with a figure of 25.

BUSINESS ENQUIRIES AT CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL MANAGED WORKSPACES AS OF AUGUST 2021

Nature of new enquiries	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021
Start Up	6 (30%)	0	4 (20%)	4 (23.5%)	6 (40%)	2 (18%)
Expansion	10 (50%)	6 (50%)	9 (45%)	7 (41%)	4 (27%)	6 (55%)
Relocation within district	0	0	2 (10%)	0	0	1 (9%)
Relocation district to district	0	1 (8.33%)	0	2 (12%)	0	1 (9%)
Inward Investment	1 (5%)	1 (8.33%)	0	0	0	0
Business Advice	2 (10%)	3 (25%)	4 (20%)	4 (23.5%)	5 (33%)	1 (9%)
Unknown	1 (5%)	1 (8.33%)	1 (5%)	0	0	0
New Enquiries (% of total contact activities)	20 (20%)	12 (14%)	20 (20%)	17 (14%)	15 (12%)	11 (11%)
Total Business Contact Activities (All activities)	102	85	98	119	122	96

Figure 36

Figure 36 shows the Business Services Team has continued to work with businesses who are investing in the City and the surrounding areas. There were 622 business contact activities recorded in the six month period March to August 2021, 122 alone in July 2021 - of which 15 (12%) were new business enquiries. Enquiries regarding business expansions continues to be the most common.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE/INACTIVE **APRIL 2009 - MARCH 2021**

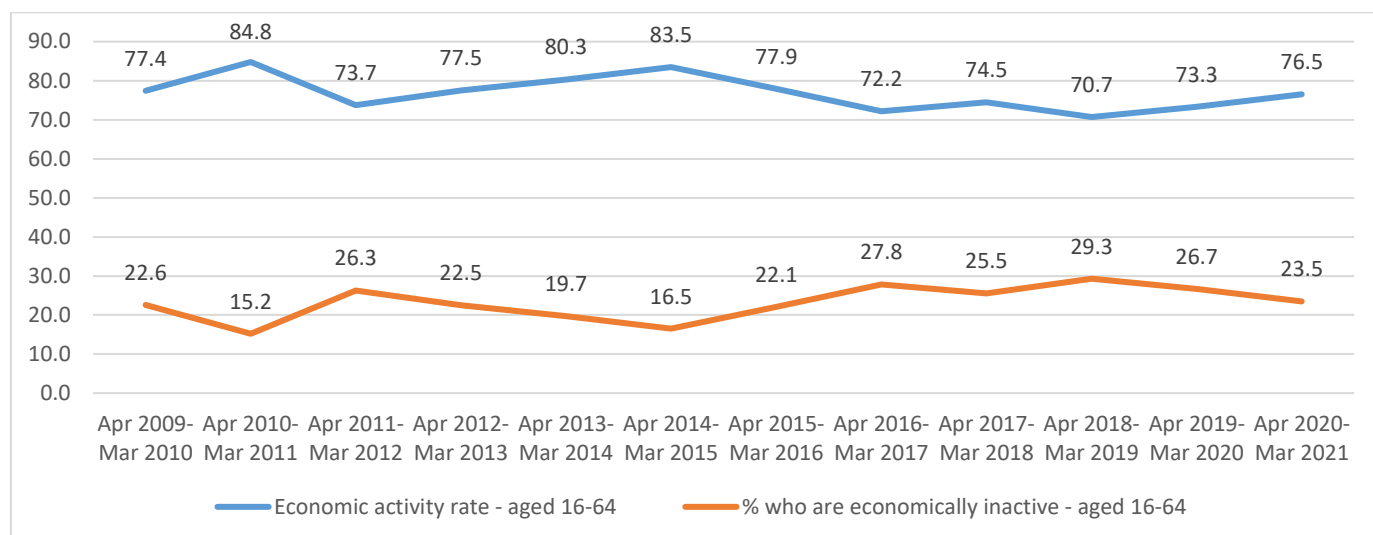


Figure 37

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 37 shows the economic activity rate in Lincoln has increased slightly from 73.3% in 2019/20 to 76.5% in 2020/21. Also, the percentage of those who are economically active has thus decreased from 26.7% in 2019/20 to 23.5% in 2020/21.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (MODEL BASED) APRIL 2011 – MARCH 2021

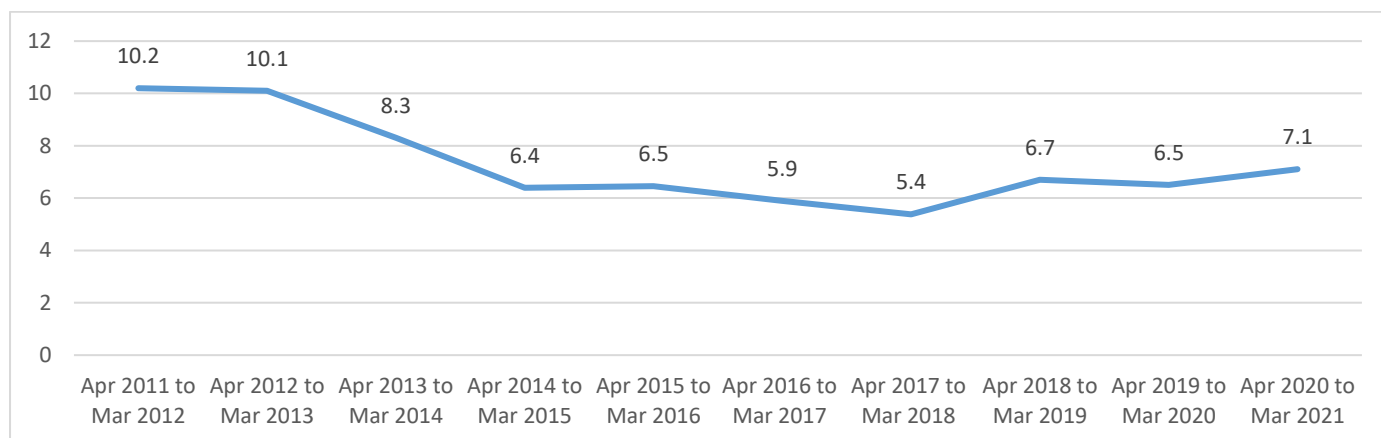


Figure 38

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 38 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in model-based unemployment rates, increasing from 6.5% for the period April 2019 to March 2020, to 7.1% for the period April 2020 to March 2021. Model based unemployment rates use a statistical model to provide better estimates of unemployment due to very small sample sizes which may be unreliable.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION TYPE IN LINCOLN APRIL 2020 – MARCH 2021

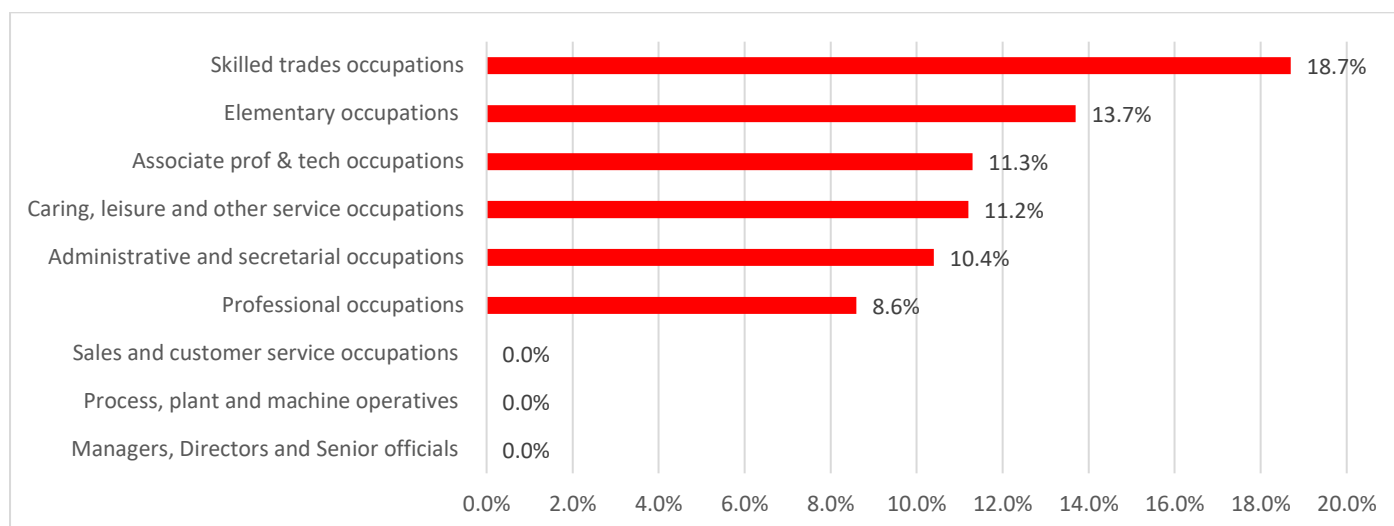


Figure 39

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 39 shows in the year 2020/21 skilled trades occupations occupied the majority of employment in Lincoln with a figure of 18.9% as opposed to professional occupations which was the lowest at 8.6%. Please note the values marked as 0.0% are not available due to the sample size being unreliable for this period. 'Elementary Positions' are those roles that don't require prior training and are lower skilled. N.B. This data may be unreliable during this period as it is collected via survey and covers the period of the covid lockdowns.

JOB DENSITY 2009-2019 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS AND ENGLAND)

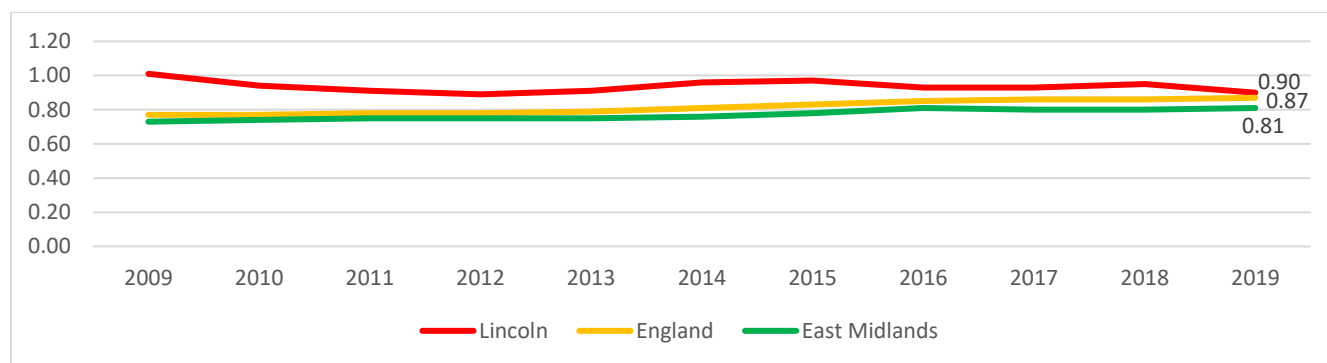


Figure 40

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 40 shows Job Density is the level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. Lincoln's job density decreased slightly to 0.90 in 2019 as opposed to England and East Midlands who have both increased in 2019 but remain under the Lincoln density.

NUMBER OF FULLTIME/PART TIME JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN 2015-2019

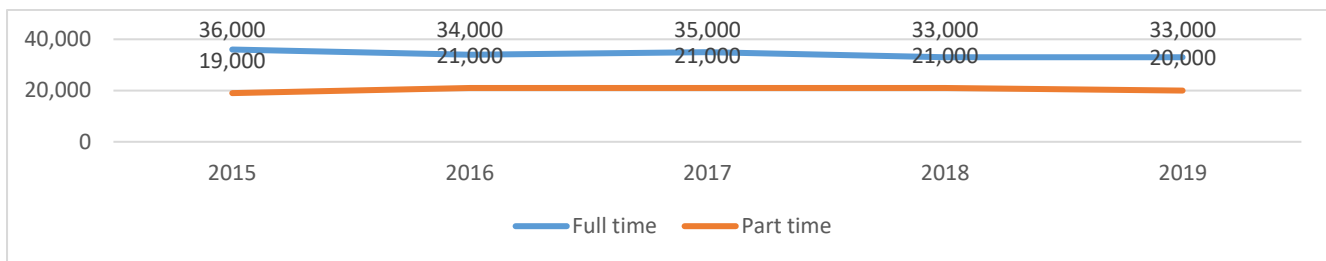


Figure 41

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 41 shows the number of full time jobs available in Lincoln remains relatively static in 2019 whereas part time jobs has decreased slightly since 2018 to 20,000 in 2019.

GROSS VALUE ADDED IN LINCOLN ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES (2008-2018 PRICES IN £MILLIONS)



Figure 42

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 42 shows Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of productivity and is a calculation of the value of all goods and services produced within an area. Figure 15 shows that Gross Value Added across all industries in Lincoln has continued to increase at a steady rate with the latest figure for 2018 at £2,796 (£Millions).

GROSS VALUE ADDED ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES AS OF 2018 PRICES IN £MILLIONS (LINCOLN VERSUS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

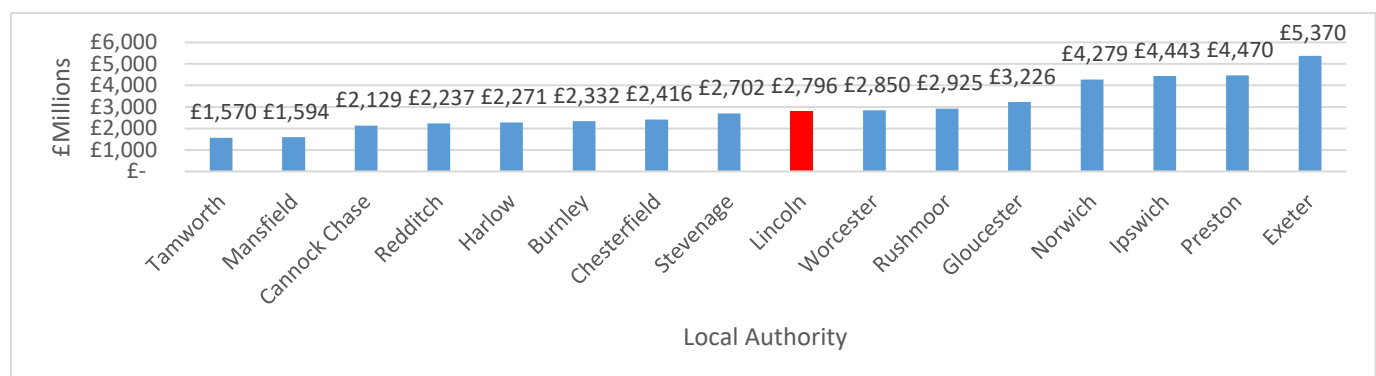


Figure 43

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 43 shows that compared to its nearest neighbours, in 2018 Lincoln was the 8th highest for Gross Value Added across all industries at £2,796 (£Millions) compared to Tamworth, which was the lowest at £1,570 (£Millions).

WELFARE

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter are reflecting data up to 2021, and thus have started to include data from the pandemic period; however, the poverty related data is earlier only reflecting 2019/20.

The data shows significant uplift of benefit claims in 2020, and although these are dropping in 2021 as people are able to resume work, they are still higher than previously – which seems to contradict the evidence in the Economy chapter relating to wages. However, it is important to note that this is due to the difference in timeframes between the two evidence bases.

Lincoln has seen:

- An increase of people living in fuel poverty in 2019, rising to 15.4% from 11.0% in 2018
- The percentage of children living in (relative) low income families has risen by 1% to 21% in 2019/20, although the gap between Lincoln and the England rate remains at 2%
- The number of claimants of Universal Credit (both male and female) over the year August 19 to August 21 has increased significantly. This is likely to include the effects of Covid-19
- The number of council tax support claimants has increased to 8,982, a significant rise since April 2020 when the figure stood at 8524.

IMD 2019 Summary

It's important to note that the IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) figures are not a performance measure and are instead a collection of comparator figures against other local authorities across the country. The MHCLG (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government) LA (local authority) rank for IMD 2019 shows Lincoln as 68th most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317.

The three domains that Lincoln has scored higher in the rankings (less deprived) are in crime, housing and living environment. These three areas have the least weighting on the overall IMD score. Health remains Lincoln's most deprived domain.

The same 10 LSOAs (Lower super output area) remain in the top 10% of most deprived areas in England as in 2015. One Birchwood LSOA (007C) has dropped out of the top 1% into the top 5%. In addition, one Park LSOA (006B) has dropped from the top 5% to the top 10%. The Moorland LSOA that remains in the top 1% has reduced from 207th most deprived area to the 309th most deprived. Seven of the ten LSOA's have improved their positions compared to England, three have declined – these are:

- Glebe 002C
- Castle 001A
- Minster 001D

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN FUEL POVERTY IN LINCOLN 2011-2019

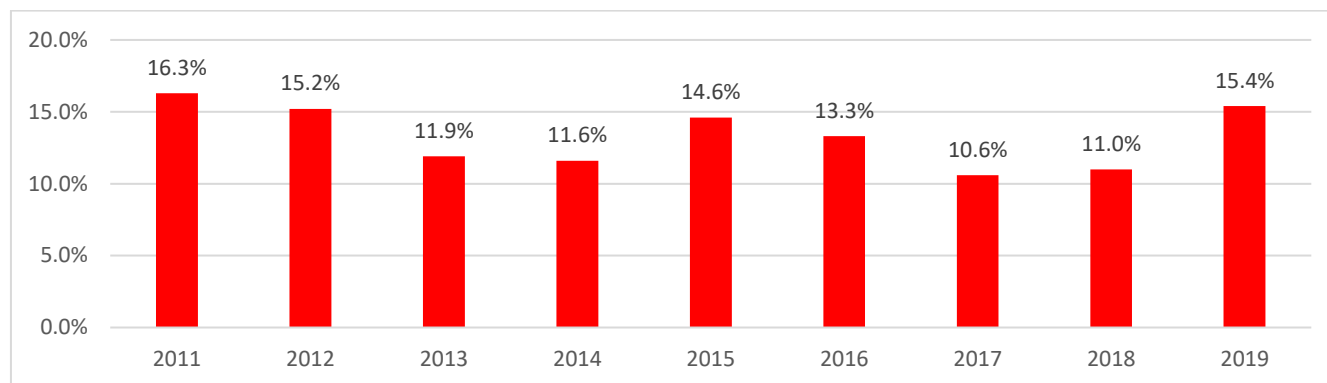


Figure 44

Source – GOV.UK

Figure 44 shows there has been a significant increase of 4.4% in the percentage of people in fuel poverty in Lincoln in 2019, rising to 15.4% from 11% in 2018.

NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT CLAIMS IN LINCOLN MAY 2012- MAY 2021

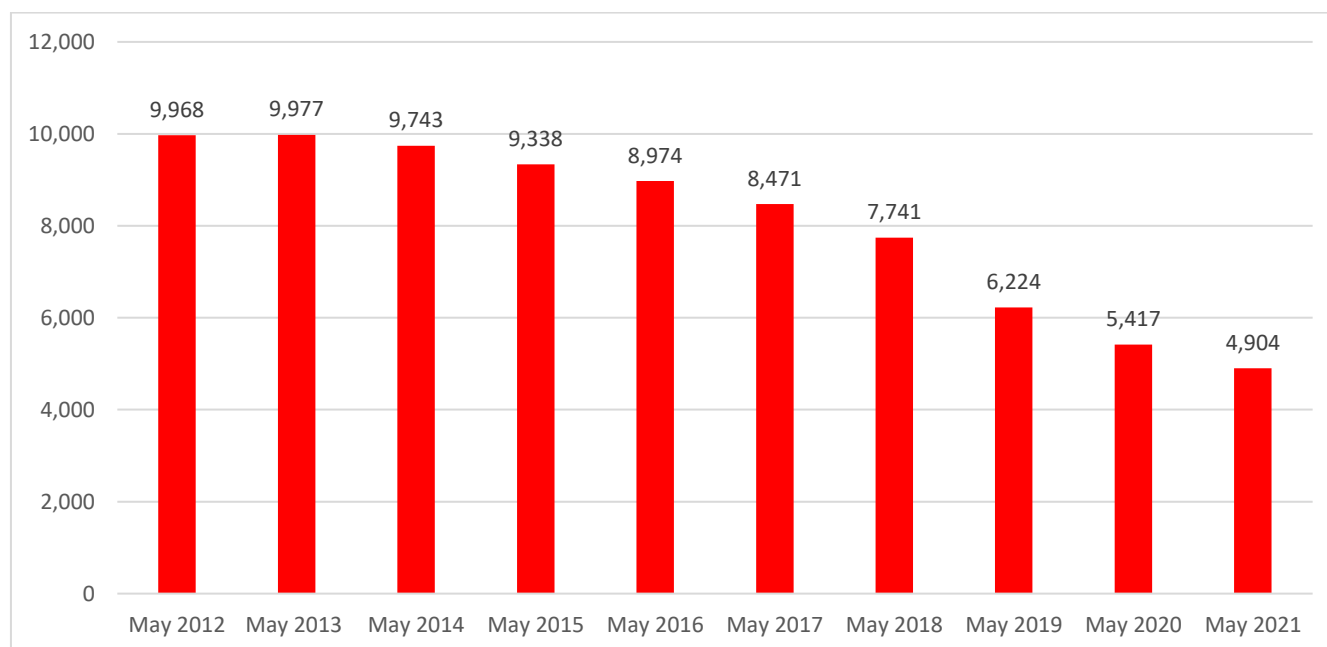


Figure 45

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 45 shows a steady decrease can be seen in the number of housing benefit claims in Lincoln between May 2013 and May 2021. This decrease is largely due to the fact that Universal Credit continues to migrate claimants from Housing Benefits to Universal Credit.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

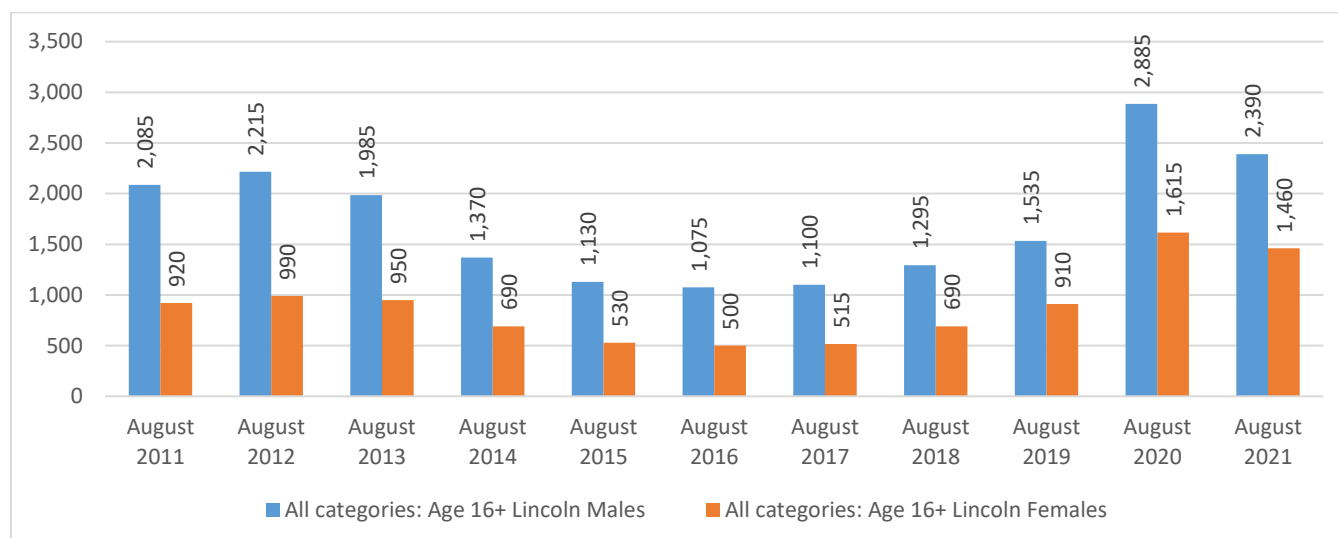


Figure 46

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 46 shows the number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit has decreased from 2,885 in August 2020 to 2,390 in August 2021. This shows a decrease of 495 claimants. The number of females in the same category has also decreased from 1,615 in August 2020 to 1,460 in August 2021, representing a decrease of 155 claimants. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19, which may account for the steep increase in the total claims.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2021 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

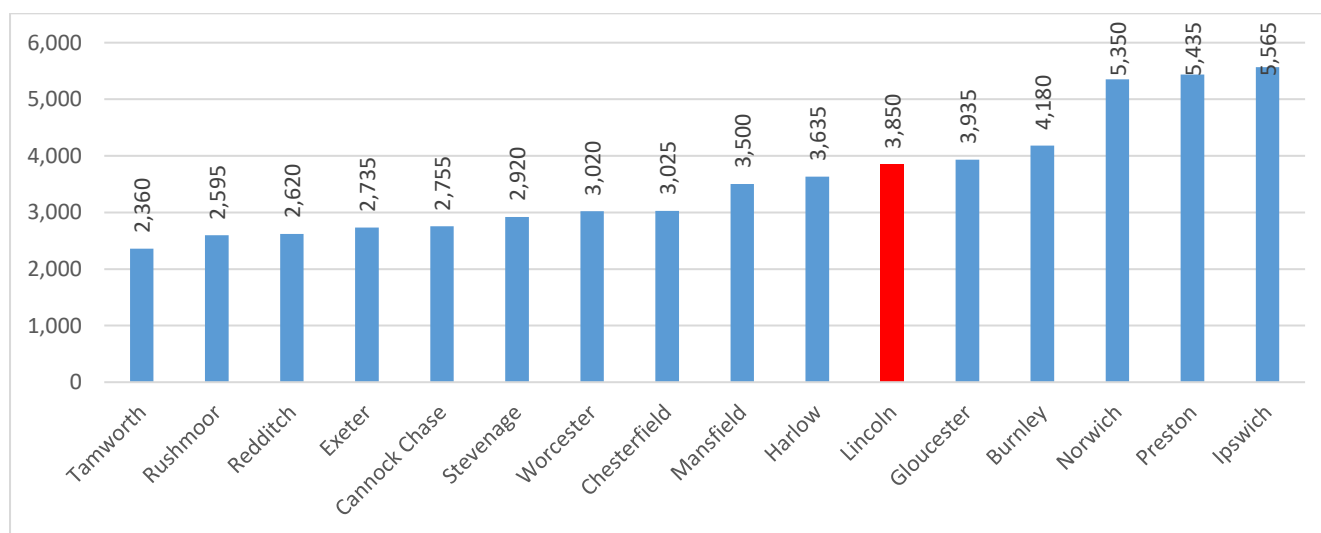


Figure 47

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 47 shows Lincoln has the 6th highest figure of Universal Credit claimants when compared to its nearest neighbours, with a total figure of 3,850 claimants in August 2021. In comparison Tamworth had the least number of claimants at 2,360. However, these numerical data need to be considered alongside the population stats for each town which do differ.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16-17 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

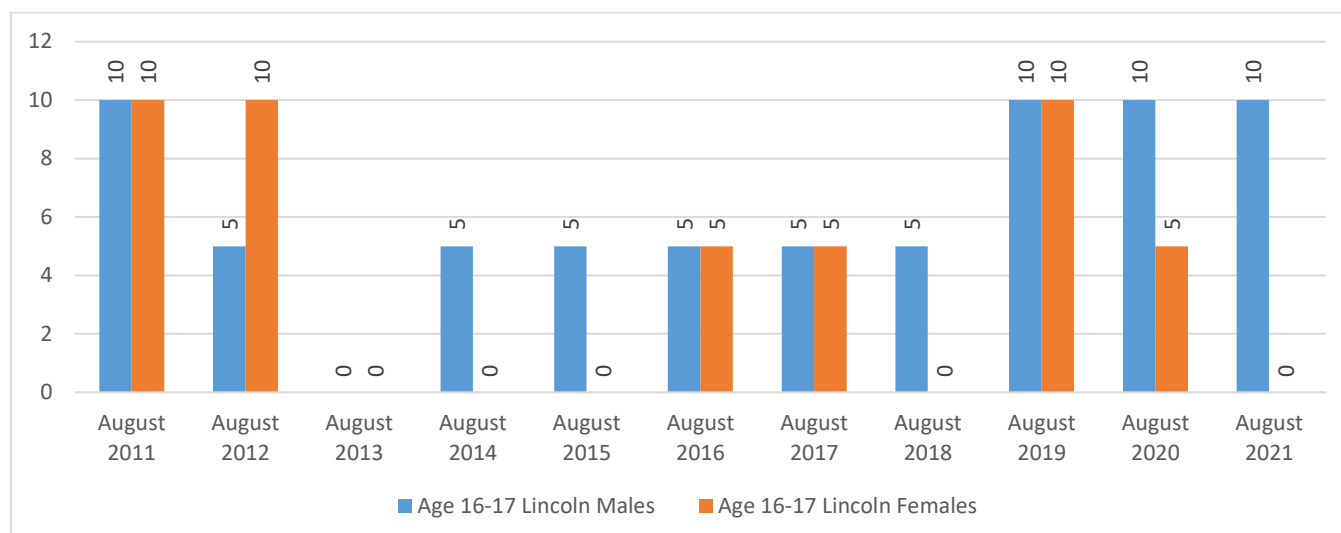


Figure 48

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 48 shows between August 2020 and August 2021 the number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming Universal Credit remained the same for males at 10 claimants and decreased by five claimants for females. Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently, the counts for this age group are typically very low. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18-24 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 - AUGUST 2021

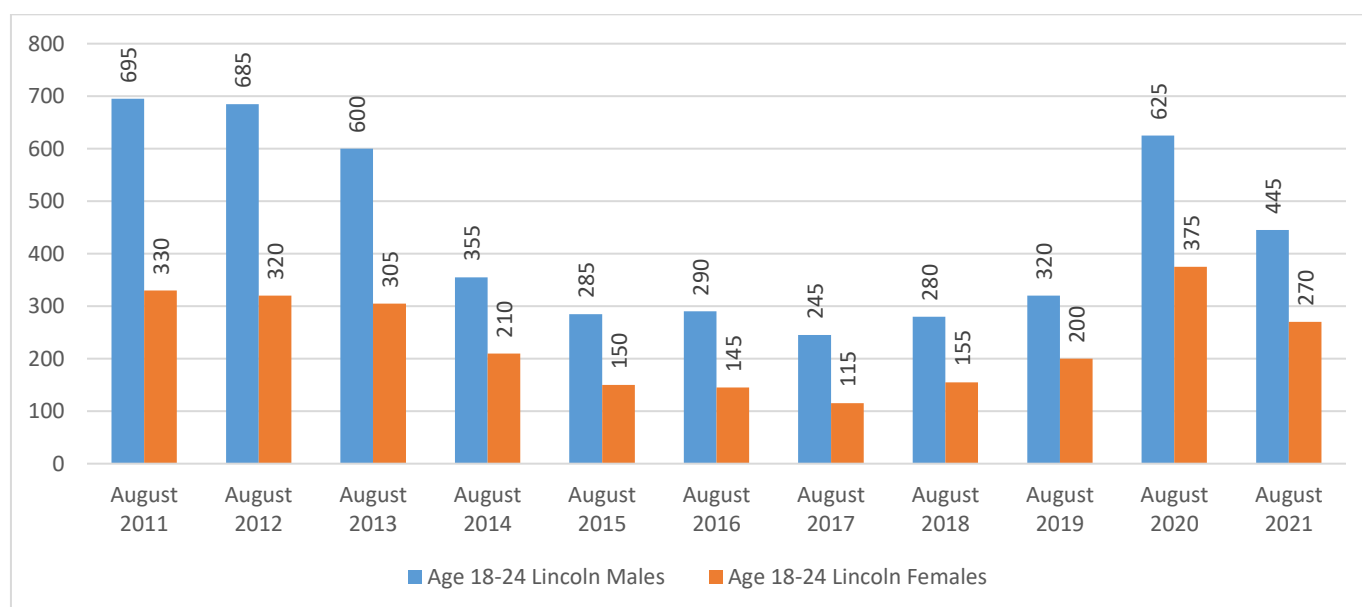


Figure 49

Source - NOMIS 2021

Figure 49 shows the total number of people aged 18 – 24 claiming Universal Credit in August 2021 was 715. This was a decrease of 285 when compared to the August 2020 figure, which totalled 1,000 claimants. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 25-49 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

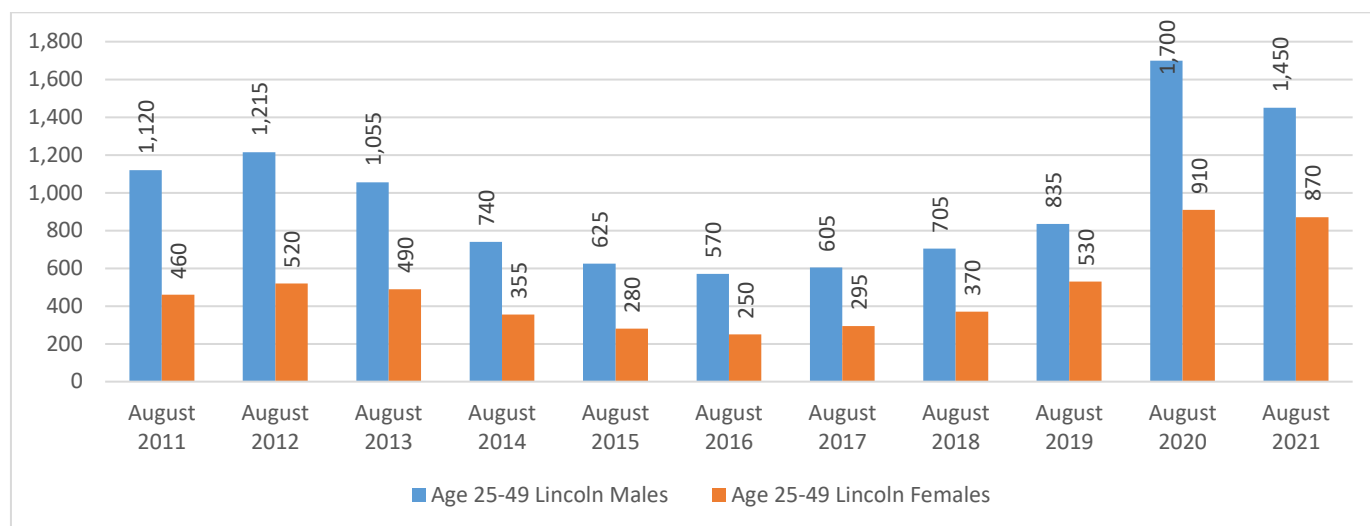


Figure 50

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 50 shows the total number of people aged 25 – 49 claiming Universal Credit in August 2021 (2,320), compared to August 2020 (2,610). As with the lower age group above, the total number of claimants decreased in August 2021. For this age group, this was a decrease of 290 claimants. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

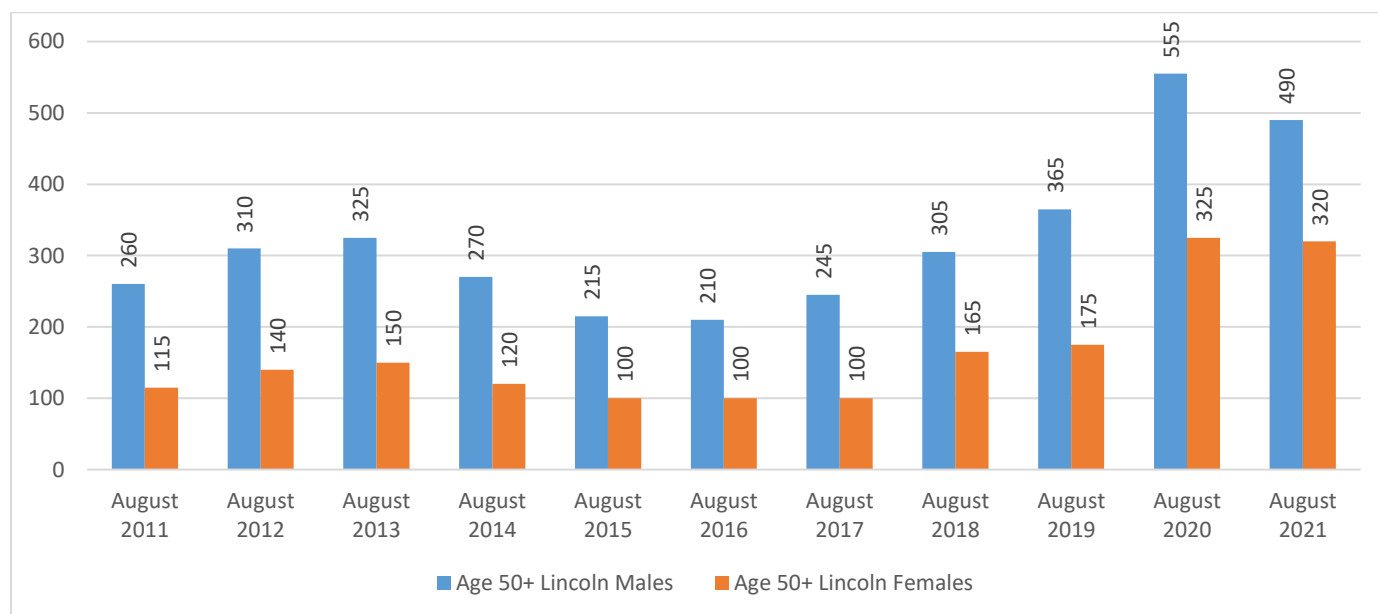


Figure 51

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 51 shows the total number of people aged 50+ claiming Universal Credit in August 2021 was 810, compared to 880 in August 2020. This was a decrease of 70 claimants and follows the same trend as the lower age groups. The August 2020 includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT CLAIMANTS APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2021

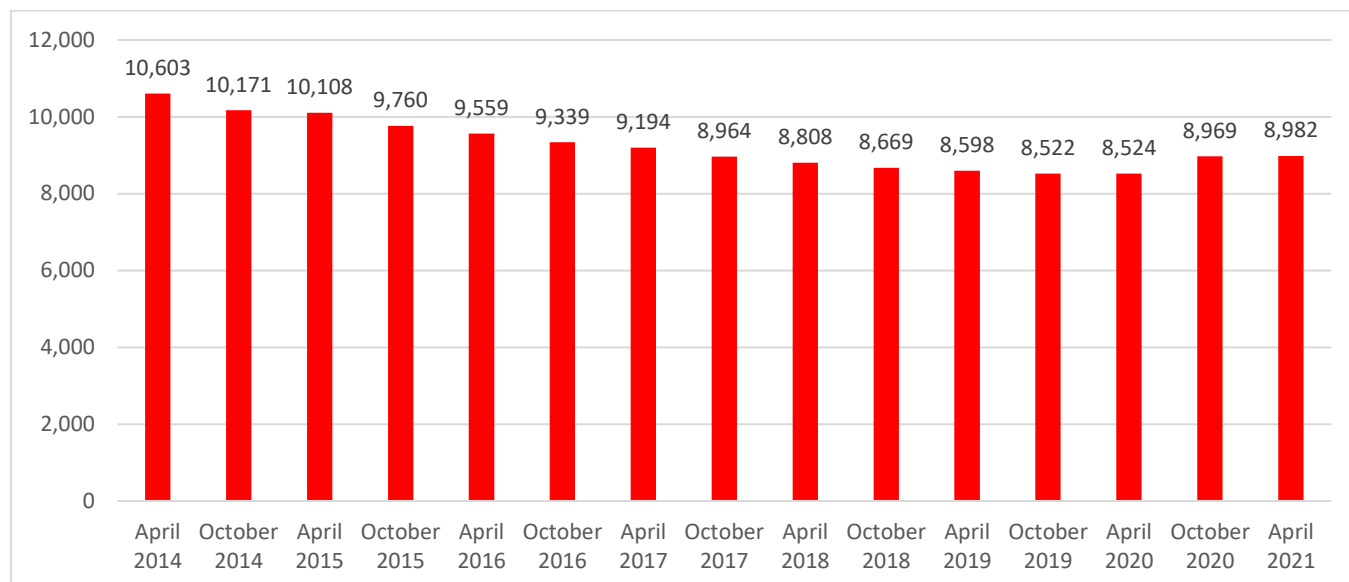


Figure 52

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 52 shows the number of Council Tax support claimants had a decreasing trend between April 2014 and April 2020. However, the latest two data periods (those post the first Covid lockdown) have seen an increase in council tax support claimants, with the most recent April 2021 statistic showing there were 8,982 claimants in the city.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED UNDER 16 LIVING IN RELATIVE LOW INCOME FAMILIES 2019/20 (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND)

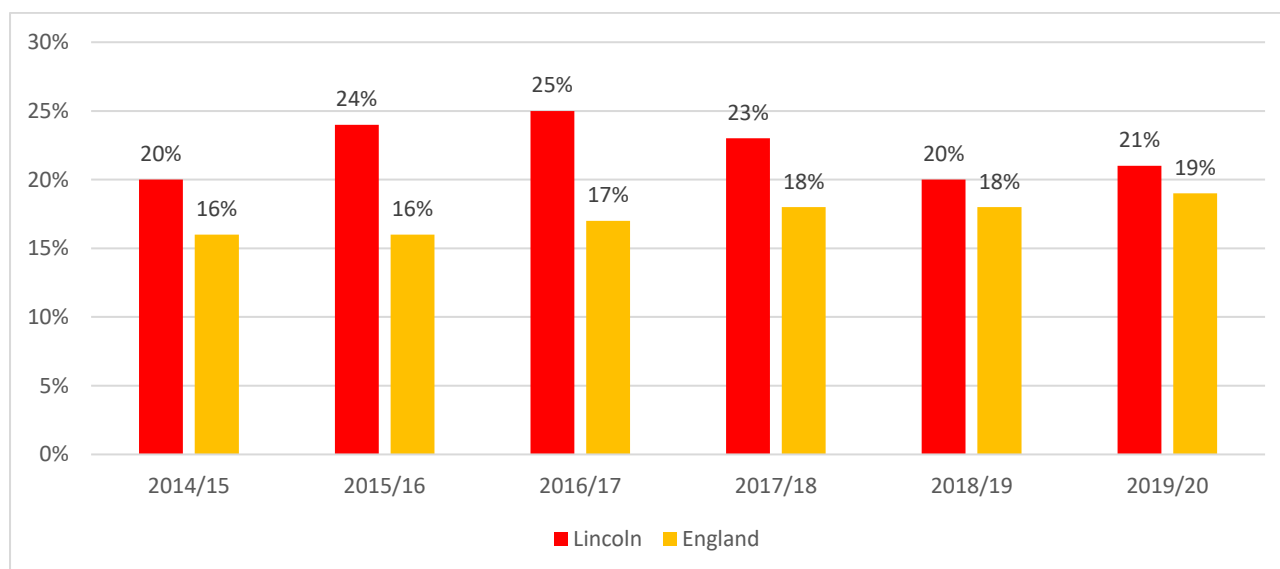


Figure 53

Source – GOV.UK

Figure 53 shows the percentage of children aged under 16 living in relative low income families has been consistently higher in Lincoln since 2014/15 than the England average. When compared to previous years, the latest 2019/20 figure for Lincoln shows an increase of 1% (21%) when compared to the 2018/19 figure (20%), but the gap of 2% remains the same.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

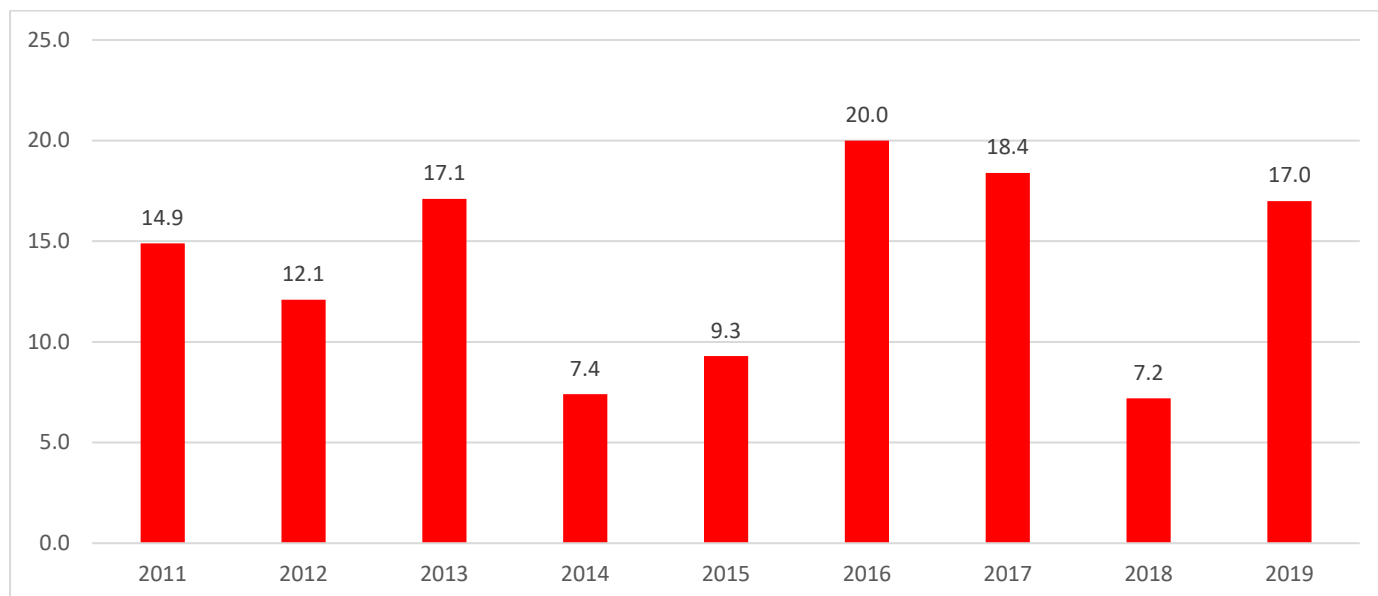


Figure 54

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 54 shows the percentage of workless households in Lincoln significantly increased from 7.2% in 2018 to 17.0% in 2019. However, this latest figure is in line with previous years e.g. 2013, 2016, and 2017 and there are some significant variations noted across the years.

OVERALL DEPRIVATION SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

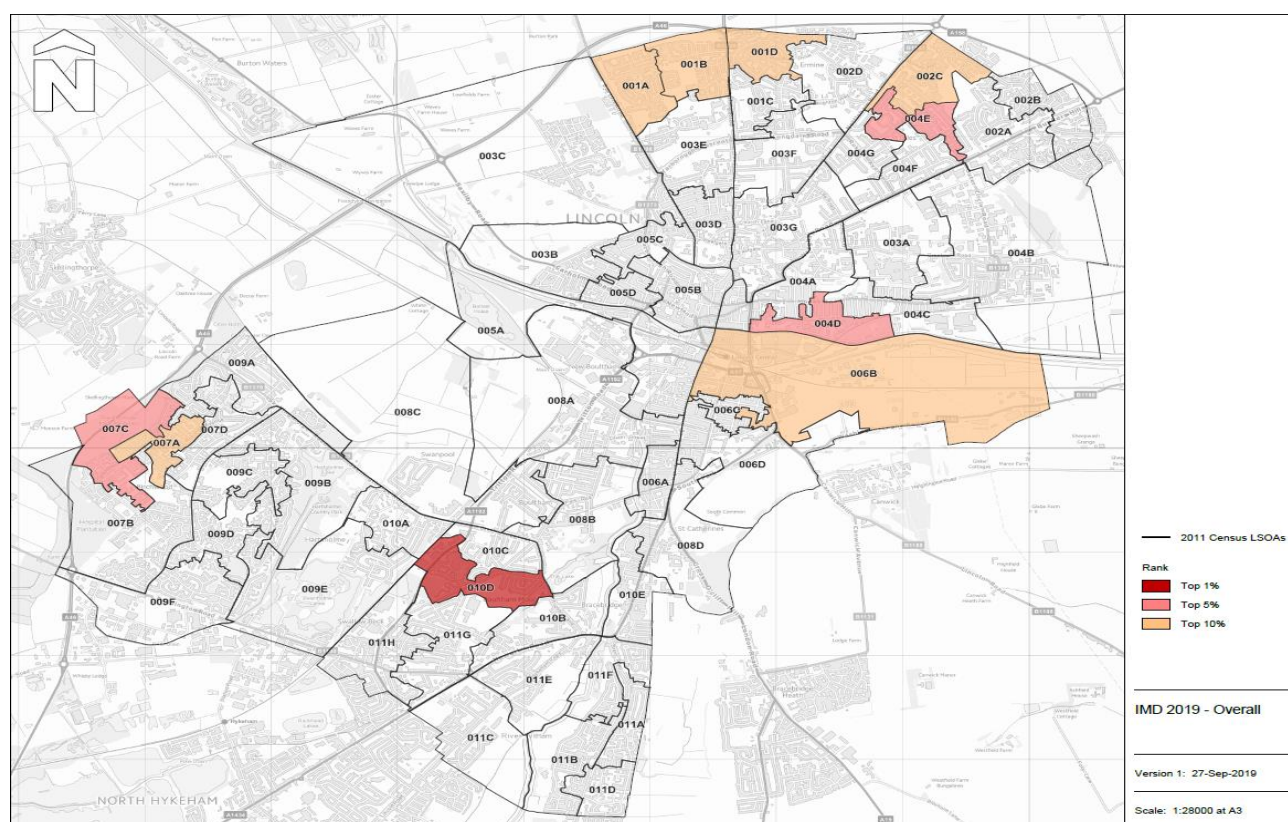


Figure 55

Source – GOV.UK

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

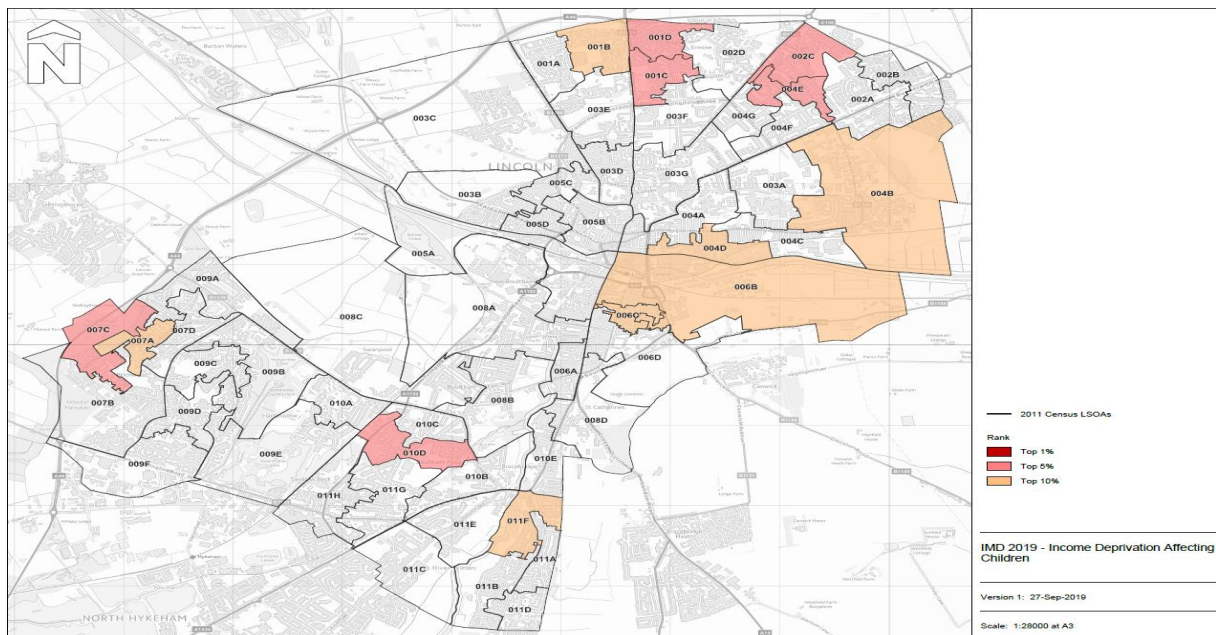


Figure 56

Source – [GOV.UK](https://gov.uk)

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

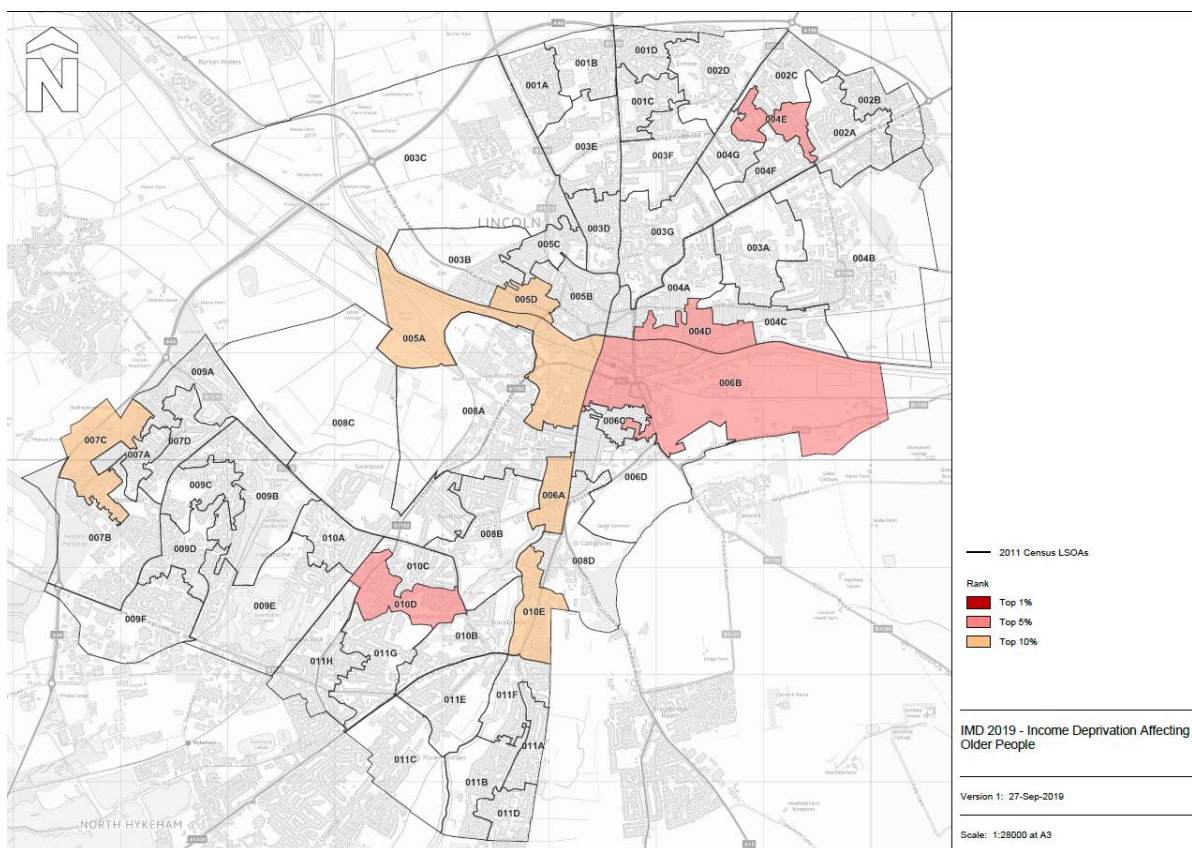


Figure 57

Source – [GOV.UK](https://gov.uk)

IMD 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY RANKING FOR ALL DOMAINS (OUT OF 317 - HIGH IS GOOD)

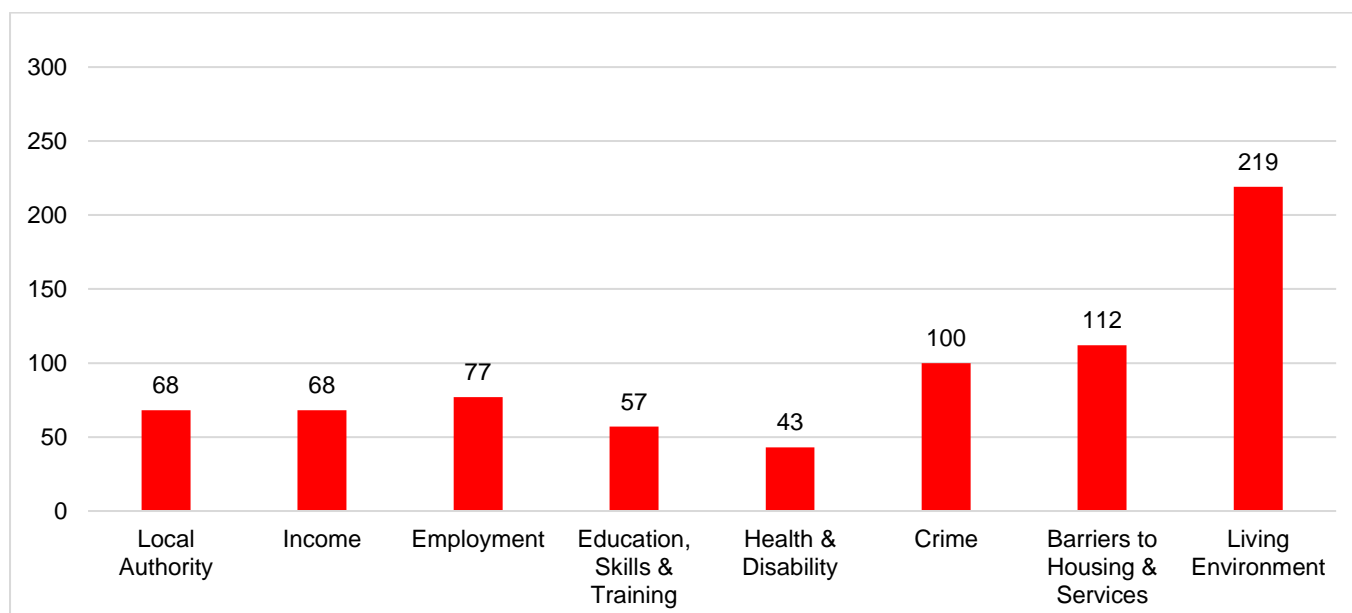


Figure 58

Source – GOV.UK

Figure 58 shows the 2019 IMD Score for Lincoln for each of the eight domains. Overall, in the 2019 IMD, Lincoln was ranked the 68th most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317.

DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CASES IN PAYMENT FEB 2021 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

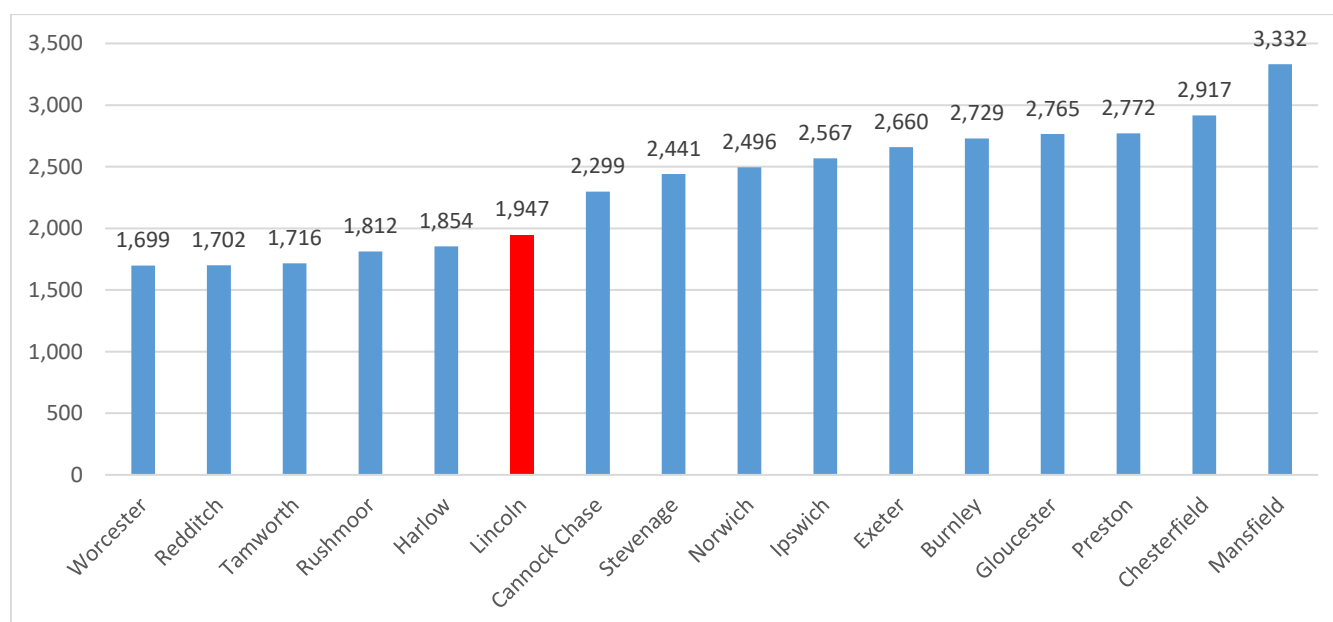


Figure 59

Source – DWP 2021

Figure 59 shows There were 1,947 people receiving Disability Living Allowance in Lincoln as of February 2021. This ranks Lincoln as having the 6th lowest number of cases when compared to our nearest neighbours.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE PAYMENT CASELOAD JULY 2021 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

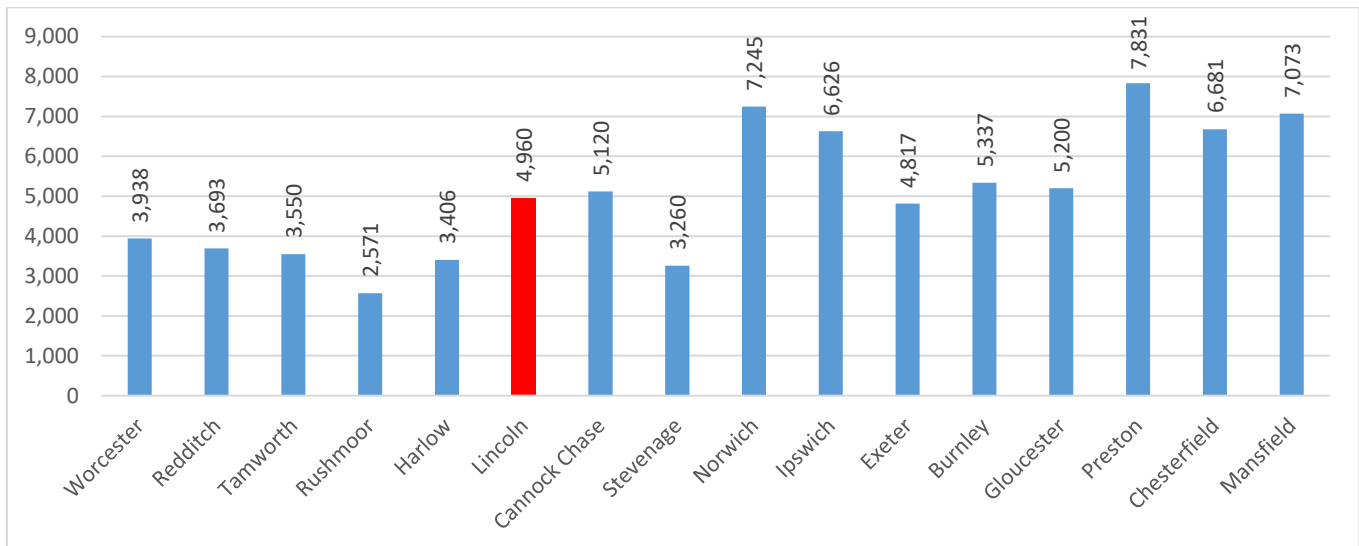


Figure 60

Source – DWP 2021

Figure 60 shows there were 4,960 people receiving Personal Independence Payment in Lincoln as of July 2021. When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln ranks as having the 6th lowest number of cases compared to our nearest neighbours.

CRIME

Lincoln has seen:

- The total reported crime offences decreased in 2020/2021 to 11,834 (-19.98%) and whilst this may have been expected (due to covid-19 effects) this is a bigger decrease than the -14.32% experienced across England and Wales
- However, Lincoln still had the third highest crime rate in the year ending March 2021 at 119.47 recorded crimes per 1,000 people compared to the 'Police Most Similar Group'
- When comparing Lincoln to our "Police Most Similar Group" in the year ending March 21 Lincoln's crime levels featured in the 'top/worst' half of the table eight times, only featuring in the 'lower' half of the table three times.
- In 2020-21, Anti-Social behaviour crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward, Carholme Ward and Abbey Ward all seeing improvements.

Note - The crime chapter uses a different comparison group, called the Police "Most Similar Groups". This is a separate list of local authorities, identified with a different list of criteria to that of the CIPFA nearest neighbours' group.

TOTAL RECORDED CRIME PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

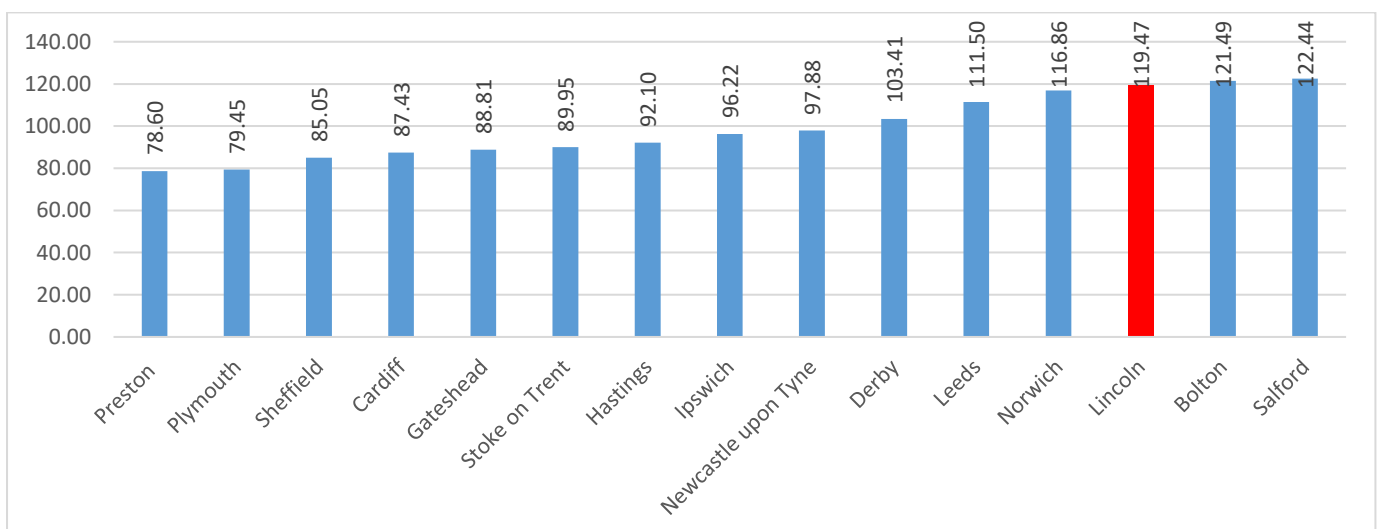


Figure 61

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 61 shows in the year ending March 2021, the crime rate in Lincoln was 3rd highest compared to the average crime rate across similar policing areas, with a figure of 119.47 crimes per 1,000 people.

TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN 2015-2021 (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND AND WALES)

Area	Total number of crimes	Numerical change	Percentage change
Lincoln 2015/2016	8,893		
Lincoln 2016/2017	9,005	+112	+1.26%
Lincoln 2017/2018	10,006	+1,001	+11.12%
Lincoln 2018/2019	12,123	+2,117	+21.16%
Lincoln 2019/2020	14,789	+2,666	+21.99%

Lincoln 2020/2021	11,834	-2,955	-19.98%
England and Wales 2015/2016	3,853,418		
England and Wales 2016/2017	4,274,819	+ 421,401	+10.94%
England and Wales 2017/2018	4,832,376	+557,557	+13.04%
England and Wales 2018/2019	5,205,944	+373,568	+7.73%
England and Wales 2019/2020	5,015,199	-190,745	-3.66%
England and Wales 2020/2021	4,297,181	-718,018	-14.32%

Figure 62

Source – Gov.uk 2021

Figure 62 shows the total reported crime offences in Lincoln increased to 14,789 in 2019/2020, which was the highest number recorded for the city in recent years. However, the total number of crimes reported decreased by nearly 20% in 2020/2021 which is likely to be as a result of the covid-19 pandemic and the lockdowns put in place restricting the movement of people around the city. A similar pattern has also been seen across England and Wales.

TOTAL RECORDED CRIME PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OTHER AREAS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE FORCE AREA) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

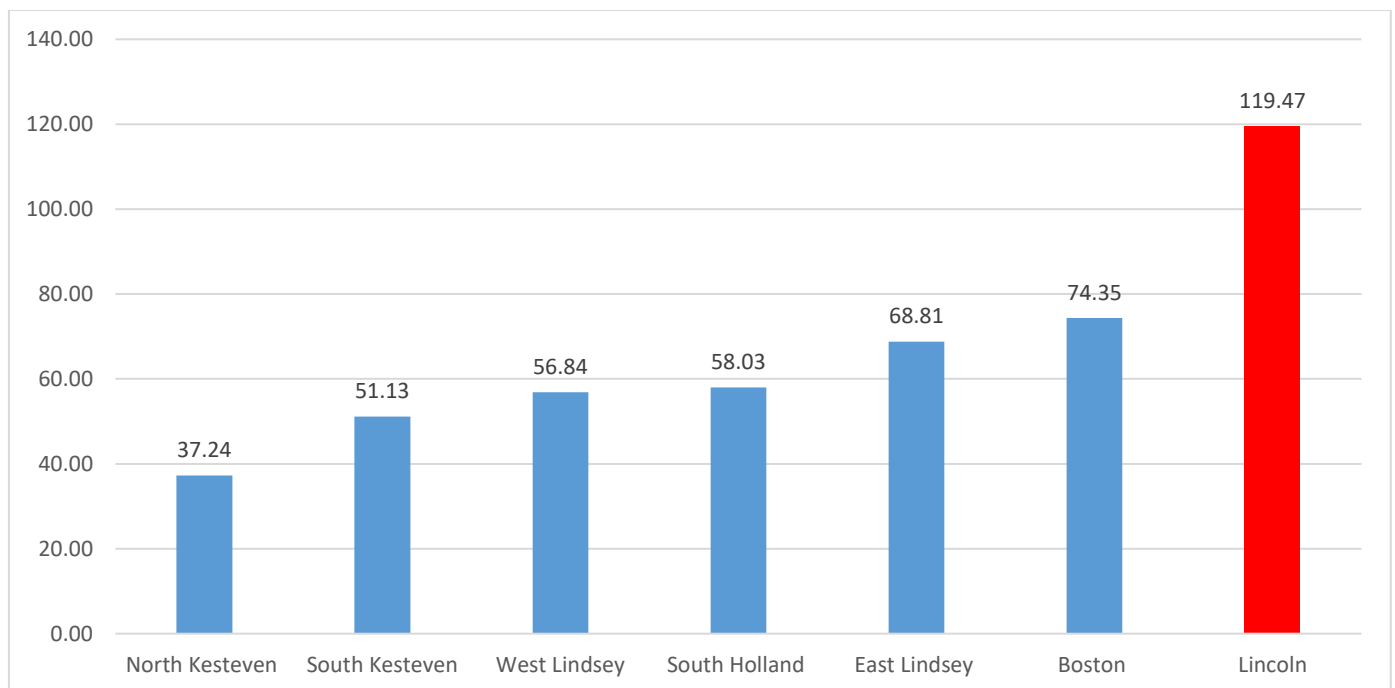


Figure 63

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 63 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the highest crime rate per 1,000 at 119.47 compared to all other Lincolnshire Force Areas, with North Kesteven the lowest at 37.24 per 1,000. This is similar to the figures reported in 2020 in Lincoln compared to other areas in the Lincolnshire force area.

**BURGLARY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP)
AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021**

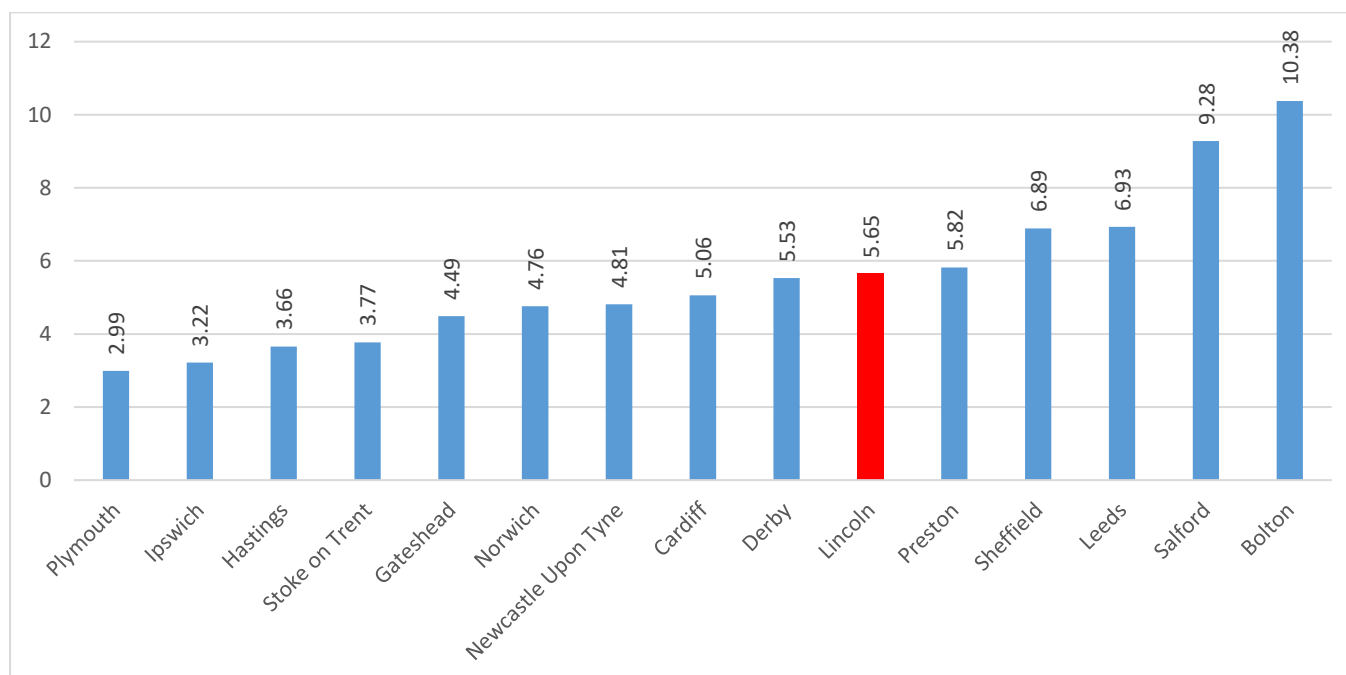


Figure 64

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 64 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 6th highest burglary rate per 1,000 people at 5.65 compared to Bolton which had the highest at 10.38 per 1,000 people.

**CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND ARSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE
MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021**

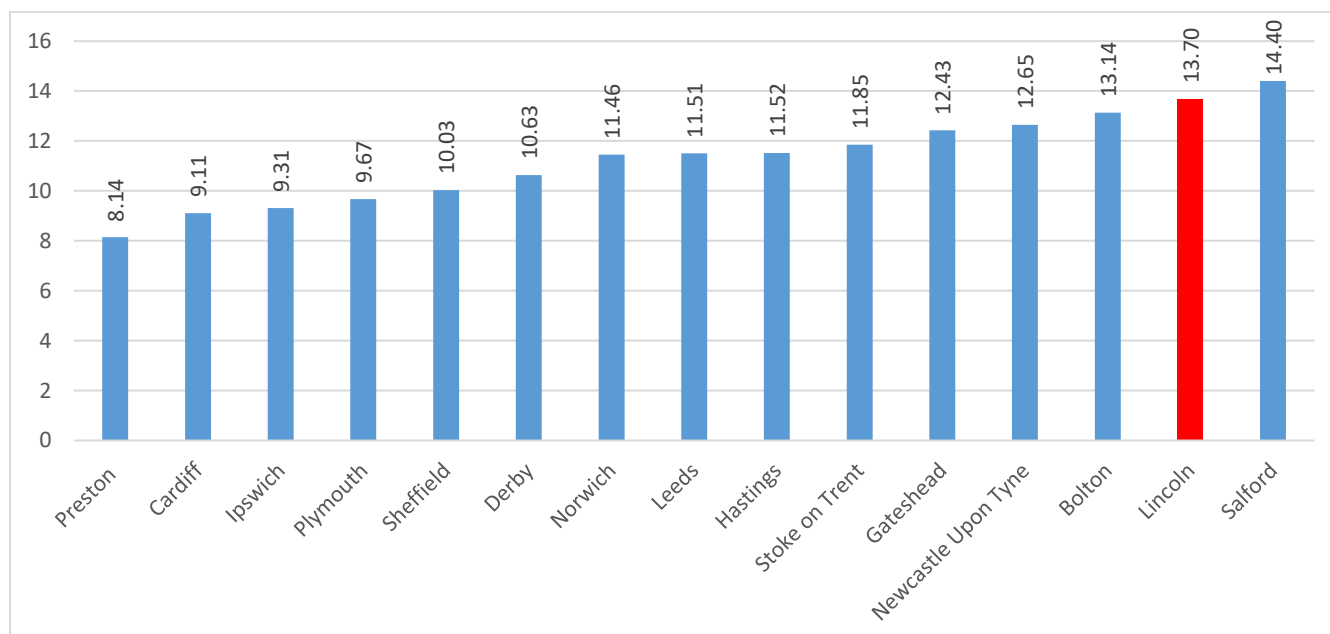


Figure 65

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 65 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd highest criminal damage and arson rate per 1,000 people at 13.70 with only Salford higher at 14.40 per 1,000 people.

DRUG OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

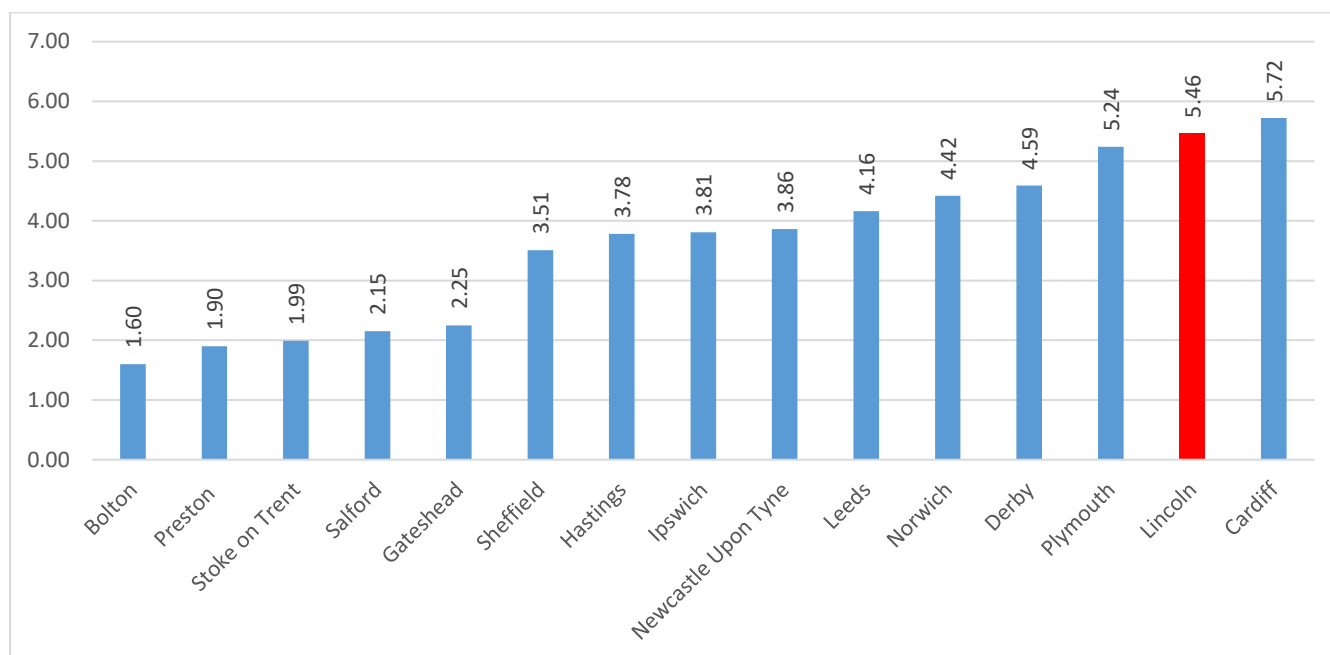


Figure 66

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 66 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd highest drug offences rate per 1,000 people at 5.46 compared to Bolton which had the lowest figure at 1.60 per 1,000 people.

POSSESSION OF WEAPONS RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROU) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

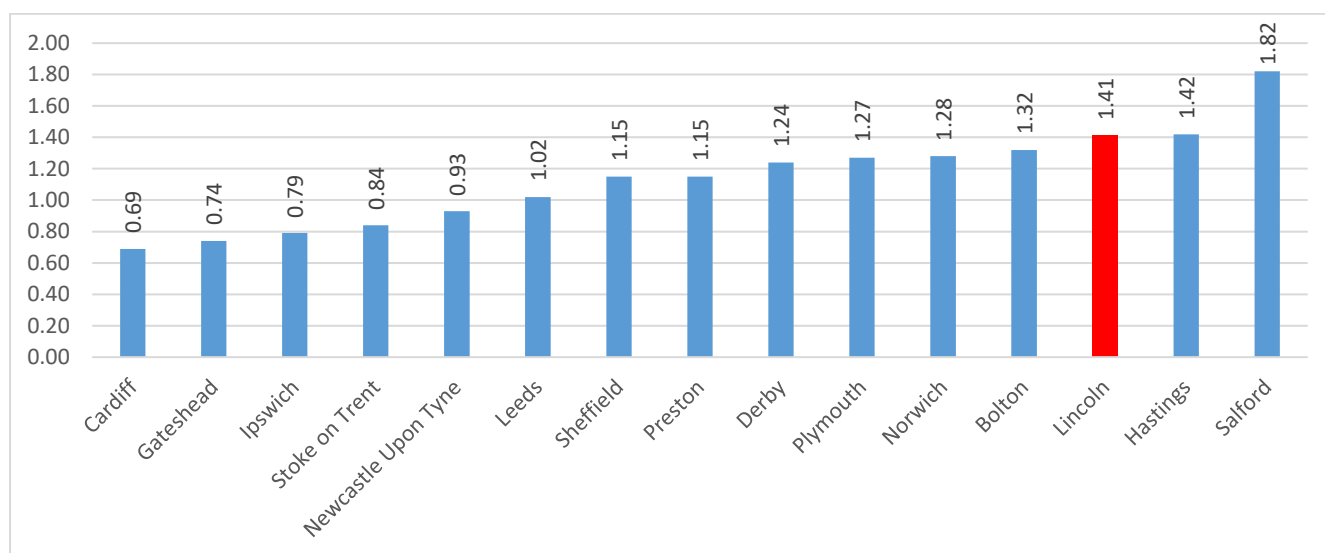


Figure 67

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 67 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 3rd highest possession of weapons rate per 1,000 people at 1.41 compared to Cardiff which had the lowest figure at 0.69 per 1,000 people.

PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

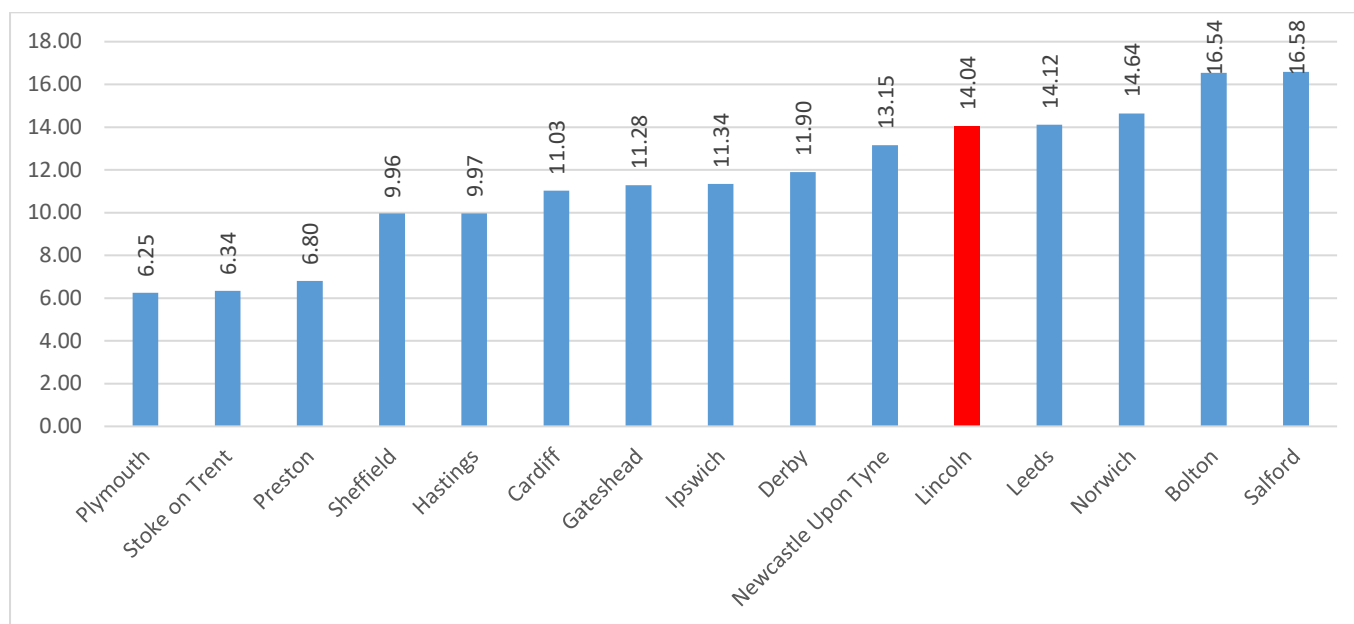


Figure 68

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 68 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 5th highest public order offences rate per 1,000 people at 14.04, with Salford having the highest rate at 16.58 per 1,000 people and Plymouth the lowest rate at 6.25 per 1,000 people.

ROBBERY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

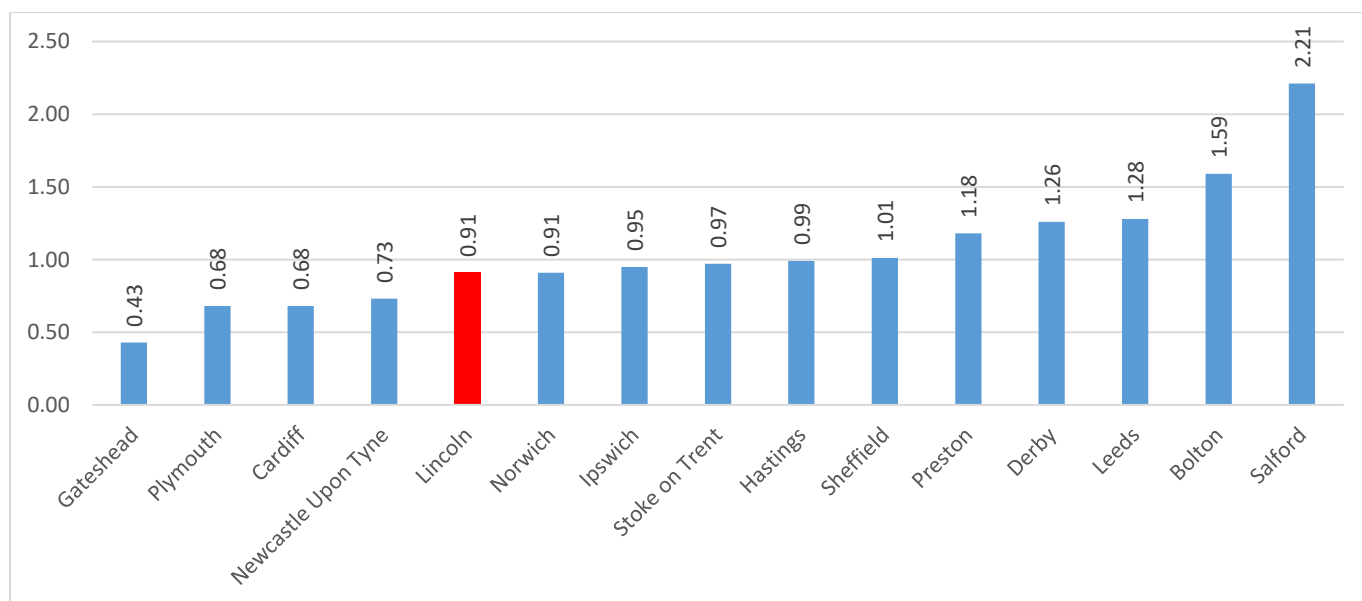


Figure 69

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 69 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 5th lowest robbery rate per 1,000 people at 0.91 with Salford having the highest rate at 2.21 per 1,000 people.

SHOPLIFTING RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

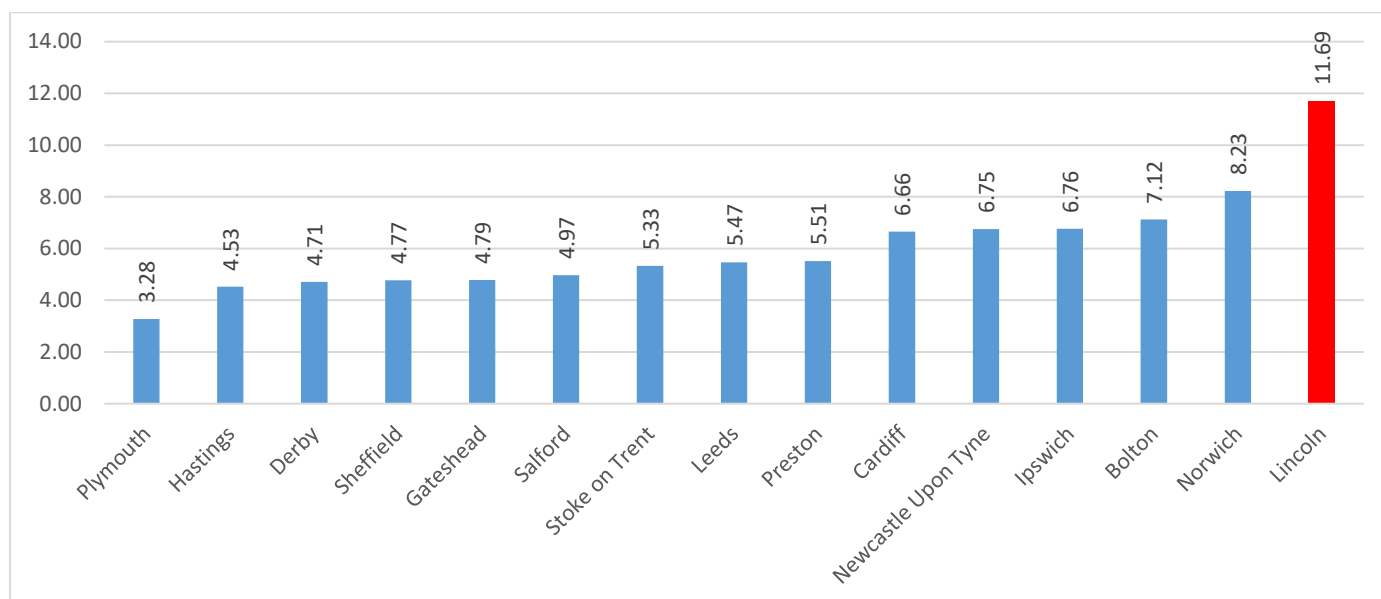


Figure 70

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 70 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the highest shoplifting rate per 1,000 people at 11.69 compared to Plymouth who had the lowest figure at 3.28 per 1,000 people.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

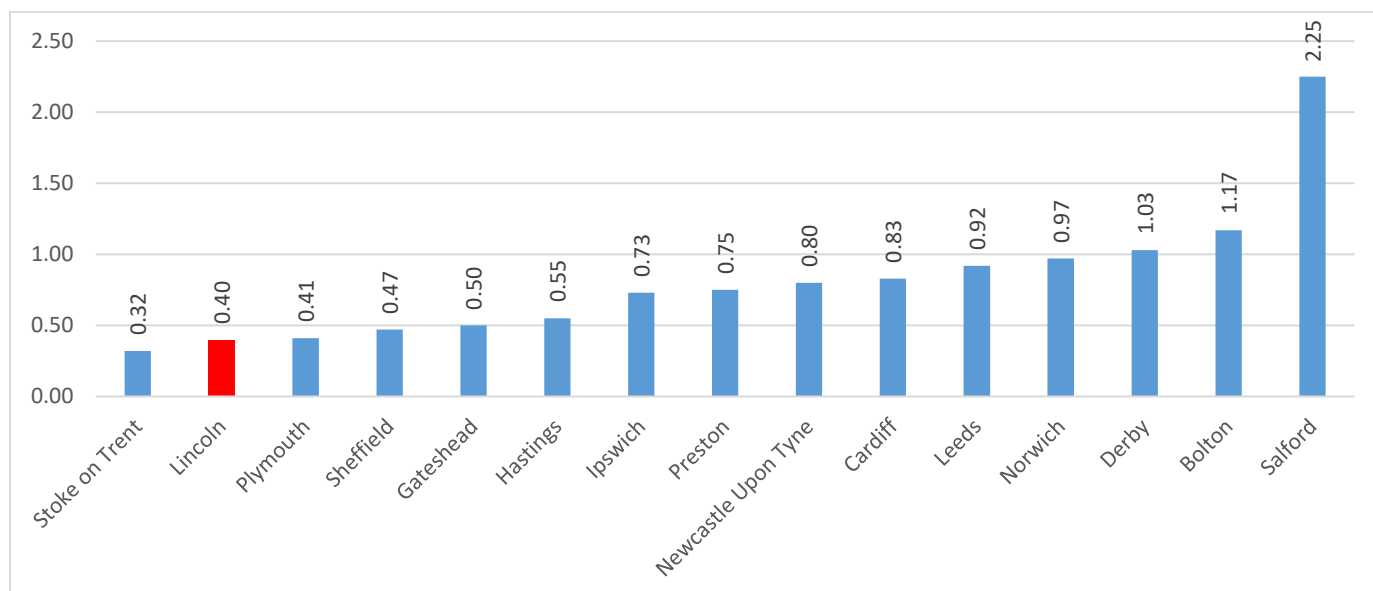


Figure 71

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 71 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd lowest theft from the person rate at 0.40 per 1,000 people with only Stoke on Trent having a lower rate at 0.32 per 1,000 people.

VEHICLE RELATED CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

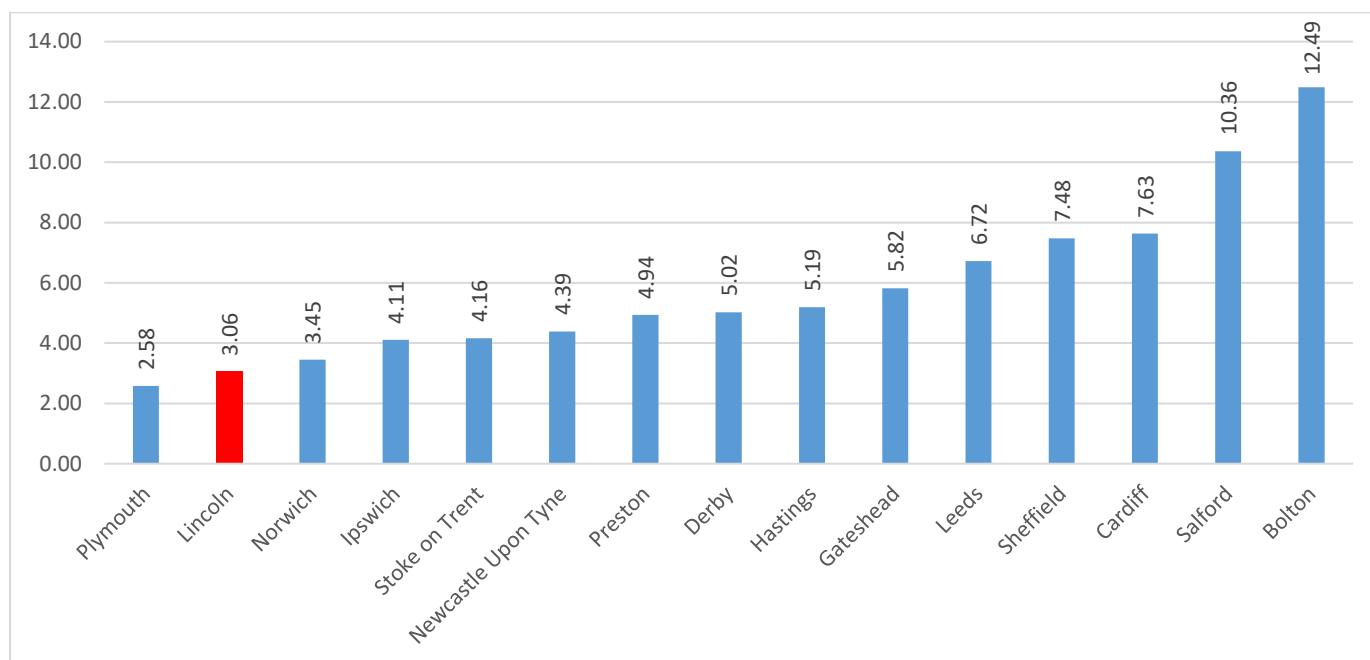


Figure 72

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 72 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd lowest vehicle related crime rate at 3.06 per 1,000 people with only Plymouth having a lower rate at 2.58 per 1,000 people.

VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

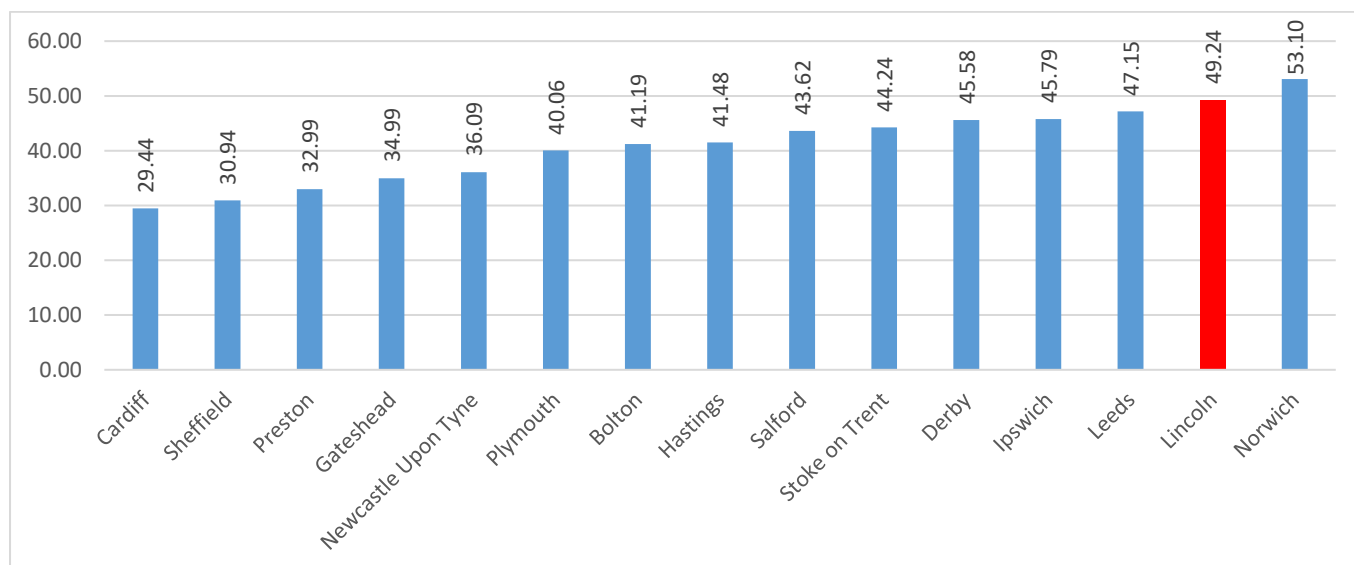


Figure 73

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 73 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd highest violent and sexual offences rate at 49.24 per 1,000 people compared to Cardiff which had the lowest rate at 29.44 per 1,000 people.

OTHER CRIMES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

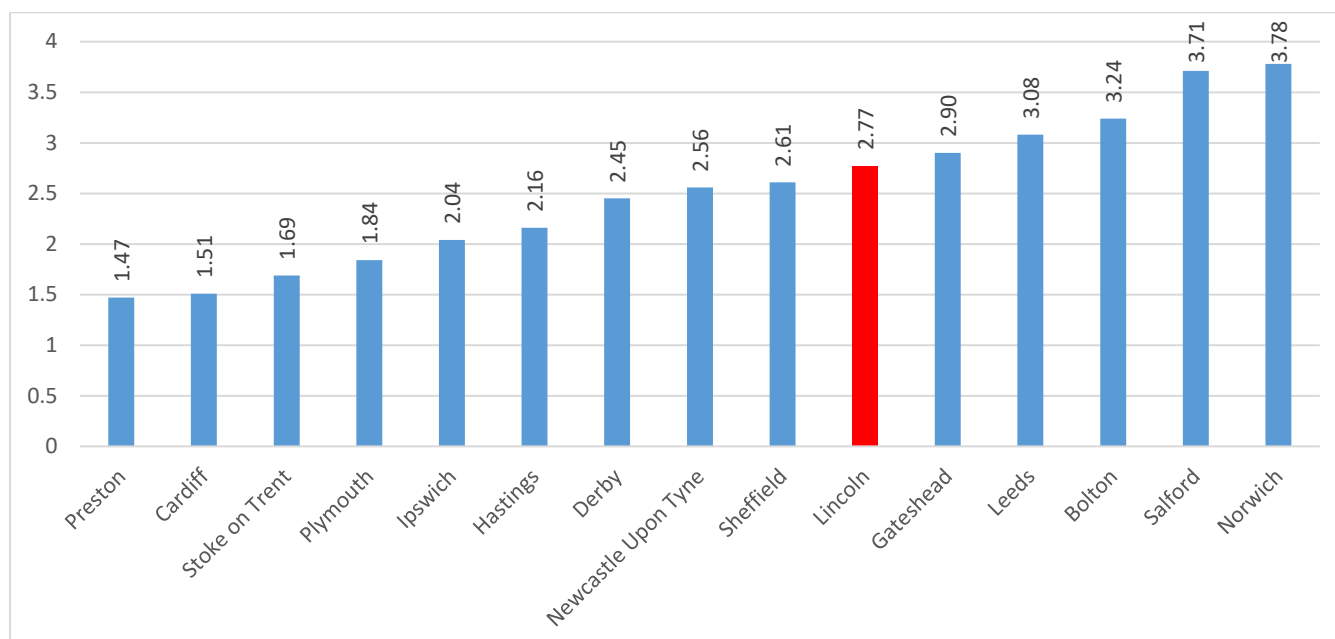


Figure 74

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 74 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 6th highest other crimes rate at 2.77 per 1,000 people compared to Norwich who had the highest rate at 3.78 per 1,000 people.

NUMBER OF REPORTED ASB COMPLAINTS IN LINCOLN PER WARD 2018/19-2020/21

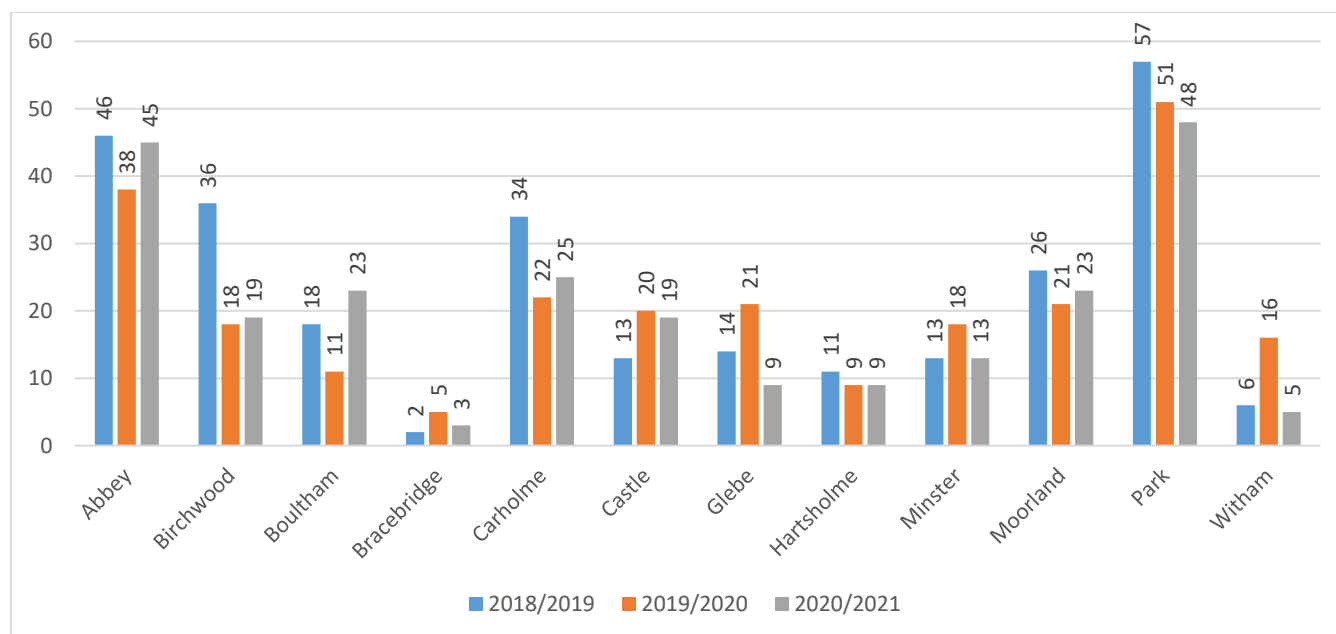


Figure 75

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 75 shows Park Ward continued to have the highest number of reported ASB complaints per ward with a figure of 48 in 2020/2021, whilst Bracebridge ward remained the lowest at 3 reported ASB complaints in 2020/2021.

NUMBER OF REPORTED FLY TIPPING COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2018/19-2020/21

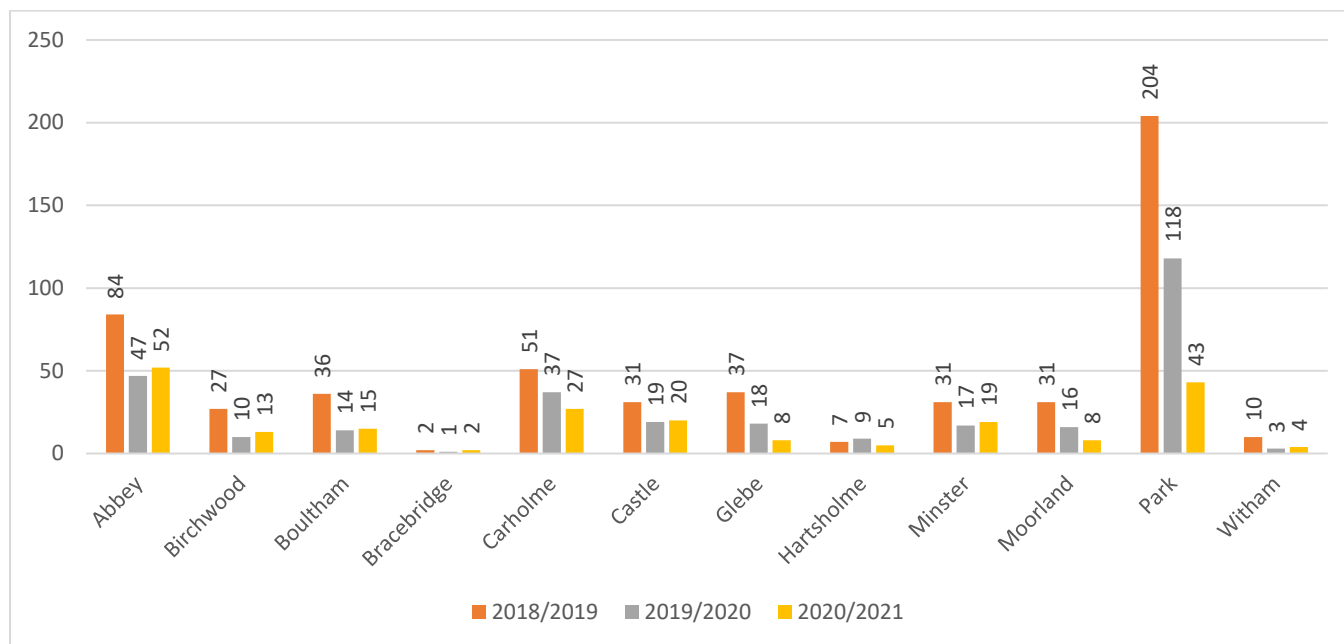


Figure 76

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 76 shows Abbey Ward reported the highest figure for fly tipping complaints in 2020/2021 with a figure of 52, closely followed by Park Ward at 43. All remaining wards reported fairly low figures for 2020/2021.

NUMBER OF REPORTED NOISE COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2018/19-2020/21

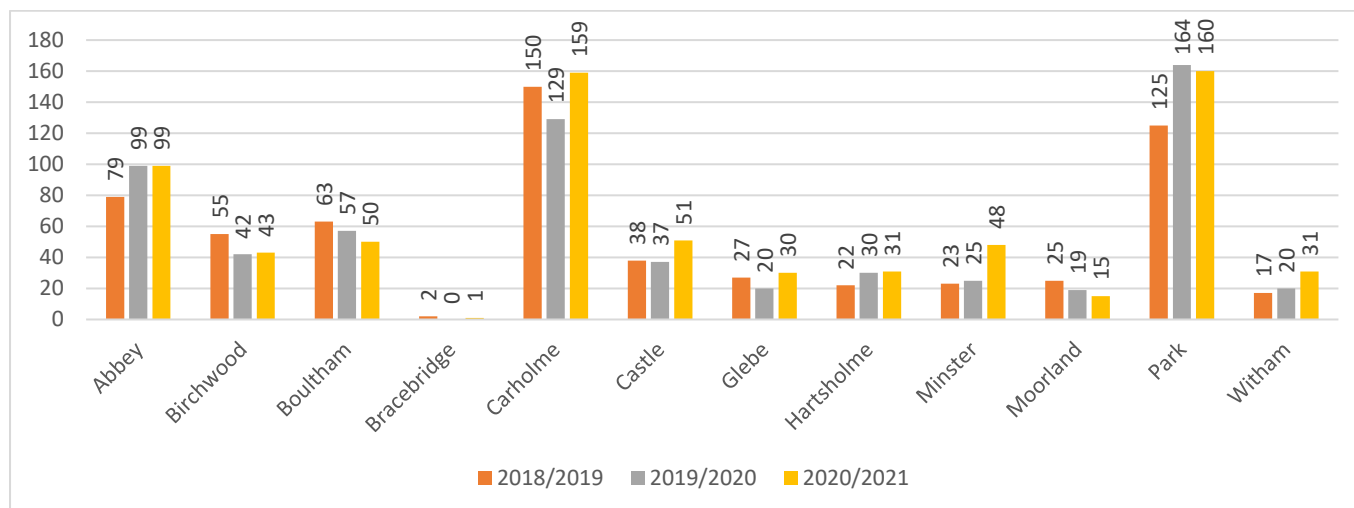


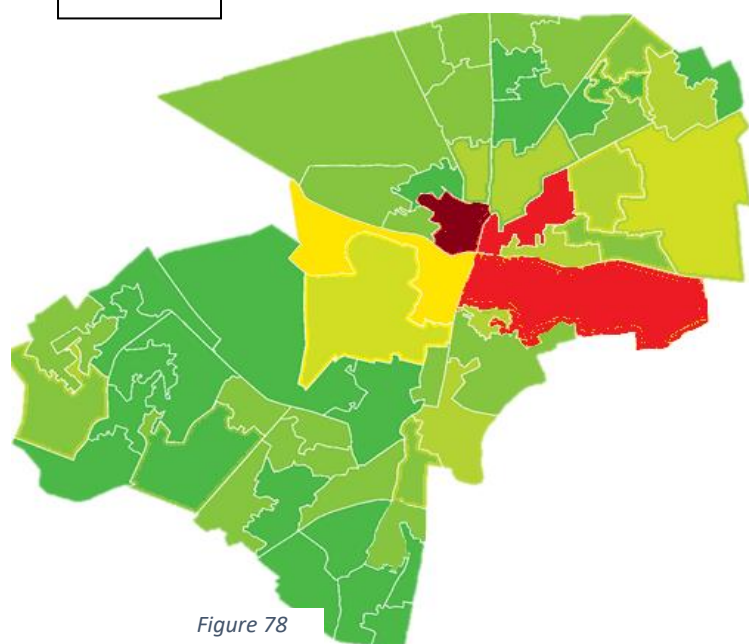
Figure 77

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 77 shows Park and Carholme wards reported the highest number of noise complaints in 2020/21 with figures of 160 and 159 respectively. Bracebridge ward continued to report the lowest figure with only 1 complaint in 2020/2021.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR HEAT MAPS BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREA IN LINCOLN 2018-19/2020-21

2018-19



2020-21

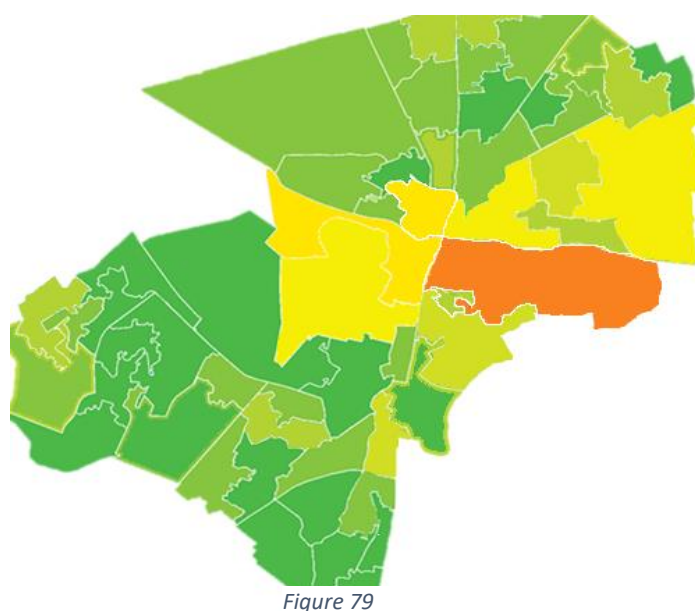
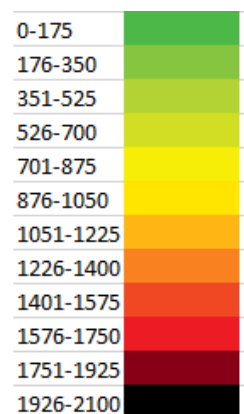


Figure 78 and Figure 79 show the number of anti-social behaviour incidents by lower super output area (LSOA) in Lincoln. In 2020-21, ASB crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward (006B), Carholme Ward (005B) and Abbey Ward (004A) all seeing improvements.

Please note that Anti-social behaviour heat maps were unavailable for 2019-20 due to the Covid-19 pandemic hence the comparison from the previous year.



For health comparisons, we use our Nearest Neighbours as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) where Lincoln is compared with 15 other councils with the most similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic features. These have been recently revised by CIPFA and Lincoln's new neighbours are defined on the "Our benchmarking Groups".

Please note that health statistics are often released on different frequencies and sometimes on periods covering two years. So in this section you will find data for periods from 2017-19 up to 2019-20,

As indicated earlier, there is a strong link between earnings and health – however, the health data sets are usually lagging those provided for earnings, so care needs to be taken when using the two together. In addition, it takes a long time for improvements seen in living standards to show through in the health statistics, as human bodies naturally take time to show improvements both physically and mentally from the environment, eating habits, and exercise results.

Lincoln has seen:

- Life expectancy in both males and females has decreased to 76.9 years and 80.6 years respectively and remains below the England average for both sexes. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln sits at the bottom of the table for women and just one off the bottom for men.
- The mortality rate for people with cancer in Lincoln has increased again and is now the worst in our nearest neighbour group
- Lincoln rate of deaths from cardiovascular disease has improved with a sharp decrease this year, bringing it closer to the England rate, and whilst no longer the worst against our nearest neighbours, it is still third highest.
- Lincoln's under 18 conception rates have started to increase again after falling for some time.
- Lincoln's suicide rate has seen a sharp increase to 16.2 per 100,000 people and continues to be above the England rate and near the top compared to nearest neighbours. Whilst not as severe, England's rate has also risen
- Although smoking prevalence slightly dropped this year, it is still almost 10% higher than the England rate and the worst compared to our nearest neighbours

MALE VS FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LINCOLN – 2017-19

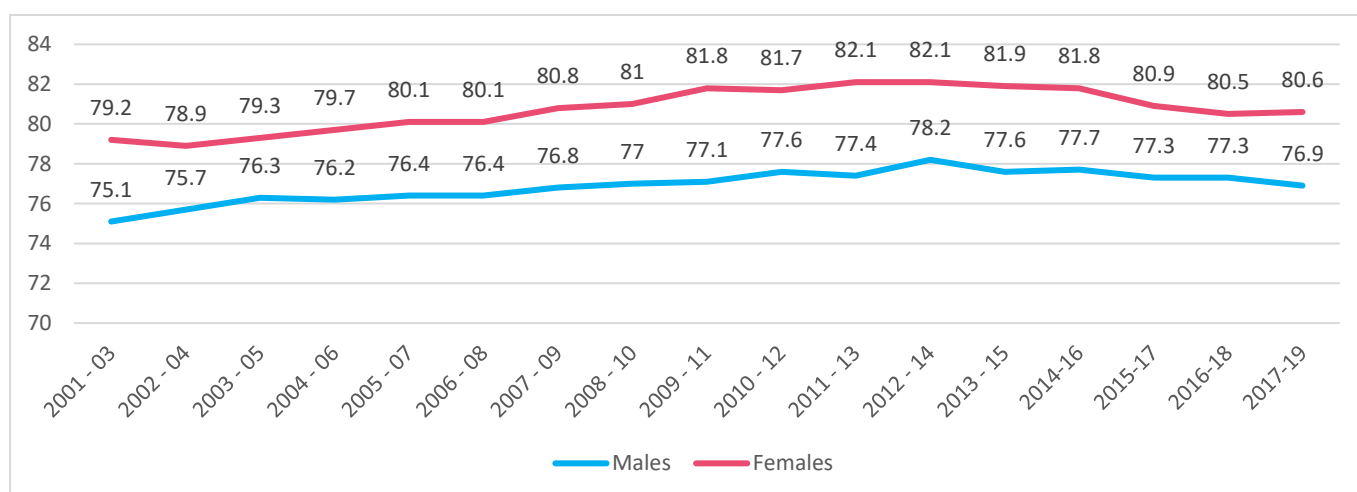


Figure 80

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 80 shows both male and female life expectancy have seen decreases since 2014-16. There is still a clear gap between the life expectancy of males and females. In 2017-19, the gap was 3.7 years, which increased from 3.2 years in 2016-18.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2017-19

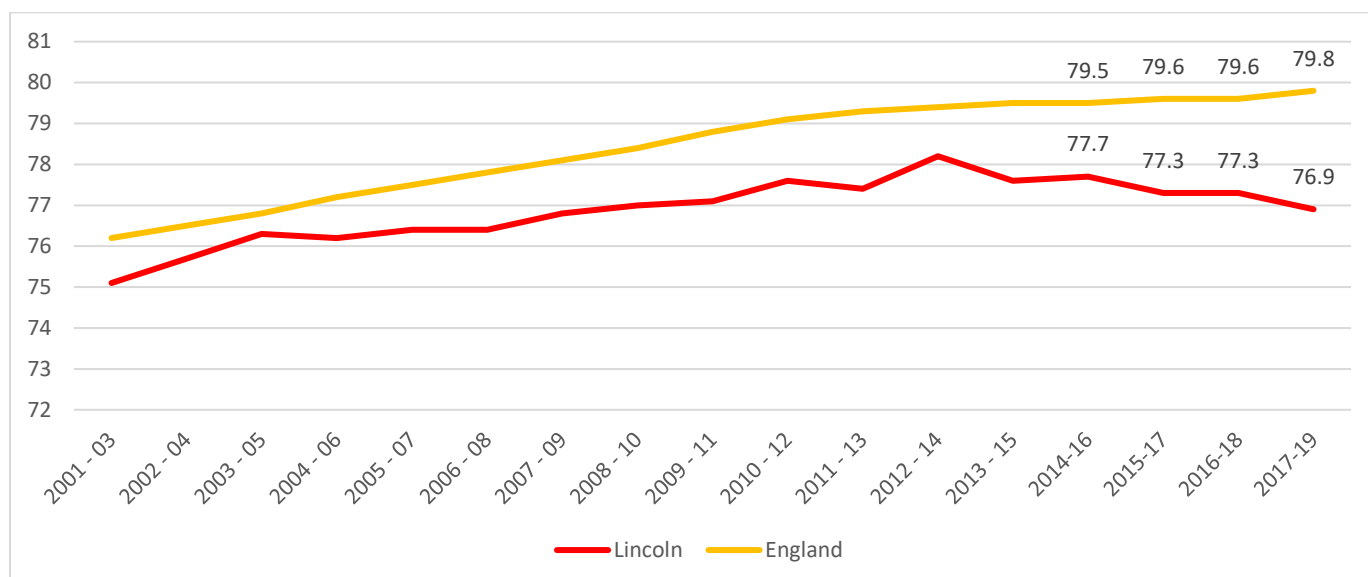


Figure 81

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 81 shows male life expectancy in Lincoln has seen another decrease since 2016-18, from 77.3 years to 76.9 years in 2017-19. This follows a decreasing trend since 2014-16, and is against the increasing average across England, now at 79.8 years.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2017-19

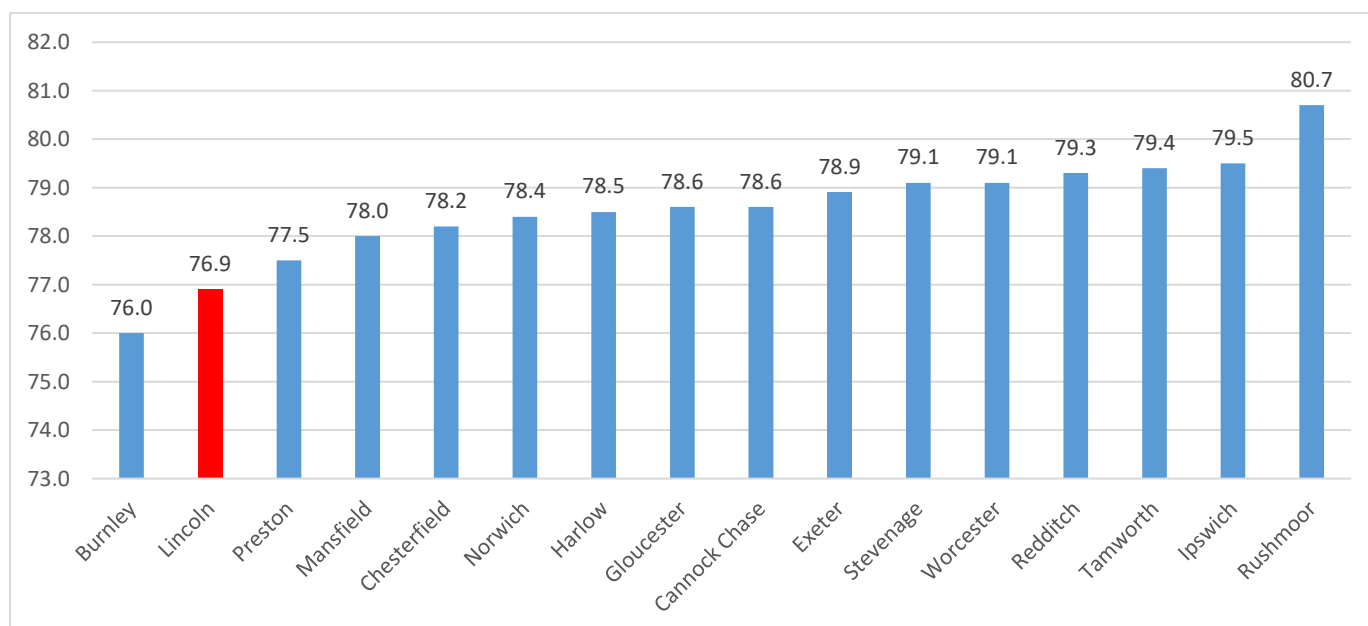


Figure 82

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 82 shows Lincoln had the second lowest average life expectancy against its CIPFA nearest neighbours between 2017 and 2019, with an average age of 76.9 years. In comparison, Rushmoor, with an average age of 80.7 years, was higher than Lincoln, its CIPFA nearest neighbours and the England average.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2017-19

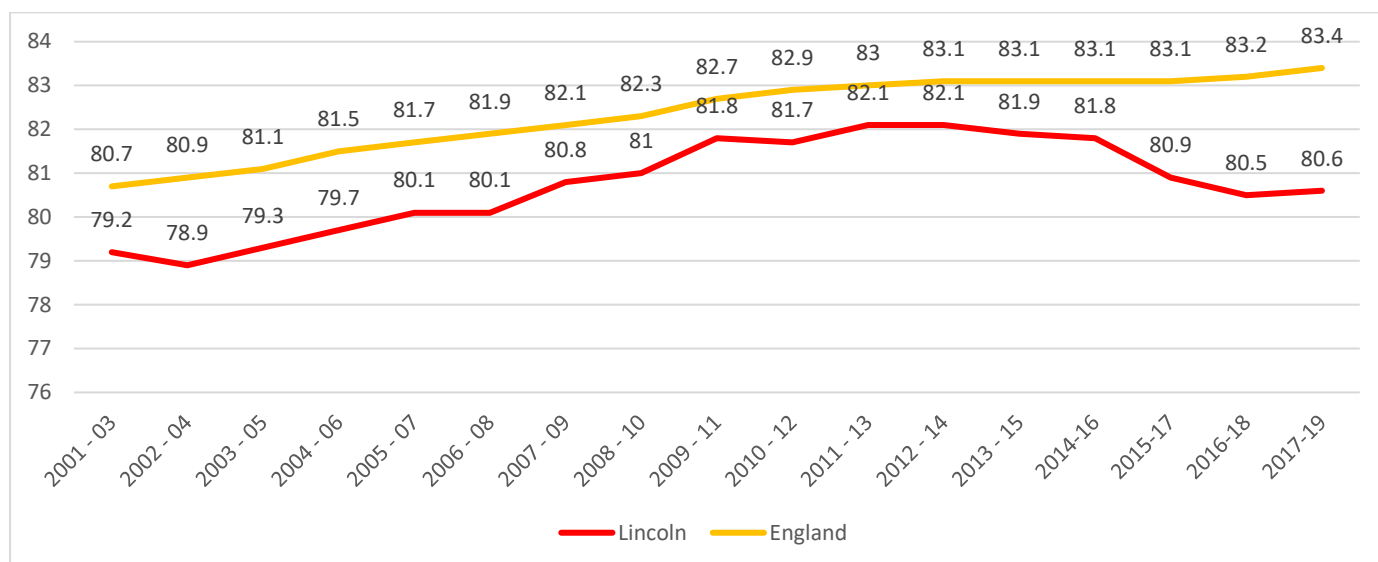


Figure 83

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 83 shows female life expectancy increased slightly from 80.5 years in 2016-18 to 80.6 years in 2017-19. This latest 2017-19 figure was also lower than the England rate of 83.4, which continued to increase.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2017-19

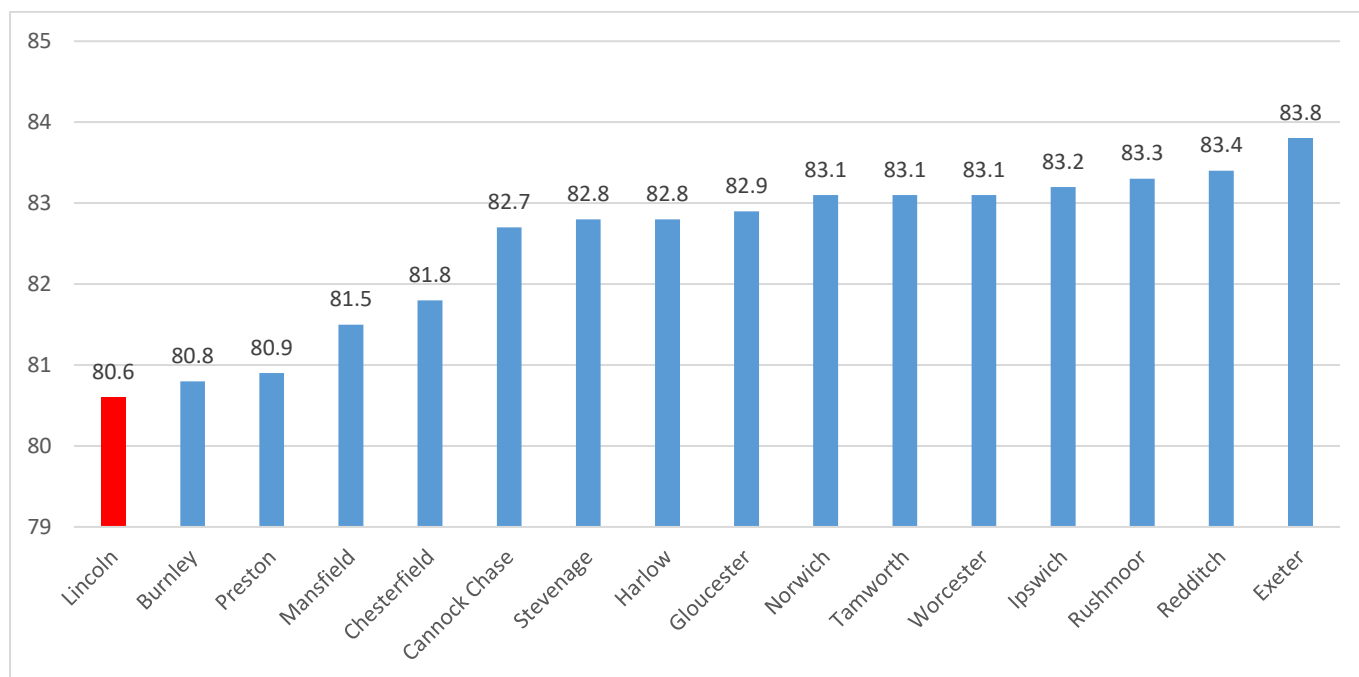


Figure 84

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 84 shows Lincoln had the lowest female life expectancy between 2017-19 in comparison to its nearest neighbours, with an average age of 80.6 years, compared to Exeter's 83.8 years. This has dropped significantly from 2014/16 when Lincoln was 4th lowest.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

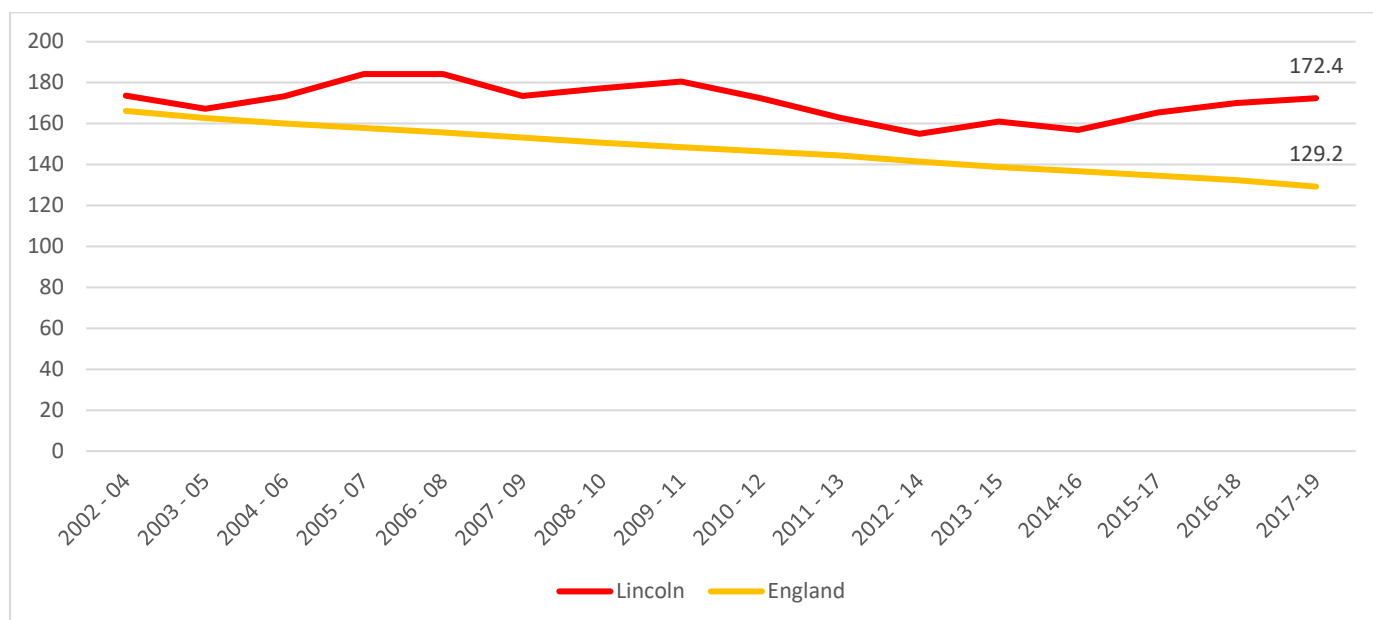


Figure 85

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 85 shows whilst the gap between Lincoln and England's cancer mortality rate had reduced in recent years, Lincoln's rate has saw another increase in 2017-19, reporting at 172.4 per 100,000, compared to Englands rate of 129.2 per 100,000.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

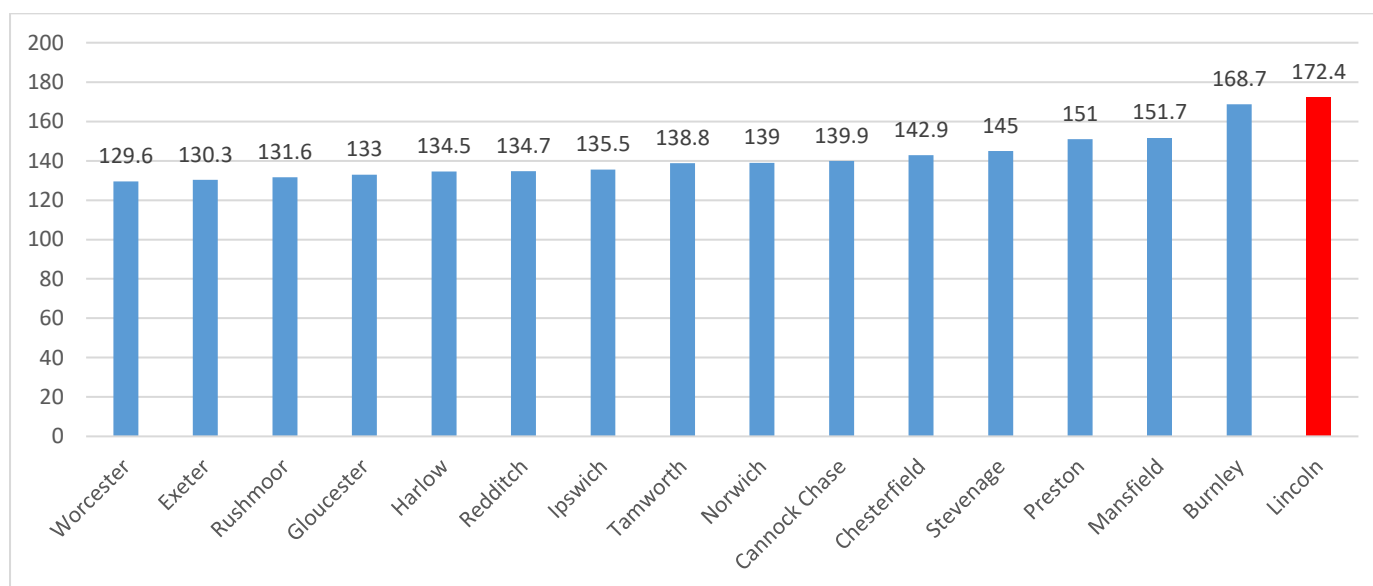


Figure 86

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 86 shows Lincoln had the highest rate of under 75 cancer mortality when compared against our nearest neighbours between 2017 and 2019, with a rate of 172.4 per 100,000. Worcester had the lowest figure at 129.6 per 100,000. This was significantly worse than in 2014/16 when Lincoln was the 5th worst in our nearest neighbours set at 156.9 per 100,000 people.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

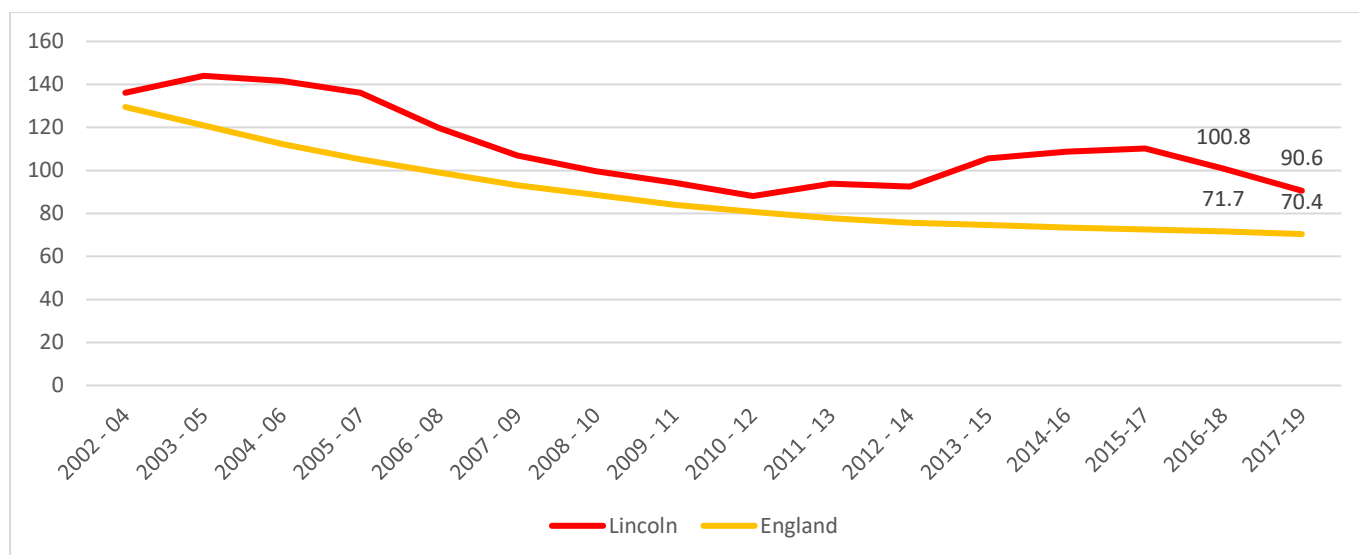


Figure 177

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 87 shows whilst still above the England rate, Lincoln's under 75 cardiovascular related disease rate saw a sharp decrease in 2017-19, decreasing to a rate of 90.6 per 100,000 from 100.8 per 100,000 in 2016-18.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

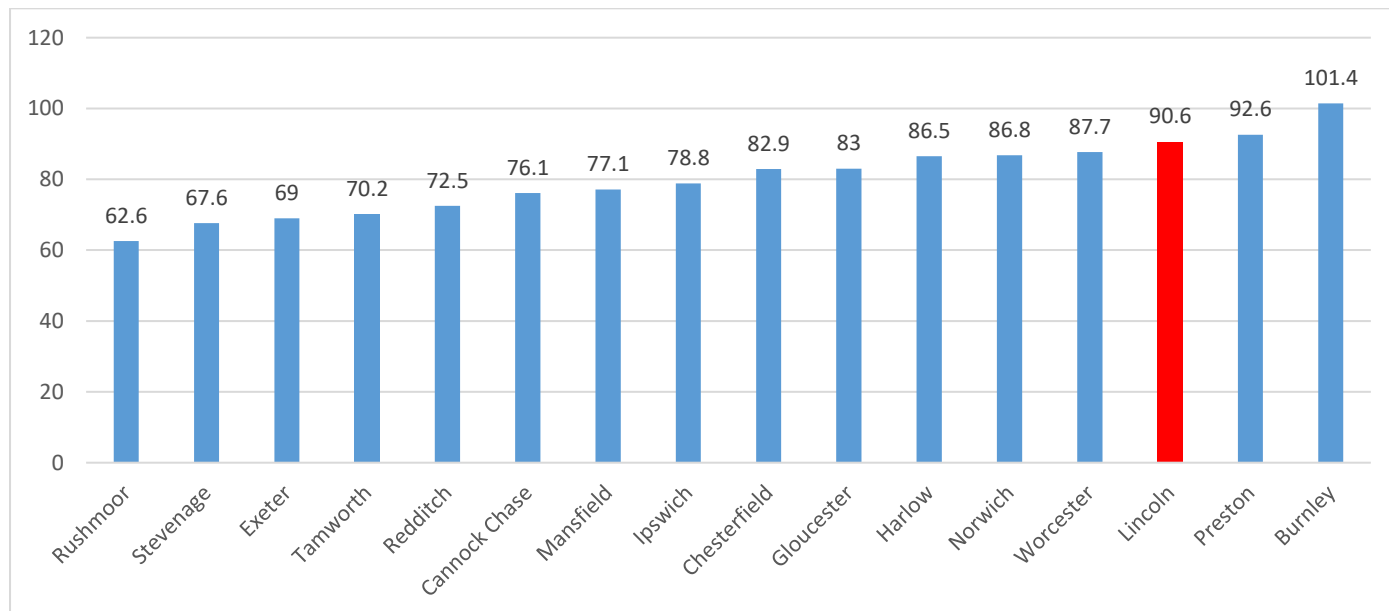


Figure 88

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 88 shows Lincoln had the third highest rate for under 75 cardiovascular related diseases between 2017 and 2019 when compared against its nearest neighbours, with Preston and Burnley both having higher rates. This has dropped two places from 2014/16 data when Lincoln headed the nearest neighbours table at 108.6.

SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2010/11-2019/20

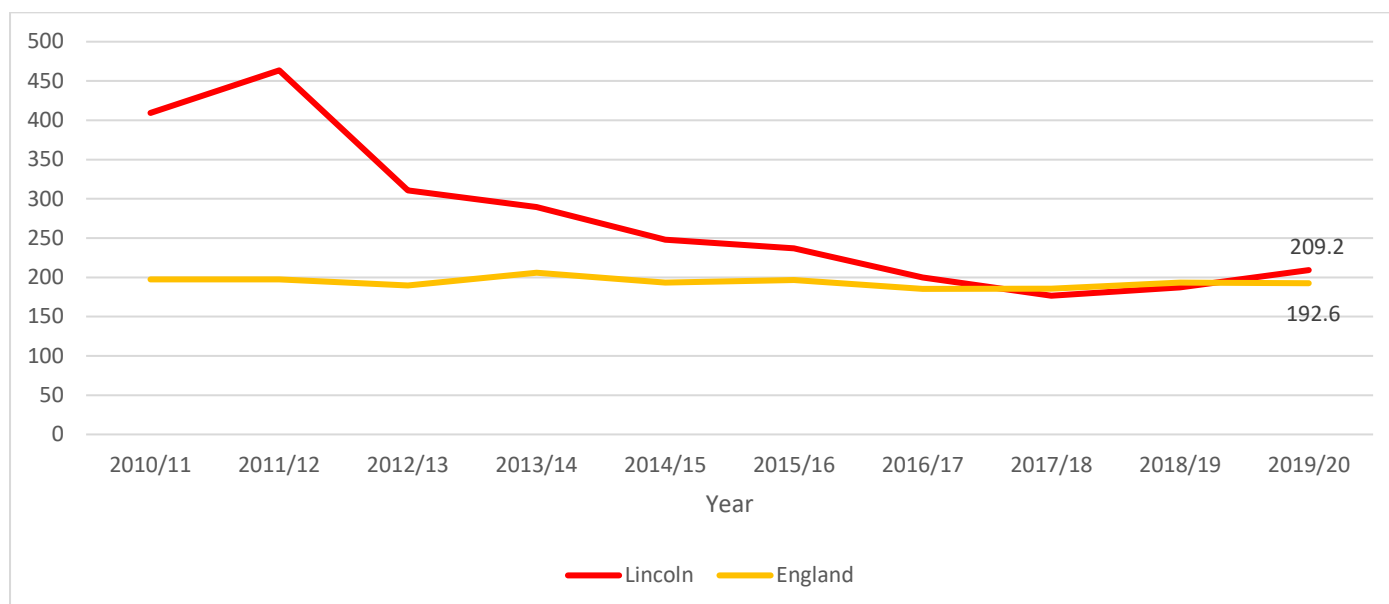


Figure 89

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 89 shows Lincoln's self-harm rate increased significantly in 2019/20 with a figure of 209.2 per 100,000 and was above the England average which was 192.6 per 100,000 in 2019/20.

SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2019-20

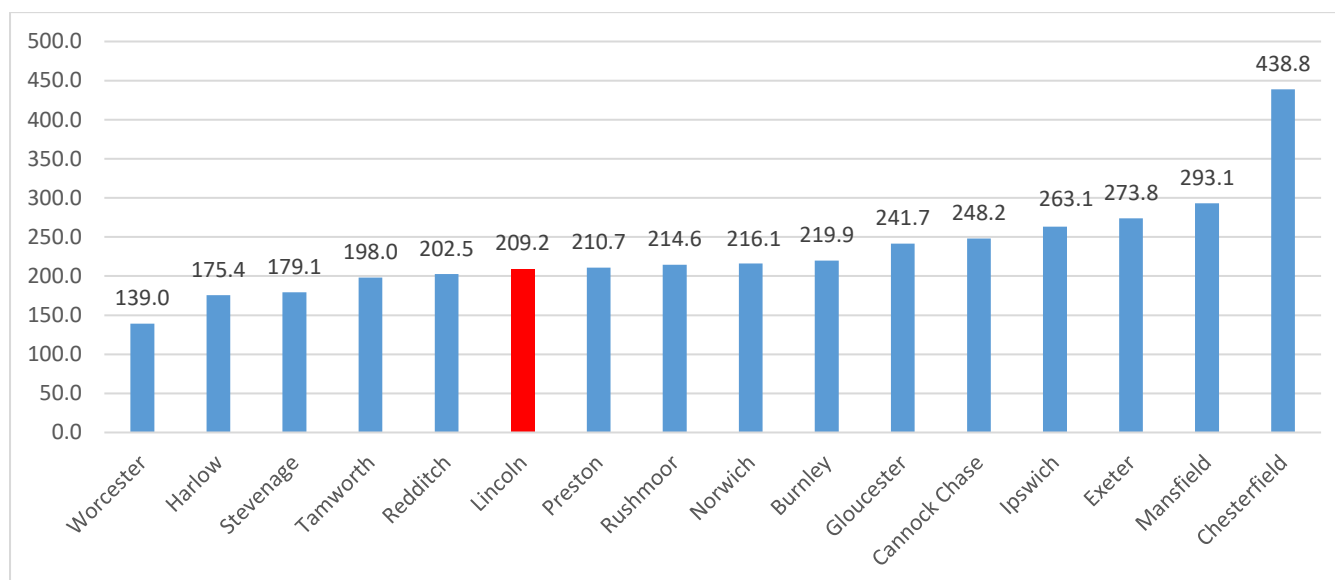


Figure 90

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 90 shows Lincoln's self-harm rate of 209.2 per 100,000 placed it as the 6th lowest in comparison to its nearest neighbours in 2019/20. This was one place lower than the 2016/17 data, although this stood at exactly 200 per 100,000 people.

ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) **2018/19**

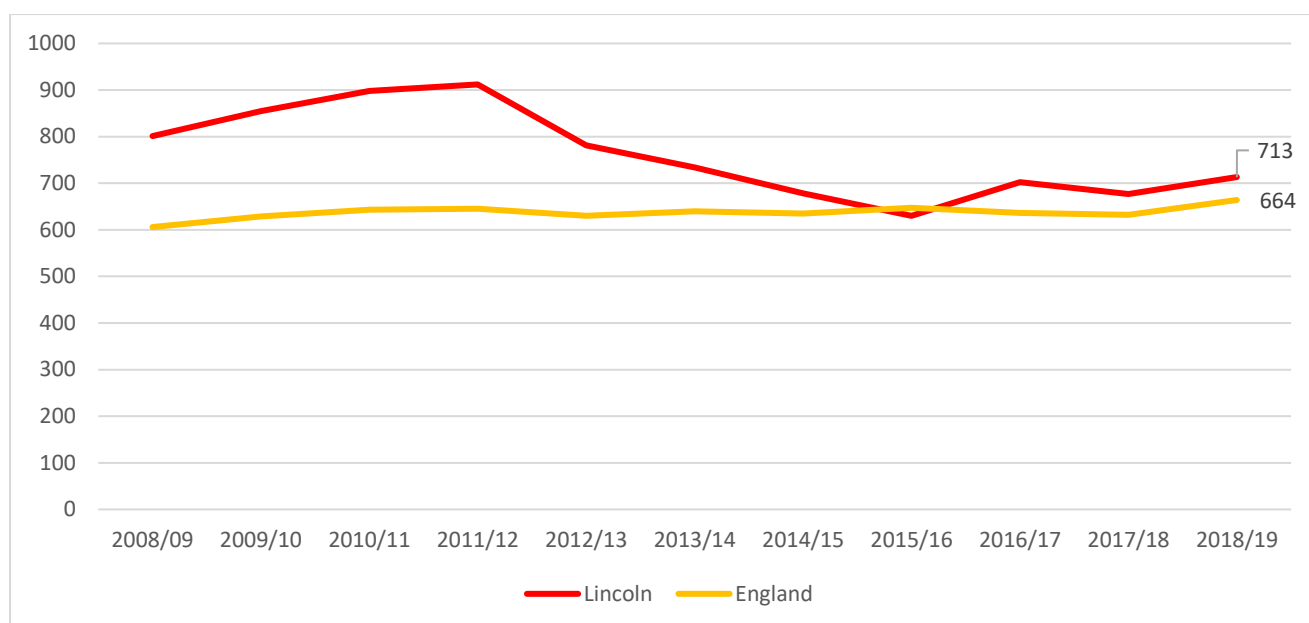


Figure 91

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 91 shows Lincoln's alcohol related conditions rate remained consistent with the England rate in 2018/19, seeing a small increase from the previous year, reporting at 713 per 100,000, compared to England's rate of 664 per 100,000.

ALCOHOL RELATED HARM HOSPITAL STAYS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2018/2019

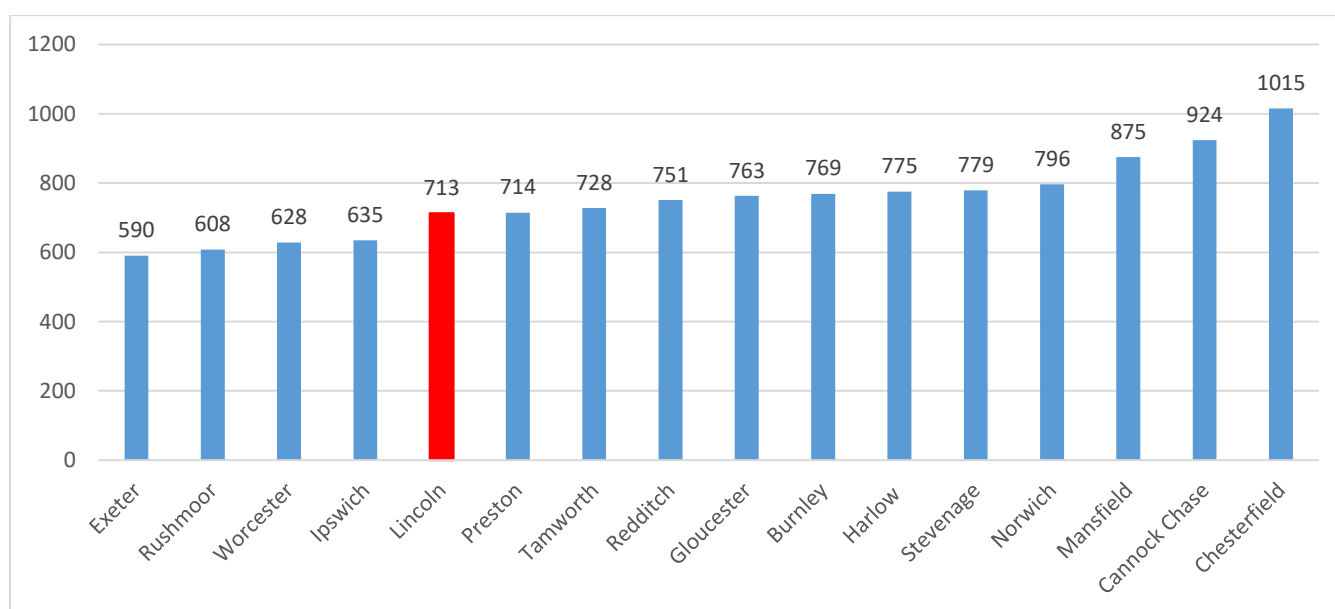


Figure 92

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 92 shows Lincoln had the 5th lowest rate of alcohol related hospital stays when compared to its nearest neighbours in 2018/19. Whilst the numbers have slightly increased, Lincoln's position in the nearest neighbour table has improved over time from being the 7th highest in 2016/17.

UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2018

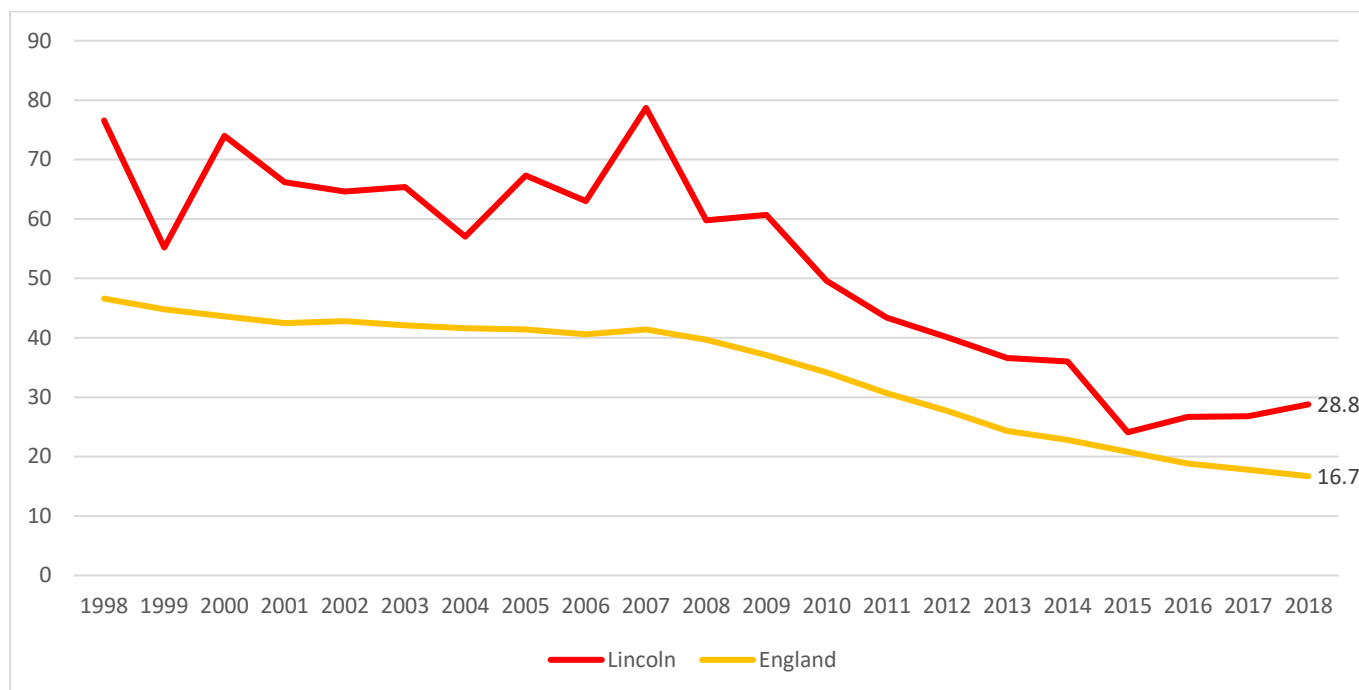


Figure 93

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 93 shows Lincoln's under 18 (15-17) conception rate has continued to rise since 2015, whilst the England average has seen a decreasing trend since as early as 1998.

UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2018

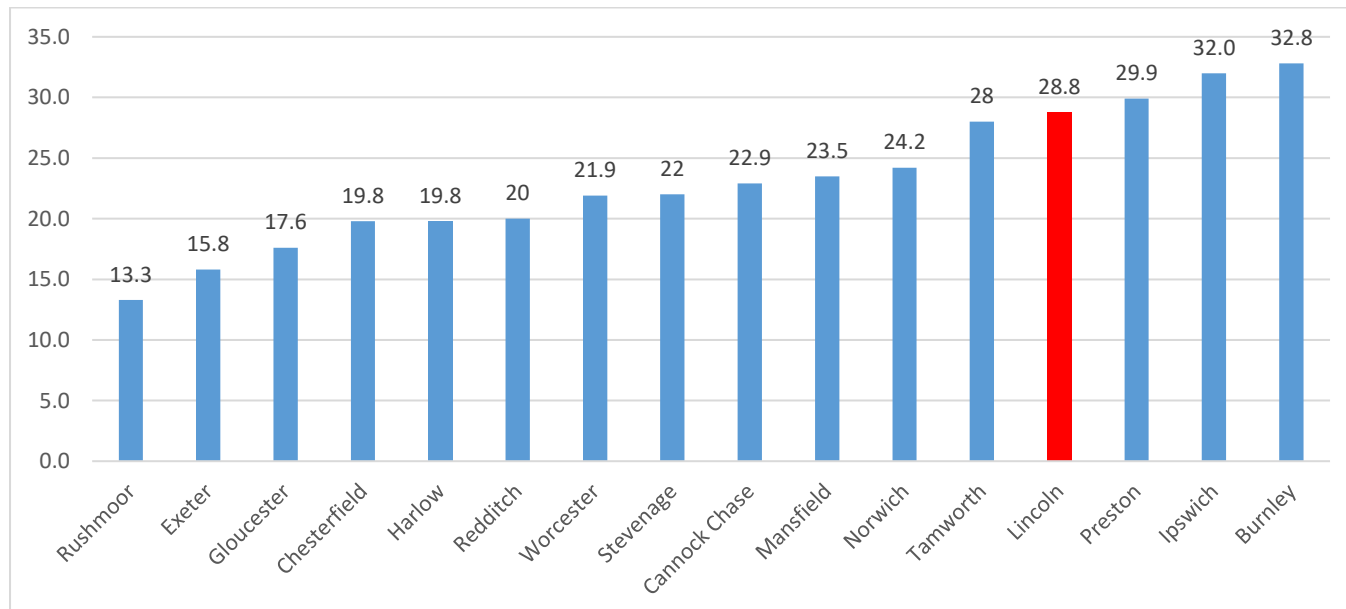


Figure 94

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 94 shows Lincoln had the 4th highest under 18 (15-17) conception rate at 28.8 per 1,000 in 2018. Rushmoor had the lowest rate at just 13.3 per 1,000. This was higher than 2016/17 data when Lincoln was only the 8th highest against our nearest neighbours.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2017-19

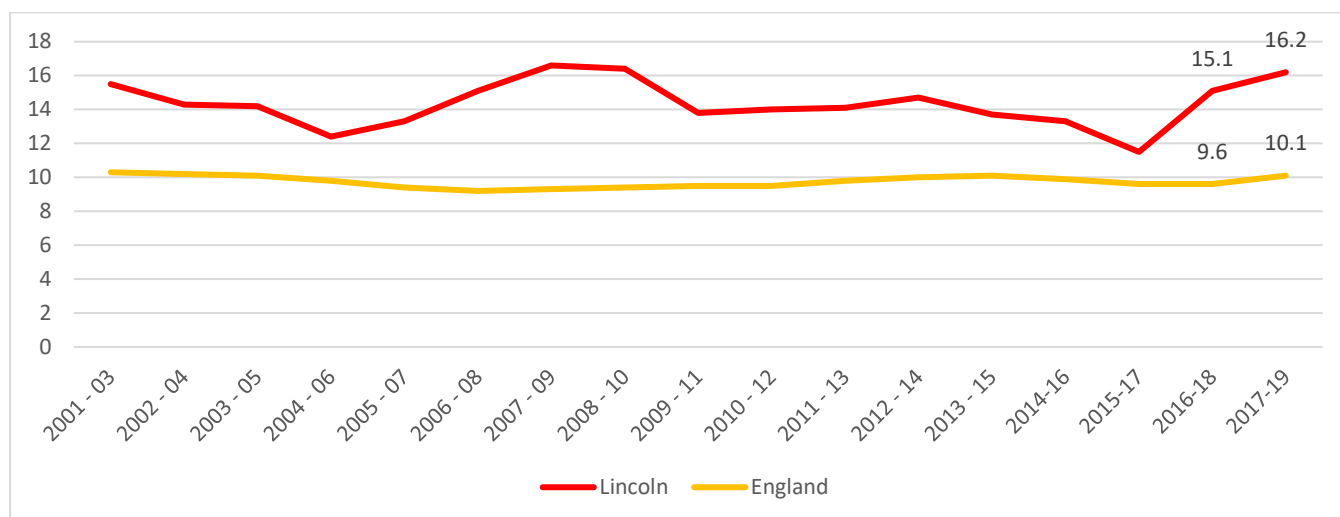


Figure 95

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 95 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in its suicide rate, increasing from 15.1 per 100,000 in 2016-18 to 16.2 per 100,000 in 2017-19. Whilst England has also seen an increase, this is not as significant as the increase seen in Lincoln between these years.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017-19

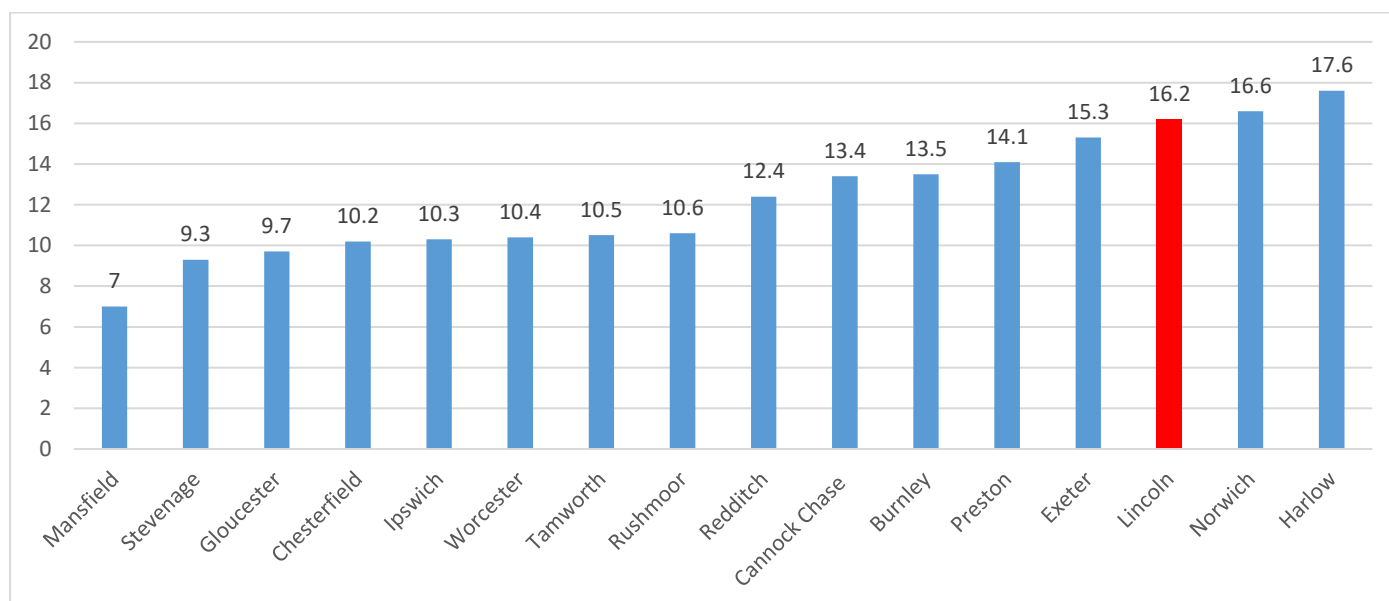


Figure 96

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 96 shows Lincoln had the 3rd highest suicide rate in comparison to its nearest neighbours, reporting lower than only Norwich and Harlow in 2017-19. This is again significantly worse than in the past – e.g. in 2014/16 Lincoln was 8th highest in the table, just slightly higher than Redditch at the time.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2019

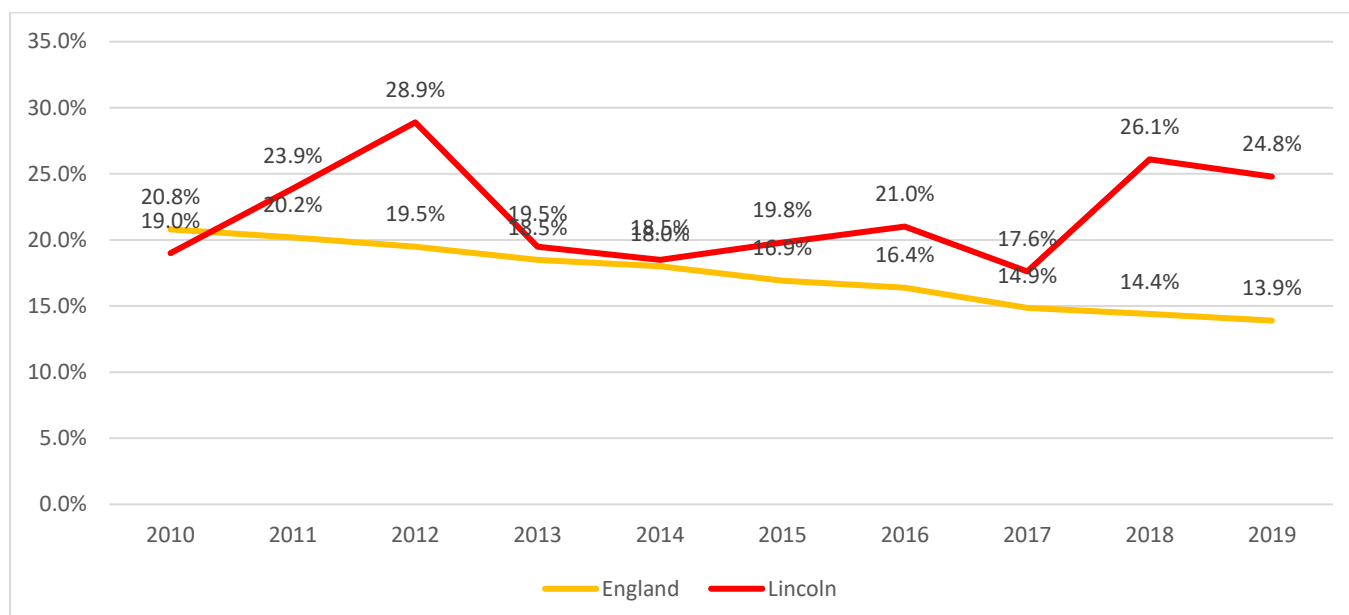


Figure 97

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 97 shows despite seeing an increase in 2018, Lincoln saw a small decrease in the prevalence of smoking in people aged 18 and over, reporting at 24.8%, compared to 26.1% in 2018.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2019

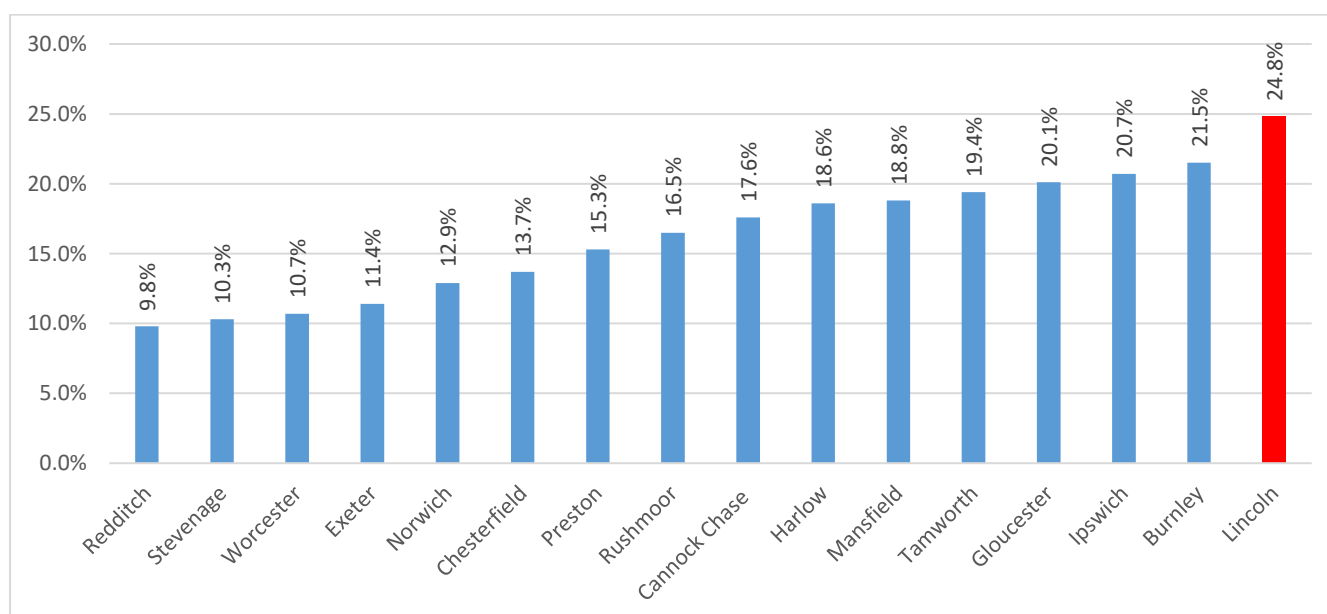


Figure 98

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 98 shows Lincoln had the highest percentage of smoking prevalence amongst its nearest neighbours in 2019 at 24.8%, Redditch had the lowest figure at just 9.8%.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS PER 100,000 – 2016-18

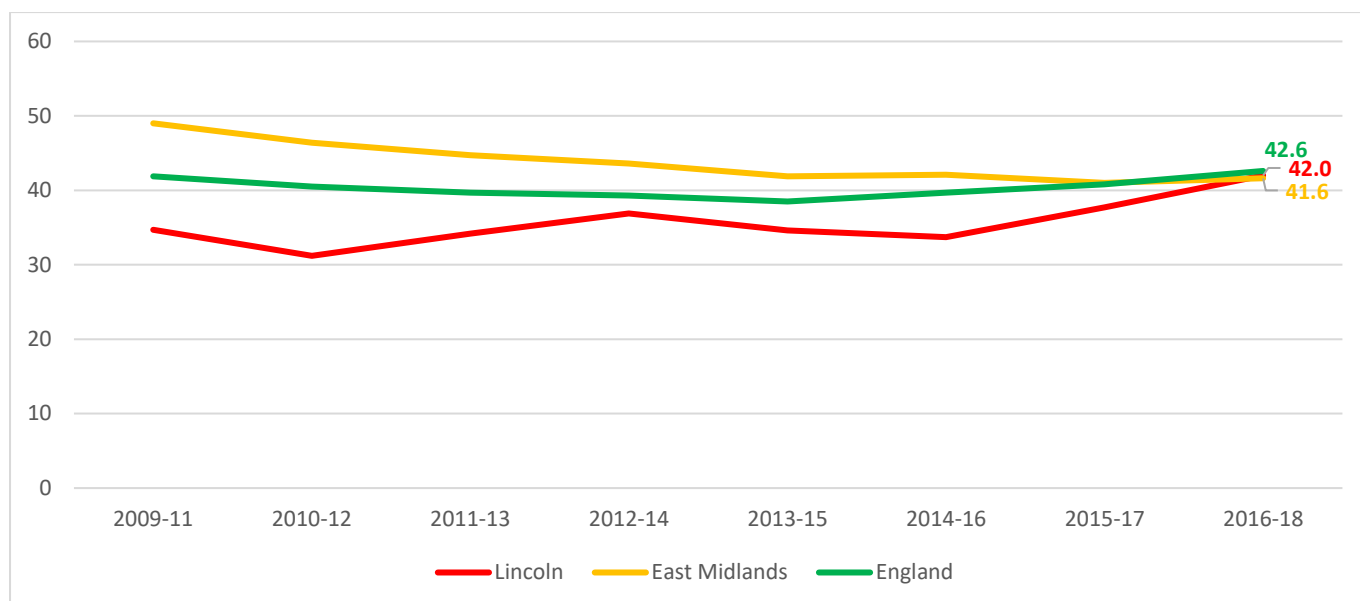


Figure 99

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 99 shows the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads in Lincoln was currently just above the England rate of 41.6 per 100,000 in 2016-18, with a figure of 42 per 100,000. However, this figure was slightly lower than the East Midlands average of 42.6 per 100,000. All three areas have seen increases, especially Lincoln.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2016-18

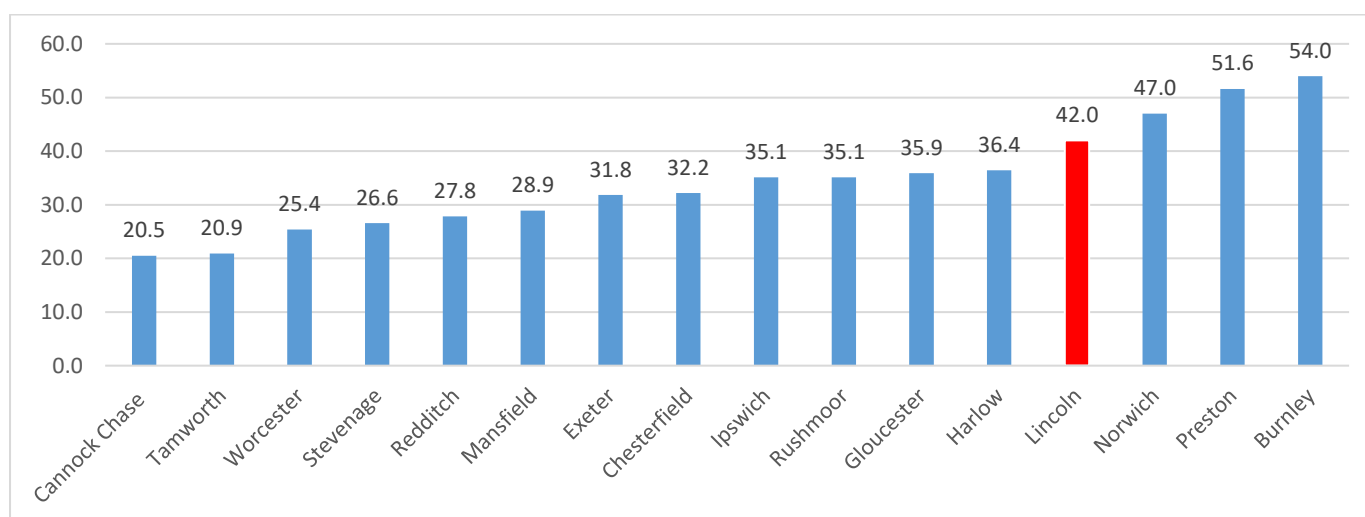


Figure 100

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 100 shows Lincoln had the 4th highest rate of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents in 2016-18, in comparison to our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 42.0 per 100,000.

PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (AGED 19+) AS OF 2019-20

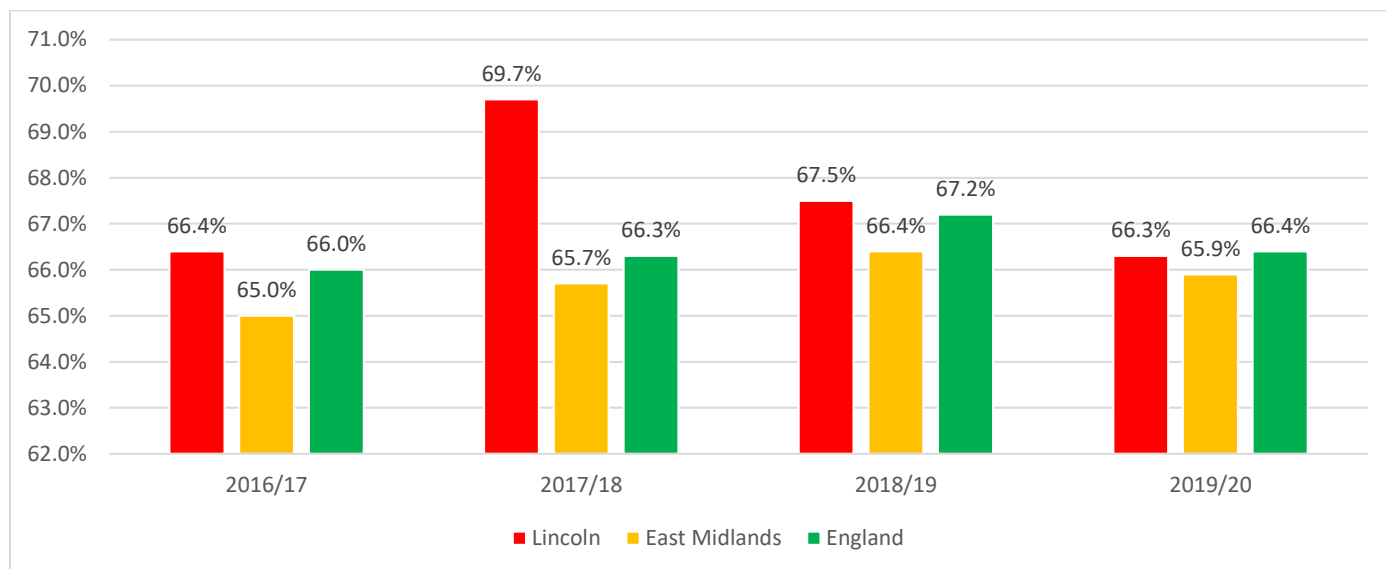


Figure 101

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 101 shows Lincoln's percentage of physically active adults has decreased, from 67.5% in 2018/19 to 66.3% in 2019/20. Lincoln's rate is still above the East Midlands rate of 65.9% but slightly below the England rate of 66.4%.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH EXCESS WEIGHT (AGED 19+) AS OF 2019-20

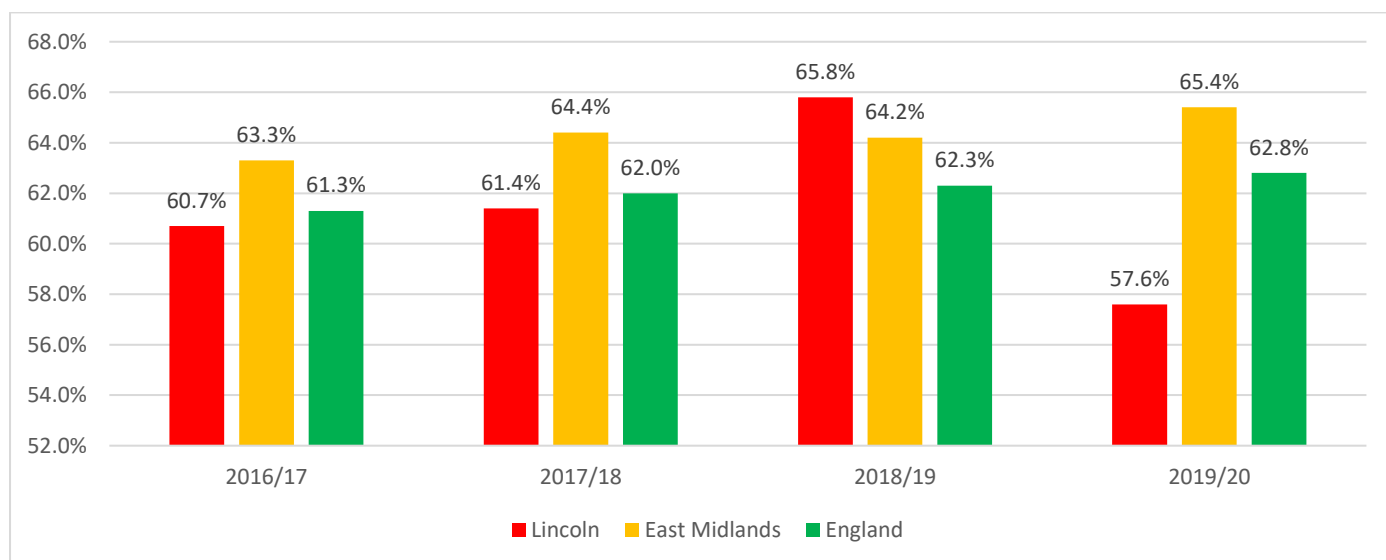


Figure 102

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 102 shows Lincoln saw a dramatic decrease in the percentage of adults with excess weight, decreasing from 65.8% in 2018/19 to 57.6% in 2019/20. This is compared to a slight increase in the East Midlands and England figures respectively.

Lincoln has seen:

- The percentage of foundation students in 2018/19 who were achieving a good level of development in Lincoln increased slightly to 67%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 decreased slightly in 2020 to 86.4%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 2 increased in 2020 to 78.6%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 3 increased in 2020 to 58.6%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 4 increased in 2020 to 34.7%

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

As a response to the unprecedented impact of COVID, assessments planned for summer 2020 and summer 2021 were not able to go ahead as planned and alternative assessment arrangements were implemented.

Within the 2020 exam period, qualification awards were generated by Centre Assessed Grades (CAG's) which were awarded by the school based on expected student outcomes. For example, student predictions based on trend were not taken into account and grades were given based on a student's education not being affected.

For the 2021 exam series qualification awards were made by Teacher Assessed Grades (TAG's). Much of the same evidence was used for the CAG's and TAG's, but for the TAG's the grading was placed on what level a student was working at, based on what they had been taught, and not what a student would have achieved if COVID had not affected their learning.

As neither the 2020 and 2021 grades were awarded based on the standard examination criteria and with each school being able to use their own selection of assessment material using CAG and TAG, a government decision was made to not produce any performance data for schools.

PERCENTAGE OF FOUNDATION STUDENTS ACHIEVING A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AS OF 2018/2019

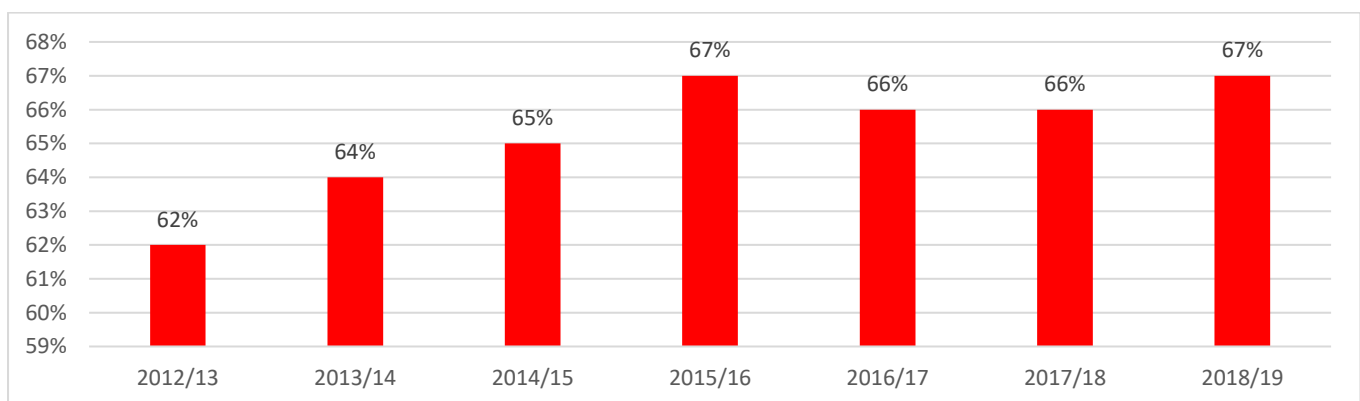


Figure 1803

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 103 shows the percentage of foundation students who were achieving a good level of development in 2018/19 was 67%. This figure has remained at a consistent level since 2015/16 only changing by a maximum of 1%.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 IN LINCOLN WITH NVQ QUALIFICATIONS LEVELS 1-4 AS OF 2020

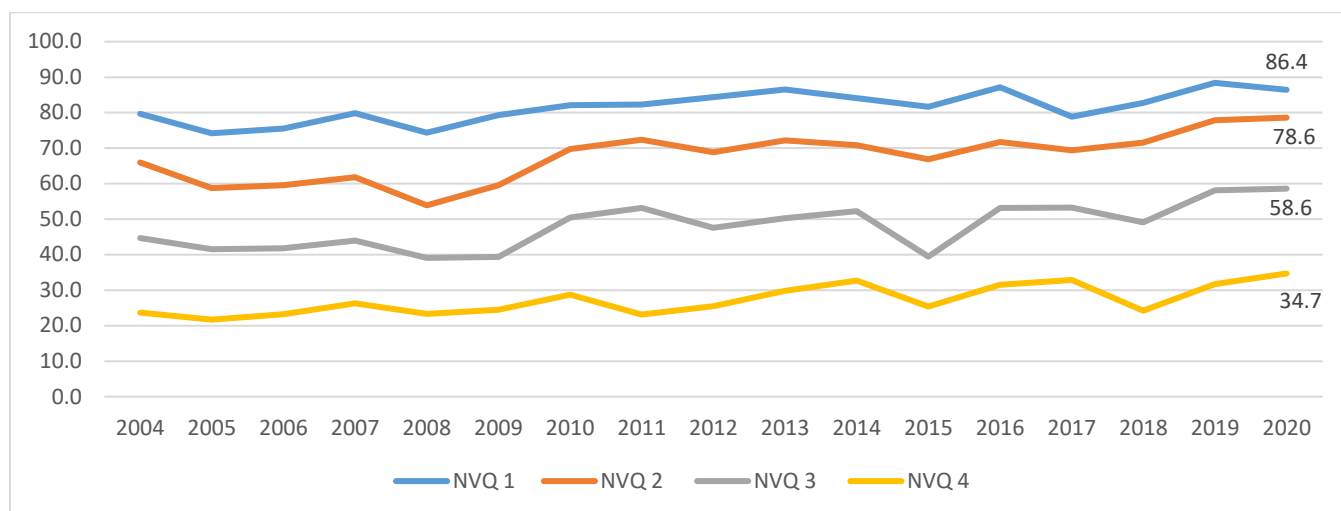


Figure 104

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 104 shows the percentage of residents 16-64 in Lincoln with NVQ qualifications Levels 1-4. Residents with NVQ Level 1 qualifications decreased slightly from 88.4% in 2020 to 86.4% in 2020. NVQ Levels 2,3 and 4 all saw increases in 2020. This may be because students already studying when Covid started found it easier to continue whilst new intake was reduced.

Please note that data for no qualifications has not been included due to the sample size being too small consecutively for the last three years.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 1 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

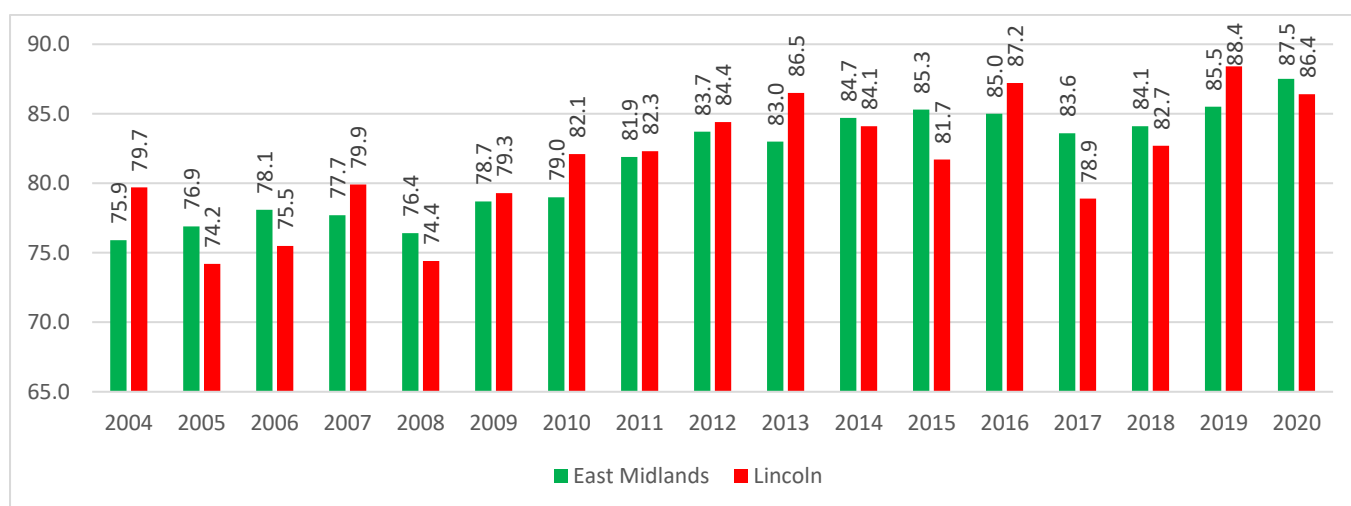


Figure 105

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 105 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 1 qualifications in Lincoln decreased in 2020 to 86.4%. In comparison the East Midlands figure increased to 87.5% in 2020 from 85.5% in 2019.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 2 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

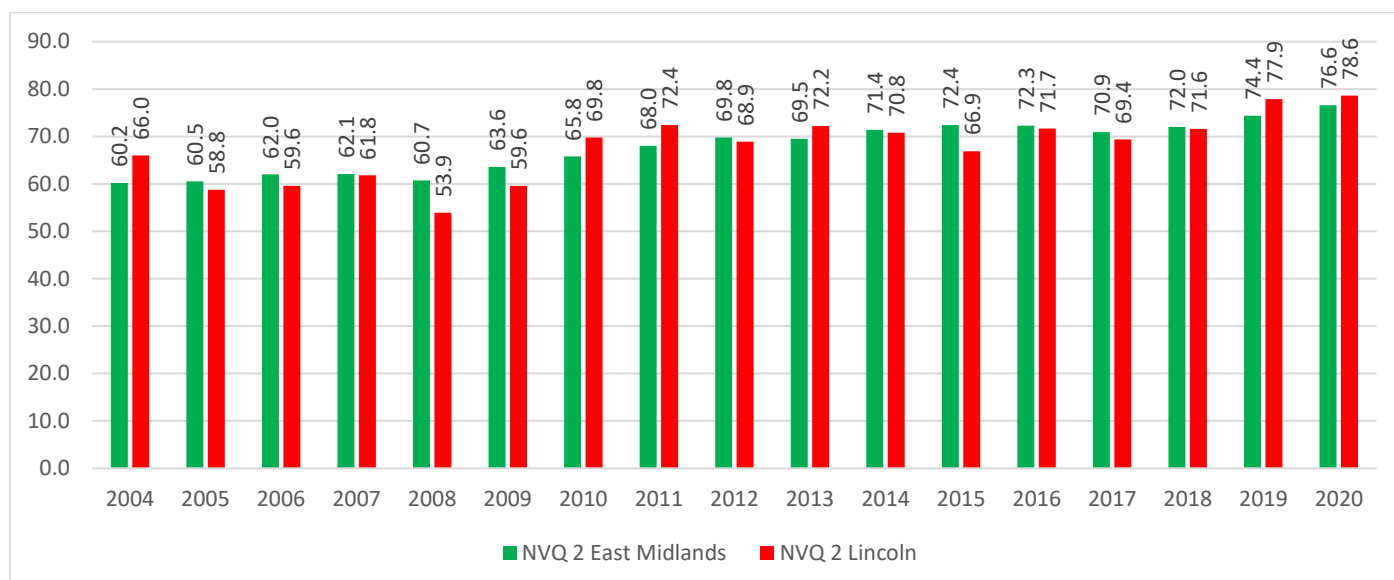


Figure 106

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 106 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 2 qualifications in Lincoln increased in 2020 to 78.6% and was higher than the East Midlands figure of 76.6% for 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 3 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

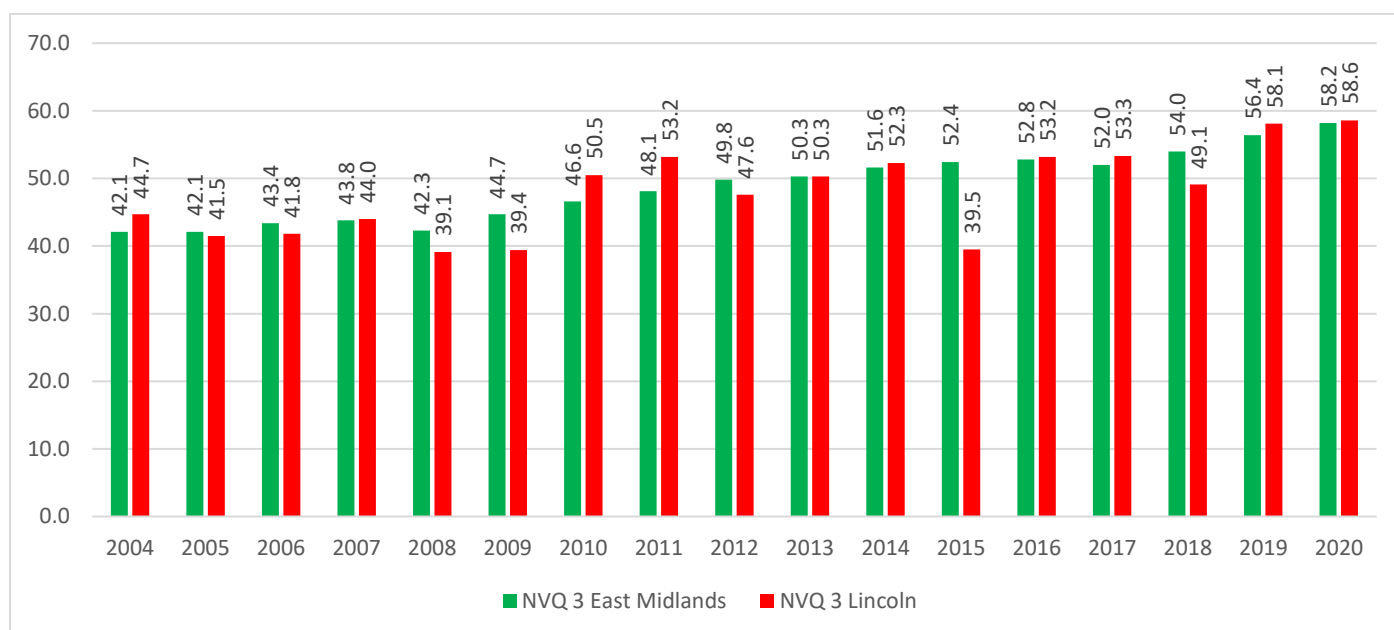


Figure 107

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 107 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 3 qualifications increased in Lincoln in 2020 to 58.6% and remained above the figure for East Midlands which reported at 58.2% in 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 4 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

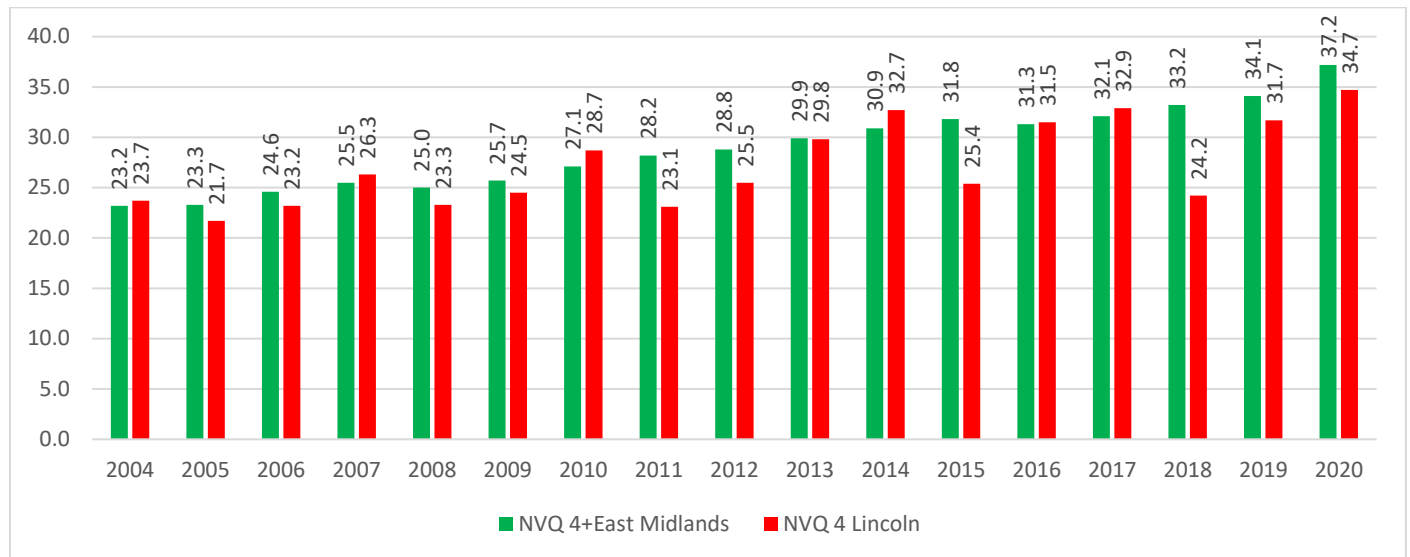


Figure 108

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 108 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 4+ qualifications in Lincoln increased in 2020 to 34.7%, however this continued to remain below the East Midlands figure which reported at 37.2% in 2020.

HOUSING

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter are from a mix of 2020 and 2021, so will include some effects from the pandemic period.

Lincoln has seen:

- Lincoln's average price paid for all property types increased by £12,338 to £185,003 as of year ending December 2020.
- However, after a sharp increase in the previous year, the average cost of flats and apartments saw a decrease as of £11,728 in the year ending December 2020, reducing to £147,083
- In December 2020, Minster was the most expensive ward to buy a property in, with Park being the least expensive ward.
- Lincoln's affordability ratio has decreased (lower = more affordable), meaning that considering the average house price and the average income, Lincoln now has the 2nd best affordability ratio against its nearest neighbours.
- With the exception of 4 bedrooomed properties, we have seen small increases in all private sector rental rates
- Despite 68 successful right to buy applications in 2021, through new builds, the council has retained a similar level of its owned social housing

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

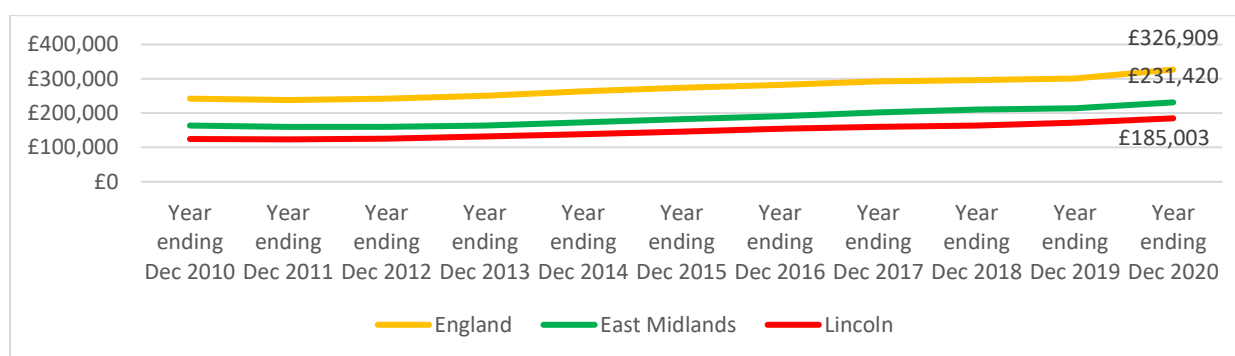


Figure 109

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 109 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid across all property types increase from £172,665 in December 2019 to £185,003 in December 2020, an increase of £12,338.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

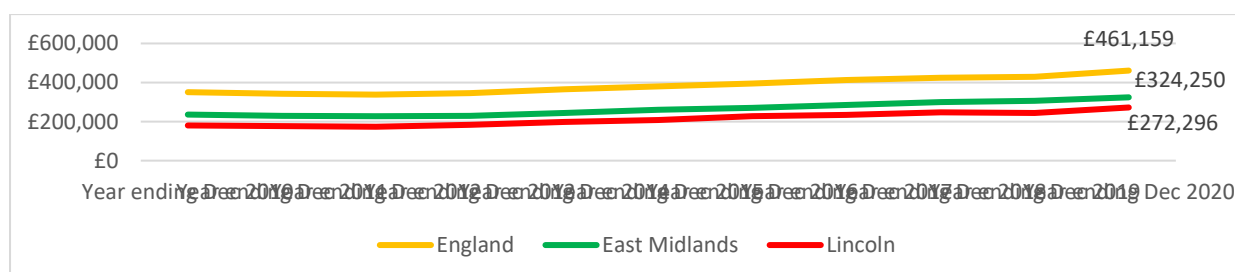


Figure 110

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 110 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for a detached house increase from £243,806 in December 2019 to £272,296, an increase of £28,490.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A TERRACED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

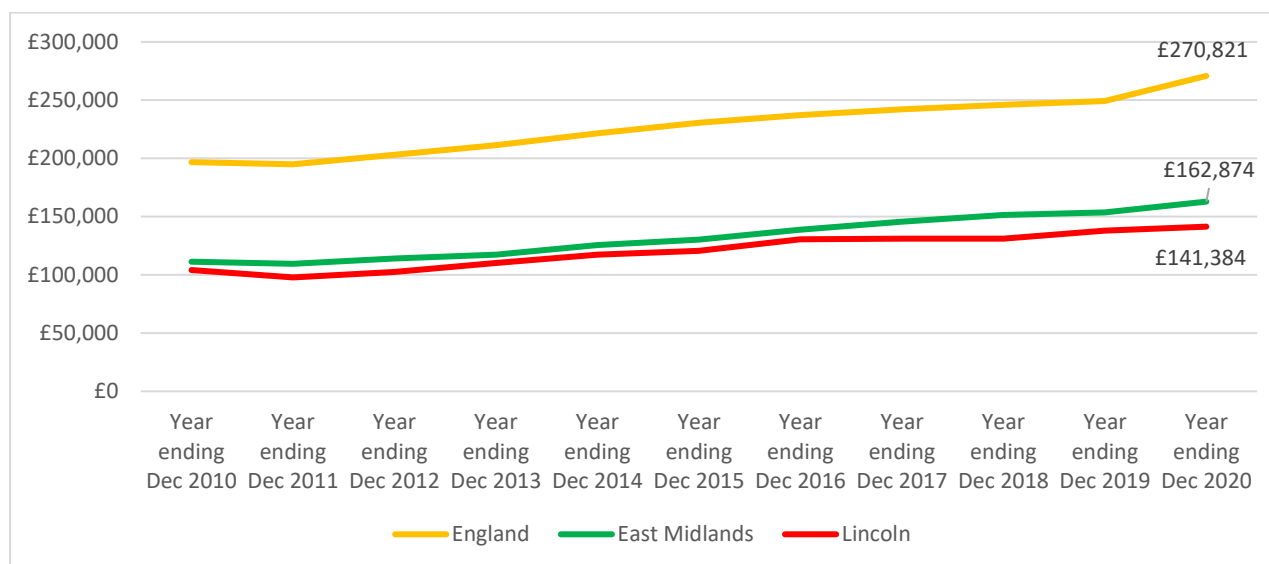


Figure 111

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 111 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for terraced houses increase from £137,968 in December 2019 to £141,384, an increase of £3,416.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

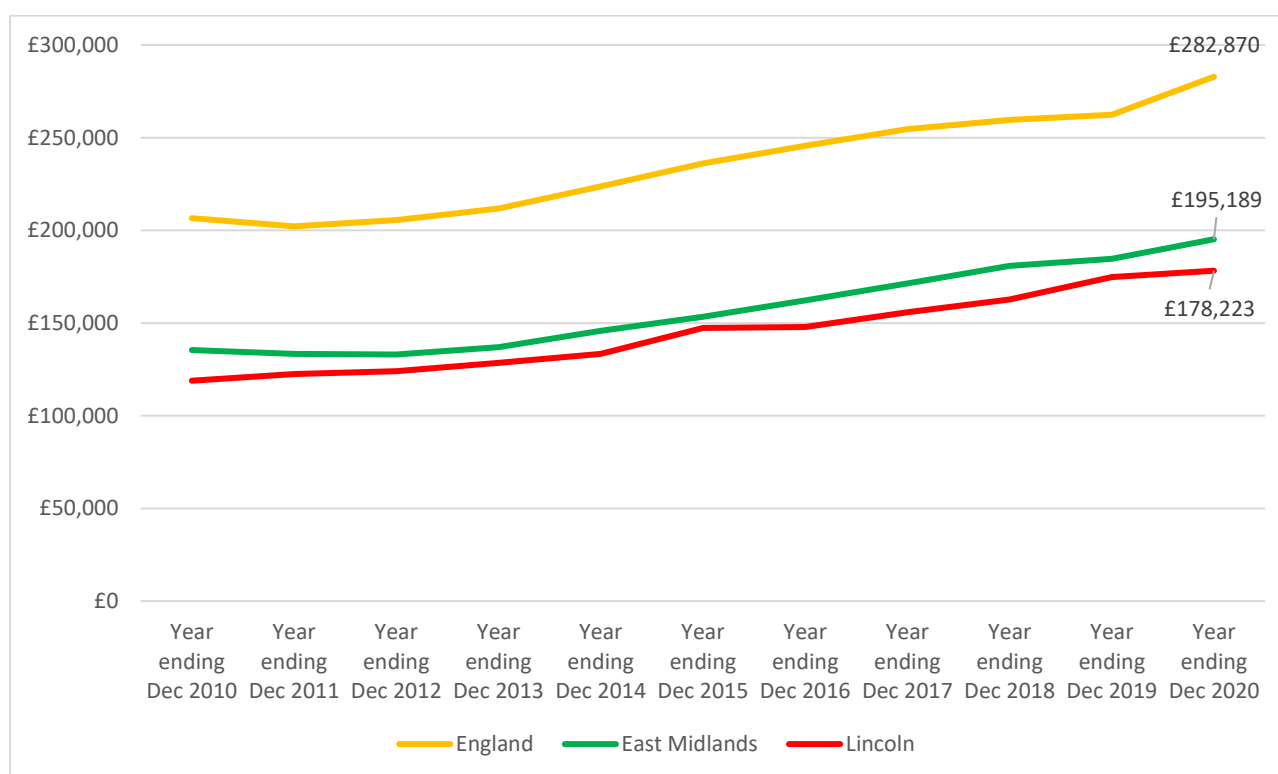


Figure 112

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 112 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for semi-detached houses increase from £174,872 in December 2019 to £178,223 in December 2020, an increase of £3,351.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A FLAT/MAISONETTE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

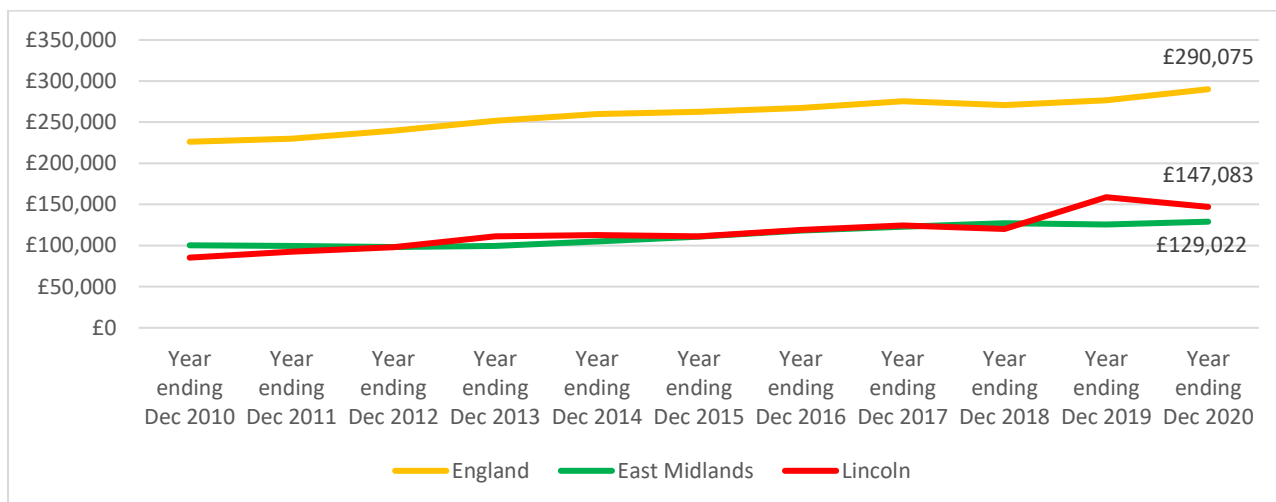


Figure 113

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 113 shows Lincoln has seen a decrease in the average price paid for a flat/maisonette, decreasing from £158,811 in December 2019 to £147,083 in December 2020, decreasing by £11,728. It is worth noting that out of all housing types, flats and maisonettes are above the East Midlands average.

MEDIAN PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES BY WARD, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 2020

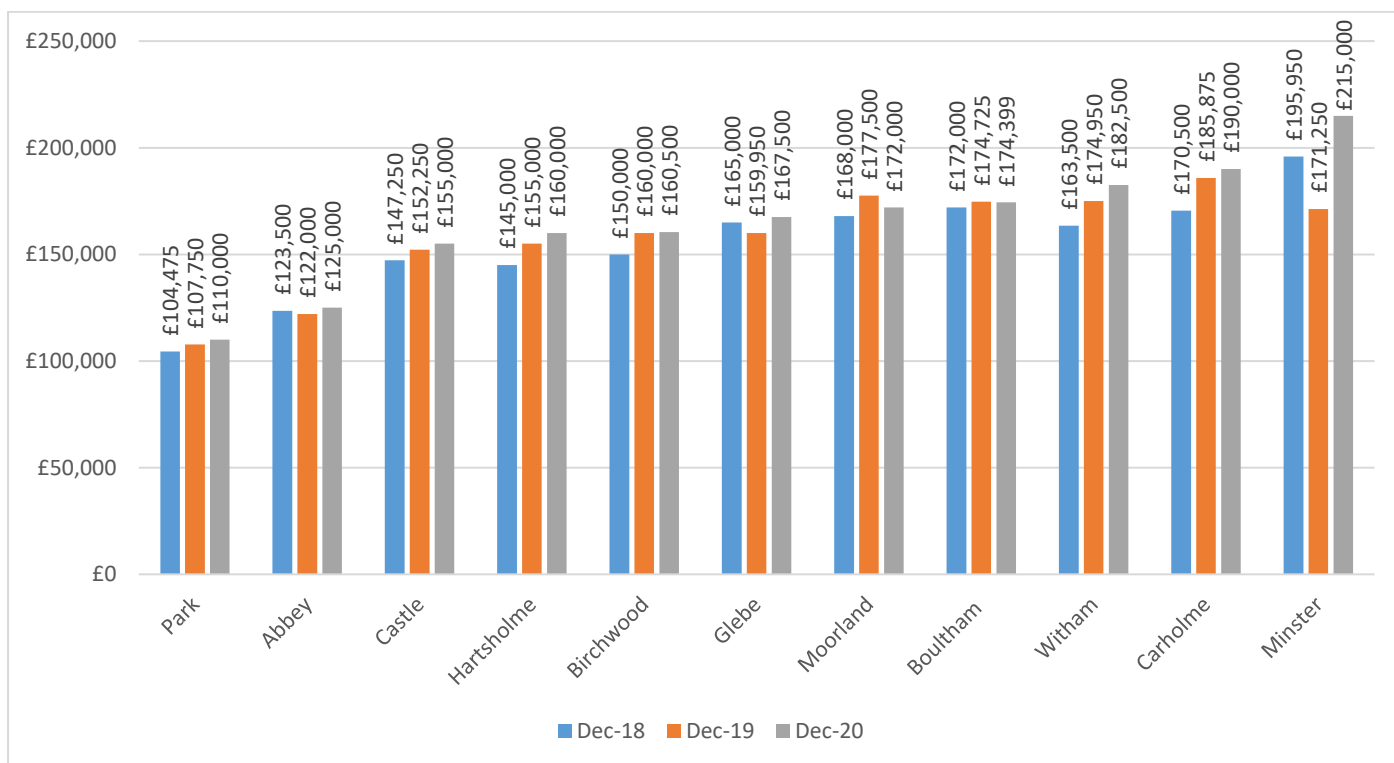


Figure 114

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 114 shows Park ward remains the cheapest ward in Lincoln to buy a property, with a median price paid of £110,000. This is considerably less than the next cheapest ward, Abbey, which has a median price paid of £125,000. Minster remains the most expensive ward to buy a property with a figure of £215,000.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 1 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

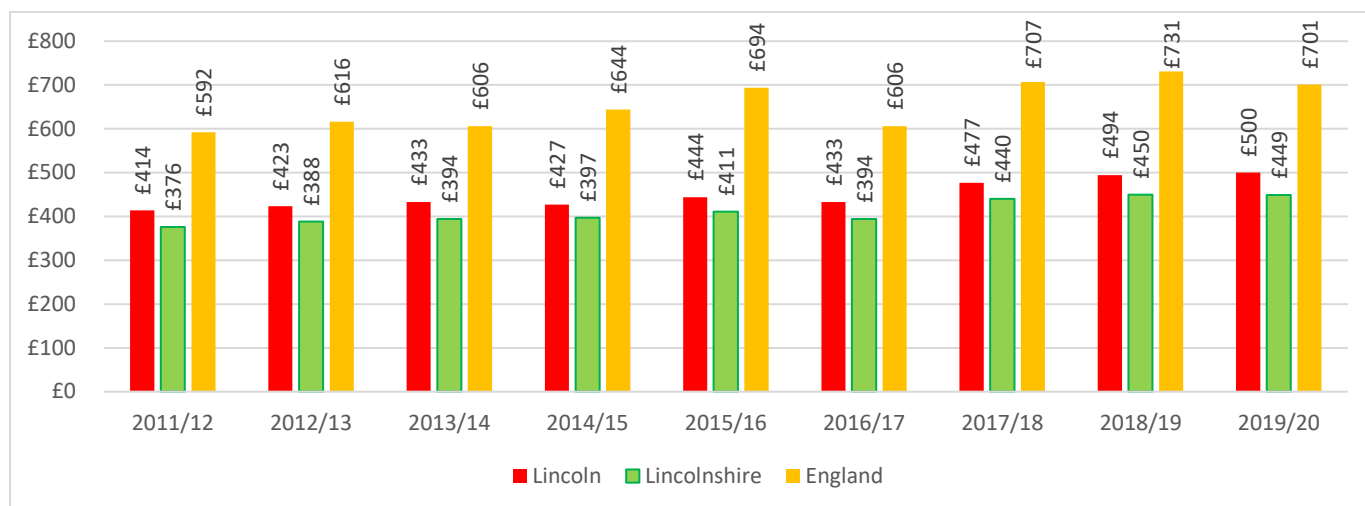


Figure 115

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 115 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 1 bedroom property, increasing from £494 in 2018/19 to £500 in 2019/20. Both Lincolnshire and England saw small decreases.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 2 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

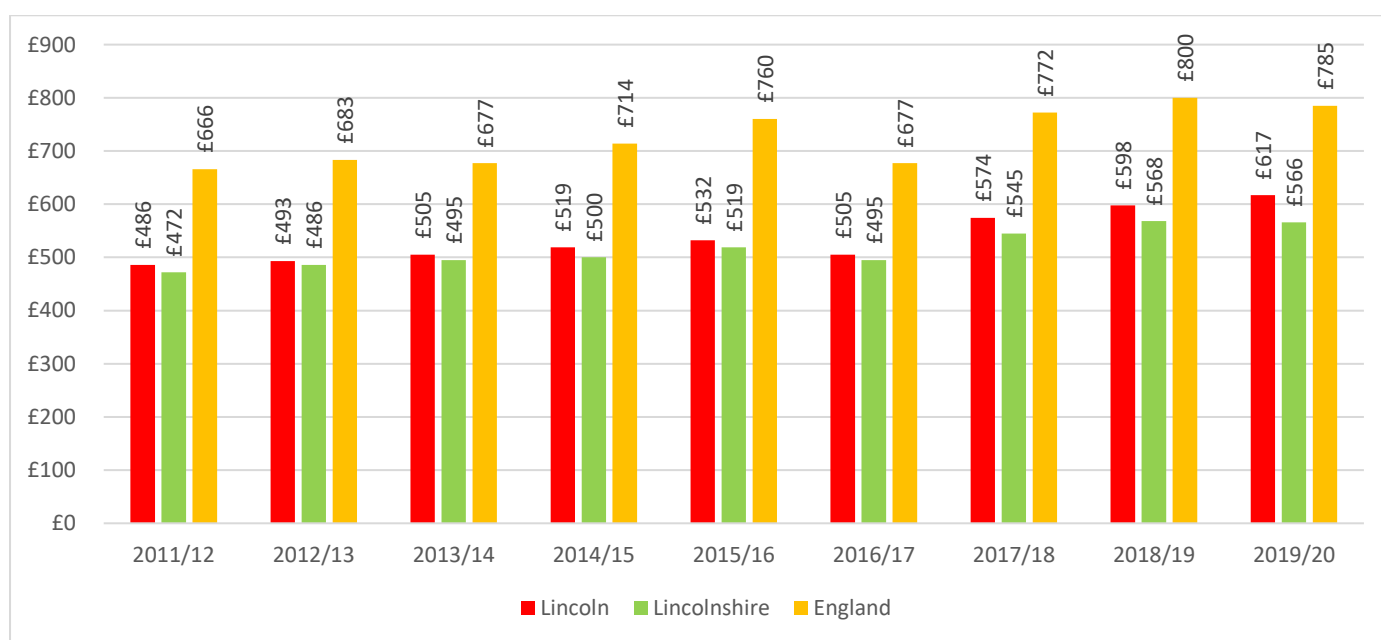


Figure 116

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 116 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 2 bedroom property, increasing from £598 in 2018/19 to £617 in 2019/20. Both Lincolnshire and England saw decreases.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 3 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

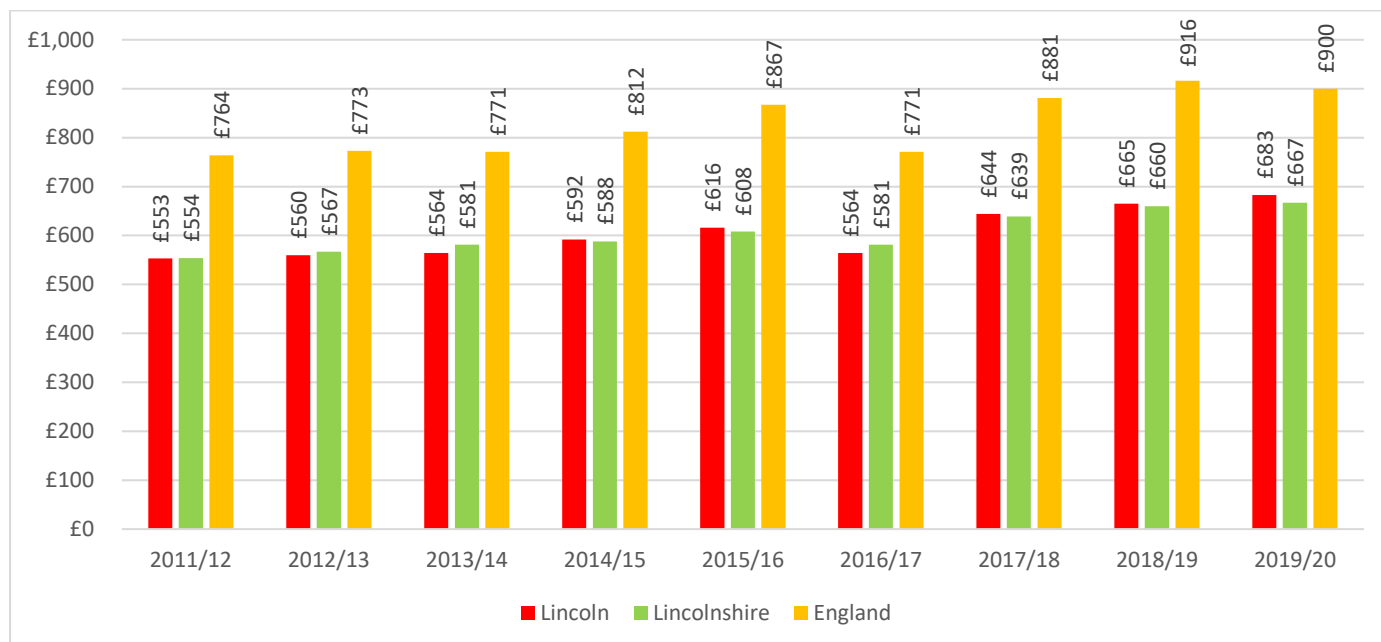


Figure 117

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 117 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 3 bedroom property, increasing from £665 in 2018/19 to £683 in 2019/20. Lincolnshire also increased slightly and England saw a decrease.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 4 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

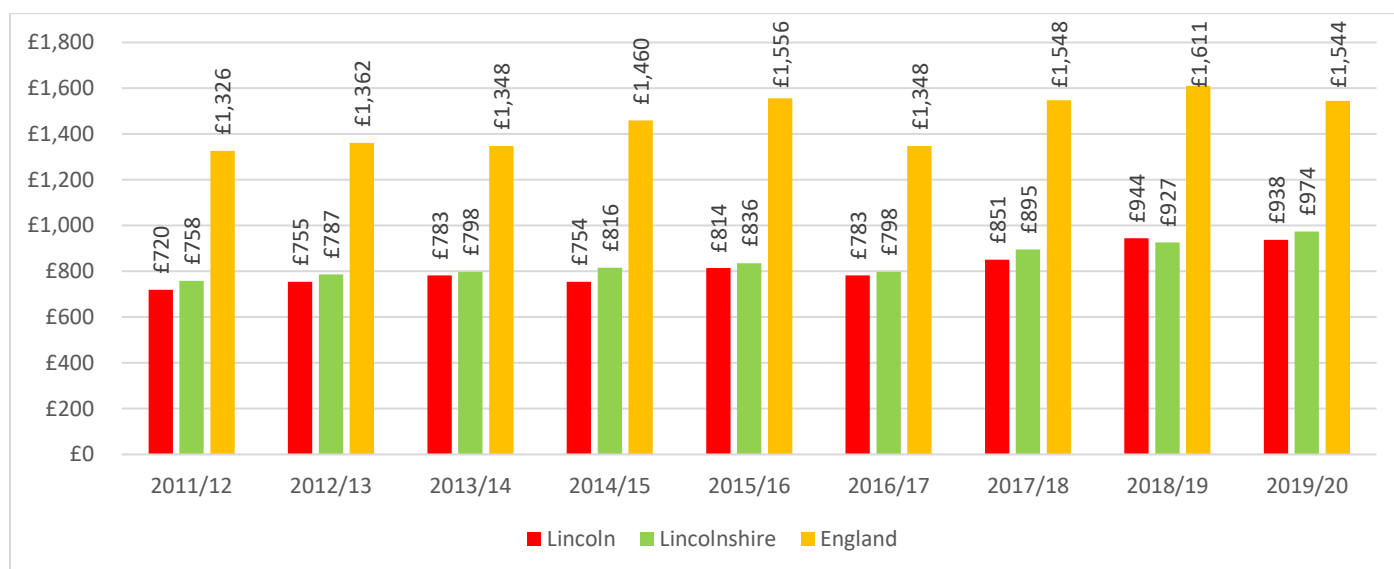


Figure 118

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 118 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw a decrease in the average price paid in rent for a 4 bedroom property, decreasing from £944 in 2018/19 to £938 in 2019/20. Lincolnshire's average increased, from £927 in 2018/19 to £974 in 2019/20.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR STUDIO PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

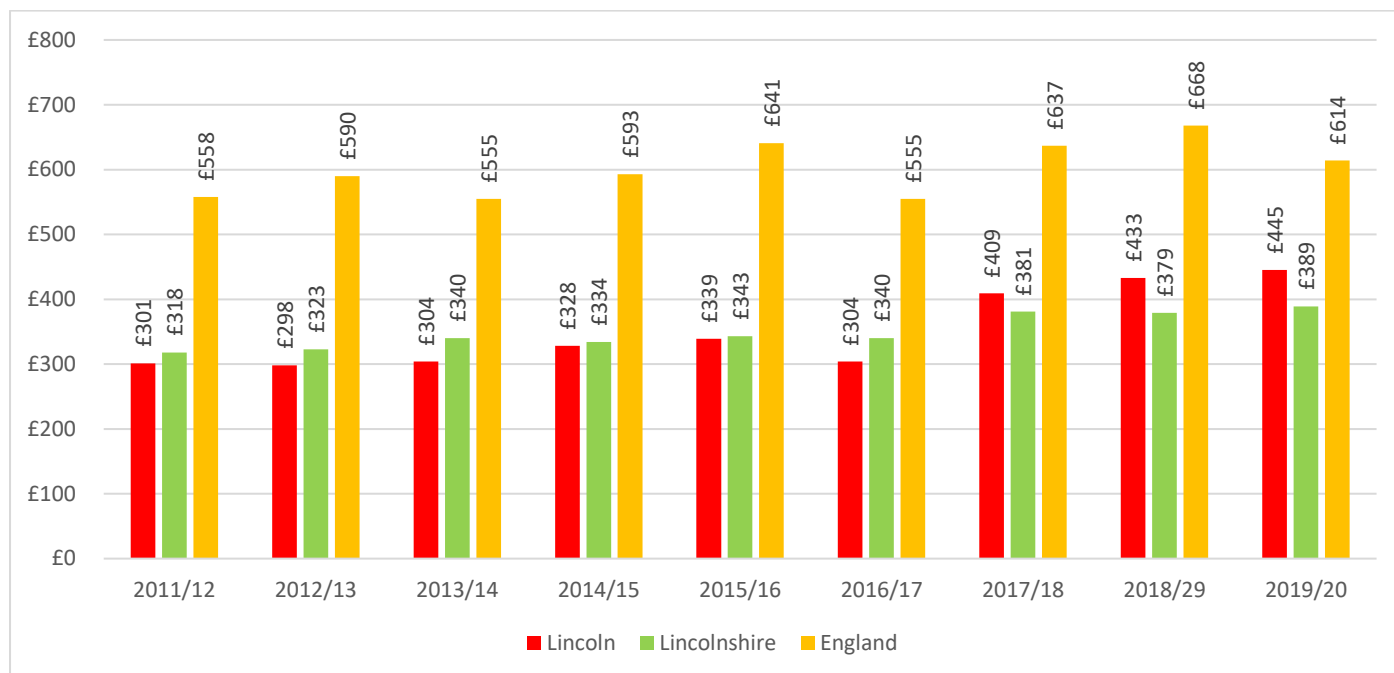


Figure 209

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 119 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a studio property, increasing from £433 in 2018/19 to £445 in 2019/20. Lincolnshire also saw an increase, rising from £379 in 2018/19 to £389 in 2019/20.

HOUSEHOLDS ASSESSED AS HOMELESS IN LINCOLN PER 1,000 AS OF Q4 2020/2021

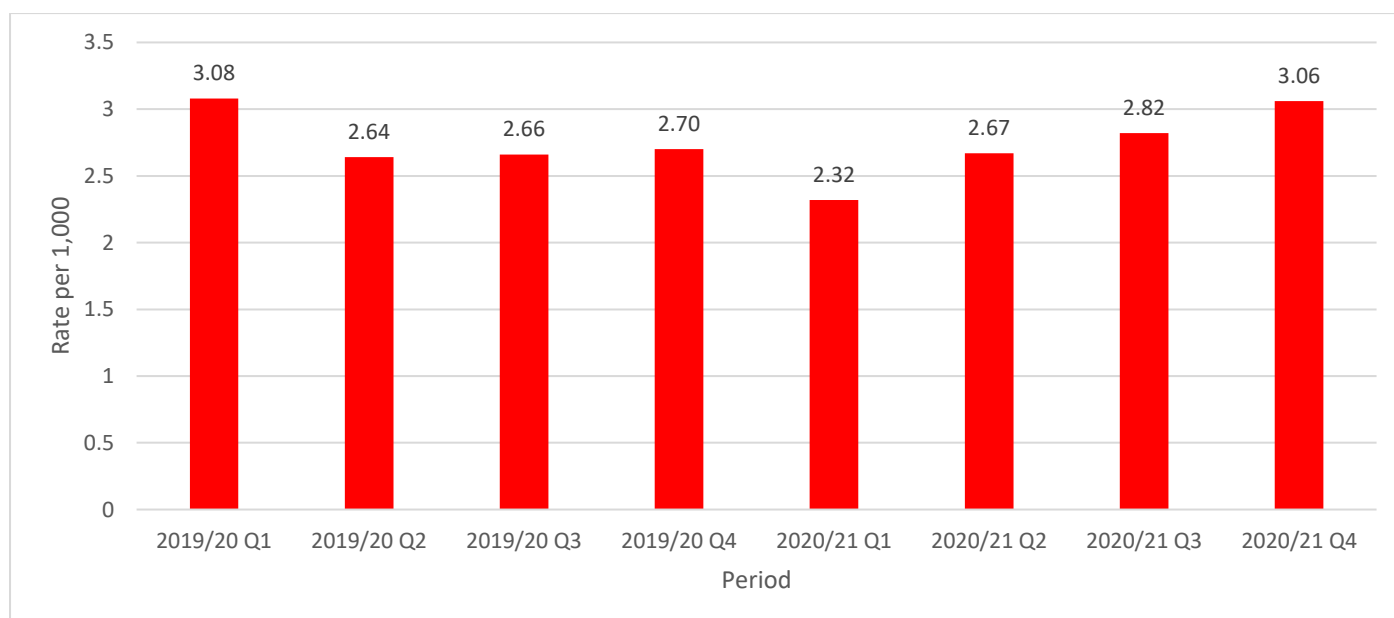


Figure 210

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 120 shows Lincoln's per 1,000 rate for households assessed as homeless appears to be returning to its pre COVID-19 levels, reporting at 3.06 in Q4 of 2020/21.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMODATION IN LINCOLN AS OF Q4 2020/2021

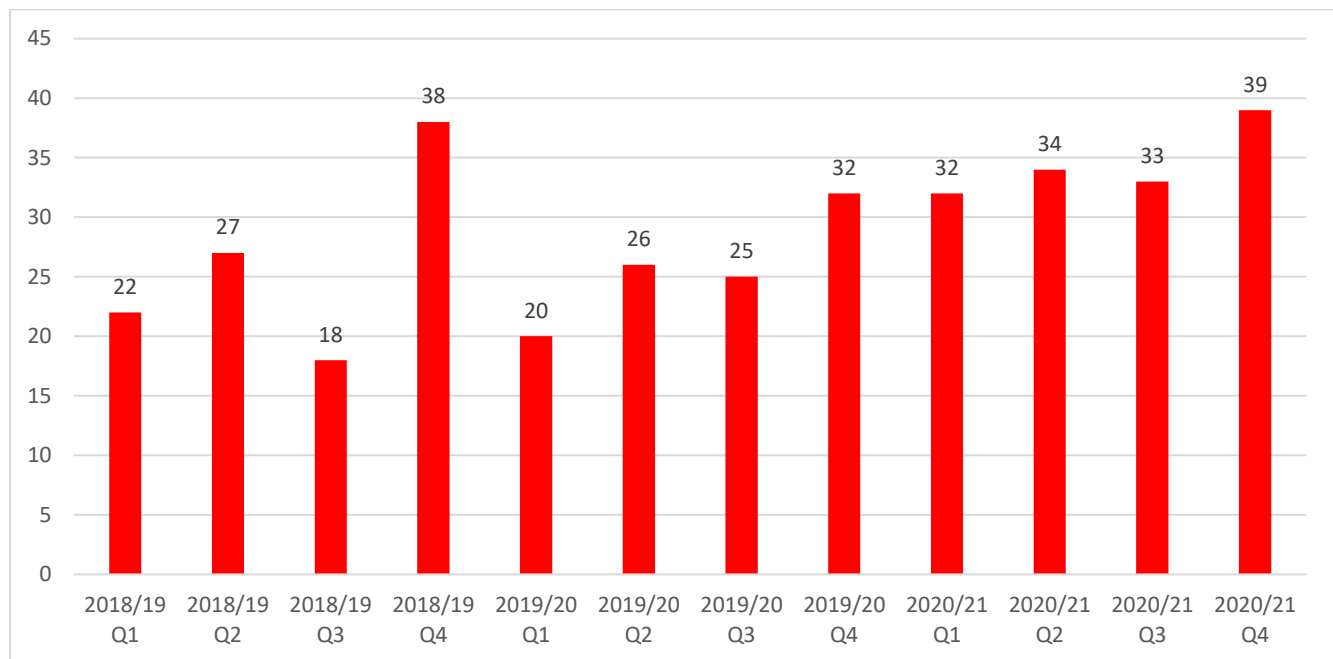


Figure 121

Source - LG Inform 2021

Figure 121 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in Q4 2020/21 in the number of households requiring temporary accomodation with a figure of 39 as opposed to 32 in the same quarter the previous year.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

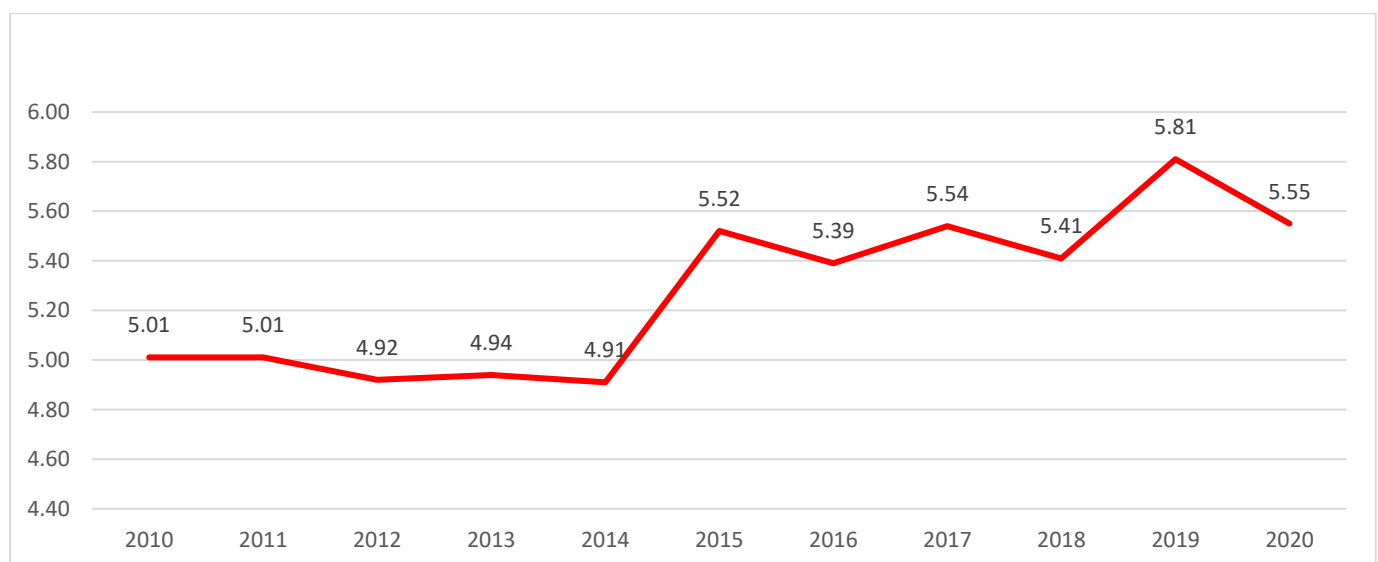


Figure 122

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 122 shows Lincoln's affordability ratio has improved, showing a decrease (lower score = more affordable) compared to 2019's figure of 5.81, with a figure of 5.55 in 2020.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN 2020 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

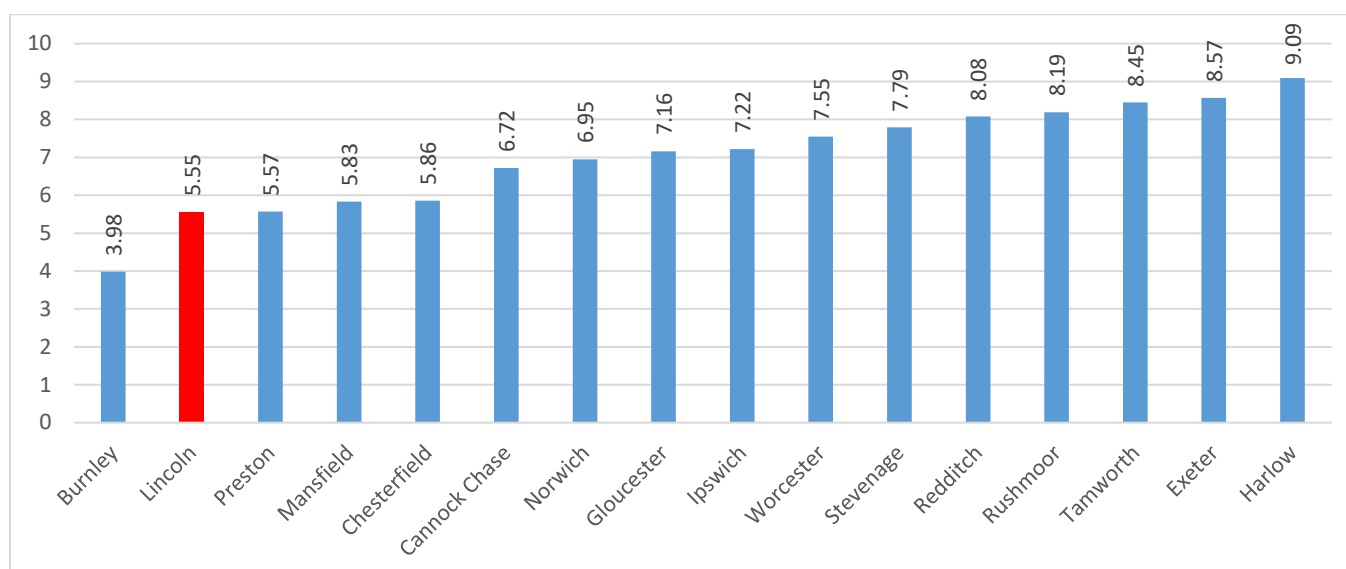


Figure 123

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 123 shows Lincoln's affordability against its nearest neighbours places it as the 2nd best as of 2020 with a figure of 5.55 (low = more affordable). The affordability ratios are calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual workplace-based earnings. These are then based on the median and lower quartiles of both house prices and earnings in England and Wales.

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIMS ISSUED BY LANDLORDS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q1 2021/2022

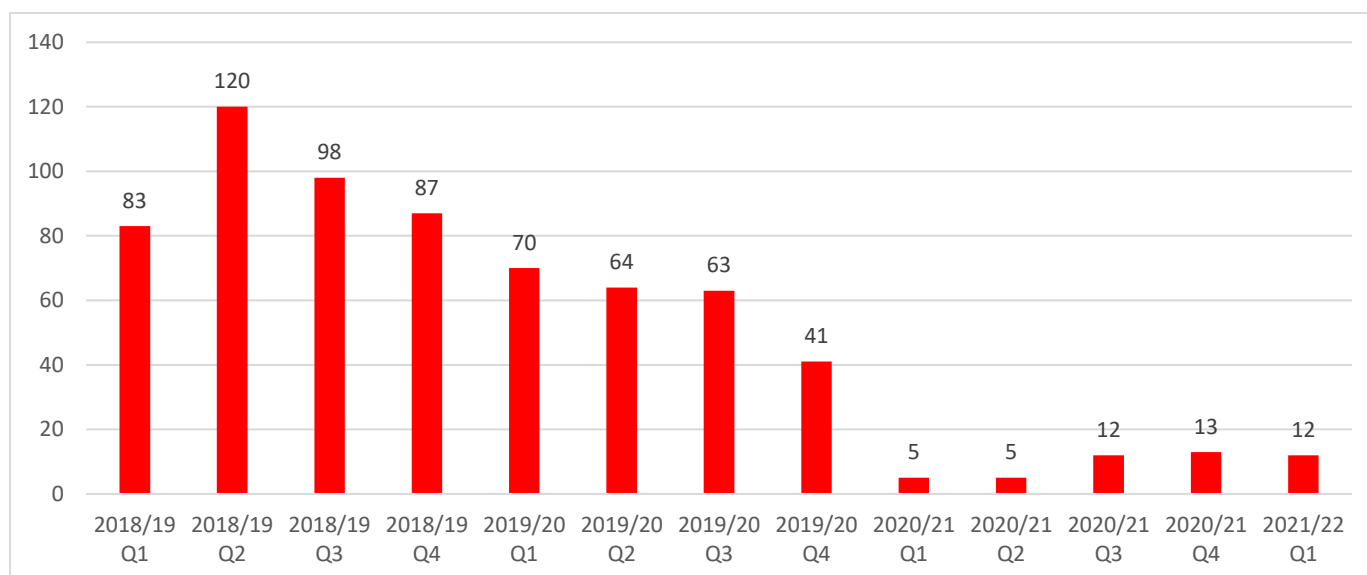


Figure 124

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 124 shows the number of possession claims issued by Lincoln has decreased significantly with a figure of 41 in Q4 2019/20 as opposed to the latest figure of 12 for Q1 in 2021/2022. This also remains significantly below the levels in 2018/19 and 2019/20, which is largely driven by the government guidance to avoid repossessions during the height of the Covid 19 pandemic.

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIM ORDERS ISSUED BY MORTGAGE LENDERS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q1 2021/2022

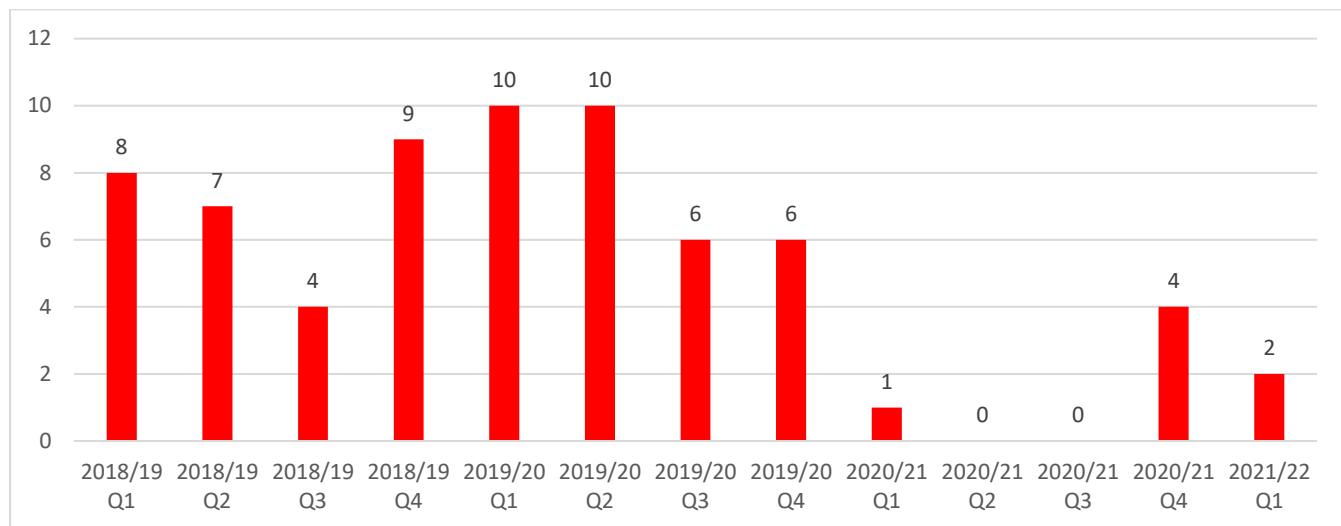


Figure 125

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 125 shows following a dramatic decrease in possessions claim orders issued in 2020 due to these being put on hold to protect homeowners. Possession orders have now increased again with a figure of 2 being recorded in Q1 2021/22. This is again driven by the government guidance to avoid repossessions during the height of the Covid 19 pandemic.

AFFORDABLE HOMES DELIVERED IN LINCOLN 2011/12 TO 2019/20

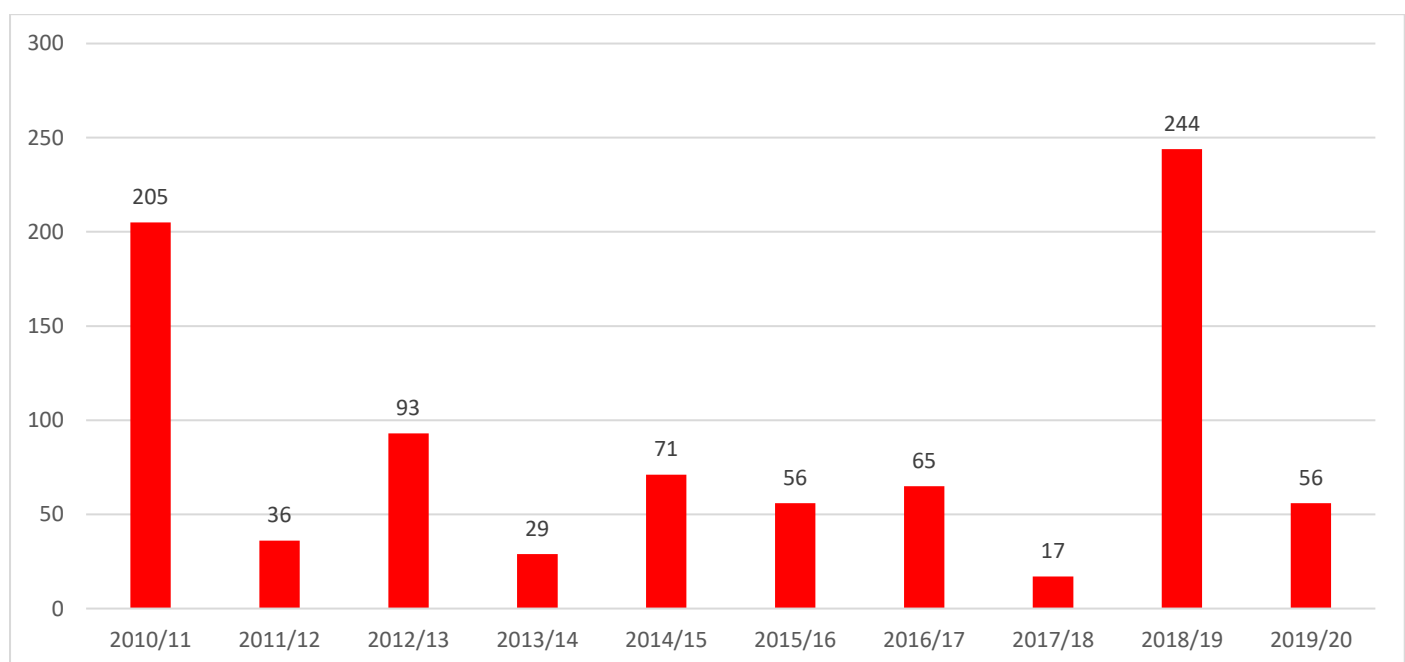


Figure 126

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 126 shows affordable homes delivered in Lincoln has significantly decreased from 244 in 2018/19 to 56 in 2019/20. Please note that affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE COUNCIL HOUSING WAITING LIST AS OF 2020/2021

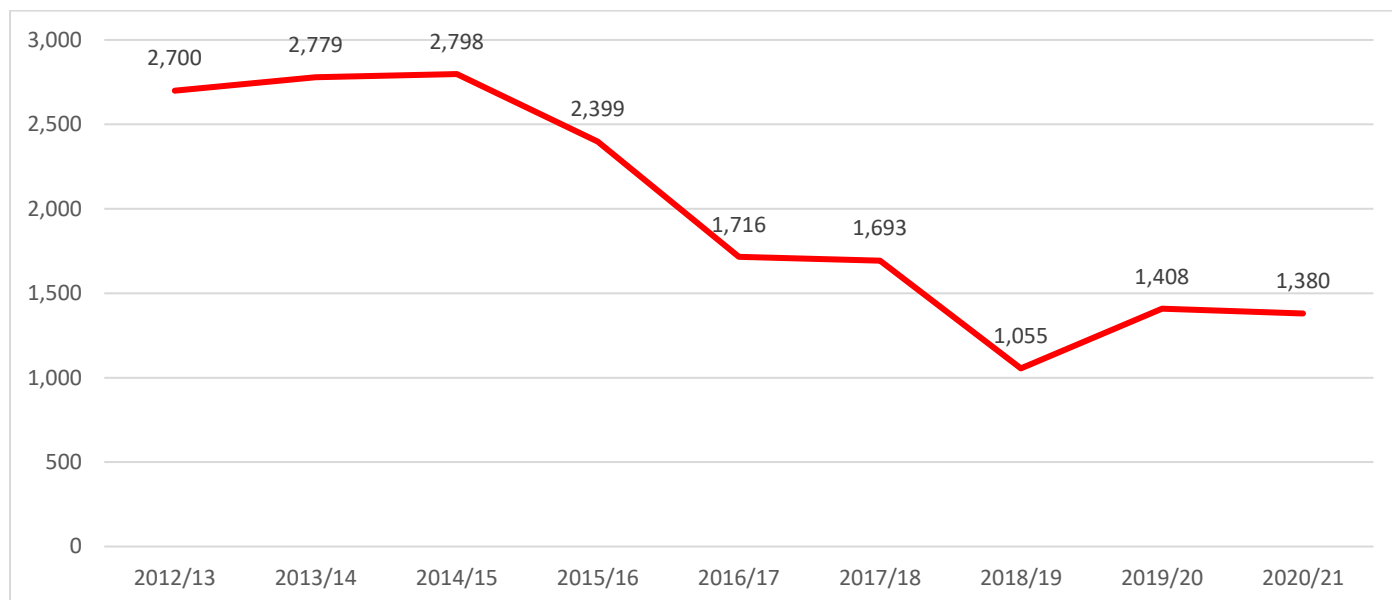


Figure 127

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 127 shows the number of people in Lincoln on the council housing waiting list continues to decrease with the latest figure for 2020/21 at 1,380.

CITY OF LINCOLN SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK BY SIZE (NO. BEDROOMS) – JULY 2021

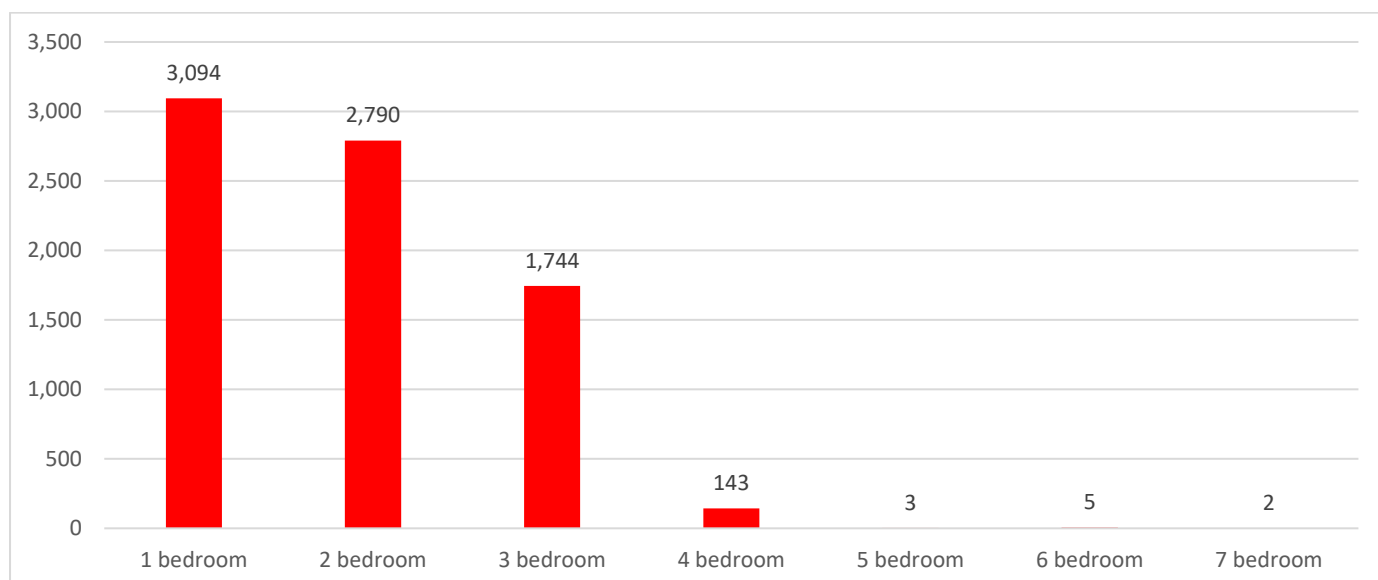


Figure 128

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 128 shows the breakdown of City of Lincoln social housing stock by number of bedrooms with the top 3, as expected, being 1 bedroom, 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom with figures of 3,094, 2,790 and 1,744 respectively. Lincoln currently has a total stock of 7,781 social housing stock, which is just 4 less than in July 2019.

AVERAGE SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE WEEKLY RENT PER BEDROOM IN LINCOLN AS OF 2021

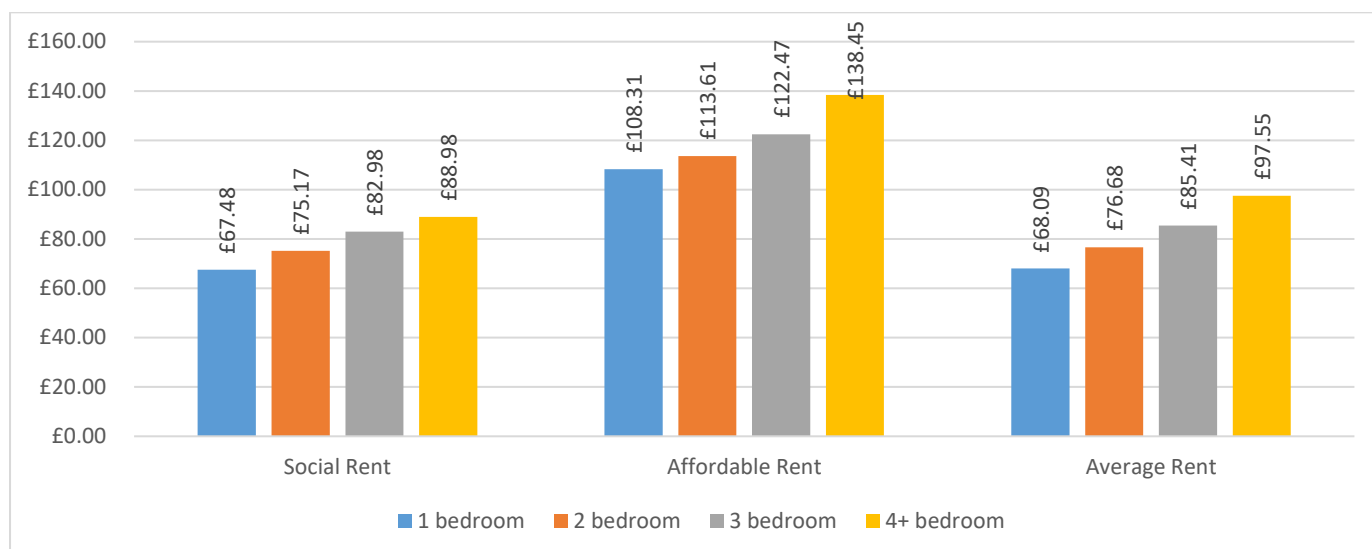


Figure 129

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 129 shows the average social and affordable weekly rent per bedroom in Lincoln in 2021. It is important to note the average rent for the 1 and 2 bed properties is only slightly higher than the social rent due to the higher number of these types of properties in the city. However, the difference is more noticeable in 4+ bedroom properties, where we have lower numbers.

NUMBER OF RIGHT TO BUY APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN LINCOLN 2010/11-2020/2021

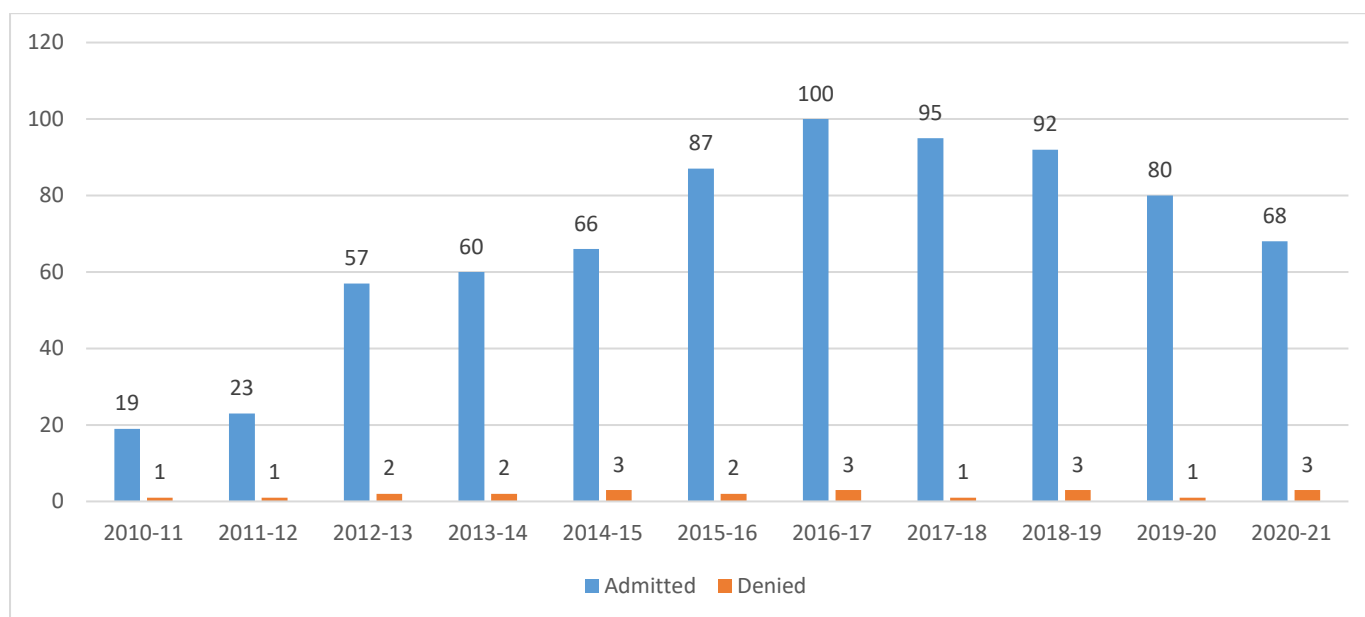


Figure 130

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 130 shows the number of processed right to buy applications has seen a decreasing trend since 2016-17, decreasing to 68 in 2020/21, a decrease of 12 when compared to the previous year and a decrease of 32 when compared to the 2016/17 peak figure.

Note that data in this chapter varies in its availability, dependant on the original data source. This means that any positive reflection from the reduction motor vehicles in the city seen in the data up to 2020, will not be shown until further data is produced nationally.

Lincoln has seen:

- Total household waste increased slightly from 35,314 tonnes in 2018/19 to 35,429 tonnes in 2019/20, although it still remains well below the mean of East Midlands Local Authorities
- The percentage of dry recycling started to increase slightly in 2019/20, reporting at 17.66%, compared to 17.23% in 2018/19. However, this is still below the East Midlands average of 20.57% and only the third highest compared to our nearest neighbours
- Electricity consumption decreased in 2018 to 3,124 KWH, which was below the figures reported for Lincolnshire and England.
- Gas consumption decreased slightly in 2018 to 11,730, which followed a similar trend to electricity consumption reported for Lincolnshire and England
- CO2 emissions have continued to decrease in 2019 moving from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019, putting Lincoln in the second lowest position compared to our nearest neighbours
- A small decrease in the number of licensed vehicles registered, decreasing from 48,500 in 2019 to 47,700 in 2020.

LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER METER IN KWH 2010-2018

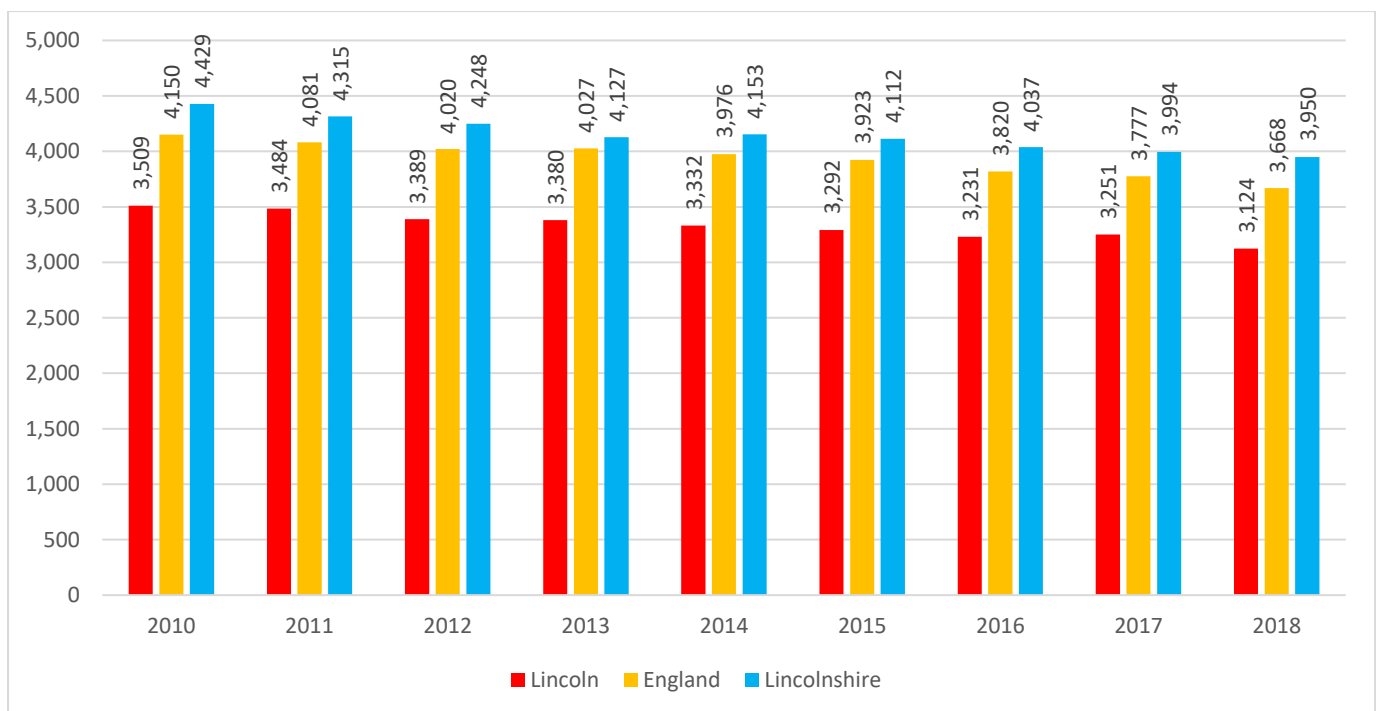


Figure 2231

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 131 shows Lincoln's average domestic consumption of electricity decreased again, from an average of 3,251kwh in 2017, to 3,124 in 2018. Both Lincolnshire and England also saw similar decreases. This was the 8th consecutive decrease for Lincoln's usage.

LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC GAS CONSUMPTION PER METER IN KWH 2010-2018

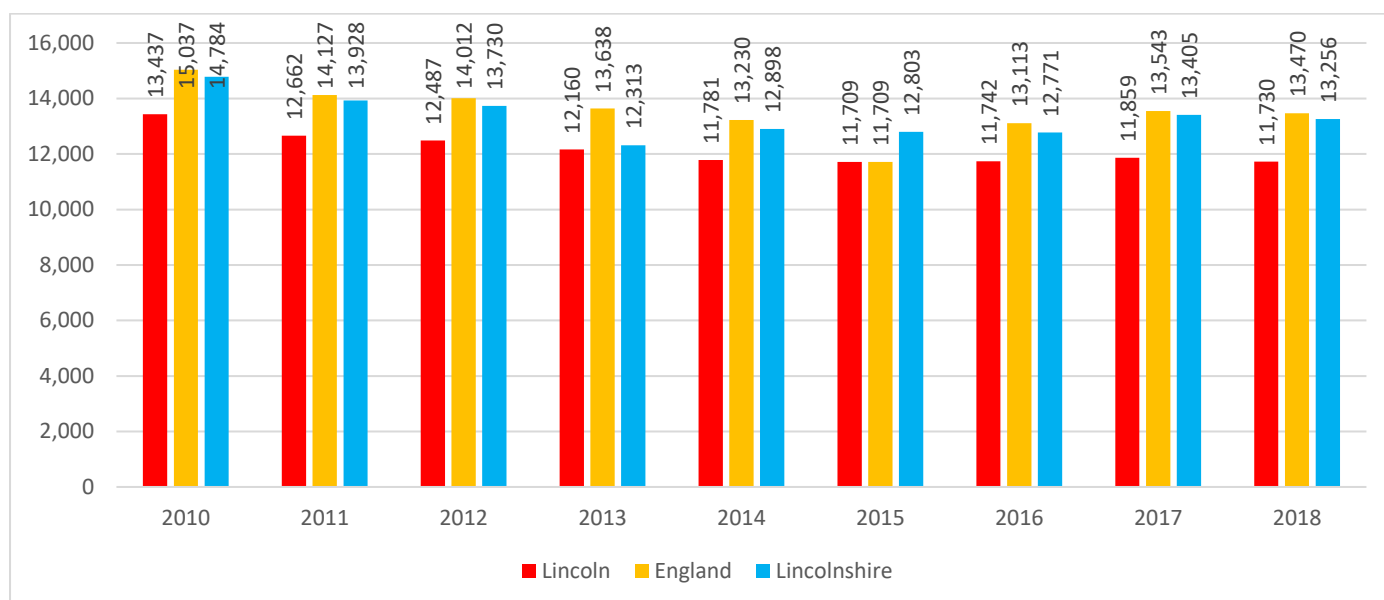


Figure 132

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 132 shows in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and England, average domestic gas consumption (KWH) decreased in 2018. This decrease follows an increase in gas consumption levels in 2017.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN TONNES 2019/20

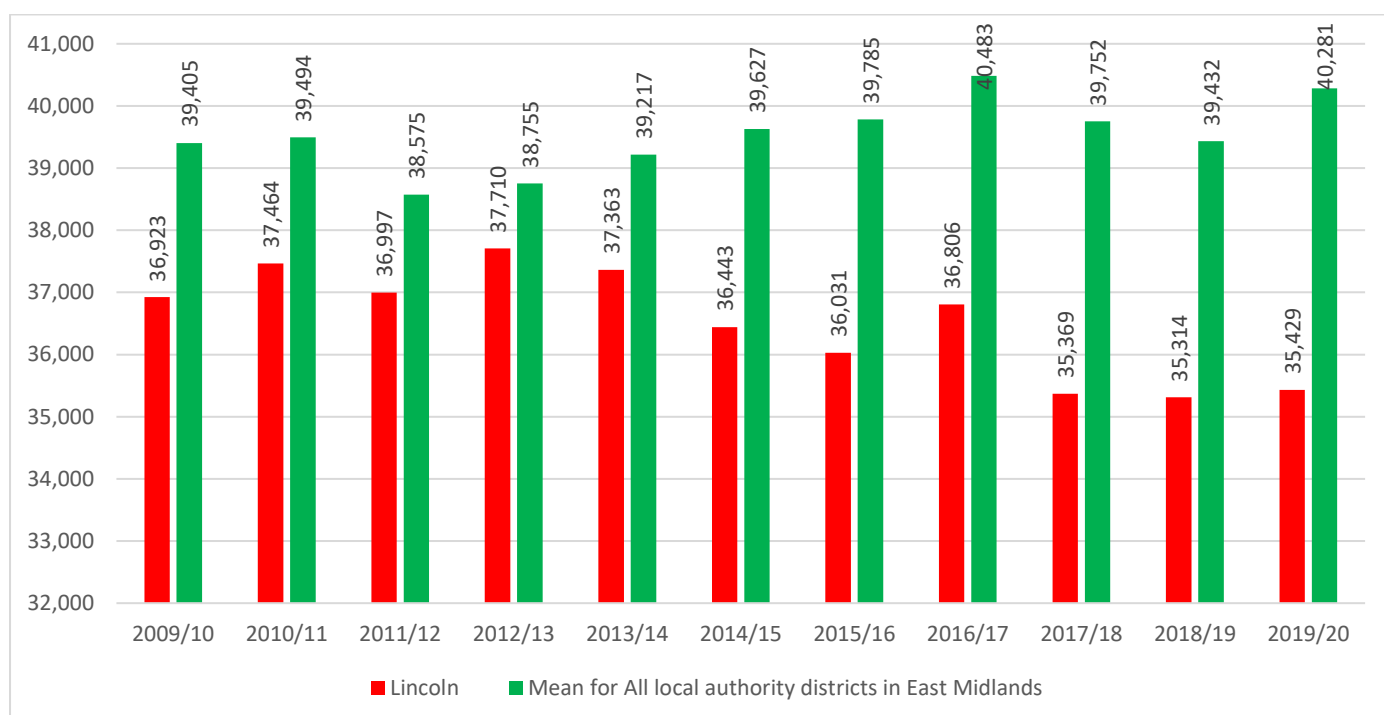


Figure 133

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 133 shows Lincoln's total household waste increased slightly from 35,314 in 2018/19 to 35,429 in 2019/20. This latest figure remains well below the mean for all local authority districts in the East Midlands.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS 2019/20

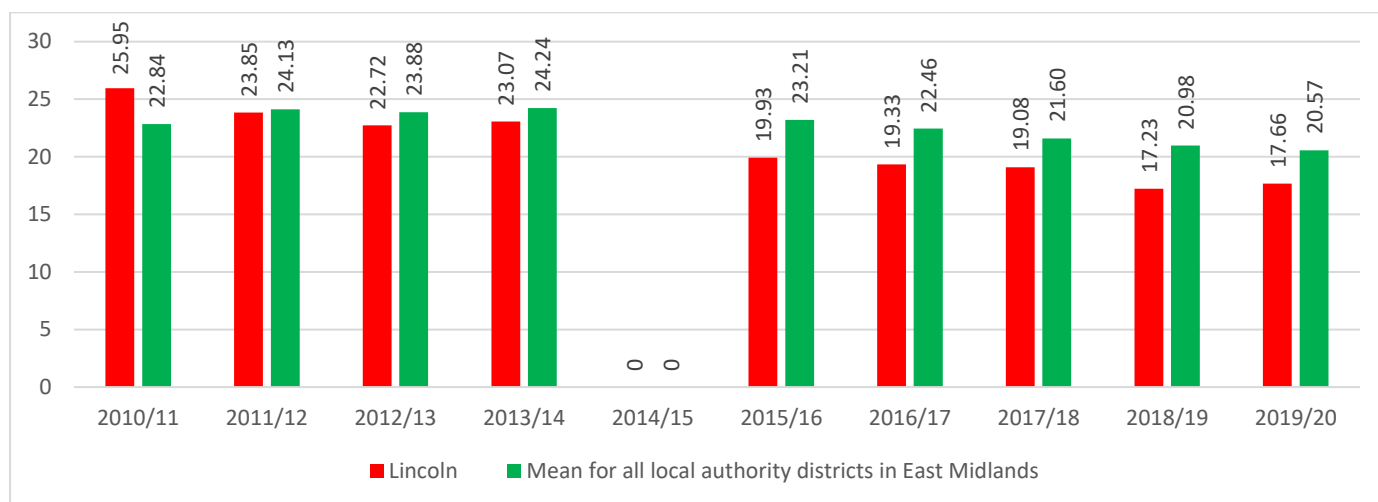


Figure 134

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 134 shows the percentage of dry recycling started to increase slightly in 2019/20, reporting at 17.66%, compared to 17.23% in 2018/19.

Please note data is not provided in the above table for 2014/15. This is due to not enough information being available to calculate the value.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2019/20

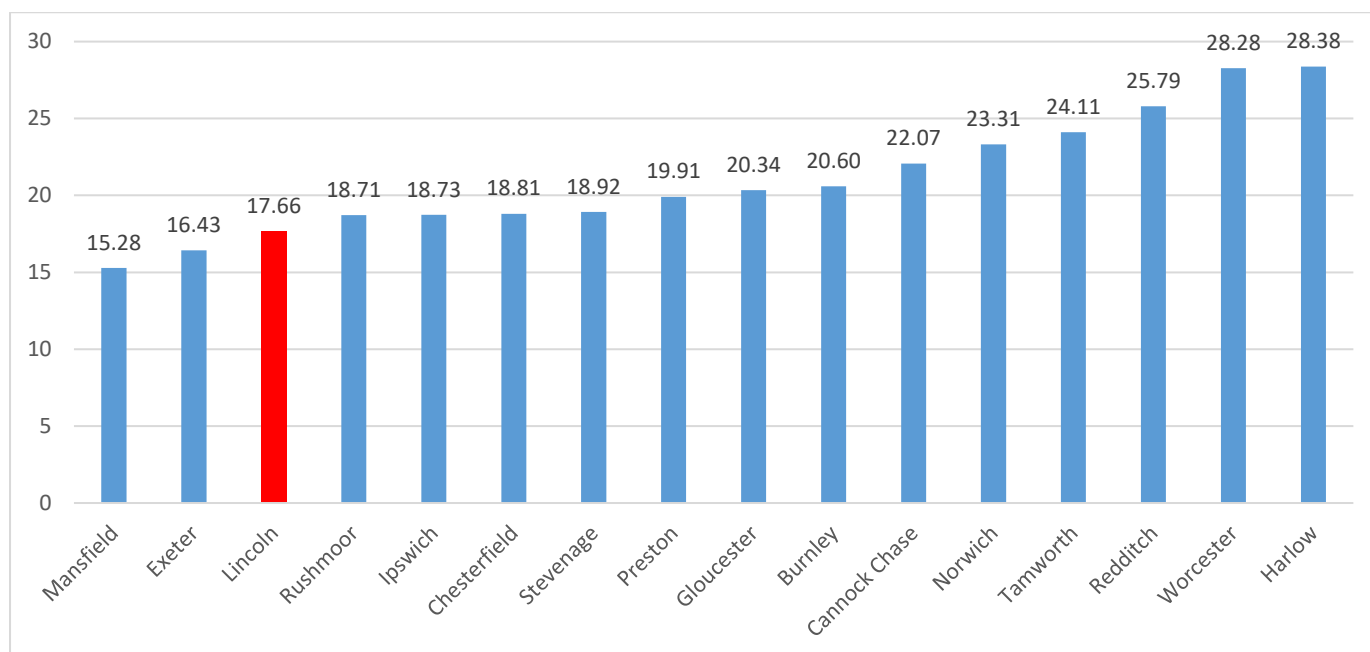


Figure 135

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 135 shows in 2019/20 Lincoln had the third lowest rate for dry recycling when compared to its nearest neighbours. In comparison, Harlow had the highest rate, with a figure of 28.38%.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES - TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN KILOTONNES 2019

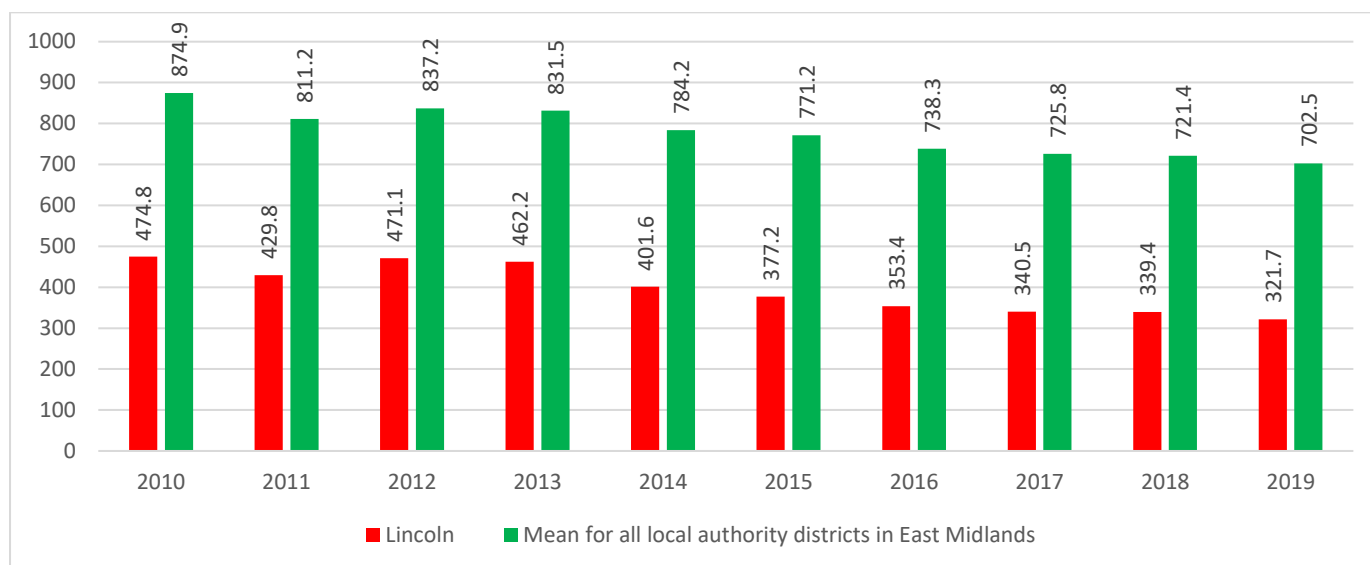


Figure 136

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 136 shows Lincoln's CO2 emissions compared to the mean for all local authority districts in East Midlands. Estimates have continued to decrease since 2013, with 2019 seeing another decrease from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES - TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS IN KILOTONNES 2019

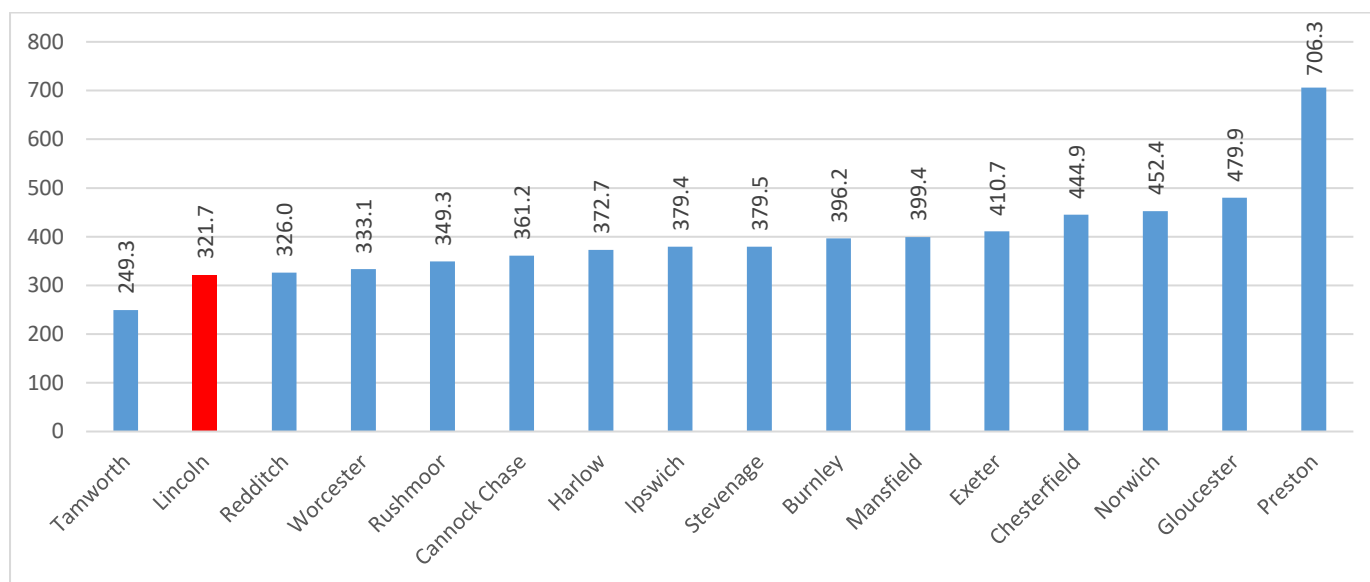


Figure 137

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 137 shows in 2019 Lincoln had the second lowest CO2 emissions estimate in comparison to its nearest neighbours with a figure of 321.7 kilotonnes. Tamworth had the lowest CO2 emissions estimate at 249.3 kilotonnes.

CONTRIBUTION OF CO2 BY SOURCE (KILO TONNES) IN LINCOLN FROM 2005 TO 2018

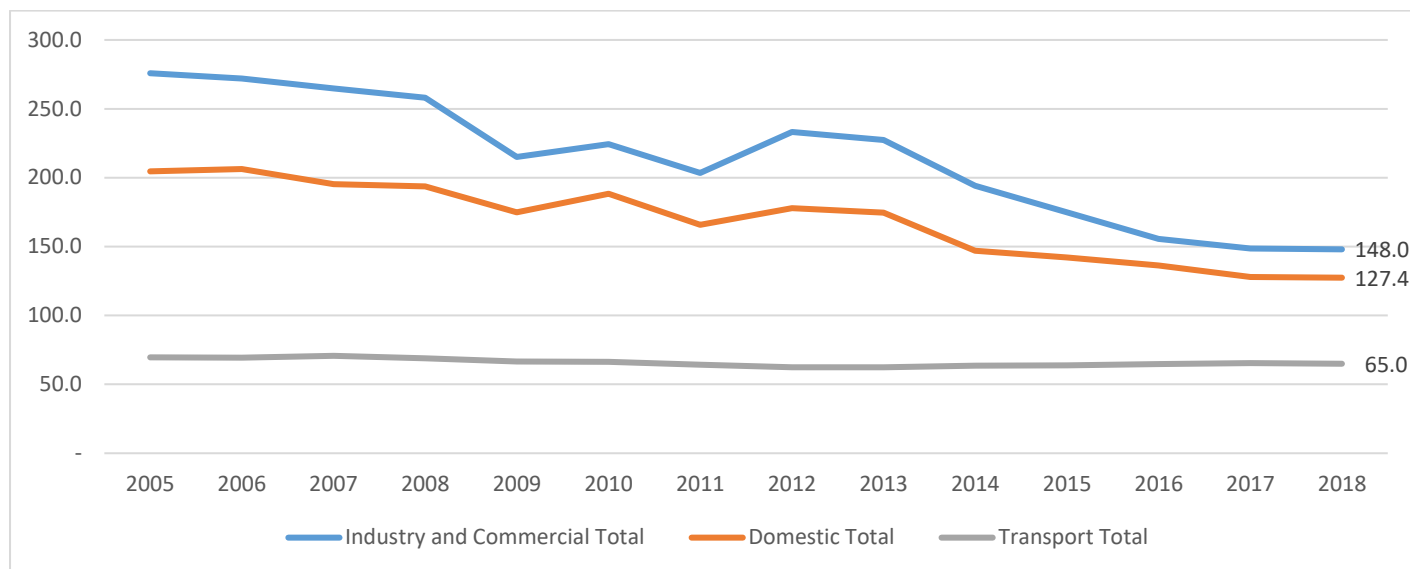


Figure 138

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 138 shows all three contributors of CO2 in Lincoln decreased in their CO2 emissions produced in 2018, continuing a downward trend. Although transport CO2 emissions have decreased in the latest 2018 figure when compared to 2017, this latest figure is an increase when compared to the levels recorded between 2011 and 2016.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

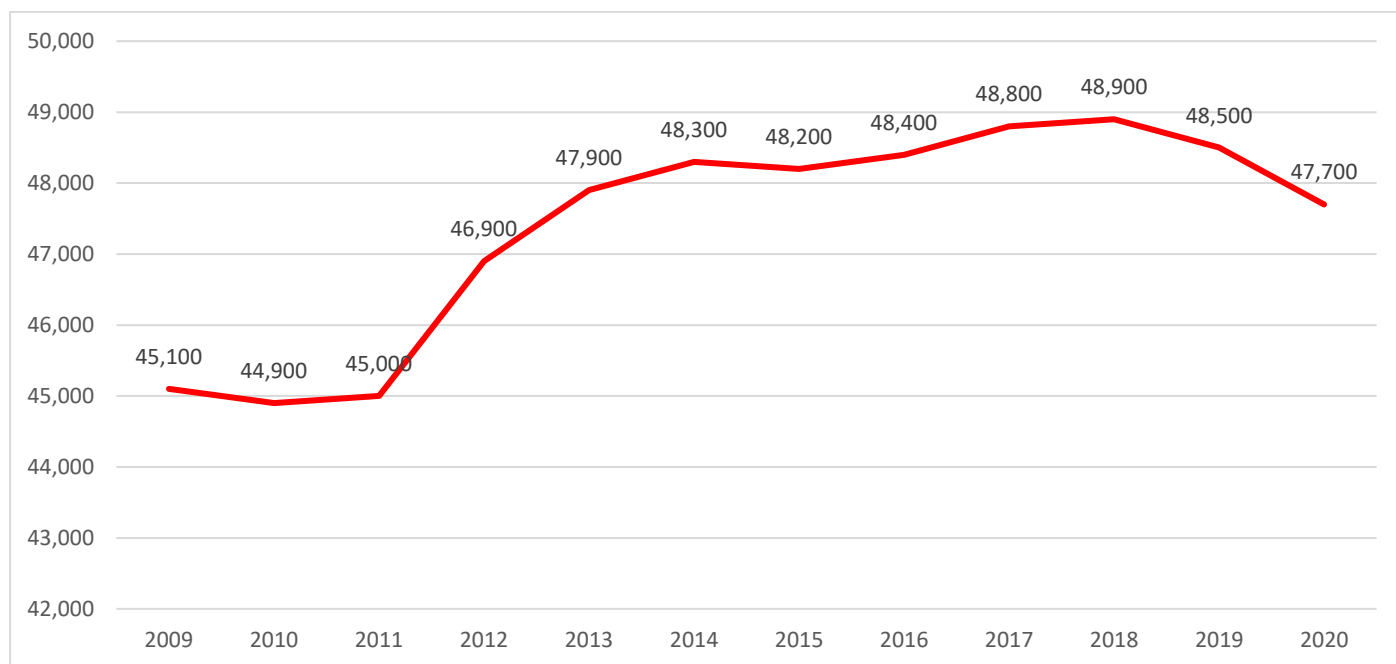


Figure 139

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 139 shows the total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln decreased by 1,200 from 2018, decreasing to 47,700 in 2020.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

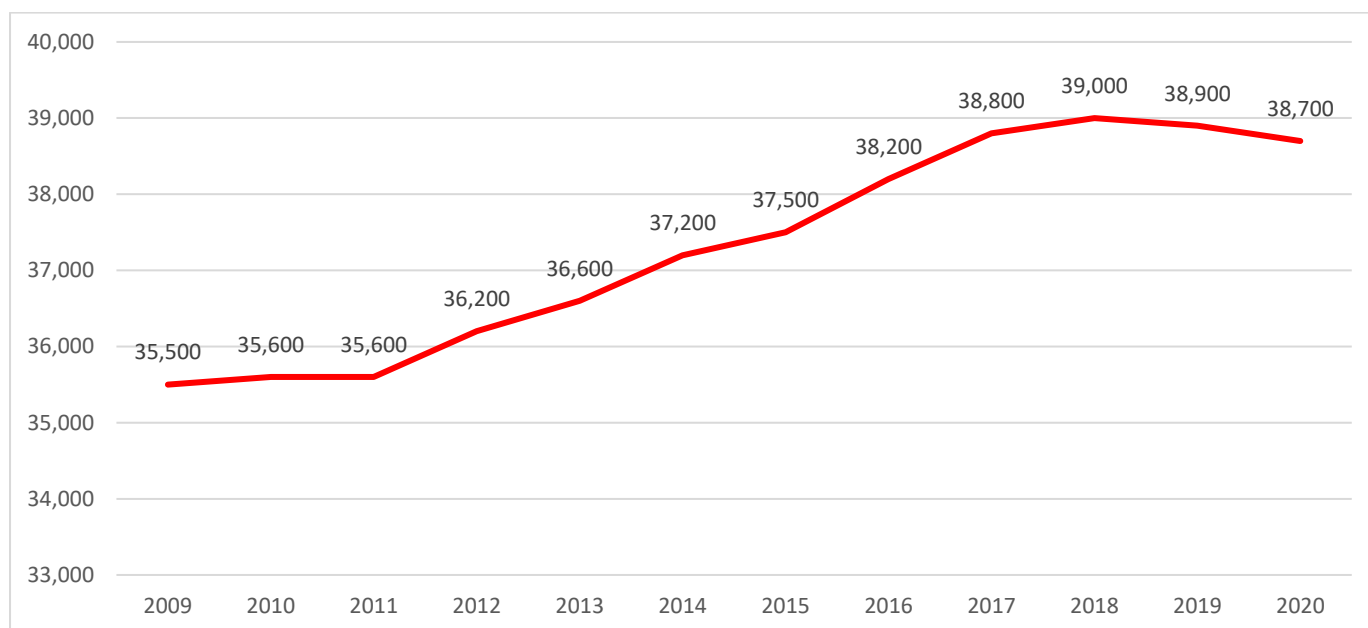


Figure 140

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 140 shows the total number of licensed cars in Lincoln decreased by 300 between 2018 and 2020, with the latest 2020 figure showing 38,700 cars were registered in the city.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED MOTORCYCLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

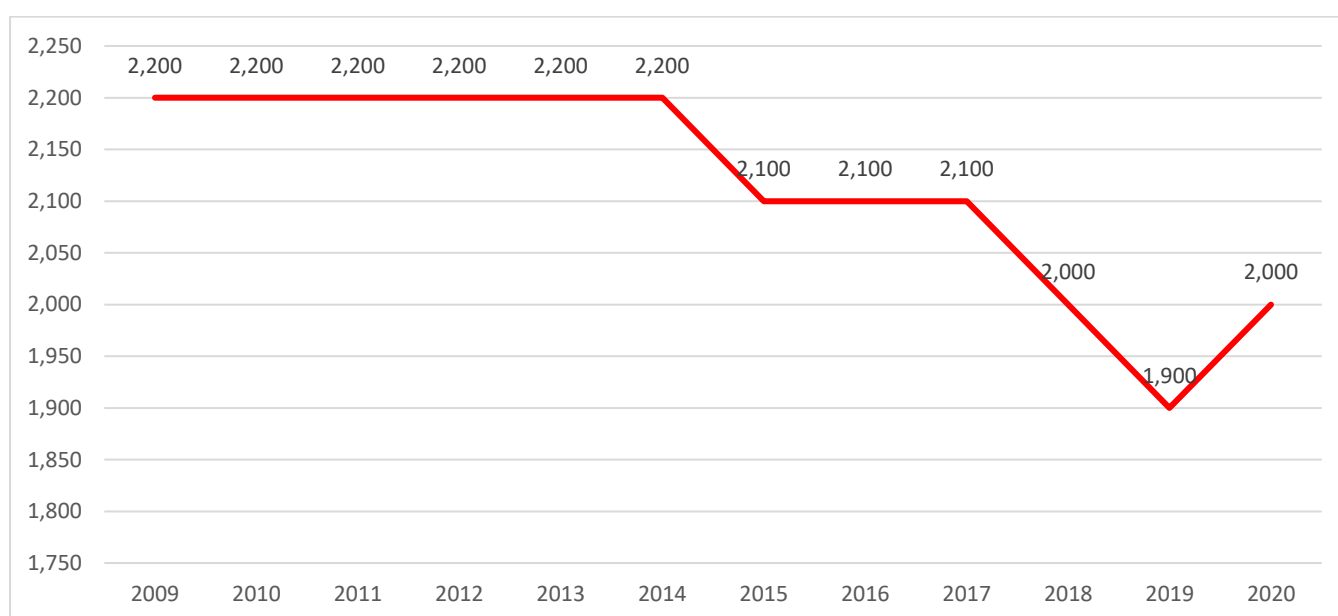


Figure 23

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 141 shows the total number of licensed motorcycles in Lincoln increased slightly from 1,900 in 2019 to 2,000 in 2020. It is important to note that the figure remained consistent at 2,200 from 2009 to 2014, however, since 2014 there has generally been a downward trend in the number of licensed motorcycles in the city.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

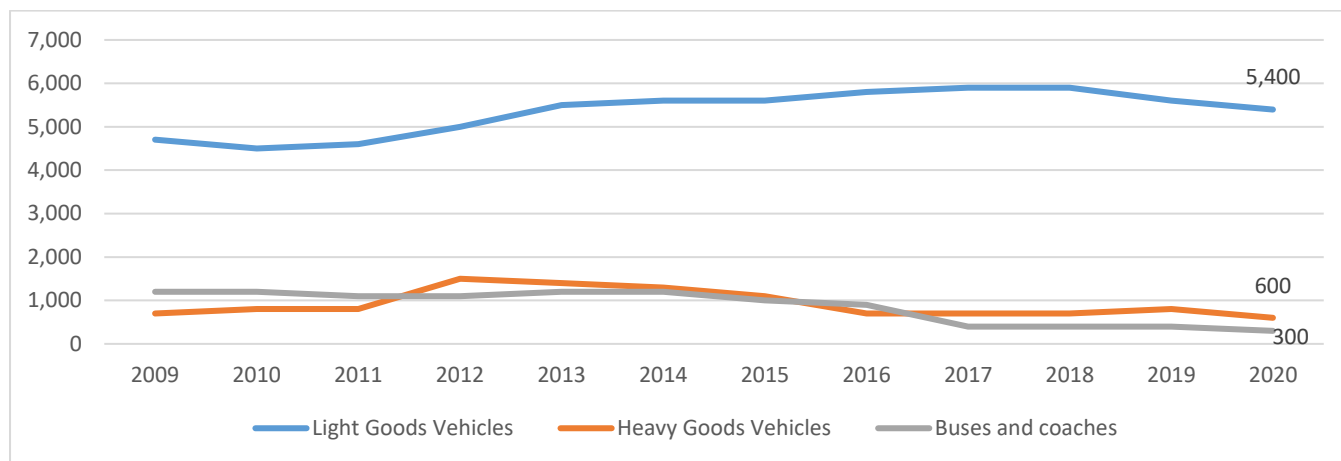


Figure 24

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 142 shows the total number of licensed Light Goods Vehicles, Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses/Coaches in Lincoln decreased slightly in 2020, with the figures showing 5,400, 600 and 300 vehicles respectively.

LINCOLN NO2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF 2018

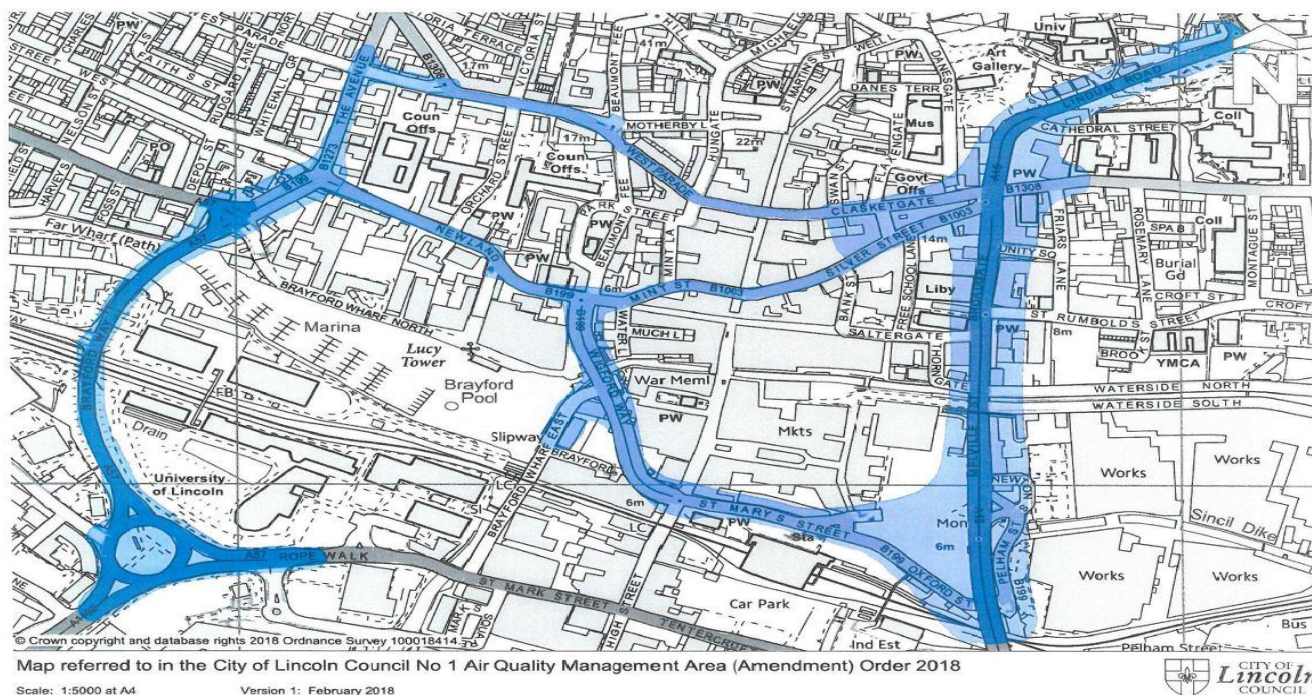


Figure 25

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 143 shows the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Lincoln in 2018. The area was amended in August 2018 due to improvements in nitrogen dioxide levels and consequently was made significantly smaller. The AQMA boundary will only ever be changed or revoked entirely if sufficient evidence is available to demonstrate that breaches of the national air quality objectives are unlikely in parts or all of the area covered by the AQMA.

AUTOMATIC NO2 (NITROGEN OXIDE) MONITORING LOCATIONS AS OF 2018

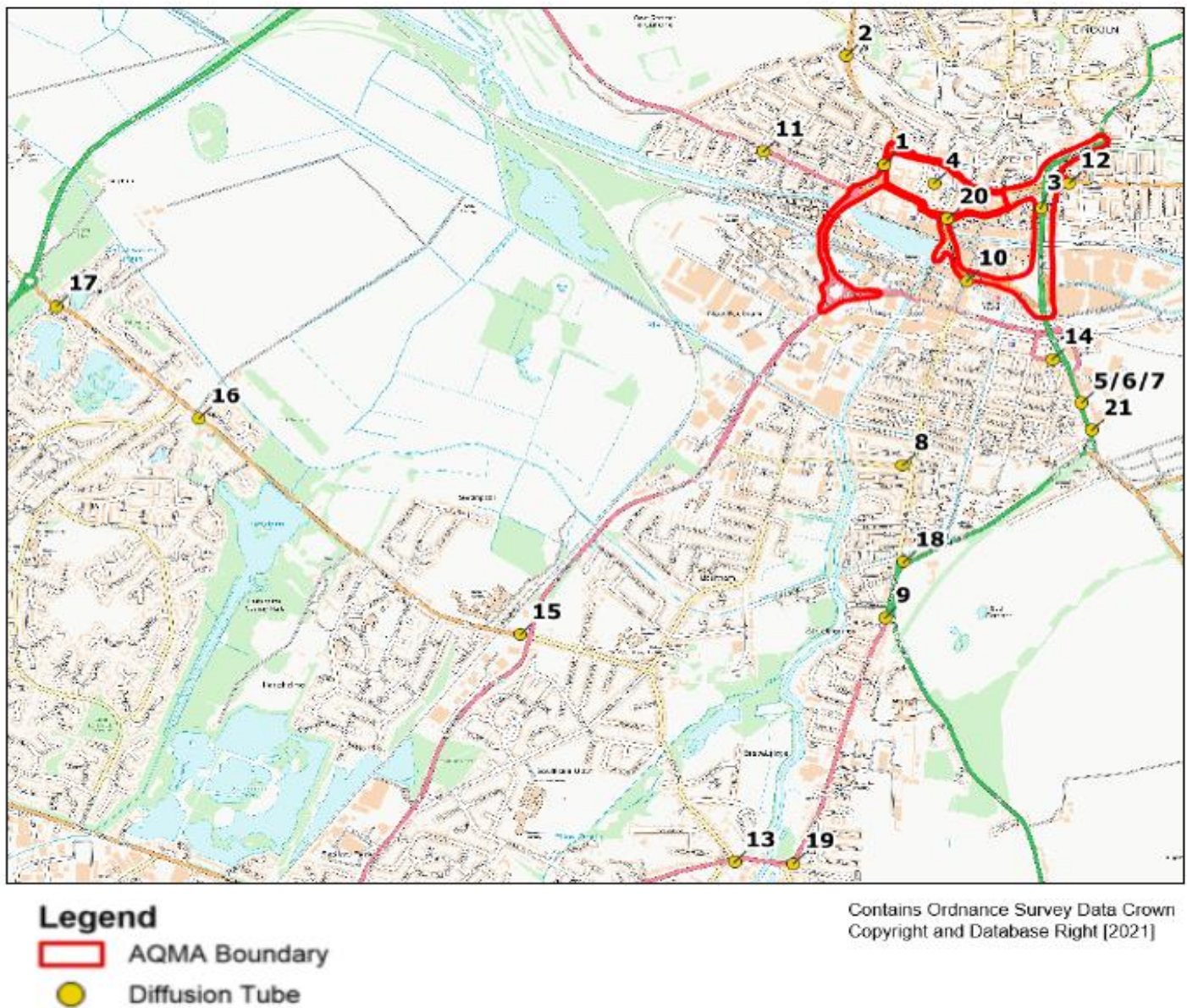


Figure 264

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 144 shows the NO₂ nitrogen oxide monitoring sites in Lincoln as of 2018. In the 5 years up to and including 2019, all the long-term monitoring sites showed an improving trend. This trend continued in 2020 and into 2021. Some of the improvements seen in 2020 and 2021 will have been driven by the response to Covid-19 reducing the amount of traffic on the city centre roads. However, the degree to which these improvements are found to be temporary will only be seen as we gather more air quality data over the next couple of years.

HECTARES OF WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND THAT ARE ABSORBING CARBON DIOXIDE AS OF 2019

Woodland Area	ha
South Common	11
Boultham Mere	16
Swanpool	13.5
The Pheasantry	4.5
Foal Close	3
Hartsholme	43
Swanholme	10
Boultham Moor woods & fishponds	7.5
Boultham Park	9.3
Starmers Pit	4.5
Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations	77
Birchwood Avenue	3
Arboretum	4
TOTAL	206.3
Grassland area	ha
South Common	61.5
West Common	66.3
Cow Paddle	7.5
Swanpool	25
Witham Valley grasslands	20
TOTAL	180.3

Figure 145

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 145 shows the areas of woodland and grassland in Lincoln in 2021 which were absorbing the most carbon dioxide in hectares. In total, the woodland areas were absorbing 206.3 hectares, with the highest contributor in this area being Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations at 77 hectares. In total grassland areas absorbed 180.3 hectares during 2021, with the biggest contributor being West Common at 66.3 hectares.

LIKELIHOOD OF FLOODING IN LINCOLN AS OF 2021

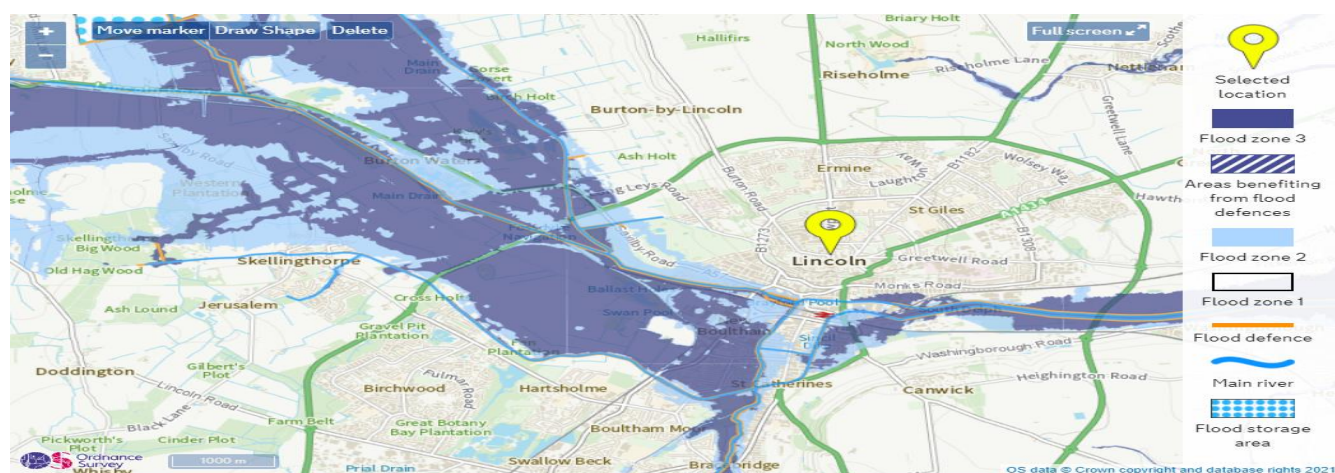


Figure 146

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 146 shows the likelihood of flooding in Lincoln as of 2021. In this instance the flood zones refer to the probability of river and sea flooding and are not focused on the presence of defences. It is important to note the flood zones do not take account of the possible impacts of climate change and consequent changes in the future probability of flooding.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS USAGE RATES IN CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL CAR PARKS 2013-2020

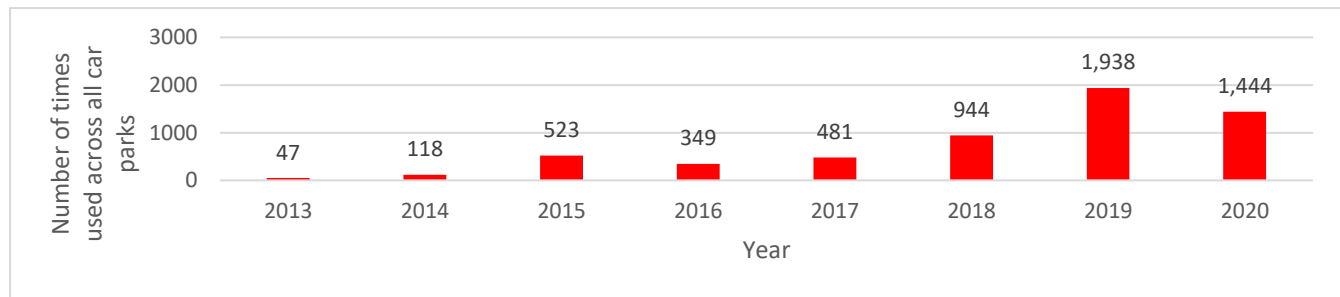


Figure 147

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 147 shows the number of times electric vehicle charging points were used in Lincoln across all car parks. The figures show a consistent increase from 2016, to the highest figure of 1,938 in 2019. This is mainly due to the gradual introduction of more EV charging points which is reflected in the figures. It is important to note the figure decreased in 2020 to 1,444 is likely to be a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown periods.

Current EV charging points in Lincoln are available in the following City of Lincoln Council owned car parks:

- Lucy Tower (1 available)
- Broadgate (1 available)
- Chaplin Street (5 available)
- Orchard Street (4 available)
- The Lawns (1 available)
- Lincoln Central (6 available)

APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

Burnley	Norwich
Cannock Chase	Preston
Chesterfield	Redditch
Exeter	Rushmoor
Gloucester	Stevenage
Harlow	Tamworth
Ipswich	Worcester
Mansfield	

POLICE ‘MOST SIMILAR GROUP’

Bolton	Norwich
Cardiff	Plymouth
Derby	Preston
Gateshead	Sheffield
Hastings	Stafford
Ipswich	Stoke on Trent
Leeds	
Newcastle upon Tyne	

“OTHER CRIMES” AGAINST SOCIETY

The below crimes are the definitions of “Miscellaneous crimes against society” which is one of the categories of crime covered in this report.

Bigamy	Perjury
Exploitation of prostitution	Aiding suicide
Soliciting for prostitution	Perverting the course of justice
Going equipped for stealing etc.	Absconding from lawful custody
Making, supplying or possessing articles for use in fraud	Bail offences
Profiting from or concealing proceeds of crime	Obscene publications etc.
Handling stolen goods	Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc.
Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	Wildlife crime
Forgery or use of drug prescription	Other notifiable offences
Other forgery	Dangerous driving
Possession of false documents	Fraud, forgery associated with driver records
Offender Management Act	Concealing an infant death close to birth

APPENDIX 2 – GLOSSARY OF SOURCES

Source Name	Source Link
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	https://www.ons.gov.uk/
GOV.UK	https://data.gov.uk/
Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)	https://www.hesa.ac.uk/
University of Lincoln	http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/
NOMIS	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO)	http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx
LG Inform	https://lginform.local.gov.uk/
Public Health England Profile (PHE)	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles
Department for Education (DfE)	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education
City of Lincoln Council	https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/
Police.UK	https://www.police.uk/
Lincolnshire County Council	https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/
Historic England	https://historicengland.org.uk/

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SUBJECT: CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN PRE-SUBMISSION CONSULTATION

DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT

REPORT AUTHOR: TOBY FORBES TURNER, PLANNING POLICY MANAGER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To brief Executive members about the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP) Pre-Submission Consultation Draft and recommend a formal response on behalf of the Council.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The next version of the CLLP has been produced for pre-submission public consultation with exact dates still to be confirmed but likely starting 15th March through to 9th May 2022. Once adopted, the CLLP will replace the current Local Plan which was adopted in April 2017.
- 2.2 There are a total of 84 Policies contained within the Pre-Submission Consultation Draft version of the Local Plan with key policies including those related to climate change, housing, biodiversity, retail and employment (see Appendix 1). Following this round of consultation, the Draft Plan will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for public examination which is estimated to take place in Autumn 2022 with the plan hopefully adopted in Spring 2023.

3. Background

- 3.1 In January 2019, the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) took the decision to undertake a review of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The decision to review the Local Plan was based on a number of factors including significant changes to National Planning Policy, revisions to how housing needs figures are calculated for Local Plans and changes to the types of homes that should be planned for in development plans. These changes cumulatively taken, meant significant elements of existing Local Plan are effectively not in conformity with national policy and open up the risk to challenge to the Plan particularly around the issue of 5 years housing land supply.
- 3.2 The first public facing stage of the review took place between 6th June 2019 and 18th July 2019 with the Issues and Options public consultation where the general principles and wider themes for the new Local Plan were consulted on for a period of 6 weeks. The second round of public consultation took place between 30 June and 24 August 2021 with the Draft Local Plan consultation which included site allocations. Executive members received a report on this consultation at their meeting on 26th July 2021.

- 3.3 The Local Plan is now entering a more advanced stage as it enters its final round of public consultation with exact dates still to be confirmed but likely starting 15th March through to 9th May 2022. It is important to understand this particular round of consultation as the Local Plan has reached a more formal stage. Although the consultation is open to everybody the crucial aspect to understand is that all representations/comments that people wish to make are not subsequently considered by officers or the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee but instead are considered by an independent Planning Inspector during the public examination phase of the Plan.
- 3.4 Consultees are asked to respond to specific questions around issues of ‘soundness’ of the plan and whether the plan has been ‘positively prepared’ and ‘consistent with national policy’. These are questions which are legally required under this part of the plan making process.
- 3.5 The table below sets out the estimated timetable going forward following this final round of public consultation:

Timescale (estimate)	Local Plan Process
June 2022	After the close of consultation, officers will upload all representations to the Central Lincolnshire website, summarise key issues raised, publish all evidence base material and ‘submit’ the Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate
Oct-Dec 2022	As soon as the Local Plan is ‘submitted’, the plan is entirely in the hands of an Inspector appointed to ‘examine’ the plan. The Inspector will consider all representations received and will hold a ‘hearing’ session as part of the examination, whereby those who wish to verbally raise their objections with the Inspector will get their chance to do so. Officers will sit at all days of the ‘hearing’ to defend the contents of the Local Plan.
Estimate March 2023	The Inspector will prepare an Inspector’s Report which will contain a list of ‘main modifications’.
Estimate April 2023	The Local Plan will become adopted replacing the 2017 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and be used to help determine all future planning applications

4. CLLP Pre-Submission Version

- 4.1 The last version of the plan seen by Executive members was the Consultation Draft produced for consultation June-August 2021. The consultation focused on an online consultation hub which contained all of the key documents including the plan and provided direct links to maps showing the geographic representation of the plan and supporting evidence. Hard copies of the key documents were placed at Council receptions and at libraries across Central Lincolnshire.

- 4.2 Nearly 400 people or organisations responded to the consultation with in-excess of 2,000 comments in relation to the policies in the plan or the supporting information.
- 4.3 Following the consultation on the draft Local Plan in the summer of 2021, Local Plan officers went through all of the responses received and reviewed each policy in light of the comments received. Officers in the Local Plan Team held discussions with officers at the districts (including Development Management Teams) to go through the policies and have agreed a number of proposed changes to the plan and the policies within it. In some instances, additional evidence work has also been undertaken which will be completed to publish alongside the Local Plan when it is consulted upon in the spring.

4.4 Main Changes of Note

At their meeting held on 10th January 2022, members of the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee received a report which provided a high-level summary of changes that are proposed to be made to policies throughout the plan in response to the previous consultation and following discussions between officers from each of the partner authorities.

- 4.5 The table below identifies some of main changes of note which have been made to policies including policies around Climate Change:

Old Policy No.	New Policy No.	Policy Title	Changes
N/a	S6	Design Principles for Efficient Buildings	New policy proposed to embed the energy hierarchy (presented in paragraph 3.2.3 in the draft plan) into policy. This will seek designs to prioritise orientation, built form, built fabric, and then heat supply sources and generation of renewable energy to ensure buildings are as efficient as they can be.
S6	S7	Reducing Energy Consumption - Residential Development	Changes proposed to take account of the new Policy S6 above. Proposals to amend the monitoring requirements for major developments in response to concerns about deliverability.
S7	S8	Reducing Energy Consumption – Non Residential Buildings	Changes proposed to take account of the new Policy S6 above. Proposals to amend the monitoring requirements for major developments in response to concerns about deliverability

S8	S9	Decentralised Energy Networks and Combined Heat and Power	Additional supporting text provided to highlight government work being undertaken to identify heat network zones to assist in understanding how this policy may be applied in relevant cases.
S10	S11	Embodied Carbon	Additional requirement added to prioritise the retention, repair, refurbish and re-use of buildings over demolition and rebuild to reduce the wastage of embodied carbon.
S13	S14	Renewable Energy	<p>2km buffers proposed to be added to settlements outside of Central Lincolnshire which are equivalent of those where 2km buffers applied within Central Lincolnshire (Small Villages and larger). One additional airfield at Temple Bruer has been brought to the attention of the Local Plan Team and has been added to the mapped constraints with a 5km buffer, consistent with other airfields. No other changes are proposed to the initial sieve criteria.</p> <p>Some minor wording changes proposed to the policy to make it clearer, but not changing the thrust or coverage.</p> <p>Additional proposed requirement for ground-based PV to maximise opportunities for biodiversity net gain.</p>
S17	S18	Electric Vehicle Charging	No changes proposed at this time, but Government recently announced intentions to update the building regulations to require EV charging in new dwellings. Progress on this will continue to be monitored
S18	S19	Fossil Fuel Exploration, Extraction, Production or Energy Generation	Whilst objections from LCC are noted regarding the remit of this local plan in relation to fossil fuel exploration, extraction or production, given this is such a key factor in

			delivering a carbon net zero region it is proposed to be retained but with changes to the supporting text and policy to make it clear that it does not relate to 'County development'
S46	S47	Accessibility and Transport	Supporting text proposed to be updated to take account of the LTP5 which is being produced by LCC. Additional requirements for strategic transport infrastructure in relation to impacts on level crossings and better road and rail interaction and delivering biodiversity net gains in highways infrastructure are proposed to be added
S60	S61	Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains	<p>Proposed update to supporting text in relation to the Environment Act and to add information in about the Natural England Biodiversity Metric which the government appears to be supporting. Some additional minor wording is proposed to aid clarity.</p> <p>Updates proposed to the policy to bring it more in line with the Environment Act and better align to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and generally make the policy more deliverable.</p>
S75	S76	Residential Development from Sustainable Urban Extensions	Figures for delivery of housing from SUEs will be updated taking into account the latest monitoring information available.
		Site allocations	Comments against sites considered and status has been reviewed. Sites that have or are nearly complete have been removed as allocations, sites with permission for 10 or more dwellings between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021 have been added as allocations. Some additional changes have also been made but there are also some ongoing

			assessments before the situation is finalised on some sites.
S76	S77	Housing Sites - Lincoln Urban Area	COL/CAS/002 – Land at Yarborough Leisure Centre, Lincoln – site subject of a live application for student accommodation so proposed to be removed as a housing site allocation.

- 4.6 The plan was brought before the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee on 28th February where members gave approval for the Pre-Submission version of the Plan to be publicly consulted on for a period of 7 weeks with final dates to be confirmed but likely starting 15th March 2022 until 9th May 2022.

4.7 City Council Formal Response

- 4.8 As mentioned in paragraph 3.3, this round of consultation is markedly different compared to previous consultations and reflects the more advanced nature of the Local Plan. In terms of the consultation response form, consultees are asked to respond to specific questions around issues of ‘soundness’ of the plan, whether the plan is ‘justified’, has been ‘positively prepared’, is ‘consistent with national policy’ and ‘legally compliant’. These are questions which are legally required under this part of the plan making process. (See Appendix 2)

- 4.9 Officers from the City Council’s Planning Team, led by the Planning Policy Manager have been closely involved in the Local Plan review process from the outset working alongside officers from the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team. This has helped ensure that the draft Local Plan contains policies which provide a positive planning framework for decision makers and will help to promote and support the continuing levels of sustainable growth for Lincoln, and Central Lincolnshire as a whole. Continuing support for the Local Plan at this stage will help ensure its successful journey through to formal adoption.

4.10 Next Steps

- 4.11 As set out in the table in para 3.5, following this final round of public consultation the Local Plan will be taken forward to the next stage in the process including an examination in public and ultimately through to successful adoption of the plan which is estimated in Spring 2023.

5. Strategic Priorities

5.1 Let’s drive economic growth

The Local Plan continues to support sustainable levels of growth and regeneration for the City and Central Lincolnshire area and will provide a positive planning policy approach to help stimulate local economic growth.

5.2 Let's reduce inequality

The Local Plan sets a target for and supports the provision of affordable housing across Central Lincolnshire thereby helping reduce housing inequality across the City.

5.3 Let's deliver quality housing

The Local Plan sets ambitious be deliverable targets for the provision of new houses across the City through specific site allocations and supports the provision of affordable housing across Lincoln.

5.4 Let's enhance our remarkable place

At the heart of the Local Plan sits the vision of 'a prosperous, stronger and sustainable Central Lincolnshire' and this vision and the policies contained within the plan will help to achieve enhancing the City through growth and regeneration.

5.5 Let's address the challenge of climate change

The Local Plan contains an ambitious range of policies which aim to help tackle and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

6. **Organisational Impacts**

6.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable)

The Local Plan contains policies that will have longer term financial implications for the City and Council as a whole most notably housing growth including affordable housing, infrastructure provision, employment and regeneration. The financial implications will be incorporated into the Medium-Term Financial Strategy as the Local Plan is applied.

6.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules

None arising from this report.

6.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

The Local Plan is accompanied by an Integrated Impact Assessment that assesses the potential impact of proposals (strategies, policies, programmes, projects, plans

or other developments) on issues that previously may have been assessed separately, such as economic, environmental, sustainability, equal opportunities and health and wellbeing.

7. Risk Implications

7.1 (i) Options Explored

Not supporting the Pre-Submission Local Plan could result in the Plan being delayed or in a worst-case scenario not being adopted which could weaken the Council's ability plan for the City's growth in a sustainable manner.

7.2 (ii) Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach

None.

8. Recommendation

- 8.1 Members are recommended to support the Pre-Submission version of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and agree to officers responding to the consultation by agreeing that the Plan has been 'Positively Prepared, is 'Justified', is 'Effective', is 'Consistent with national policy' and is 'In compliance with the Duty to Co-Operate' as set out in Appendix 2.

Is this a key decision? No

Do the exempt information categories apply? No

Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules (call-in and urgency) apply? No

How many appendices does the report contain? 2

List of Background Papers: None

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Telephone (01522) 873804

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

Proposed Submission



March 2022



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Contents

1. Introduction, Context, Vision and Objectives	7
2. Spatial Strategy	15
3. Energy, Climate Change and Flooding.....	27
4. Housing	56
5. Employment.....	69
6. Retail: City and Town Centres, and District, Local and Village Centres.....	77
7. Tourism and Visitor Economy	93
8. Transport and Infrastructure.....	98
9. Design and Amenity	114
10. Built Environment	121
11. Natural Environment.....	130
12. SUEs, Regeneration Areas and Opportunity Areas	150
13. Site Allocations.....	167
14. Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	199
15. Ministry of Defence Establishments.....	202
Appendix 1: Housing Requirement for Neighbourhood Plans.....	204
Appendix 2: Car Parking Standards	210
Appendix 3: Open Space Standards	211
Appendix 4: Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas	215
Glossary	218

Policy List

Policy S1: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	16
Policy S2: Growth Levels and Distribution.....	21
Policy S3: Housing in the Lincoln Urban Area, Main Towns and Market Towns	22
Policy S4: Housing Development in or Adjacent to Villages	22
Policy S5: Development in the Countryside.....	24
Policy S6: Design Principles for Efficient Buildings.....	29
Policy S7: Reducing Energy Consumption – Residential Development.....	30
Policy S8: Reducing Energy Consumption – Non-Residential Buildings.....	32
Policy S9: Decentralised Energy Networks and Combined Heat and Power	34
Policy S10: Supporting a Circular Economy	35
Policy S11: Embodied Carbon	36
Policy S12: Water Efficiency and Sustainable Water Management	38
Policy S13: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings.....	39
Policy S14: Renewable Energy	44
Policy S15: Protecting Renewable Energy Infrastructure	46
Policy S16: Wider Energy Infrastructure.....	46
Policy S17: Carbon Sinks.....	47
Policy NS18: Electric Vehicle Charging.....	49
Policy S19: Fossil Fuel Exploration, Extraction, Production or Energy Generation	50
Policy S20: Resilient and Adaptable Design.....	51
Policy S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources	54
Policy S22: Affordable Housing.....	59
Policy S23: Meeting Accommodation Needs.....	62
Policy NS24: Custom and Self-build Housing.....	64
Policy S25: Sub-division and Multi-occupation of Dwellings within Lincoln	66
Policy S26: Houseboat Moorings and Caravans	67
Policy NS27: Residential Annexes	68
Policy S28: Spatial Strategy for Employment	70
Policy S29: Strategic Employment Sites (SES)	71
Policy S30: Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs).....	72
Policy S31: Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA).....	73
Policy S32: Local Employment Areas (LEA).....	74
Policy S33: Non-designated Employment Proposals within Identified Settlements.....	75
Policy S34: Non-designated Employment Proposals in the Countryside	76
Policy S35: Network and Hierarchy of Centres.....	79
Policy S36: Lincoln's City Centre and Primary Shopping Area	82
Policy S37: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	84
Policy S38: Sleaford Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	87

Policy S39: Market Rasen and Caistor Town Centres	89
Policy S40: District, Local and Village Centres	90
Policy NS41: City and Town Centre Frontages	92
Policy S42: Sustainable Urban Tourism	94
Policy S43: Sustainable Rural Tourism	95
Policy S44: Lincolnshire Showground	97
Policy S45: Strategic Infrastructure Requirements	100
Policy S46: Safeguarded Land for Future Key Infrastructure.....	101
Policy S47: Accessibility and Transport.....	104
Policy S48: Walking and Cycling Infrastructure	106
Policy S49: Parking Provision	107
Policy S50: Community Facilities	109
Policy S51: Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Leisure Facilities.....	111
Policy S52: Universities and Colleges	112
Policy S53: Design and Amenity	115
Policy S54: Health and Wellbeing	118
Policy NS55: Advertisements	119
Policy S56: Development on Land Affected by Contamination	120
Policy S57: The Historic Environment	124
Policy S58: Protecting Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford's Setting and Character	128
Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network	132
Policy S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity	135
Policy S61: Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains	139
Policy S62: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value	140
Policy S63: Green Wedges	142
Policy S64: Local Green Space.....	143
Policy S65: Important Open Space	144
Policy S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	146
Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	149
Policy S68: Sustainable Urban Extensions	150
Policy S69: Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions	154
Policy S70: Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions	157
Policy S71: Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions	159
Policy NS72: Lincoln Regeneration and Opportunity Areas.....	161
Policy NS73: Gainsborough Riverside Regeneration Area.....	162
Policy NS74: Sleaford Regeneration and Opportunity Areas.....	163
Policy S75: RAF Scampton.....	165
Policy S76: Residential Development on Sustainable Urban Extensions	172
Policy S77: Housing Sites in the Lincoln Urban Area	173
Policy S78: Housing Sites in the Main Towns	176
Policy S79: Housing Sites in the Market Towns	177

Policy S80: Housing Sites in Large Villages	180
Policy S81: Housing Sites in Medium Villages	189
Policy S82: Housing Sites in Small Villages	196
Policy S83: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation	200
Policy S84: Ministry of Defence Establishments.....	202

Note: Policies prefixed with an 'S' are Strategic and Policies prefixed with 'NS' are non-strategic for the purposes of neighbourhood plans being developed.

1. Introduction, Context, Vision and Objectives

1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. This is the Local Plan for Central Lincolnshire. It contains planning policies and allocations for the growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire over the next 20 years. It has been prepared by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC).
- 1.1.2. Within this document you will find a vision for what Central Lincolnshire could be like in 2040. There are also some objectives to explain what is trying to be achieved and policies setting out what and how much development should take place.
- 1.1.3. You will see that this Local Plan:
- is underpinned by an aspiration for sustainable growth in homes, jobs, services and facilities;
 - is aiming to deliver many new homes between now and 2040;
 - is seeking to attract new businesses and jobs;
 - sets out policies to ensure development is of high quality, sustainable and meets the needs of everyone;
 - sets out policies to address challenges relating to climate change and biodiversity;
 - sets out policies to ensure all the infrastructure, such as play areas, roads, new schools and upgraded sewage disposal, are provided at the same time as the new homes; and
 - is complemented by a separate Policies Map, which sets out where development should take place.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 1.1.4. The revised NPPF was issued by Government in July 2021 and is supported by the 'live' Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which was first published in March 2014 and is regularly updated. This Local Plan has been written to complement the NPPF and comply with the guidance in the PPG. Should the NPPF or PPG be revised in the future then references to the NPPF and PPG in this document should be checked against the latest version of the NPPF and PPG in force at that point in time. This Local Plan does not repeat policies in the NPPF; it builds on them when necessary and ensures locally specific issues are covered.

Previous Consultation on this Local Plan

- 1.1.5. The preparation of this Local Plan commenced in 2019. The first round of consultation was the Issues and Options Consultation undertaken in June and July 2019.
- 1.1.6. Further consultation was undertaken on a Consultation Draft Local Plan in summer 2021 where comments were invited on the first draft version of the plan.

Replacement of Previous Local Plans

- 1.1.7. This Local Plan replaces the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan which was adopted in April 2017.

1.2. Context for the Plan

Central Lincolnshire – a Shared Approach

- 1.2.1. Central Lincolnshire refers to the combined area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. These three Councils have come together in a formal partnership with Lincolnshire County Council to prepare a joint Local Plan for the area.
- 1.2.2. Preparation of this Local Plan has been the responsibility of a Joint Committee established by Parliamentary Order in 2009. The Committee has representatives from each of the four partner Councils and has full decision-making powers on planning policy matters.
- 1.2.3. The responsibility for processing and decision-making on planning applications remains with the individual local authorities.

Central Lincolnshire in Context

- 1.2.4. Central Lincolnshire's population lives in a range of settlements that vary greatly in size and character. Lincoln is by far the largest settlement, with a population of around 110,000 living within the main built-up area including the settlement of North Hykeham. Lincoln acts as a service centre over a wide area, including a number of villages. These villages look to Lincoln for most of their service and employment needs which effectively extends the population served by the City to around 165,000.
- 1.2.5. Beyond Lincoln, the main towns in the area are Gainsborough and Sleaford, serving the northern and southern parts of the area respectively. Gainsborough expanded rapidly as an industrial and engineering centre in the 19th century, with focus changing to manufacturing in the 20th century and now has a thriving manufacturing/engineering sector with a number of national and international companies with their headquarters located in the town. Comparatively, Sleaford functions as a thriving market town which has experienced rapid housing growth and an expanding population over the last two decades.
- 1.2.6. The rest of Central Lincolnshire is predominantly rural, and is characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern of villages plus the small towns of Market Rasen and Caistor in West Lindsey. Average population density is amongst the lowest in lowland England and most settlements do not exceed a few hundred people. Collectively, the rural area nevertheless accounts for over half of Central Lincolnshire's total population. Functionally, the rural villages often operate as clusters that share key services, with the larger villages acting as local service centres that communities rely on for basic facilities and as social hubs.
- 1.2.7. Central Lincolnshire has strong economic and service linkages with the surrounding areas, including Scunthorpe and Grimsby in the Humber area to the north, Doncaster to the north-west, Nottingham to the west, and the smaller nearby service centres including Grantham, Newark and Louth.
- 1.2.8. The area has experienced high levels of housing development over recent decades. Lincoln is a nationally recognised historic city and the quality of the historic core has been a constant beneficial legacy for the city even in times of economic decline. Gainsborough and parts of Lincoln have undergone major recent regeneration and change to tackle physical decay, unemployment and social problems linked to economic restructuring and the closure of traditional engineering industries in the late 1970s and 1980s. The past two decades have seen notable renaissance based on new investment, physical regeneration and, in Lincoln's case, the development of the University of Lincoln. However, a range of inequalities still exist in Central Lincolnshire's communities. Both Lincoln and

Gainsborough have urban neighbourhoods that fall within the worst 10% nationally for deprivation, with problems of poor health, anti-social behaviour, crime and poor educational attainment. Pockets of deprivation also occur in the rural area, where housing affordability and access to services are key issues.

- 1.2.9. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) continues to have a strong presence and make a major contribution to Central Lincolnshire's demographic and economy, including the active Royal Air Force (RAF) bases at Waddington, Cranwell, Digby and Scampton. Some former bases have already seen new housing and employment redevelopment. Central Lincolnshire is home to the Red Arrows, and its RAF heritage (including Lincolnshire's historic role as the centre of Bomber Command and the neighbouring base for the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight in East Lindsey) supports the expansion of the area's existing visitor economy.
- 1.2.10. Central Lincolnshire has a varied and contrasting natural environment including gentle chalk and limestone uplands as well as low lying vales and fenland. The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) falls partly within Central Lincolnshire and has a distinctive landscape of rolling hills and nestling villages. However, the wider rural landscape of Central Lincolnshire, with its sweeping character and famously big skies, is a highly valued asset throughout the area and contributes greatly to its local distinctiveness and attractiveness. The escarpment of the Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone, known locally as the Lincoln Edge, runs for the full length of Central Lincolnshire, forms a unifying topographic feature, and as a key factor in the origins and historic development of the City contributes strongly to the City's present quality and character.
- 1.2.11. Outside of the urban areas, land use in Central Lincolnshire is predominantly agricultural, with intensive arable crops dominating. Soils are mostly fertile and of high quality for agriculture. Across Central Lincolnshire there are a range of natural habitats, including wetland, woodland, calcareous grassland and remnants of heathland and fen which together provide ecological networks and nodes potentially of sufficient scale to support wildlife adaptation and environmental resilience to climate change.
- 1.2.12. Overall, Central Lincolnshire's biodiversity is under pressure from various factors including climate change, habitat fragmentation, development and large scale intensive agriculture. Major landscape-scale initiatives are proposed in response to this to restore and enhance the area's ecological networks and corridors.
- 1.2.13. Water is an important aspect of Central Lincolnshire's environment. The area has a long history of land drainage and flood management, and significant areas of low-lying land are maintained for agriculture by pumped drainage. River flooding is closely controlled through embankments and washlands as part of wider management plans for the main river catchments. Conversely, Lincolnshire is already experiencing pressure on its water resources from increasing trends in consumer and commercial demand, coupled with predicted increases in the frequency and severity of drought due to climate change. Major new infrastructure to supply the Lincoln area with water abstracted from the Trent was completed in July 2014.
- 1.2.14. Central Lincolnshire has a rich built and cultural heritage. Lincoln itself has internationally important archaeology and an outstanding historic core centred on the medieval Cathedral, which is classed as one of only three tourist icons in the East Midlands region.

More generally, the area's towns and villages offer attractive environments where the protection and enhancement of character is an important issue.

Key Challenges

- 1.2.15. Central Lincolnshire faces a range of challenges, notably the need to improve social and economic conditions, including health, housing, jobs and the range and quality of facilities, whilst at the same time ensuring that the environment is improved, that efforts are made to make the region net zero carbon and to ensure that growth does not erode the area's environmental and heritage assets or exacerbate pressure on natural resources.

1.3. Strategic Priorities for Development and Use of Land in Central Lincolnshire

- 1.3.1. The strategic priorities for the development and use of land in the Central Lincolnshire Area (for the purpose of section 19(1B) of the Planning Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) are:

NPPF Strategic Priorities	Local Planning Authority Strategic Priorities	Key Policies to Address Priorities
Housing and Jobs	<p>To facilitate the delivery in full of the homes and jobs identified as being needed in Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>To deliver a balanced mix of tenures, types and sizes of new homes, including affordable homes of a type and tenure which meet identified needs.</p> <p>To continue to drive economic growth across Central Lincolnshire.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 42, 43, 44, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84
Retail	<p>Lincoln City Centre to continue to provide the primary destination for shopping and leisure for the area.</p> <p>Gainsborough, Sleaford and the Market Towns will continue to provide a local destination for the surrounding local areas.</p>	35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
Infrastructure	Ensure necessary infrastructure is in place to support planned growth, secured through the most appropriate methods and update the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).	45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 84
Health and Community	To provide safe and healthy environments, reduce health inequalities and help everyone live healthy lifestyles.	54
The Historic, Built and Natural Environment	To conserve and where possible enhance the natural, built and historic environment through high quality design that is responsive to its surroundings creating distinctive communities that people are proud to be part of.	53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67
Climate Change	<p>To help facilitate a carbon net zero Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>To reduce and manage flood risk, improve community resilience and ensure that Central Lincolnshire adapts to climate change.</p> <p>To minimise the impact of growth of Central Lincolnshire, ensuring that development is sustainable, designed to allow for active travel connectivity and high levels of energy efficiency.</p>	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 48, 53

Green Infrastructure	To increase the green infrastructure network to improve sustainable access and achieve biodiversity net gain as part of an enhanced natural environment.	51, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67
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1.3.2. This Local Plan sets out policies to address these priorities when taken as a whole.

1.4. Vision

1.4.1. Our Vision aim to meet the identified challenges:

The Vision for Central Lincolnshire

Central Lincolnshire will be a location of positive growth. Its city, market towns and many of its villages will see new homes built, new jobs created and improved infrastructure developed.

Our settlements, big and small, will be attractive, prosperous and welcoming places to live, set within our attractive landscape of Wolds, rolling hills and fenland.

Between 2018 and 2040, Central Lincolnshire will grow by 29,150 new homes, meeting the housing needs of all our communities.

But this growth will not be at a cost to the environment as new homes will be efficient and located in the right places to reduce travel by car, and renewable energy will be generated to heat and power our homes, moving Central Lincolnshire towards a carbon net-zero region.

Echoing the vision of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership, the economy of Central Lincolnshire will be diverse and resilient, and continue to make an effective contribution to the UK economy. The local economy will provide real opportunities for people to live, work, invest and visit.

Existing businesses will be encouraged to expand, whilst our agricultural land (much of it high quality) will be protected and associated businesses supported. New businesses in key industries such as agri-food, renewable technologies and the visitor economy will have located here.

Skills and education attainment will continue to improve, assisted by the growing reputation of Lincoln's universities and colleges, helping a shift towards a higher skilled, higher paid economic base.

Growth in homes and jobs will be closely linked, with new infrastructure such as schools, roads, health facilities and open space provision planned and provided at the same time as the new buildings.

Growth will be focused at Lincoln, Sleaford and Gainsborough. But market towns and villages will not be left behind, with appropriate and sensitive development being permitted to ensure they remain sustainable, thriving local communities.

The natural and historic environments, and their assets, will be conserved and enhanced, with new development taking into account the surroundings of the area in which it would be situated. Enhancement of the natural environment and the ecosystem services it provides will create mutual benefits for the nature, people and economy of Central Lincolnshire and help to achieve the vision of this Local Plan.

Echoing the vision set out in the Lincoln Growth Strategy, Lincoln will evolve into a beautifully engineered world class historic city becoming internationally renowned for its enterprise, heritage and educational excellence, whilst demonstrating that being a competitive city does not equal compromising on people values or culture.

Through growth, current issues such as health inequalities, community deprivation, infrastructure deficit and low skills, all of which are currently found in pockets of Lincoln, Gainsborough and some rural areas, will be tackled and addressed. Growth will attract investment, businesses and new residents to the area.

Overall, Central Lincolnshire will be a prosperous and desirable place to live, work and visit.

1.5. Objectives

1.5.1. To achieve our vision and to help prepare detailed policies in the Local Plan, we have developed a set of overarching objectives. These objectives have been used in a consistent way in both this document and the parallel Integrated Impact Assessment (incorporating Sustainability Appraisal) process.

1.5.2. Our objectives, therefore, are:

1. **Housing:** To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area and appropriate infrastructure is provided to support sustainable communities.
2. **Health and Wellbeing:** To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.
3. **Social Equality and Community:** To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities in Central Lincolnshire. To ensure equitable outcomes for all, particularly those most at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.
4. **Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure:** To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across Central Lincolnshire by delivering measurable net gain in biodiversity through development and establishing nature recovery networks through planning.

To provide enhanced opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and the natural environment whilst safeguarding protected sites.

To protect, enhance and create and improve high quality green and blue spaces that are multifunctional; for sport, recreation, play and ecosystem services, and which form part of and are connected to the green infrastructure network, improving landscape connectivity for people and wildlife.

5. **Landscape and Townscape:** To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
6. **Built and Historic Environment:** To conserve and enhance the significance of buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic or architectural and artistic

interest and their settings, including both designated and non-designated heritage assets, and ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality.

7. **Natural Resources – Water:** To protect and enhance water resources and their quality in Central Lincolnshire.
8. **Pollution:** To minimise pollution (air, noise and light) and improve air quality.
9. **Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils:** To protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire.
10. **Waste:** To minimise the amount of waste generated across all sectors and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
11. **Climate Change Effects and Energy:** To minimise the effects of climate change by developing the area's renewable and low carbon energy and heat, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, minimise energy usage, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the area contributing to the achievement of a carbon net-zero Central Lincolnshire.
12. **Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk:** To minimise vulnerability, improve community resilience and ensure Central Lincolnshire adapts to the effects of climate change, both now and in the future through careful planning and design of the built and natural environment.

To reduce and manage the risk of flooding from all sources.

13. **Transport and Accessibility:** To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure and seek to extend and enhance infrastructure to match local needs.

To reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes (particularly public transport, walking and cycling).

14. **Employment:** To create and improve access to high quality employment, training and learning opportunities for everyone within the Central Lincolnshire area.
15. **Local Economy:** To encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's hierarchy of centres to meet the needs of residents and visitors.

- 1.5.3. The Local Plan Objectives have evolved from the review of relevant plans and programmes undertaken for the Sustainability Appraisal process. They reflect the aims and objectives of other important strategies that affect Central Lincolnshire's future. This is to ensure that the Local Plan and other plans are as closely aligned as possible and that strategies support each other. Examples include:

- Greater Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan
- Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy
- Growth Strategy for Lincoln
- Lincolnshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Corporate Plans for City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey
- Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan and emerging Greater Lincolnshire Nature Recovery Strategy
- Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan and local transport strategies

- Strategies for the achievement of zero carbon and addressing climate change
- Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy
- Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

2. Spatial Strategy

2.1. Settlement Hierarchy

- 2.1.1. The Central Lincolnshire spatial strategy seeks to concentrate growth on the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, and in settlements that support their roles, with remaining growth being delivered elsewhere in Central Lincolnshire to support the function of other sustainable settlements, particularly where these are well connected by public transport or where the main centres can be accessed by active travel means.
- 2.1.2. This approach makes the most of existing services and facilities, delivering growth to where it is most needed. It also provides associated opportunities to regenerate urban areas, provide new jobs and new homes in accessible locations, and focus infrastructure improvements where they will have the greatest effect.
- 2.1.3. Through minimising the need to travel by locating development at the main urban centres and reducing the need to deliver new facilities the approach to delivering growth in this plan is also aligned to reducing the carbon being produced in Central Lincolnshire.
- 2.1.4. Outside of the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, Central Lincolnshire's smaller towns and villages vary in size, demography, accessibility, facilities, character, constraints and opportunities. This Local Plan determines how each community can contribute to the delivery of a sustainable Central Lincolnshire, which may include proportionate and appropriate development.
- 2.1.5. The scale of growth directed to each settlement has been established in three steps:
 1. Preparation of a Settlement Hierarchy, based on factual information, together with a strategic policy steer as to what level of development would be appropriate for settlements within each level of the hierarchy (see Policy S1);
 2. Determination of the overall level of growth for Central Lincolnshire, and at the same time determination of a strategic split of that growth across Central Lincolnshire (see Policy S2); and
 3. Establishing what site allocations may be appropriate for each settlement, by way of a consideration of the specific context of each settlement in terms of the ability to accommodate growth and the connectivity with the main urban areas, before considering the constraints and opportunities of individual sites.
- 2.1.6. The Settlement Hierarchy is set out in Policy S1. Three separate documents detail the journey to defining the Settlement Hierarchy and choosing where allocations would be appropriate, namely: the Settlement Hierarchy Methodology Report (May 2020), the Services and Facilities Methodology Report (May 2020) and the Site Allocations Settlement Analysis (June 2021). Each of these are available on the Central Lincolnshire website. It should be noted that the Local Plan (and associated Policies Map) does not include defined 'settlement boundaries' around any settlements in Central Lincolnshire, and instead relies primarily on allocations and then the policy below to determine appropriate locations for development.
- 2.1.7. The Settlement Hierarchy provides a framework for neighbourhood plans to shape their own settlements through a detailed locally-led review, site allocations, if necessary introduction of settlement boundaries, or other tools to manage how a village will grow.

Policy S1: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy

The spatial strategy will focus on delivering sustainable growth for Central Lincolnshire that meets the needs for homes and jobs, regenerates places and communities, and supports necessary improvements to facilities, services and infrastructure.

Development should create strong, sustainable, cohesive and inclusive communities, making the most effective use of previously developed land and enabling a larger number of people to access jobs, services and facilities locally.

Development should provide the scale and mix of housing types and a range of new job opportunities that will meet the identified needs of Central Lincolnshire in order to secure balanced communities.

Decisions on investment in services and facilities, and on the location and scale of development, will be assisted by the Central Lincolnshire Settlement Hierarchy.

The hierarchy is as follows:

1. Lincoln Urban Area

To significantly strengthen the role of Lincoln, both regionally and within Central Lincolnshire, and to meet Lincoln's growth objectives and regeneration needs, the Lincoln urban area (defined as the current built up area of Lincoln, which includes the City of Lincoln, North Hykeham, South Hykeham Fosseway, Waddington Low Fields and any other developed land adjoining these areas) and the sites allocated in this Local Plan on the edge of the Lincoln urban area will be the principal focus for development in Central Lincolnshire, including housing, retail, leisure, cultural, office and other employment development. In addition to sites being allocated in the Local Plan or a neighbourhood plan, development proposals in accordance with *Policy S3* and other relevant development plan policies will be viewed positively.

2. Main Towns

To maintain and enhance their roles as main towns, and to meet the objectives for regeneration, Sleaford and Gainsborough will, primarily via sites allocated in this Local Plan and any applicable neighbourhood plan, be the focus for substantial housing development supported by appropriate levels of employment growth, retail growth and wider service provision. In addition to sites being allocated in the Local Plan or a neighbourhood plan, development proposals in accordance with *Policy S3* and other relevant development plan policies will be viewed positively.

3. Market Towns

To maintain and enhance their roles as market towns, Caistor and Market Rasen will be the focus for significant, but proportionate, growth in housing, employment, retail and wider service provision. This growth will primarily be through sites allocated in this Local Plan and any applicable neighbourhood plan. In addition to sites being allocated in the Local Plan or a neighbourhood plan, development proposals in accordance with *Policy S3* and other relevant development plan policies will be viewed positively.

4. Large Villages

Large villages are defined as those with 750 or more dwellings at 1 April 2018. To maintain and enhance their role as large villages which provide housing, employment, retail, and key services and facilities for the local area, the following settlements will be a focus for accommodating an appropriate level of growth via sites allocated in this plan. Beyond site allocations made in this plan or any applicable neighbourhood plan, development will be limited to that which accords with *Policy S4: Housing Development in or Adjacent to Villages* or other policies relating to non-residential development in this plan as relevant.

Bardney	Heighington	Scotter
Billinghay	Keelby	Skellingthorpe
Bracebridge Heath	Metheringham	Waddington
Branston	Navenby	Washingborough
Cherry Willingham	Nettleham	Welton
Dunholme	Ruskington	Witham St Hughs
Heckington	Saxilby	

5. Medium Villages

Medium villages are defined as those with between 250 and 749 dwellings at 1 April 2018. Well connected or well served medium villages may receive some limited growth through allocations in this plan in order to achieve a balance between ensuring the vitality of the village and protecting the rural character. Beyond site allocations made in this plan or any applicable neighbourhood plan, development will be limited to that which accords with *Policy S4: Housing Development in or Adjacent to Villages* or other policies relating to non-residential development in this plan as relevant.

Bassingham	Greylees	Nocton
Blyton	Harmston	North Kelsey
Brant Broughton	Hawthorn Avenue ('Little Cherry')	Potterhanworth
Brookenby	Helpringham	Reepham
Burton Waters	Hemswell Cliff	Scampton (RAF)
Cranwell RAF	Ingham	Scothern
Cranwell Village	Lea	Sturton By Stow
Digby	Leasingham	Sudbrooke
Dunston	Marton	Tealby
Eagle	Middle Rasen	Waddingham
Fiskerton	Morton	Welbourn
Great Hale	Nettleton	Wellingore

6. Small Villages

Small villages are defined as those with between 50 and 249 dwellings at 1 April 2018. Well connected or well served small villages may receive some limited growth, primarily through allocations in this plan in order to achieve a balance between ensuring the vitality of the village and the rural character. Beyond site allocations made in this plan or any applicable neighbourhood plan, development will be limited to that which accords with *Policy S4: Housing Development in or Adjacent to Villages* or other policies relating to non-residential development in this plan as relevant.

Anwick	Hemswell	Scotton
Ashby de la Launde	Holton le Moor	Scredington
Aubourn	Kexby	Searby
Aunsby	Kirkby Green	Silk Willoughby
Beckingham	Kirkby La Thorpe	Snitterby
Bigby	Knaith Park	South Kelsey
Bishop Norton	Langworth	South Kyme
Boothby Graffoe	Laughterton	South Rauceby
Branston Booths	Laughton	Southrey
Burton	Leadenham	Spridlington
Canwick	Lissington	Springthorpe
Carlton Le Moorland	Little Hale	Stow
Chapel Hill	Martin	Swallow
Claxby	New Toft	Swarby
Coleby	Newton On Trent	Swaton
Corringham	Normanby By Spital	Swinderby
Doddington	North Carlton	Tattershall Bridge

Dorrington	North Greetwell	Thorpe On The Hill
East Ferry	North Kyme	Threekingham
East Stockwith	North Owersby	Timberland
Ewerby	North Scarle	Torksey
Faldingworth	Norton Disney	Upton
Fenton	Osournby	Walcott
Fillingham	Osgodby	Walesby
Glentham	Owmby By Spital	Wickenby
Glentworth	Rothwell	Willingham By Stow
Grasby	Rowston	Willoughton
Great Limber	Scampton village	Wilsford
Hackthorn	Scopwick	

7. Hamlets

For the purposes of this Local Plan, a hamlet is defined as a settlement not listed elsewhere in this policy and with dwellings clearly clustered together to form a single developed footprint*. Such a hamlet must have a dwelling base of at least 15 units (as at 1 April 2018). Within the developed footprint* of such hamlets, development will be limited to single dwelling infill developments or development allocated through a neighbourhood plan.

8. Countryside

Unless allowed by:

- a) policy in any of the levels 1-7 above; or
- b) any other policy in the Local Plan (such as Policies S4, S5, S34, or S43) or a relevant policy in a neighbourhood plan, development will be regarded as being in the countryside and as such restricted to:
 - that which is demonstrably essential to the effective operation of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, outdoor recreation, transport or utility services;
 - delivery of infrastructure;
 - renewable energy generation; and
 - to minerals or waste development in accordance with separate Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents.

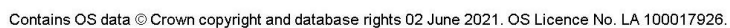
* The definition of “developed footprint” as used throughout this policy is provided in the Glossary.

2.2. Growth Levels and Distribution

- 2.2.1. As required by the NPPF, this Local Plan must define the overall level of growth in Central Lincolnshire within the plan period of 2018 and 2040.
- 2.2.2. The PPG makes clear that the starting point for identifying the minimum number of homes expected to be planned for is the nationally derived standard method for assessing local housing need. However, it also sets out a number of scenarios where it is appropriate to plan for a higher housing figure than that identified through the standard method where evidence suggests a higher level to be more appropriate.
- 2.2.3. Evidence produced in support of this plan has looked at the housing market and population projections, and job and economic projections. The Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) (2020) identifies that at that time the standard method resulted in a

minimum figure of 1,060 dwellings per year and that this level of growth could accommodate in the region of 35,400 additional residents in Central Lincolnshire to 2040 with the ability to support the creation of some 14,890 new jobs, or an increase of 677 jobs each year.

- 2.2.4. Closely linked to this work was the Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) (2020) which projects the economic growth and job growth to 2040, which in turn was influenced by the Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) and other work being produced by the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP). The ENA highlights that there has been strong growth in recent years, outstripping anticipated growth, and projects forward a growth of approximately 992 jobs per year.
- 2.2.5. In order to provide enough working age population to support the projected level of job growth in Central Lincolnshire, more homes than the standard method would need to be delivered. The HNA concludes that 1,325 dwellings per year are needed to support the expected growth in jobs. An important part of this plan is delivering economic growth within the region to ensure it is competitive and supports the ambitions of the GLLEP.
- 2.2.6. The CLJSPC considered these recommendations and determined that the Local Plan should use a housing range to establish its housing requirement (as is allowed for in the PPG). This range will use the national standard method for local housing need at the bottom end of the range, and the figure identified in the ENA and HNA as needed to match economic growth ambitions as the top of the range.
- 2.2.7. The housing requirement for Central Lincolnshire is therefore 1,060-1,325 dwellings per year, or between 23,320 and 29,150 dwellings between 2018 and 2040.
- 2.2.8. This plan will allocate sufficient suitable land to meet the requirements at the top end of the range in order to deliver the homes needed to support economic growth ambitions. For the avoidance of doubt, calculations associated with demonstrating a 'five year land supply' will be measured against the lower end of the range in accordance with the national Planning Practice Guidance.
- 2.2.9. The delivery of the ambitions of this plan will be kept under review and housing and economic requirements may be adjusted in subsequent plan reviews.
- 2.2.10. Beyond considering the overall amount of development and growth that should occur, it is also important for the Local Plan to direct the growth in both employment and housing supply to the locations best suited and most attractive to the market, whilst ensuring there are no locations that are over-burdened or that other locations are not starved of growth. Furthermore, development needs to be located where it can minimise the need to travel especially by private car to ensure that Central Lincolnshire minimises the carbon being produced by activities within the area. Policy S2 commits the authorities to the overall housing growth target, then sets a strategic split of that growth across Central Lincolnshire.
- 2.2.11. The 'Lincoln Strategy Area' referred to in Policy S2 and based on travel to work patterns, is shown on Map 1 on the following page (which should not be confused with the 'Lincoln urban area' defined in Policy S1). Other than for the establishment of the quantity of growth across Central Lincolnshire, there are no other policy differences for settlements or land either in or out of this 'Lincoln Strategy Area'.



Policy S2: Growth Levels and Distribution

The housing requirement for Central Lincolnshire is a range of 1,060¹-1,325 dwellings per year during the plan period of 2018-2040.

Whilst 23,320² new dwellings is the baseline housing requirement, and this baseline will be used for Five Year Housing Land Supply calculations, the Local Plan's strategic aim is to facilitate the delivery of the top end of the range of 29,150 new dwellings and the creation of around 24,000 new jobs over the plan period 2018–2040 through allocated sites, distributed as follows:

- a. **Lincoln Strategy Area** – around 64% (18,656) of the total homes and employment land needed, delivered through a combined strategy of (and in priority order):
 - i. urban regeneration;
 - ii. sustainable urban extensions to Lincoln; and
 - iii. growth at settlements which serve, and are serviced by, Lincoln.
- b. **Gainsborough** - around 12% (3,498) of the total homes and employment land needed, delivered through a combined strategy of urban regeneration, sustainable urban extensions and sites at nearby and well-connected villages.
- c. **Sleaford** – around 12% (3,498) of the total homes and employment land needed, delivered through, primarily, a strategy of sustainable urban extensions and on other urban sites and sites at nearby and well-connected villages.
- d. **Elsewhere** – around 12% (3,498) of the total homes and employment land needed will come forward in settlements elsewhere, primarily located at the market towns and in well-connected villages and villages with a good range of services present.

2.3. Housing in the Lincoln Urban Area, Main Towns and Market Towns

- 2.3.1. The strategy of this plan is one of urban focus in order to concentrate housing in locations where more services, infrastructure and jobs are available, minimising the need to travel and allowing investment to be focused to achieve maximum benefits. Site allocations have been made in accordance with this approach in the Lincoln Urban Area, Gainsborough, Sleaford, Market Rasen and Caistor.
- 2.3.2. Beyond these allocations the principle of development of new homes in the Lincoln Urban Area, the Main Towns and Market Towns is supported and is also fully aligned to the overall strategy of this local plan. Additional development can come forward through allocations in neighbourhood plans or through applications being submitted. However, in order to ensure certainty and avoid market saturation for developers of allocated sites, large sites that are not allocated in the plan will typically be limited to those which do not demonstrably delay or impact upon the delivery of sites allocated in this plan.

¹ This is the latest Local Housing Need Figure for Central Lincolnshire at the time of finalising the Local Plan for submission.

² This is based on the latest Local Housing Need Figure for Central Lincolnshire at the time of finalising the Local Plan for submission extrapolated across the plan period of 2018-2040.

Policy S3: Housing in the Lincoln Urban Area, Main Towns and Market Towns

Within the developed footprint* of the Lincoln Urban Area and Main Towns and Market Towns, development proposals at appropriate locations** not specifically identified as an allocation or an area for change in this plan will be supported in principle.

Proposals on sites outside of but immediately adjacent to the developed footprint will be considered on their individual merits against the policies in this Local Plan and any applicable policies in a made neighbourhood plan, and will also take into account the likely impacts of the development proposal on the delivery of any site allocations in the development plan.

Proposals for a First Homes exception site in accordance with the NPPF requirements and definition of such sites will be supported in principle where they accord with any adopted local design policies.

* The definition of “developed footprint” as used throughout this policy is provided in the Glossary.

** The definition of “appropriate locations” as used throughout this policy is provided in the Glossary.

2.4. Housing in Villages

- 2.4.1. A large proportion of Central Lincolnshire’s population lives in rural areas. The 2011 Census revealed the total population of Central Lincolnshire as approximately 300,000, with around 158,000 of these residents living in Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford and the remaining 142,000 residents residing in the smaller settlements. This significant rural population means that it is important to maintain and enhance the services and features of the rural area in order to sustain the vibrancy of rural settlements and the quality of life experienced by those living in such areas. At the same time it is important to ensure that development is sustainable, and proportionate and appropriate to its setting.
- 2.4.2. The Local Plan makes provision for housing growth at a variety of locations across Central Lincolnshire. The strategy for the distribution of residential development is to focus growth on urban areas and larger settlements, whilst recognising other opportunities for sustainable development. The emphasis on directing growth to urban locations is based not only on the fact that such areas are generally the most sustainable, but also because they will help to maximise the use of previously developed land and reduce the need to travel.
- 2.4.3. In accordance with *Policy S1 Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy*, residential development in rural areas will typically be limited to villages and will be of a modest scale, providing opportunity to maintain the sustainability and vibrancy of villages. Through neighbourhood plans, communities can seek to further grow or develop their villages if this is a sustainable and locally-supported approach for a specific village.

Policy S4: Housing Development in or Adjacent to Villages

1. Large, Medium and Small Villages, as defined in the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1, will experience limited growth to support their role and function through allocated sites of 10 or more dwellings in the Local Plan, sites allocated in neighbourhood plans, or on unallocated sites in appropriate locations* within the developed footprint** of the village that are typically:

- up to 10 dwellings in Large Villages and Medium Villages; and
- up to 5 dwellings in Small Villages.

Proposals on unallocated sites not meeting these criteria will not generally be supported unless there are clear material planning considerations that indicate otherwise.

2. Residential development proposals for unallocated sites within the size thresholds set out in part 1 of this policy and within the developed footprint of the village will only be supported where it would:
 - a) preserve or enhance the settlement's character and appearance;
 - b) not significantly harm the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside or the rural setting of the village; and
 - c) be consistent with other policies in the development plan.
3. Proposals for residential development on unallocated land immediately adjacent to the developed footprint will only be supported where this is:
 - a) a First Homes exception site in accordance with the NPPF and provided it is outside of the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and not within a location that is subject of a Designated Rural Area as defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF; or
 - b) exclusively for a rural affordable housing exception site.

Any proposals for First Homes exceptions sites or rural affordable housing exception sites will also be subject to the requirements of Policy S22. The consideration of proportionality of a proposal for a First Home exceptions site will be considered on a site basis informed by consideration of the impact on landscape, village character and the historic environment, topography, overall built footprint, visual impact, and intensity of use of the site. Evidence supporting the planning application will need to robustly examine and illustrate why the proposal is proportionate in size to the existing settlement. Whilst not a cap, it is unlikely that a proposal that would result in an increase in the overall area of the developed footprint of the village, or an increase in dwelling numbers, of more than 5% would be considered proportionate, and potentially considerably less (especially if any exception sites have already been provided or planned for at that settlement).

* The definition of "appropriate locations" as used throughout this policy is provided in the Glossary.

** The definition of "developed footprint" as used throughout this policy is provided in the Glossary.

2.5. Countryside

- 2.5.1. Whilst development is focused within the urban areas and to a lesser extent in villages there will be occasions where development is proposed within the countryside areas. For most uses there are strong reasons why such development would be contrary to the overall strategy of this plan and would not result in sustainable development, however, some proposals and some uses will be wholly appropriate in some scenarios.
- 2.5.2. A criteria-based policy approach will be used to determine applications for residential and non-residential development within the countryside. Similar to residential development,

non-residential development within the countryside must be sustainable and respectful to its setting. Commercial enterprises where a rural location can be justified to maintain and enhance the rural economy (for example, establishment of a farm shop) will be supported providing all other relevant criteria are met.

- 2.5.3. More widely, the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire and the significant role that agriculture plays in the economy of this area means that agricultural land and other rural land-based activities have a notable presence in the landscape and forms an attractive backdrop to the various settlements. Development needed to directly support such uses is important to foster a successful rural economy, but it can also have an impact on the landscape if not properly managed. As such it is important that such development is located and designed appropriately to minimise adverse impacts or even benefit the countryside.
- 2.5.4. Specific natural features or characteristics such as landscape character and best and most versatile agricultural land are addressed in the Natural Environment Chapter.

Policy S5: Development in the Countryside

Part A: Re-use and conversion of non-residential buildings for residential use in the countryside

Where a change of use proposal to residential use requires permission, and where the proposal is outside the developed footprint of a settlement listed in the Settlement Hierarchy or the developed footprint of a hamlet, then the proposal will be supported provided that the following criteria are met:

- a) Comprehensive and proportionate evidence is provided to justify either that the building can no longer be used for the purpose for which it was originally built, or the purpose for which it was last used, **or** that there is no demand (as demonstrated through a thorough and robust marketing exercise) for the use of the building for business purposes; and
- b) The building is capable of conversion with minimal alteration, including no need for inappropriate new openings and additional features; and
- c) The building is of notable architectural or historic merit and intrinsically worthy of retention in its setting.

Part B: Replacement of a dwelling in the countryside

The replacement of an existing dwelling outside the developed footprint of a settlement will be supported provided that:

- a) The residential use of the original dwelling has not been abandoned;
- b) The original dwelling is not of any architectural or historic merit and it is not valuable to the character of the settlement or wider landscape;
- c) The original dwelling is a permanent structure, not a temporary or mobile structure;
- d) The replacement dwelling is of a similar size and scale to the original dwelling;
- e) It is located on the footprint of the original dwelling unless an alternative position within the existing residential curtilage would provide notable benefits and have no adverse impact on the wider setting; and
- f) It satisfies the requirements of Policy S11: Embodied Carbon.

Part C: Mobile homes within the countryside

Applications for temporary and mobile homes will be considered in the same way as applications for permanent dwellings. The exception to this is cases when a temporary or mobile home is needed during the construction of a permanent dwelling on site or on a nearby site: in

such cases more flexibility will be applied. Permission granted in such instances will be subject to time restrictions.

Part D: New dwellings in the countryside

Applications for new dwellings will only be acceptable where they are essential to the effective operation of existing rural operations listed in tier 8 of Policy S1. Applications should be accompanied by evidence of:

- a) Details of the rural operation that will be supported by the dwelling;
- b) The need for the dwelling;
- c) The number of workers (full and part time) that will occupy the dwelling;
- d) The length of time the enterprise the dwelling will support has been established;
- e) The commercial viability of the associated rural enterprise through the submission of business accounts or a detailed business plan;
- f) The availability of other suitable accommodation on site or in the area; and
- g) Details of how the proposed size of the dwelling relates to the needs of the enterprise.

Any such development will be subject to a restrictive occupancy condition.

Part E: Non-residential development in the countryside

Proposals for non-residential development will be supported provided that:

- a) The rural location of the enterprise is justifiable to maintain or enhance the rural economy **or** the location is justified by means of proximity to existing established businesses or natural features;
- b) The location of the enterprise is suitable in terms of accessibility;
- c) The location of the enterprise would not result in conflict with neighbouring uses; and
- d) The development is of a size and scale commensurate with the proposed use and with the rural character of the location.

Part F: Agricultural diversification

Proposals involving farm based diversification to non-agricultural activities or operations will be permitted, provided that the proposal will support farm enterprises and providing that the development is:

- a) In an appropriate location for the proposed use;
- b) Of a scale appropriate to its location; and
- c) Of a scale appropriate to the business need.

Part G: Agricultural, forestry, horticultural or other rural land-based development

Proposals which will help farms modernise and/or adapt to funding changes or climate change will be supported in principle and any such proposals will be considered against relevant design, landscape and natural environment policies in this plan.

Where permission is required, development proposals for buildings required for agriculture or other rural land based development purposes will be supported where:

- a) It is demonstrated that there is a functional need for the building which cannot be met by an existing, or recently disposed of, building;
- b) the building is of a scale that is proportionate to the proposed functional need;
- c) the building is designed specifically to meet the functional need identified;
- d) the site is well related to existing buildings in terms of both physical and functional location, design and does not introduce isolated structures away from existing buildings; and

- e) significant earthworks are not required, and there will be no harm to natural drainage and will not result in pollution of soils, water or air.

3. Energy, Climate Change and Flooding

3.1. Introduction

- 3.1.1. The planning system is tasked with supporting the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. It is directed, by Government policy in the NPPF, to shape places in ways that contribute to “radical reductions” in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience. As part of that, it is tasked with supporting renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.
- 3.1.2. Local Plans are also legally obliged to include policies ‘designed to secure’ that the development and use of land contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. National policy (NPPF, footnote 48) also reminds planning authorities that Local Plans are obliged to proactively contribute towards the legally binding requirement of emissions in the UK to become net zero by 2050.
- 3.1.3. Put another way, this Local Plan would be unlawfully produced if it did not meaningfully contribute to reducing emissions, help mitigate against climate change and help society adapt to a changing climate.
- 3.1.4. The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) is rising to that challenge as set by parliament. No longer will planning decision makers in Central Lincolnshire merely ‘encourage’ development proposals to achieve certain standards, or only ‘welcome’ development that goes a little beyond certain building regulation basic minimums. Development in Central Lincolnshire must do, and can do, far better than that. We are legally obliged to do more. And, for future generations, we are morally obliged to do more.
- 3.1.5. The four authorities which are represented on the CLJSPC have all recognised the climate crisis we face and the urgent need for action. Indeed, if we continue to emit around 1.2 million tonnes of CO₂ in Central Lincolnshire (as we did in 2018), then by around 2026/27 we will have emitted around 9 million tonnes. 9 million tonnes is Central Lincolnshire’s entire CO₂ lifetime budget (or fair share) of global emissions, as calculated by the Tyndall Centre, if the globe is to stay under 2°C rise in temperatures as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Put another way, if we continue to emit CO₂ in Central Lincolnshire like we presently do, then from around 2027 we will have exceeded our budget or allowance, and we would then have to rely on other locations to emit less than their fair share to compensate for our excess emissions. Staying below 9 million tonnes does not mean we have to be net zero carbon here in Central Lincolnshire by 2026/27. But it does mean that the earlier we act now, the more energy we conserve now and the more renewable energy we generate now, then the longer timeframe we get to use up our 9 million tonnes of CO₂ budget. The further we push that end date of consuming the 9 million tonnes beyond 2026, the greater chance we all have of achieving a smooth transition to a net zero carbon Central Lincolnshire.
- 3.1.6. Whilst this Local Plan cannot do everything (it especially has very limited influence over existing buildings, for example), it can ensure that new development, from the day this Plan has been adopted, be fit for a zero-carbon future, contribute to the transition to a net-zero carbon society, and be responsive to a changing climate. In fact, only such development is welcome in Central Lincolnshire.

- 3.1.7. The Central Lincolnshire Joint Committee recognises both the urgency of the climate crisis and the need for a radical new approach by the planning system to help reduce carbon emissions. But it also recognises that the policy response to the climate crisis, and the implementation of any such policies, is new territory for Central Lincolnshire and, indeed, is not established policy elsewhere in the country. As such, the Central Lincolnshire authorities are committed to working with all those involved in the planning system, and especially applicants, so that the policies of this Plan can be implemented smoothly and effectively. To help with this, we will publish a series of guidance notes or template forms, which will help applicants provide the right information first time, thus speeding up the process and providing clarity for all.

The Evidence Base

- 3.1.8. As with many aspects of planning policy, it is important to establish what the evidence is first, in order to provide an appropriate policy response. For this chapter, a prime source of evidence was a set of reports prepared by consultants over 2020/21, and published in their final form in June 2021. Such evidence is available on our website, and provides a compelling case for a robust policy framework. The policies in this Chapter are heavily influenced by the recommendations arising from that work.
- 3.1.9. Overall, the evidence points to five main themes in need of policy attention:
- The need to reduce energy consumption in new build;
 - The need to generate energy from renewable sources;
 - The need to protect or enhance natural ‘carbon sinks’;
 - The need to facilitate a transition to net-zero carbon lifestyles; and
 - The need to adapt to a changing climate.
- 3.1.10. This chapter is structured around the above five themes.

3.2. Theme One - Reducing Energy Consumption in New Build

- 3.2.1. The first section focusses on making sure development approved today will have a much-reduced energy demand, and, in doing so, stand the test of time and be fit for a net-zero carbon future. It is a false economy and unfair on future generations to provide sub-standard development now, which will only require expensive and destructive retrofitting measures later. As Government itself stated in January 2021 “it is significantly cheaper and easier to install energy efficiency and low carbon heating measures when homes are built, rather than retrofitting them afterwards.”³
- 3.2.2. Development now must therefore be of the highest possible thermal efficiency. The expected energy use of such buildings must be as low as possible. And new development must, as the final step, take all practical and reasonable steps to generate low or zero carbon energy itself.
- 3.2.3. Overall, developers should follow the design principles for efficient buildings as part of all design proposals, as set out in Policy S6.

³ Future Homes Standard: Government Response, January 2021:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/956094/Government_response_to_Future_Homes_Standard_consultation.pdf

- 3.2.4. The more effort that is put into steps 1-3 of the Policy, the more reward can be achieved, and the least amount needs to be achieved by steps 4 and 5. Put another way, developers should not start their thinking at step 4 or 5; they will be the least effective and most expensive options towards reducing carbon emissions. The National Design Guide (January 2021) provides some preliminary further guidance on the design principles set out below, and a number of other organisations such as TCPA and BRE provide expertise and guidance. However, the intention is that bespoke guidance will be produced for the Central Lincolnshire area upon adoption of this Local Plan, potentially in the form of Supplementary Planning Document(s) or Design Codes, which will further assist all parties to meet Policy S6 and other policies in this Chapter. Such guidance is intended to be in the form of example and best practice designs, as well as further guidance on what may constitute, for example, reasonable estimates of energy demand for typical buildings.

Policy S6: Design Principles for Efficient Buildings

When formulating development proposals, the following design principles should be used and in the following order:

1. Orientation of buildings – such as positioning buildings to maximise opportunities for solar gain, and minimise winter cold wind heat loss;
2. Form of buildings – creating buildings that are more efficient to heat and stay warm in colder conditions and stay cool in warmer conditions because of their shape and design;
3. Fabric of buildings – using materials and building techniques that reduce heat and energy needs. Ideally, this could also consider using materials with a lower embodied carbon content and/or high practical recyclable content;
4. Heat supply – net zero carbon content of heat supply (for example, this means no connection to the gas network or use of oil or bottled gas);
5. Renewable energy generated – generating enough energy from renewable sources on-site (and preferably on plot) to meet reasonable estimates of all regulated and unregulated total annual energy demand across the year.

Energy statements, as required by Policies S7 and S8, must set out the approach to meeting each of the above principles.

Reducing Energy Consumption - Residential Development

- 3.2.5. It is clear that in order to achieve a zero-carbon Central Lincolnshire, reducing energy consumption from future development must be prioritised and this is an area where the Local Plan can have significant impact. Evidence we commissioned has shown that existing buildings currently account for 43% of greenhouse gas emissions in Central Lincolnshire and without dramatically reducing the energy requirements of new development it will be impossible to reduce Central Lincolnshire's carbon budget within the timeframes required.
- 3.2.6. New development needs to be built with 'ultra-low' levels of forecast energy use and for residential development this means setting stringent standards for space heating demands, energy use intensity and installation of renewable energy technology such as solar photovoltaics (PV).
- 3.2.7. Government is committed to improving the energy efficiency of new homes through the Building Regulations system, under what it is describing as the Future Homes Standard (FHS). The introduction of the FHS will ensure, it is proposed, that an average home will

produce at least 75% lower CO₂ emissions than one built to current (early 2021) energy efficiency requirements. Homes built under the FHS will be 'zero carbon ready', which means that in the longer term, no further retrofit work for energy efficiency will be necessary to enable them to become zero-carbon homes as the electricity grid continues to decarbonise. However, the FHS is only proposed to take effect from 2025 (with an uplift in Building Regulations as a step towards FHS proposed for 2022), and there is no legal guarantee of even that date being met. In Central Lincolnshire, we want to go further, and faster, and have prepared the evidence (available on our website) to demonstrate both why that is necessary and how it is achievable.

- 3.2.8. Policy S7 sets out how residential development in Central Lincolnshire will meet the above challenge. It includes a requirement for an 'energy statement', and also sets certain standards of performance. By the point of adopting this Local Plan, or very shortly thereafter, the local planning authorities in the area will publish a series of guidance notes and templates so that meeting the requirements of the policy can be demonstrated efficiently, effectively and consistently (and we are considering whether to make the use of such templates compulsory). We will also publish arrangements for monitoring compliance of permissions granted, so that everyone can have confidence that new homes and other buildings are built to the standards granted consent.

Policy S7: Reducing Energy Consumption – Residential Development

Unless covered by an exceptional basis clause below, all new residential development proposals must include an Energy Statement which confirms in addition to the requirements of Policy S6 that all such residential units:

1. Can generate at least the same amount of renewable electricity on-site (and preferably on-plot) as the electricity they demand over the course of a year, such demand including all energy use (regulated and unregulated), calculated using a methodology proven to accurately predict a building's actual energy performance; and
2. To help achieve point 1 above, target achieving a space heating demand of around 15-20kWh/m²/yr and a total energy demand of 35 kWh/m²/yr, achieved through a 'fabric first' approach to construction. No unit to have a total energy demand in excess of 60 kWh/m²/yr, irrespective of amount of on-site renewable energy production. (For the avoidance of doubt, 'total energy demand' means the amount of energy used as measured by the metering of that home, with no deduction for renewable energy generated on site).

The Energy Statement must include details of assured performance arrangements. As a minimum, this will require:

- a) The submission of 'pre-built' estimates of energy performance; and
- b) Prior to each dwelling being occupied, the submission of updated, accurate and verified 'as built' calculations of energy performance. Such a submission should also be provided to the first occupier (including a Non-Technical Summary of such estimates).

Weight will be given to proposals which demonstrate a deliverable commitment to on-going monitoring of energy consumption, post-occupation, which has the effect, when applicable, of notifying the occupier that their energy use appears to significantly exceed the expected performance of the building, and explaining to the occupier steps they could take to identify the potential causes of such high energy use.

Exceptional Basis Clauses:

Below are three clauses which may allow certain developments to not meet in full the policy requirements above, though in all cases the energy performance arrangements of points a) and b) are still required.

Clause 1 (technical or policy reasons):

Where, on an exceptional basis, points 1-2 cannot be met for technical (e.g. overshadowing) or other policy reasons (e.g. heritage), then the Energy Statement must demonstrate both why they cannot be met, and the degree to which each of points 1-2 are proposed to be met. A lack of financial viability will not be deemed either a technical or policy reason to trigger this exceptional basis clause.

Where Clause 1 is utilised, and where the proposal is of 10 units or more (or, for development proposals of less than 10 units but more than a combined total of 1,000sq m or more, as measured by CIL regulations if such regulations remain in force), then the applicant must either:

- a) enter into an appropriate legal agreement which will either provide renewable energy infrastructure offsite equivalent to at least offsetting the additional energy requirements not achieved on site; or,
- b) enter into an appropriate legal agreement to provide a financial contribution to the applicable LPA of a value sufficient to enable that LPA to offset (via off site renewable energy infrastructure or other offsite infrastructure to deliver a reasonable carbon saving) the remaining performance not achieved on site (with this being a minimum contribution of £5k and a maximum of £15k per dwelling unit); or
- c) demonstrate that the residential units will be connected to a decentralised energy network or combined heat and power unit, in accordance with policy S9 below.

Clause 2 (accreditation scheme):

To simplify (and hence speed up) the decision-making process, applicants are able to demonstrate that they have met the requirements of points 1-2 of this policy if they provide certified demonstration of compliance with:

- Passivhaus Plus, Premium or Classic; or
- Any other recognised national independent accreditation scheme, provided such scheme is demonstrated to be consistent with the requirements of this policy.

Clause 3 (viability):

In Value Zones C and D as indicated on Map 3⁴ (see chapter 4 of this Local Plan), which essentially is Sleaford and Gainsborough and immediate surrounding land only, it is acknowledged that the full delivery of requirements 1 and 2 in this policy may not be possible in some cases for viability reasons. Consequently, in such areas, the applicable local planning authority will continue to require an Energy Statement to be submitted, and, if full delivery of requirements 1 and 2 are not proposed to be met, such a Statement must set out the degree to which points 1 and 2 are proposed to be met in order to enable the development to become viable.

Reducing Energy Consumption – Non-Residential Buildings

- 3.2.9. New non-residential development must also be built and designed to minimise energy consumption for the same reasons and in a similar vein to residential buildings.
- 3.2.10. Government is proposing, via the Building Regulations, very similar measures for non-domestic buildings as it is for domestic, under the working title of Future Buildings Standard (FBS), albeit FBS is slightly behind FHS in terms of consultation and drafting of

⁴ Please note: the extent of the viability zones can be seen in detail on the Interactive Local Plan Policies Map on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan website.

such standards. According to Government (Jan 2021), “the Future Buildings Standard will deliver highly efficient non-domestic buildings which use low-carbon heat, ensuring they are better for the environment and fit for the future”. Like FHS, it is proposed that the FBS will be in place and operating by 2025.

- 3.2.11. Also similar to FHS, the FBS programme believes “that providing the best fabric standards possible should be essential to buildings constructed to the Future Buildings Standard”. However, Government notes that “the relationship between building fabric and energy demand in non-domestic buildings is complicated, and often a balance needs to be struck between heating, cooling demands, and daylight provision. In some circumstances, providing extremely high levels of insulation can increase overall building energy use, and it is important that we encourage designers to seek the right specifications.”
- 3.2.12. Like FHS, we support the principles behind FBS but we want non-domestic buildings to be built to higher standards further and faster than proposed by Government.
- 3.2.13. Nevertheless, the policy below does build in two exception clauses, one of which relates to achieving a certain level of BREEAM. BREEAM assesses much wider issues than just energy use, such as water, waste, health and wellbeing and building materials. Each category is sub-divided into a range of assessment issues, each with its own aim, target and benchmarks. When a target or benchmark is reached, as determined by the BREEAM assessor, the development or asset score points, called credits. The category score is then calculated according to the number of credits achieved and its category weighting. Once the development has been fully assessed, the final performance rating is determined by the sum of the weighted category scores. As such, a building may not score highly on energy use, but score very highly on other matters and still consequently achieve an excellent or outstanding rating. Whilst this may mean a building which makes use of the BREEAM related exception clause below is not entirely compatible with the ‘net zero’ ambitions of this Local Plan, the wider environmental and carbon-related benefits of achieving an excellent or outstanding BREEAM rating is considered appropriate as an exception to meeting the main part of the Policy below.

Policy S8: Reducing Energy Consumption – Non-Residential Buildings

All new non-residential development proposals must include an Energy Statement which confirms that all such non-residential units:

1. Can generate at least the same amount of renewable electricity on-site (and preferably on-plot) as they demand over the course of a year, such demand including all energy use (regulated and unregulated), calculated using a methodology proven to accurately predict a building’s actual energy performance; and
2. To help achieve point 1 above, target achieving a space heating demand of around 15-20kWh/m2/yr and a total energy demand of 70 kWh/m2/yr. No unit to have a total energy demand in excess of 90 kWh/m2/yr, irrespective of amount of on-site renewable energy production. (For the avoidance of doubt, ‘total energy demand’ means the amount of energy used as measured by the metering of that building, with no deduction for renewable energy generated on site).

The Energy Statement must include details of assured performance arrangements. As a minimum, this will require:

- a) The submission of ‘pre-built’ estimates of energy performance; and

- b) Prior to each building being occupied, the submission of updated, accurate and verified 'as built' calculations of energy performance. Such a submission should also be provided to the first occupier (including a Non-Technical Summary of such estimates);

Weight will be given to proposals which demonstrate a deliverable commitment to on-going monitoring of energy consumption, post occupation, which has the effect, when applicable, of notifying the occupier that their energy use appears to exceed significantly the expected performance of the building, and explaining to the occupier steps they could take to identify the potential causes of such high energy use.

Exceptional Basis Clauses:

Below are set out two potential clauses allowing certain developments to not meet in full the policy requirements above, though in all cases the energy performance arrangements of points a) and b) are still required.

Clause 1 (technical or policy reasons):

Where, on an exceptional basis, points 1-2 cannot be met for technical (e.g. overshadowing) or other policy reasons (e.g. heritage) or other technical reason linked to the unique purpose of the building (e.g. a building that is, by the nature of its operation, an abnormally high user of energy), then the Energy Statement must demonstrate both why they cannot be met, and the degree to which each of points 1-2 are proposed to be met.

Where this exceptional basis clause is utilised, and where it involved the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more, then the applicant must either:

- a) enter into an appropriate legal agreement which will either provide renewable energy infrastructure offsite equivalent to at least offsetting the additional energy requirements not achieved on site; or,
- b) enter into an appropriate legal agreement to provide a financial contribution to the applicable LPA of a value sufficient to enable that LPA to offset (via off site renewable energy infrastructure or other offsite infrastructure to deliver a reasonable carbon saving) the remaining performance not achieved on site (with this being a minimum contribution of £5k and a maximum of £100k per 1,000 square metres); or
- c) demonstrate that the building/s will be connected to a decentralised energy network or combined heat and power unit, in accordance with Policy S9 below.

Clause 2 (use of an accredited certification scheme):

To simply (and hence speed up) the decision-making process, applicants are able to demonstrate, as an alternative to policy requirements 1-2, that the proposal has compliance with BREEAM Outstanding or Excellent.

Reducing Energy Consumption – Decentralised Energy Networks and Combined Heat and Power

- 3.2.14. Decentralised energy is energy produced locally and close to where it will be used. This compares with, for example, electricity which is generated in a large power station and then sent through the national grid, typically wasting 8-15% of power value in doing so. Local energy networks can be established to distribute energy (and heat) to buildings more efficiently for heating and domestic hot water. Many decentralised energy systems and networks are powered by renewable or low carbon energy sources which will help minimise carbon emissions as well having the advantage, potentially, of being more reliable and less vulnerable than centralised systems.

- 3.2.15. Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is where both electricity and heat (or cooling) is generated from a single source of energy and is located locally to where the electricity and heat is consumed. CHP generation is also more efficient than traditional energy generation operating at around 65%-75% efficiency compared 50%.
- 3.2.16. Some decentralised energy networks rely on fossil fuels (e.g. gas) and therefore, whilst often more efficient than a centralised fossil fuel system, are still net carbon emitters.
- 3.2.17. In October 2021, the Government consulted on proposals for heat network zoning.⁵ The consultation set out proposals for how heat network zoning could operate. Central Government envisage central and local government working together with industry and local stakeholders, to identify and designate areas within which heat networks are the lowest cost solution for decarbonising heating. It is envisaged that this will help heat network developers to accelerate deployment of heat networks where they are most appropriate and help heat networks increase their contribution towards meeting net zero commitments.
- 3.2.18. In that consultation the Government proposes that in a heat network zone all new buildings, large public sector and large non-domestic buildings – as well as larger domestic premises which are currently communally heated – would be required to connect to a heat network within a prescribed timeframe. Exemptions could be sought where it would not be cost-effective to connect, compared to an alternative low carbon solution. The consultation document expressed the intention to also introduce a low carbon requirement to ensure that new heat networks built within heat network zones are compatible with net zero commitments. The Government's response to the consultation is expected in early 2022. Depending on what that response is, and whether it is legislated for, may impact on how the following policy is implemented.

Policy S9: Decentralised Energy Networks and Combined Heat and Power

Where an existing decentralised energy network exists in the locality, and such a network is likely operational in the long term (i.e. minimum 30 years), then development proposals in the vicinity can consider connection to such an existing energy network provided that in doing so it does not require the network as a whole to increase its fossil fuel consumption (i.e. it should be demonstrated that the network either has spare and wasted capacity, or demonstrate that the energy in the decentralised network is sourced from renewable sources).

Any proposal for a new or extended combined heat and power network will only be supported if the power source of such a network is non-fossil fuel based.

Reducing Energy Consumption – Circular Economy

- 3.2.19. A circular economy is an alternative economic model which focuses on waste minimisation and product reuse: it is a direct challenge to the current linear “make, use and dispose” model of consumption.⁶
- 3.2.20. A circular economy is about maximising the use of materials and resources through recycling, reusing, repairing and sharing as much as possible. The ultimate aim of this is

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposals-for-heat-network-zoning>

⁶ <https://wrap.org.uk/about-us/our-vision/wrap-and-circular-economy>

to reduce the production, consumption and disposal of materials and resources, thereby reducing energy use and carbon consumption. Circular economies can therefore help to preserve resources and reduce the damaging environmental impacts that result from production, consumption and waste disposal.

- 3.2.21. A circular economy can also be positive for the local economy, as it can create jobs in a local area to serve the circular economy, rather than support a consumption economy which relies on imports from outside the area (including international imports).
- 3.2.22. A circular economy is based on three fundamental principles:
1. Designing out waste and pollution;
 2. Keeping products and materials in use; and
 3. Regenerating natural systems.

The first principle requires businesses and organisations to rethink their supply chain and identify ways that they can avoid creating waste and pollution through their operations. The second principle centres around maximising the recycling, reusing, refurbishing, repairing, sharing and leasing of resources. The third principle requires businesses and organisations to consider how they can not only protect the natural environment, but improve it. The circular economy principles can be applied at all scales- globally, locally, individual business level.

- 3.2.22. Policy S9 aims to support development proposals which will contribute to the delivery of circular economy principles. Examples of such proposals include:
- Proposals which have been designed to reduce material demands and enable building materials, components and products to be disassembled and re-used at the end of their useful life;
 - Proposals which incorporate sustainable waste management onsite;
 - Proposals which make specific provision for the storage and collection of materials for recycling and/ or re-use; and
 - Proposals for the colocation of two or more businesses/ services for the purpose of sharing resources or maximising use of waste products.

Policy S10: Supporting a Circular Economy

The Joint Committee is aware of the high energy and material use consumed on a daily basis, and, consequently, is fully supportive of the principles of a circular economy.

Accordingly, and to complement any policies set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Plan, proposals will be supported, in principle, which demonstrate their compatibility with, or the furthering of, a strong circular economy in the local area (which could include cross-border activity elsewhere in Lincolnshire).

Reducing Energy Consumption – Embodied Carbon

- 3.2.23. A significant proportion of a building's lifetime carbon is locked into its fabric and systems. Embodied carbon means all the carbon dioxide (and other greenhouse gases) emitted in producing materials so in the case of buildings means all the emissions from the sourcing and construction of building materials, the construction of the building itself, all the fixtures

and fittings inside and, arguably, the deconstruction and disposal at the end of a building's lifetime. Embodied carbon figures have been calculated for different dwelling types across Central Lincolnshire with the average embodied carbon figure of 45 tonnes of CO₂ per dwelling. Put another way, a brand-new home has already emitted 45 tonnes of CO₂ before it has been occupied. That's about the same as a typical petrol or diesel car emits over 10 years of average use. Addressing the embodied carbon can provide cost-effective potential for carbon savings and cost savings over and above those traditionally targeted through operational savings. Much of the low-hanging fruit of embodied carbon abatement is yet to be taken advantage of. It therefore provides a significant opportunity to reduce the carbon impact of the business and increase organisational carbon savings.

- 3.2.24. Reduction in embodied carbon is also not subject to ongoing building user behaviour in the way that operational carbon savings are. As a result, embodied carbon benefits can be more accurate and identifiable than predicted operational carbon reductions, particularly when the final occupant of the building is not known at the time.
- 3.2.25. Embodied carbon savings made during the design and construction stage are also delivered today. This contrasts with operational emissions savings which are delivered over time in the future. Indeed, a Kg of CO₂ saved over the next 5 years has a greater environmental value than a kg saved in say 10 or more years' time.
- 3.2.26. Embodied carbon assessment can also contribute to other sustainability targets and priorities beside carbon. For example, use of recycled content, recyclability of building materials, and reduced waste materials to landfill can all result from a focus on reducing embodied carbon and also contribute to waste reduction targets. Similarly, benefits to the local community can accrue from reduced on-site energy generation and cleaner fabrication processes which mitigate the impact of the development site on the local area; the use of more local sourcing and local supply chains can also support jobs and the economy in the local area (or if not local, at regional or national level).
- 3.2.27. This Local Plan supports measures to reduce embodied carbon through encouraging developers to demonstrate how developments over a specified floor area have reduced embodied carbon.

Policy S11: Embodied Carbon

All development should, where practical and viable, take opportunities to reduce the development's embodied carbon content, through the careful choice, use and sourcing of materials.

Presumption against demolition:

To avoid the wastage of embodied carbon in existing buildings and avoid the creation of new embodied carbon in replacement buildings, there is a presumption in favour of repairing, refurbishing, re-using and re-purposing existing buildings over their demolition. Proposals that result in the demolition of a building (in whole or a significant part) should be accompanied by a full justification for the demolition. For non-listed buildings demolition will only be acceptable where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that:

1. the building proposed for demolition is in a state of such disrepair that it is not practical or viable to be repaired, refurbished, re-used, or re-purposed; or

2. repairing, refurbishing, re-using, or re-purposing the building would likely result in similar or higher newly generated embodied carbon than if the building is demolished and a new building is constructed; or
3. repairing, refurbishing, re-using, or re-purposing the building would create a building with such poor thermal efficiency that on a whole life cycle basis (i.e. embodied carbon and in-use carbon emissions) would mean a lower net carbon solution would arise from demolition and re-build; or
4. demolition of the building and construction of a new building would, on an exceptional basis, deliver other significant public benefits that outweigh the carbon savings which would arise from the building being repaired, refurbished, re-used, or re-purposed.

Applications within the countryside relating to the re-use or conversion of existing buildings will only be acceptable where they also meet the requirements of Policy S5, S34, or S43 as applicable.

Major development proposals:

All major development proposals should explicitly set out what opportunities to lower a building's embodied carbon content have been considered, and which opportunities, if any, are to be taken forward.

In the period to 31 December 2024, there will be no requirement (unless mandated by Government) to use any specific lower embodied carbon materials in development proposals, provided the applicant has at least demonstrated consideration of options and opportunities available.

From 1 January 2025, there will be a requirement for a development proposal to demonstrate how the design and building materials to be used have been informed by a consideration of embodied carbon, and that reasonable opportunities to minimise embodied carbon have been taken. Further guidance is anticipated to be issued by the local planning authorities on this matter prior to 1 January 2025.

Reducing Energy Consumption – Water Efficiency

- 3.2.28. The supply and disposal of water has a significant carbon impact. Whilst the bulk (90%) of water-related carbon emissions come from the heating of water, the process of treating and pumping water to homes also has an impact (10%). Reducing water use (supply and disposal) therefore can have a significant carbon impact, even more so if that water is heated. Even small measures, such as a water butt, can make a difference – each time a 100l water butt is filled with rainwater, and used to water garden plants instead of using mains water, it saves 79g/CO₂ (Source: Water UK, which estimates the carbon footprint of 1 litre of domestic water is 0.79g/CO₂/l). That's a carbon saving on top of the wider water environment benefits of using rainwater rather than mains treated tap water.
- 3.2.29. Through the Building Regulations all developments are required to achieve a mandatory standard of 125 litres per person per day. The optional technical standards for housing allows local authorities to apply a more stringent standard of 110 litres per person per day where there is a clear local need. Central Lincolnshire is identified as being within an area of serious water stress⁷ and so this optional standard is required in this plan.

⁷ Water Stressed Areas – 2021 Final Classification - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-stressed-areas-2021-classification>

- 3.2.30. One, arguably extreme, measure could be through new buildings using rainwater for wider use than garden use (such as for toilet flushing). However, some evidence suggests this may actually not be the most sustainable option, due to the on-site treatment and storage requirements, and may have a higher carbon footprint than the use of mains water. This Plan remains neutral on this point and does not, therefore, promote or require such measures.

Policy S12: Water Efficiency and Sustainable Water Management

Water efficiency

To minimise impact on the water environment all new dwellings should achieve the Optional Technical Housing Standard of 110 litres per day per person for water efficiency as described by Building Regulation G2. Proposals which go further than this (to, for example, 85 litres per day per person) would be particularly supported.

Water management

In addition to the wider flood and water related policy requirements (*Policy S21*), all residential development or other development comprising new buildings:

- with outside hard surfacing, must ensure such surfacing is permeable (unless there are technical and unavoidable reasons for not doing so in certain areas) thereby reducing energy demand on the water recycling network;
- with any flat-roofed area, should be a green roof (for biodiversity, flood risk and water network benefits), unless such roof space is being utilised for photovoltaic or thermal solar panels; and
- which is residential and which includes a garden area, must include a rain harvesting water butt(s) of minimum 100l capacity.

Reducing Energy Consumption – Existing Development

- 3.2.31. Whilst there is significant new development planned for Central Lincolnshire, the vast majority of buildings that will be occupied over the coming decades will be those built in earlier times when energy and performance standards were much lower than at present.
- 3.2.32. An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) provides details of the energy performance of a property and is required for properties when constructed, sold or let.
- 3.2.33. The Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) Regulations require all applicable properties to achieve an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) of E or better. Separately, the Clean Growth Strategy (2017) has set a target for as many buildings as possible to achieve an EPC of C by 2030/35 and commits to keep energy efficiency standards under review.
- 3.2.34. Also of value, and supported by the Joint Committee, is PAS 2035:2019 Retrofitting Dwellings for Improved Energy Efficiency: Specifications and Guidance. Targeted at existing homes (rather than new development, or home extensions) it is a key document in a framework of new and existing standards on how to conduct effective energy retrofits of existing buildings. It covers how to assess dwellings for retrofit, identify improvement options, design and specify Energy Efficiency Measures (EEM) and monitor retrofit projects.
- 3.2.35. The standard drives the 'whole house approach' including the 'fabric first' methodology. It defines the qualifications and responsibilities of individual retrofit roles and respective

activities required prior and post EEM installation. TrustMark Registered Businesses carrying out work within its scope are required to be compliant with its requirements, so if you are planning to have work done on your home, you may wish to ask about PAS 2035 and whether the builder is a TrustMark registered business.

3.2.36. Further details available here: www.trustmark.org.uk/ourservices/pas-2035/

3.2.37. In the context of all of the above, the following policy aims to assist in improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, complementing the wider policies of this Plan which are primarily aimed at new buildings.

Policy S13: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings

For all development proposals which involve the change of use or redevelopment of a building, or an extension to an existing building, the applicant is encouraged to consider all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of that building (including the original building, if it is being extended)*.

Proposals which do consider and take such viable opportunities will, in principle and subject to other material considerations, be supported. In particular, residential properties which, following an extension or conversion, will achieve an improved EPC rating overall will, in principle, be supported. To gain this in principle support, a pre-development EPC should be provided as part of the application, together with evidence as to how a completed development EPC is likely to be rated.

More generally, for any work on a residential property, the use of the PAS 2035:2019 Specifications and Guidance (or any superseding guidance) is encouraged.

**Note: for any heritage asset, any improvements to the energy efficiency of that asset must not cause harm to, or loss of, the significance of the asset. This may limit any feasible energy efficiency improvements.*

3.3. Theme 2 - Increase Renewable Energy Generation

3.3.1. The second section of this chapter focusses on what the Local Plan can do to facilitate an increase in renewable energy generated in Central Lincolnshire, as part of a transition towards a net-zero carbon future. It does this by proactively encouraging investment in renewable energy infrastructure, encouraging and supporting the delivery of wider transformation infrastructure (such as energy storage), and requiring certain infrastructure as part of new development where there is reasonable certainty that a net-zero carbon society would depend on such infrastructure.

Generating Renewable Energy

3.3.2. The generation and use of renewable energy reduces demand for fossil fuels, thus reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy technologies include:

- Photovoltaic solar panels- for electricity generation
- Thermal solar panels- for heating
- Wind turbines- for electricity generation
- Ground source heat pumps – for heating
- Air source heat pumps – for heating

3.3.3. Not only does the use of renewable energy reduce carbon emissions, and thus help address climate change, but it also has many other benefits too, namely:

- It is sustainable- renewable energy will not run out, unlike fossil fuels which are finite;
- The renewable energy sector creates jobs in the short and long term, for example, project planning, installation, operation and maintenance;
- Onshore wind offers the most cost-effective choice for electricity in the UK and these cost savings can be passed onto the consumer;
- Onshore wind technology is getting more efficient whilst maintaining the same footprint, and land between wind turbines can be used for other productive purposes, such as food production.

3.3.4. In Central Lincolnshire, whilst not set as either a cap or a ceiling, the aim of the Joint Committee that prepared this Plan is to facilitate the delivery of approximately:

- **Wind:** 150MW capacity (compared with 0 MW currently installed), which equates to 75 x 2MW turbines, which would itself require something like 200-300 acres of land (that's approximately 150 football pitches). Of course, much of that 200-300 acres can still be used for other farming uses – the physical land take of the turbines would be very small indeed. In terms of height, a typical 2MW turbine is perhaps 90-100m tall to the hub, whereas the tip of the blade to the ground is perhaps 125-150m in height.
- **Solar PV:** 230MW capacity (compared with 149MW currently installed), which equates to approximately 1,000 acres of land requirement. That's approximately 650 football pitches. This land take might be less (but not eliminated), if large scale roof deployment was achieved to help deliver this capacity target.

3.3.5. For context, Central Lincolnshire occupies 525,000 acres of land, so the above combined land take (1,300 acres) equates to around 1/400th (0.25%) of the Central Lincolnshire area.

Wind Energy

3.3.6. In June 2015 Government issued a Written Statement⁸ on wind energy development, stating that, *when determining planning applications for wind energy development involving one or more wind turbines, local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if:*

- *the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a local or neighbourhood plan; and*
- *following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.*

3.3.7. This position is transcribed in national policy (NPPF (2021) footnote 54).

3.3.8. As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, this Local Plan must be radical, and do more than merely 'encourage' action against climate change. As applications for wind turbines can (in accordance with the above national policy) only be approved if they are in

⁸ <https://www.parliament.uk/globalassets/documents/commons-vote-office/June-2015/18-June/1-DCLG-Planning.pdf>

a location identified as suitable for wind energy development, this Local Plan therefore identifies potentially suitable areas for wind turbine development. The alternative (i.e. not identifying any potentially suitable areas) would mean that wind turbine applications in Central Lincolnshire could only be approved if an area was identified in a neighbourhood plan: this could result in no or very limited wind turbine development, which would not be in line with Central Lincolnshire's ambition to facilitate a net zero carbon future and would be a barrier to this Local Plan making a legally required meaningful contribution to addressing the climate change crisis. Not identifying potentially suitable areas for wind turbine development would also make the goal of net zero carbon, whether by 2050 (UK legal requirement) or earlier (stated ambition of many authorities) harder to achieve, and result in greater pressure to adopt more revolutionary measures elsewhere. In principle, therefore, this Local Plan supports and helps facilitate the delivery of wind turbines.

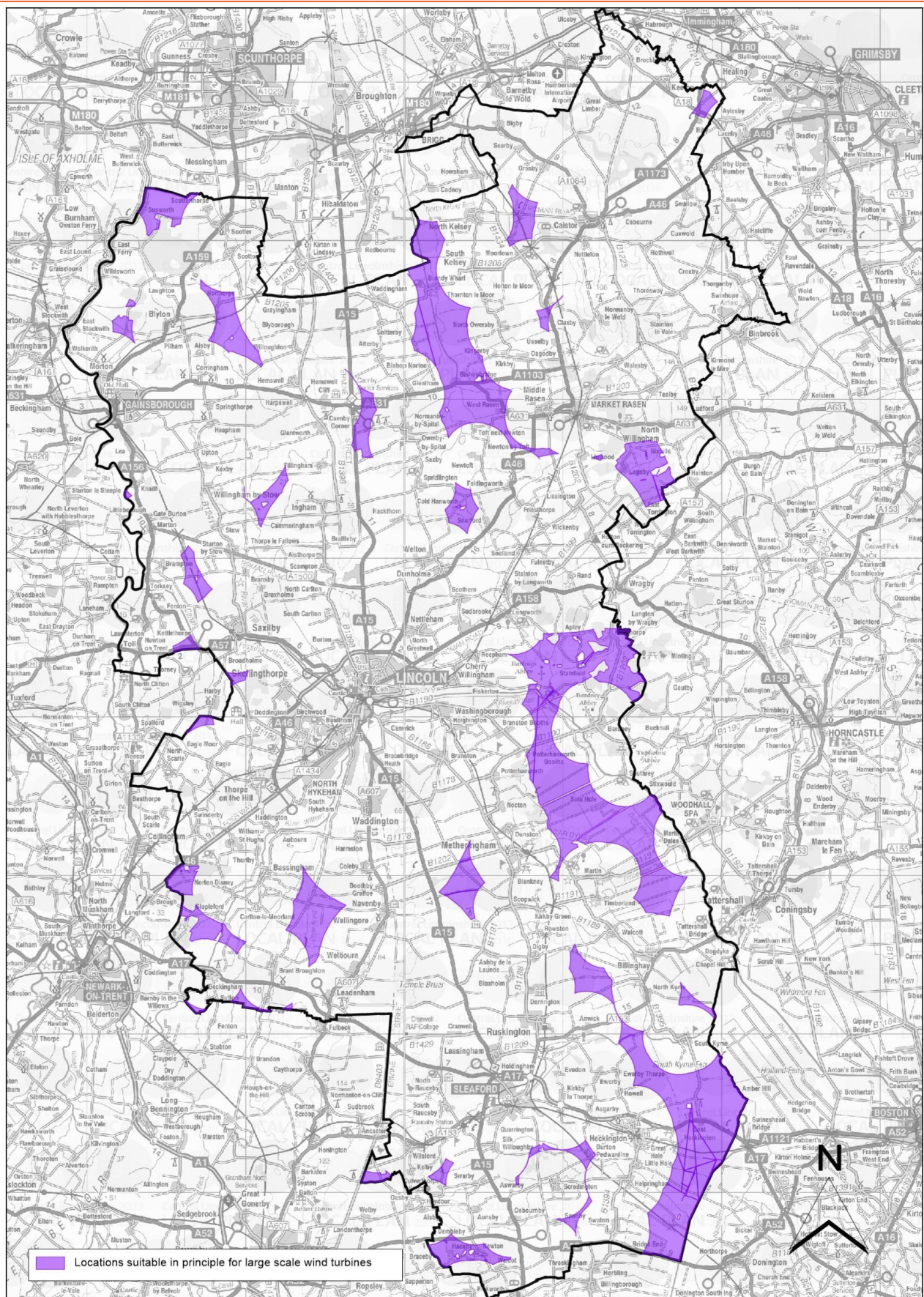
- 3.3.9. Policy S14 below differentiates between small to medium scale turbines and medium to large turbines. This Local Plan establishes that the whole of the Central Lincolnshire area is potentially suitable for small to medium wind turbine development, while only the limited area shown indicatively on Map 2 (and defined on the Policies Map) is potentially suitable for the development of medium to large scale turbines.
- 3.3.10. Full details of the approach used to identify areas potentially suitable for medium to large wind turbine development are set out in a separate evidence document available on our website, but the following paragraphs provide a summary of our approach:
- 3.3.11. **Considering wind opportunity** – For wind turbines to be effective, there must be wind to power them. The East Midlands Low Carbon Energy Study (2011) highlighted that wind speeds in Central Lincolnshire are generally feasible for large-scale wind development and that wind speeds across Central Lincolnshire are consistently above 5.5m/s (the general threshold for economic viability). It is not considered that any material changes will have occurred since 2011 to impact this position, so it is maintained that, in principle, the opportunity for wind turbine development remains across the whole Central Lincolnshire area.
- 3.3.12. **Mapping of principal constraints** – The next step is identifying and mapping strategic level constraints to broadly identify the areas potentially suitable for wind turbine development. These constraints have been identified as:
- All settlements identified in the Settlement Hierarchy (plus 2km buffer)
 - Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
 - Areas of Great Landscape Value
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Special Protection Areas; Special Areas of Conservation; Ramsars; National Nature Reserves; Local Wildlife Sites; Ancient Woodland
 - Protected Battlefields; Scheduled Monuments; Historic Parks and Gardens; Conservation Areas
 - 5km exclusion zone around airports and airfields, namely: Humberside; RAF Waddington; RAF Coningsby; Kirton Lindsey airfield; Sturgate airfield; Wickenby Aerodrome
- 3.3.13. For most of the constraints identified above, no additional 'buffer zone' around them has been included. To do so was deemed inappropriate, as the required distance between a wind turbine and a constraint may vary significantly depending on the specifics of the site

and nature of the proposal: as such, proximity to the identified principal constraints will be a matter for detailed consideration at the time of application.

- 3.3.14. **Map of areas potentially suitable for wind turbine development** – When all of the principal constraints are combined the result provides a number of areas which are not constrained by a ‘principal constraint’ and therefore potentially suitable in principle for medium-large scale wind turbines as shown on the indicative Map 2 below, and set out in detail on the Policies Map. All areas coloured purple are potentially suitable for medium-large wind turbine development.
- 3.3.15. **Detailed assessment of applications** – It is important to stress that the areas on Map 2 and the Policies Map are only ‘*potentially suitable*’ for medium-large scale wind turbines: being within these locations does not mean that an application for a wind turbine or turbines would automatically be approved. It is not possible to easily and comprehensively map qualitative considerations, so such matters are considered at the point of application: all applications for wind turbines will be assessed against the detailed policy criteria set out in Policy S14 below, and all other relevant policies in this Local Plan, as well as policies in any relevant Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.3.16. In addition, applicants will also have to demonstrate that any planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed, in order to satisfy national policy⁹.

⁹ See NPPF (2021) paragraph 158 and footnote 54.

Map 2: Map of area suitable in principle, subject to detailed assessment, for the development of medium to large wind turbines. Areas marked in purple are potentially suitable for medium to large wind turbines. Smaller turbines are, in principle (and subject to detailed assessment), supported throughout Central Lincolnshire.



Policy S14: Renewable Energy

The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee is committed to supporting the transition to a net zero carbon future and will seek to maximise appropriately located renewable energy generated in Central Lincolnshire (such energy likely being wind and solar based).

Proposals for renewable energy schemes, including ancillary development, will be supported where the direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts on the following considerations are, or will be made, acceptable. To determine whether it is acceptable, the following tests will have to be met:

- i. The impacts are acceptable having considered the scale, siting and design, and the consequent impacts on landscape character; visual amenity; biodiversity; geodiversity; flood risk; townscape; heritage assets and their settings; and highway safety; and
- ii. The impacts are acceptable on aviation and defence navigation system/communications; and
- iii. The impacts are acceptable on the amenity of sensitive neighbouring uses (including local residents) by virtue of matters such as noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality and traffic;

Testing compliance with part (i) above will be via applicable policies elsewhere in a development plan document for the area (i.e. this Local Plan; a Neighbourhood Plan, if one exists; any applicable policies in a Minerals or Waste Local Plan); and any further guidance set out in a Supplementary Planning Document.

In order to test compliance with part (ii) above will require, for relevant proposals, the submission by the applicant of robust evidence of the potential impact on any aviation and defence navigation system/communication, and within such evidence must be documented areas of agreement or disagreement reached with appropriate bodies and organisations responsible for such infrastructure.

In order to test compliance with part (iii) above will require, for relevant proposals, the submission by the applicant of a robust assessment of the potential impact on such users, and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise any identified harm.

For all matters in (i)-(iii), the applicable local planning authority may commission its own independent assessment of the proposals, to ensure it is satisfied what the degree of harm may be and whether reasonable mitigation opportunities are being taken.

Where significant adverse effects are concluded by the local planning authority following consideration of the above assessment(s), such effects will be weighed against the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits provided by the proposal. In this regard, and as part of the planning balance, significant additional weight in favour of the proposal will arise for any proposal which is community-led for the benefit of that community.

In areas that have been designated for their national importance, as identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, renewable energy infrastructure will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would be appropriate in scale, located in areas that do not contribute positively to the objectives of the designation, is sympathetically designed and includes any necessary mitigation measures.

Additional matters for solar based energy proposals

Proposals for solar thermal or photovoltaics panels and associated infrastructure to be installed on existing property will be under a presumption in favour of permission unless there is clear and demonstrable significant harm arising.

Proposals for ground based photovoltaics and associated infrastructure, including commercial large scale proposals, will be under a presumption in favour unless:

- there is clear and demonstrable significant harm arising; or
- the proposal is (following a site specific soil assessment) to take place on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land, unless such land is peat based and the proposal is part of a wider scheme to protect or enhance the carbon sink of such land; or
- the land is allocated for another purpose in this Local Plan or other statutory based document (such as a nature recovery strategy or a Local Transport Plan), and the proposal is not compatible with such other allocation.

Proposals for ground based photovoltaics should be accompanied by evidence demonstrating how opportunities for delivering biodiversity net gain will be maximised in the scheme taking account of soil, natural features, existing habitats, and planting proposals accompanying the scheme to create new habitats linking into the nature recovery strategy.

Additional matters for wind based energy proposals

Proposals for a **small to medium single wind turbine**, which is defined as a turbine up to a maximum of 40m from ground to tip of blade, are, in principle, supported throughout Central Lincolnshire (i.e. the whole of Central Lincolnshire is identified as a broad area potentially suitable for a such a single turbine), subject to meeting the above criteria (i)-(iii). Under this paragraph, no dwelling or other operation (e.g. a farm or a business) may have more than one turbine at any one time in the curtilage of that dwelling or other operation.

Proposals for **medium (over 40m from ground to tip of blade) to large scale wind turbines (including groups of turbines)** will, in principle, be supported only where they are located within an area identified as a 'Broad Area Suitable for Larger Scale Wind Energy Turbines' as identified on the Policies Map and (indicatively) on Map 2. Such proposals will be tested against criteria (i)-(iii); National Planning Policy; and whether, following appropriate consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing (it being a planning judgement by the local planning authority as to whether or not the proposal has their backing).

Medium to large scale wind turbines must not be within 2km of a settlement boundary of a settlement identified in the Settlement Hierarchy. However, where a proposal is within 2km of any residential property, the following matters will need careful consideration as to the potential harm arising:

- Noise
- Flicker
- Overbearing nature of the turbines (established by visual effects from within commonly used habitable rooms)
- Any other amenity which is presently enjoyed by the occupier.

In this regard, no medium to large scale wind turbine within 700m of a residential property is anticipated to be supported, and proposals between 700-2,000m will need clear evidence of no significant harm arising.

For the avoidance of doubt, any medium to large scale wind turbine proposals outside of the identified Broad Area Suitable for Larger Scale Wind Energy Turbines should be refused.

Decommissioning renewable energy infrastructure

Permitted proposals will be subject to a condition that will require the submission of an End of Life Removal Scheme within one year of the facility becoming non-operational, and the implementation of such a scheme within one year of the scheme being approved. Such a scheme should demonstrate how any biodiversity net gain that has arisen on the site will be protected or enhanced further, and how the materials to be removed would, to a practical degree, be re-used or recycled.

Protecting Renewable Energy Infrastructure

- 3.3.17. In addition to supporting the development of new renewable and low carbon energy schemes and installations, it is also important to protect existing schemes and installations, to ensure that their benefits to the environment and users (e.g., reduced heating bills) continue. Policy S15 therefore aims to safeguard such instalments.

Policy S15: Protecting Renewable Energy Infrastructure

Development should not significantly harm:

- a) the technical performance of any existing or approved renewable energy generation facility;
- b) the potential for optimisation of strategic renewable energy installations;
- c) the availability of the resource, where the operation is dependent on uninterrupted flow of energy to the installation.

Wider Energy Infrastructure

- 3.3.18. In order to support a move to a zero carbon Central Lincolnshire there is a need to move away from fossil fuels (gas, petrol, diesel, oil) towards low carbon alternatives and this transition needs to take place with increasing momentum in order to stay within identified carbon saving targets. The key implication of the move towards low carbon energy will be the increasing demand for electricity – demand for electrical energy is forecast to increase by 165% in Central Lincolnshire over the next 30 years. As a result, the infrastructure around energy, and in particular electrical infrastructure, will need to adapt and change to accommodate the increased need for the management and storage of electricity. Energy storage including battery storage, consideration of existing and new electricity sub-stations and energy strategies for large developments are required to help support the future energy infrastructure needs for Central Lincolnshire.

Policy S16: Wider Energy Infrastructure

The Joint Committee is committed to supporting the transition to net zero carbon future and, in doing so, recognises and supports, in principle, the need for significant investment in new and upgraded energy infrastructure.

Where planning permission is needed from a Central Lincolnshire authority, support will be given to proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region, which could include: energy storage facilities (such as battery storage or thermal storage); and upgraded or new electricity facilities (such as transmission facilities, sub-stations or other electricity infrastructure).

However, any such proposals should take all reasonable opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from such proposals, and take care to select not only appropriate locations for such facilities, but also design solutions (see Policy S53) which minimises harm arising.

3.4. Theme 3 – Carbon Sinks

- 3.4.1. Peat and peat soil are increasingly being recognised as major carbon storage resources and when these are damaged or lost they can become a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Less than 1% of England's deep peat has been identified as undamaged, with almost a quarter being under cultivation. As a result, countries are being encouraged to include peatland restoration as part of their commitments to global international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on climate change. As well as storing carbon, peat also provides important habitats for biodiversity and increasingly plays a major role in managing flood risk as part of natural flood management processes.
- 3.4.2. In Central Lincolnshire, existing peatland is classed as fen peat which has been identified and mapped and can be mainly found in low lying areas adjacent to waterways including near Gainsborough, Lincoln, North Kelsey and Sleaford. Although they make up a relatively small area of Central Lincolnshire they should be protected and preserved wherever possible to ensure they continue to store carbon. The extent of peat soils in Central Lincolnshire, identified from geology and soils mapping by the British Geological Survey and Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, can be seen in the maps in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan: Climate Change Evidence Base Task L – Peat Soil Mapping (documents CLC011 and CLC012 in the local plan evidence base).
- 3.4.3. Carbon sequestration is the long-term removal, capture, or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric carbon dioxide and to mitigate or reverse climate change. Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, and physical processes. These changes can be accelerated or decelerated through changes in land use. For example, land currently used for non-crop purposes (such as trees or grasslands) which is lost to other uses (such as development or intensive agriculture) can reduce or even stop carbon sequestration from happening on that land. Likewise, land which has no material carbon sequestration currently occurring can be converted, via alternative land use, to one which commences carbon sequestration. Overall, we need to protect land which has a role of positive carbon sequestration, and where possible create additional land fulfilling that function.

Policy S17: Carbon Sinks

Existing carbon sinks, such as peat soils, must be protected, and where opportunities exist they should be enhanced in order to continue to act as a carbon sink.

Where development is proposed on land containing peat soils or other identified carbon sinks, including woodland, trees and scrub; open habitats and farmland; blanket bogs, raised bogs and fens; and rivers, lakes and wetland habitats*, the applicant must submit a proportionate evaluation of the impact of the proposal on either the peat soil's carbon content or any other form of identified carbon sink as relevant and in all cases an appropriate management plan must be submitted.

There will be a presumption in favour of preservation of peat and other carbon sinks in-situ. Proposals that will result in unavoidable harm to, or loss of, peat soils or other identified carbon sinks will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that:

- a) the site is allocated for development; or
- b) there is not a less harmful viable option to development of that site.

In any such case, the harm caused must be shown to have been reduced to the minimum possible and appropriate, satisfactory provision will be made for the evaluation, recording and interpretation of the peat soils or other form of carbon sink before commencement of development.

For peat soils that are to be removed, the soils must be temporarily stored and then used in a way that will limit carbon loss to the atmosphere.

Proposals to enhance peat soils and protect its qualities will be supported. Proposals to help strengthen existing, or create new, carbon sinks will be supported.

Carbon Sequestration

The demonstration of meaningful carbon sequestration through nature based solutions within a proposal will be a material consideration in the decision-making process. Material weight in favour of a proposal will be given where the net situation is demonstrated to be a significant gain in nature based carbon sequestration as a consequence of the proposal. Where a proposal will cause harm to an existing nature based carbon sequestration process, weight against such a proposal will be given as a consequence of the harm, with the degree of weight dependent on the scale of net loss.

* Please refer to Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat 2021 (NERR094) (Natural England), which identifies 'reliable', 'long term' and 'important' carbon sinks and to the maps in 'Central Lincolnshire Local Plan: Climate Change Evidence Base Task L – Peat Soil Mapping' (documents CLC011 and CLC012 in the local plan evidence base).

3.5. Theme 4 - Facilitating a Transition to Net-zero Carbon Lifestyles

3.5.1. Central Lincolnshire's emissions come from a variety of sectors and activities. The Local Plan can influence many of these to a varying extent, but not to the full extent that would ensure a transition to net zero carbon across the whole plan area. National policy, sectoral practices, technological advance and individual behaviours will also shape the carbon outcomes.

3.5.2. Nevertheless, this Theme 4 section includes two policies to help with the transition towards a net zero society.

Transport - Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuel Use

3.5.3. Transport is the largest source of CO₂ emissions in the UK, including in Central Lincolnshire. This is mostly due to road transport, where small increases in fuel efficiency have been cancelled out by an increase in mileage. The total amount of transport emissions has remained fairly similar in recent years, in contrast to other sectors which have shrunk their emissions. Lincolnshire has had a 46% increase in road mileage from 1993 to 2018. A switch to electric vehicles is underway but has been slow. The national ban on new diesel and petrol cars from 2030 will help, but existing cars will remain in use long after that. Nevertheless, it is beyond doubt that we are at the start of the transition away from fossil fuel combustion engines to electric vehicles, a process which may have almost come to its conclusion by the end date (2040) of this Local Plan.

- 3.5.4. With such monumental change on the horizon, it is imperative that the built environment be ready.
- 3.5.5. In December 2021 the Building Regulations were updated with a new Part S being added which addresses Infrastructure for charging electric vehicles. These regulations will come into effect in June 2022 and will require the provision of charging points in both residential and non-residential developments, with specific levels of requirements set out for uses, not for every parking space to be provided with a charging point.
- 3.5.6. As a result of these new Building Regulations Policy NS18 does not seek the basic provision of electric vehicle charging points, but, given that we will all be expected to drive electric vehicles in the not-too-distant future, it seeks to ensure that the location of electric vehicle charging points to be well situated to ensure that they will be readily accessible to future users.

Policy NS18: Electric Vehicle Charging

All applications that include provision of parking spaces will be required to meet the requirements set out in the Building Regulations.

The location of charging points in development proposals should be appropriately located to allow for easy and convenient access from the charge point to the parking space/s, and be designed and located in a way which:

- a) minimises the intrusion of the charge point on the wider use and access of the land;
- b) minimises the risk of vehicle collision with the charge point; and
- c) has ease of access for maintenance and replacement of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Fossil Fuels – Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuel Extraction

- 3.5.7. The current Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, adopted in 2016, includes a policy which supports the “exploration, appraisal and/or production of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons” (Policy M9). However, the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee has taken the view that both the legislative and policy context has evolved considerably since then. Indeed, the remaining carbon budget, at both a local and a global level, cannot be met if fossil fuels continue to be extracted and consumed. Whilst undoubtedly there will be period of time where we transition away from fossil fuels, it is imperative that the economy needs to move to low carbon energy, and Policy M9 is not, in the view of the Committee, compatible with this transition. Extraction and burning of fossil fuels is not commensurate with delivering a net zero carbon Central Lincolnshire.
- 3.5.8. Lincolnshire County Council is the Minerals Authority for Lincolnshire and as such they are responsible for making decisions on applications for mineral exploration and working, and for allocating land for such uses, as well as maintaining planning policies for minerals exploration and extraction. The Joint Committee recognises that this Local Plan cannot introduce a minerals policy relating to developments that fall under the jurisdiction of the County Council. Nevertheless, resisting fossil fuel extraction is vital in delivering the climate change aims of this Local Plan, and therefore the Joint Committee is confirming its

position against any form of fossil fuel exploration, extraction, production or energy generation in its area.

- 3.5.9. Notwithstanding the County Council's responsibilities as the likely decision makers on such proposals, should one of the three district based Local Planning Authorities be the decision maker on a proposal which relates to fossil fuel exploration, extraction, production or energy generation, then the following policy confirms such proposals will be refused. Ordinarily, however, the County Council is likely to be the decision maker. In such instances, the following policy cannot apply. However, the Joint Committee expresses its in-principle opposition to such proposals, and respectfully asks the County Council, as decision maker, and the District Councils as consultees, to take account of the Joint Committee's in-principle opposition when each party either makes a decision or comments on a proposal, respectively.

Policy S19: Fossil Fuel Exploration, Extraction, Production or Energy Generation

Any proposal for fossil fuel based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation for the determination by City of Lincoln, North Kesteven District Council or West Lindsey District Council will normally be refused on the basis that any remaining fossil fuels should remain under the ground as part of the commitment to a net zero-carbon society and economy.

3.6. Theme 5 - Adapting to a Changing Climate

- 3.6.1. This final section of the chapter acknowledges that climate change is happening and, even if we meet our legal obligations set by the Paris Agreement and the 2006 Act, there will be consequences that society will have to prepare for and learn to adapt to. It is important that new development enables society to respond to that change and adapt our built environment to accommodate those changes.
- 3.6.2. As part of this consideration is making sure that new development takes full account of flood risk, both current risk and future forecast risk.
- 3.6.3. Furthermore, the built environment should be built to last: buildings should be designed in a way that they are adaptable and can be fit for purpose in the long term, even if their use changes. Adaptable building design avoids, or at least minimises, waste, the use of materials, and overall emissions from the demolition and redevelopment of buildings that are no longer fit for purpose and incapable of being easily changed.

Adapting to a Changing Climate – Building Design

- 3.6.4. The built environment should be built to last: buildings should be designed in a way that they are adaptable and can be fit for purpose in the long term, even if their use changes. Adaptable building design avoids, or at least minimises, waste, reduces the use of materials, and reduces overall emissions from the demolition and redevelopment of buildings that are no longer fit for purpose or incapable of being easily changed.
- 3.6.5. Overheating is also an area of growing concern. Government published alongside the Future Homes Standard consultation in October 2019 research on home overheating which demonstrated that during warm years, overheating will occur in most new homes in most locations in England, particularly in London. The research also showed that

mitigation techniques, such as solar shading and increased ventilation, are highly effective at reducing indoor temperatures, which in turn reduces the risk of mortality and the impact on productivity associated with sleep loss. Accordingly, Government is presently considering, via its Future Buildings Standard programme, the introduction of new Building Regulations “to introduce a new regulatory requirement for overheating mitigation, alongside new statutory guidance, with the aim of reducing overheating risk in new-build residential buildings.” Any such new Regulations should be read in conjunction with the policy requirements under ‘heat resilience’ set out below.

Policy S20: Resilient and Adaptable Design

Heat resilience

In order to prevent and minimise the impacts of overheating in the built environment, applicants must demonstrate, commensurate with the scale and location of the proposal, consideration of:

1. How the design of the development minimises overheating and reduces demand on air conditioning systems, including considering:
 - a) orienting buildings to maximise the opportunities for both natural heating and ventilation and to reduce wind exposure; and
 - b) measures such as solar shading, thermal mass and appropriately coloured materials in areas exposed to direct and excessive sunlight;

In considering the above, the balance between solar gain versus solar shading will need to be carefully managed.
2. The potential to incorporate a green roof and/or walls to aid cooling, add insulation and enhance biodiversity, wherever possible linking into a wider network of green infrastructure.

Adaptable design

Applicants should design proposals to be adaptable to future social, economic, technological and environmental requirements in order to make buildings both fit for purpose in the long term and to minimise future resource consumption in the adaptation and redevelopment of buildings in response to future needs. To meet this requirement, applicants should undertake the following, where applicable:

3. Allow for future adaptation or extension by means of the building’s internal arrangement internal height, detailed design and construction, including the use of internal stud walls rather than solid walls to allow easier reconfiguration of internal layout;
4. Provision of internal space to successfully accommodate ‘home working’;
5. Provision of electric car charging infrastructure (*see Policy NS18*);
6. Infrastructure that supports car free development and lifestyles;
7. Having multiple well-placed entrances on larger non-residential buildings to allow for easier subdivision; and
8. Is resilient to flood risk, from all forms of flooding (*see Policy S21*).

3.7. Flood Risk and Water Resources

- 3.7.1. Central Lincolnshire’s rivers and water resources are a valuable asset, supporting wildlife, recreation and tourism, as well as providing water for businesses, households and agriculture. Inland waterways are a multifunctional asset that can contribute towards many Local Plan objectives, including important opportunities for regeneration, tourism, and sustainable transport. Water resources require careful management to conserve their quality and value and to address drainage and flooding issues.

Flood Risk

- 3.7.2. In accordance with the NPPF and supporting technical guidance, Policy S21 seeks to ensure that development does not place itself or others at increased risk of flooding. All development will be required to demonstrate that regard has been given to existing and future flood patterns from all flooding sources and that the need for effective protection and flood risk management measures, where appropriate, have been considered as early on in the development process as possible. In allocating sites within this Local Plan, an SFRA Level 1 and Level 2 has been undertaken, as appropriate, to inform the process.
- 3.7.3. A sequential risk based approach to the location of development, known as a 'sequential test,' will be applied to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. If, following the application of the sequential test, it is not possible, consistent with wider sustainability objectives, for development to be located in areas with a lower probability of flooding, the exception test may be applied. The exception test, in line with NPPF, requires development to show that it will provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, that it would be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.
- 3.7.4. Central Lincolnshire contains significant areas of low lying land for which a number of organisations are responsible for managing flood risk and drainage, including the Environment Agency (EA), Lincolnshire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Anglian Water and Severn Trent Water Companies, the Canal and River Trust, a number of Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) and the three Local Authorities. Flood defences protect many of the existing built-up areas from river flooding to a currently acceptable standard, but it is anticipated that the risk of flooding will increase in the future as a result of climate change. These include predicted sea level rise, more intense rainfall and increased river flows.
- 3.7.5. Many of Central Lincolnshire's settlements were originally established adjacent to rivers or other water bodies. Over time these same settlements have grown into the main centres of population in Central Lincolnshire and now represent, in terms of wider sustainability criteria, the most sustainable locations for future development. A careful balance therefore needs to be struck between further growth in these areas to ensure their communities continue to thrive and the risk of flooding.
- 3.7.6. With the increased likelihood of more intense rainfall combined with further development in Central Lincolnshire, there will be an increase in the incidence of surface water runoff, placing greater pressure on existing drainage infrastructure. The discharge of surface water to combined sewer systems should be on an exceptional basis only. This will ensure that capacity constraints of existing systems are not put under severe pressure by placing unnecessary demands on existing sewage works and sewage systems which in turn could compromise the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The discharge of surface water to combined sewer systems can also contribute to surface water flooding elsewhere.
- 3.7.7. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are used to replicate, as closely as possible, the natural drainage from a site before development takes place without transferring pollution to groundwater. Developers should ensure that good SuDS principles consistent with national standards such as The SuDS Manual (C753 – CIRIA) are considered and incorporated into schemes as early in the development process as possible. A multi-functional approach to SuDS is encouraged that should take every opportunity to

incorporate features that enhance and maintain biodiversity as part of a coherent green and blue infrastructure approach. The use of Integrated Water Management is encouraged for larger scale developments. Reference should be made to the Lincolnshire County Council Development Roads and Sustainable Drainage Design Guide and CIRIA guidance on Integrated Water Management. The Design Guide provides information on planning and adoption milestones and requirements and lists the essential technical documents and information required at various stages of the planning and adoption process to enable the necessary processes to be progressed. When SuDS features which meet the legal definition of sewers are to be adopted by the relevant water company for the area, reference should be made to the Design and Construction Guidance.

Protecting the Water Environment

- 3.7.8. The Central Lincolnshire authorities work closely with water companies, the EA and other relevant bodies to ensure that infrastructure improvements to manage increased waste water and sewage effluent produced by new development are delivered in a timely manner, and to ensure that, as required by the Water Framework Directive, there is no deterioration to water quality and the environment.
- 3.7.9. Parts of Central Lincolnshire are currently constrained by the capacity of water recycling infrastructure, and will require coordinated timing between development and new or improved infrastructure provision. The predominantly rural nature of the area means that there are developments without mains drainage connection that will require careful design and management. The first presumption in such areas must be to provide a system of foul drainage discharging into a public sewer. Only where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that connection to a public sewer is not feasible, should non-mains foul sewage disposal solutions be considered.
- 3.7.9.
- 3.7.10. Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are areas of groundwater where there is a particular sensitivity to pollution risks due to the closeness of a drinking water source and how the groundwater flows. They are used to protect abstractions used for public water supply and other forms of distribution to the public such as breweries and food production plants. Development in the SPZs will be expected to comply with the EA's approach to groundwater protection (Feb 2018 v1.2) or any subsequent replacement.
- 3.7.11. Central Lincolnshire lies within the East Midlands area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for concern. This is a major challenge in the context of Central Lincolnshire's planned growth, and will require careful conservation and management of water resources to ensure that demand for water can be achieved in a sustainable manner. It also provides the justification to require, via this Local Plan, the higher water efficiency standard of 110 litres per day which can be achieved through the installation of water efficient toilets, showers and taps. Water re-use measures are encouraged wherever feasible in order to reduce consumption and demand on the mains water supply further.
- 3.7.12. The River Trent as it skirts the edge of Central Lincolnshire and runs adjacent to the main town of Gainsborough, from Cromwell Weir to the River Humber, is tidal and flows into the internationally important Humber Estuary. The River Witham passing through Central Lincolnshire and the City of Lincoln flows into the Wash, also of international importance. As such, any proposals that affect or might affect the marine area should make reference to and be guided by the Marine Policy Statement and supporting guidance or any

subsequent replacement. The Marine Policy Statement provides a shared UK vision for clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by ensuring a consistent approach to marine planning across UK waters. Development in this area should also make reference to the East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans.

- 3.7.13. To support the planning process and provide a better understanding of flood risk, drainage management and water management in the area, data from the EA, LLFA, IDBs and Water Resources East have been used to inform the SFRA Level 1 and 2, site allocations and Local Plan policies. In preparing the Local Plan, the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy, Partnership Approach to Catchment Management, Water Resources Management Plan and the GLLEP Water Management Plan have been referenced.
- 3.7.14. All relevant development proposals, where appropriate, should be discussed with the Local Planning Authority in liaison with the EA, Water Services Provider, IDBs and the LLFA at the earliest opportunity, preferably at pre-application stage. This should ensure flood risk and drainage solutions, particularly where required on site, can be factored into the development process as early as possible.

Policy S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources

Flood Risk

All development proposals will be considered against the NPPF, including application of the sequential and, if necessary, the exception test.

Through appropriate consultation and option appraisal, development proposals should demonstrate:

- a) that they are informed by and take account of the best available information from all sources of flood risk and by site specific flood risk assessments where appropriate;
- b) that the development does not place itself or existing land or buildings at increased risk of flooding;
- c) that the development will be safe during its lifetime taking into account the impacts of climate change and will be resilient to flood risk from all forms of flooding such that in the event of a flood the development could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment;
- d) that the development does not affect the integrity of existing flood defences and any necessary flood mitigation measures have been agreed with the relevant bodies, where adoption, ongoing maintenance and management have been considered and any necessary agreements are in place;
- e) how proposals have taken a positive approach to reducing overall flood risk and have considered the potential to contribute towards solutions for the wider area; and
- f) that they have incorporated Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)/ Integrated Water Management into the proposals unless they can be shown to be inappropriate.

Protecting the Water Environment

Development proposals that are likely to impact on surface or ground water should consider the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

Development proposals should demonstrate:

- g) that water is available to support the development proposed;
- h) that adequate mains foul water treatment and disposal already exists or can be provided in time to serve the development. Non mains foul sewage disposal solutions should only

- be considered where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that connection to a public sewer is not feasible;
- i) that they meet the Building Regulation water efficiency standard of 110 litres per occupier per day or the highest water efficiency standard that applies at the time of the planning application (*see also Policy S12*);
 - j) that water reuse and recycling and rainwater harvesting measures have been incorporated wherever possible in order to reduce demand on mains water supply as part of an integrated approach to water management (*see also Policy S11*);
 - k) that they have followed the surface water hierarchy for all proposals:
 - i. surface water runoff is collected for use;
 - ii. discharge into the ground via infiltration;
 - iii. discharge to a watercourse or other surface water body;
 - iv. discharge to a surface water sewer, highway drain or other drainage system, discharging to a watercourse or other surface water body;
 - v. discharge to a combined sewer;
 - l) that no surface water connections are made to the foul system;
 - m) that surface water connections to the combined or surface water system are only made in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that there are no feasible alternatives (this applies to new developments and redevelopments) and where there is no detriment to existing users;
 - n) that no combined sewer overflows are created in areas served by combined sewers, and that foul and surface water flows are separated;
 - o) that development contributes positively to the water environment and its ecology where possible and does not adversely affect surface and ground water quality in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive;
 - p) that development with the potential to pose a risk to groundwater resources is not located in sensitive locations to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive;
 - q) how Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)/ Integrated Water Management to deliver improvements to water quality, the water environment and to improve amenity and biodiversity net gain wherever possible have been incorporated into the proposal unless they can be shown to be impractical;
 - r) that relevant site investigations, risk assessments and necessary mitigation measures for source protection zones around boreholes, wells, springs and water courses have been agreed with the relevant bodies (e.g. the Environment Agency and relevant water companies);
 - s) that suitable access is safeguarded for the maintenance of watercourses, water resources, flood defences and drainage infrastructure; and
 - t) that adequate provision is made to safeguard the future maintenance of water bodies to which surface water and foul water treated on the site of the development is discharged, preferably by an appropriate authority (e.g. Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Board, Water Company, the Canal and River Trust or local Council).

In order to allow access for the maintenance of watercourses, development proposals that include or abut a watercourse should ensure no building, structure or immovable landscaping feature is included that will impede access within 8m of a watercourse, or within 16m of a tidal watercourse. Conditions may be included where relevant to ensure this access is maintained in perpetuity and may seek to ensure responsibility for maintenance of the watercourse including land ownership details up to and of the watercourse is clear and included in maintenance arrangements for future occupants.

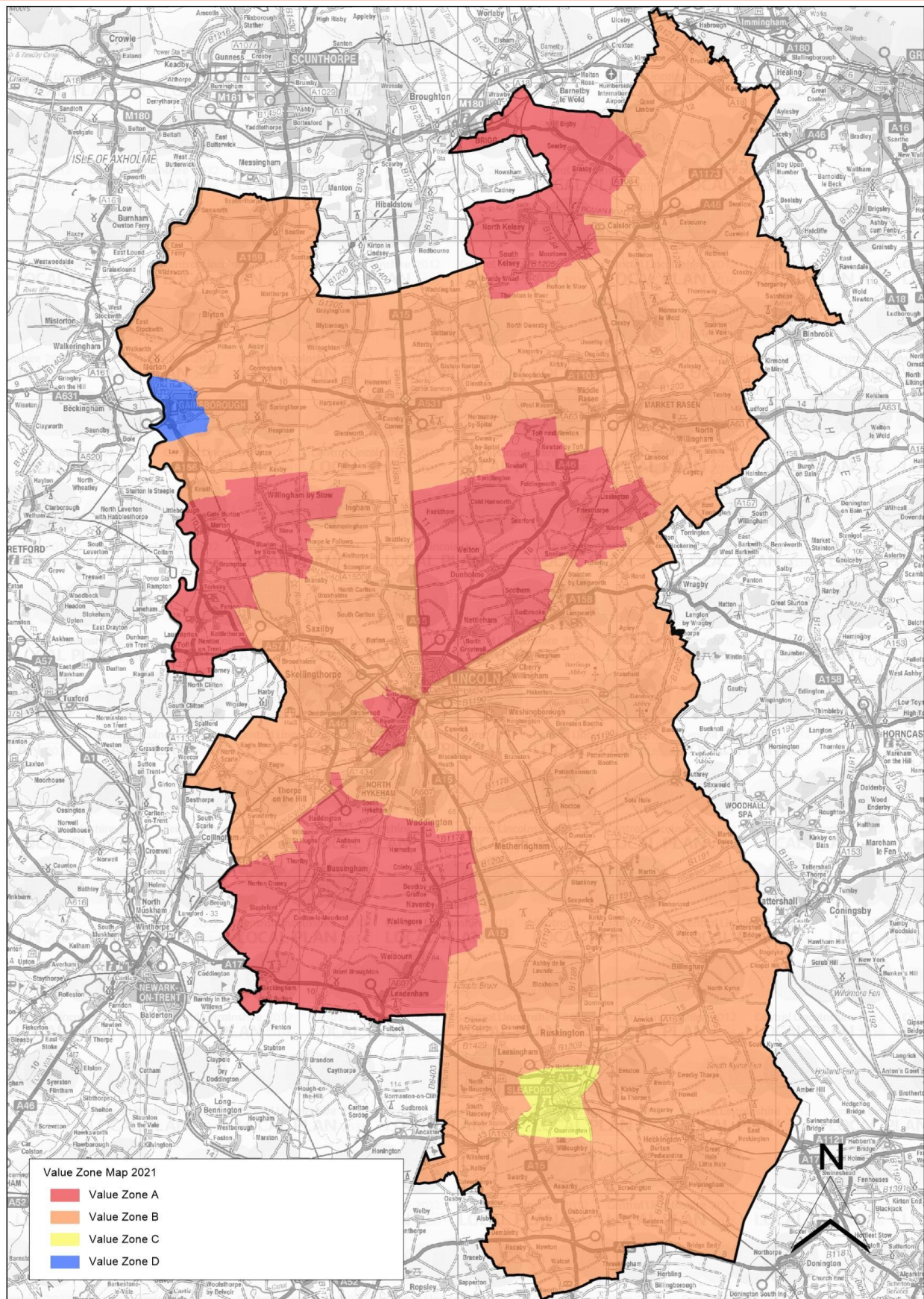
4. Housing

4.1. Affordable Housing

- 4.1.1. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to deliver a sufficient supply of homes and states that “*the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies*”.¹⁰
- 4.1.2. The Central Lincolnshire Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) (2020) updated the evidence in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2015) to provide the evidence for affordable housing need in Central Lincolnshire. The HNA findings suggest that across Central Lincolnshire, there is a newly arising need for 592 affordable homes per year to 2040 taking into account the existing backlog. To help meet this need it is therefore important that a proportion of all new housing developments are affordable, subject to viability.
- 4.1.3. For developer contributions, national guidance is clear that the viability considerations of the policy requirement for affordable housing should be considered as a whole with other policy requirements such as infrastructure contributions. This means that it is important that we get the right balance between meeting affordable housing and infrastructure needs whilst ensuring that Central Lincolnshire continues to be an attractive and viable place to build and invest.
- 4.1.4. To help inform this balance, an assessment of the Whole Plan Viability has been undertaken which takes into account costs of building new homes and costs associated with policies in this local plan against the sales values of homes in Central Lincolnshire. This Whole Plan Viability Assessment informed what level of affordable housing can be sought, and where, whilst ensuring that development remains viable – a key requirement for local plans. The Whole Plan Viability Assessment identified four value zones which are distinctive by the sales values achieved within these areas, these are indicated on Map 3 below and can be viewed in detail on the Interactive Local Plan Policies Map on the Central Lincolnshire website:

¹⁰ NPPF (2019) paragraph 61.

Map 3: Map showing the value zones in Central Lincolnshire with red indicating Value Zone A, orange Value Zone B, yellow Value Zone C and blue Value Zone D.



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- 4.1.5. Some parishes within North Kesteven District are designated as a rural area under section 157(1) of the Housing Act 1985 as amended and in West Lindsey an application has been made to secure a similar designation. In these areas it is possible to seek affordable housing from sites of 5 or more dwellings rather than the generally applied threshold of 10 or more dwellings.¹¹
- 4.1.6. Affordable housing is defined as housing for sale or rent for those whose needs are not met by the market. The NPPF breaks this down into defined types including affordable housing for rent, starter homes, discounted market sales housing and other affordable routes to home ownership. It is important that a variety of affordable tenures is retained to maintain a supply of homes to meet the varied needs and affordability levels. The NPPF stipulates that at least 10% of all homes delivered on major development sites should be *“available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups.”*¹²
- 4.1.7. In May 2021, the Government introduced First Homes, a new tenure of affordable housing, to the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). First Homes are a specific type of discounted market housing which are discounted by a minimum of 30% against market value, sold to people meeting set eligibility criteria.¹³ The PPG stipulates that First Homes should make up at least 25% of all affordable housing units being delivered through planning obligations. The purpose of First Homes is, as set out in the PPG, a mechanism to allow people to get on the housing ladder in their local area.
- 4.1.8. The PPG establishes national thresholds, percentages, caps and eligibility criteria for First Homes, but it also grants substantial opportunity for local deviation where evidence demonstrates that such a change is justified.
- 4.1.9. The Central Lincolnshire HNA sets out detailed information about affordability of various housing products when considering average local incomes. For example, in 2019 60% of households in Lincoln had an annual household income of less than approximately £30,000. This figure was slightly higher in West Lindsey at about £35,000 and in North Kesteven at £40,000.¹⁴ These are substantially lower than the national annual household income cap of £80,000 to be eligible for First Homes. Furthermore, the HNA also demonstrates that 90% of households across Central Lincolnshire have an annual household income of less than £80,000.
- 4.1.10. Furthermore, the PPG stipulates that First Homes cannot be priced greater than £250,000 outside of Greater London, after the discount has been applied – this would mean the full market value of more than £350,000, based on a 30% discount being applied. The HNA identifies that average house prices paid across Central Lincolnshire were substantially below this in 2019 at between £171,000 and £217,000.
- 4.1.11. This evidence in the HNA clearly demonstrates that if the £250,000 cap were applied in Central Lincolnshire it would render the product unaffordable for the majority of first time

¹¹ The North Kesteven District Council designation can be viewed at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/resources/assets/attachment/full/0/68170.pdf> and its policy showing the areas designated is available at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/resources/assets/attachment/full/0/68174.pdf>

¹² NPPF (2019) paragraph 64.

¹³ PPG Reference ID: 70-001-20210524

¹⁴ Central Lincolnshire Housing Needs Assessment (2020) – Figure 7.5

buyers¹⁵. Therefore, a reduced cap will be applied for First Homes in Central Lincolnshire of £140,000 (or full market value equivalent of £200,000 when 30% discount is applied). This cap will ensure that the product is aligned to Government's intention for First Homes and delivers homes that are truly affordable to people looking to get onto the property ladder as they will be accessible to approximately 50% of households in Central Lincolnshire. The minimum discount of 30% will be applied to First Homes but larger discounts will also be welcomed to bring the value below the £140,000 cap.

- 4.1.12. It should be noted that £140,000 is not a target selling price, if the open market value of the First Home is below £200,000, before the 30% discount is applied, this will deliver a First Home price figure lower than £140,000. Providing a range of First Homes that offer a range of prices up to £140,000, to maximise affordable options is welcomed.
- 4.1.13. Affordable housing will be delivered through different mechanisms including: contributions from developers; securing funding from Homes England and other external agencies; utilising the Central Lincolnshire authorities' resources, including developing Council housing; working with partner Registered Providers; delivery of rural exception sites either through an application or through a neighbourhood plan; First Homes exception sites built at the edge of settlements¹⁶ (as is dealt with through Policy S4); and maximising the take up of Government initiatives for intermediate or assisted home ownership.
- 4.1.14. Based on evidence, Policy S22 below sets out the approach to securing affordable housing from developments in Central Lincolnshire.

Policy S22: Affordable Housing

Part One: Affordable Housing

The strategic aim will be to deliver the c.12,000 affordable dwellings that are needed during the plan period to meet the needs of residents unable to meet their own housing need through the open market, though it is recognised that for viability reasons not all this need will be met through the planning system alone. The affordable housing needs of the most vulnerable groups will be prioritised wherever possible.

To help maximise what the planning system can contribute to meeting affordable housing need, affordable housing will be sought on all qualifying housing development sites:

- a) of 10 or more dwellings or 0.5 hectares or more; or
- b) within a designated rural area within North Kesteven District, of 5 or more dwellings.

Where a site qualifies for affordable housing under a) and b), the percentage sought will be based on the value zones indicated on Map 3:

- c) Value Zone A 25%;
- d) Value Zone B 20%;
- e) Value Zone C 15%; and
- f) Value Zone D 10%

Of the affordable dwellings provided, the exact tenure mix should be identified through discussions with the local authority and informed by the latest Government guidance and up-to-

¹⁵ Based on a 10% deposit and a four times income multiplier for a mortgage, an annual household income of more than £55,000 would be required to afford this – a figure which is not achieved by between 75% and 85% of households in Central Lincolnshire.

¹⁶ NPPF (2019) paragraph 71.

date local Housing Need Assessment (HNA). The starting point for discussions will be based on delivery of 25% of all affordable housing delivered through planning obligations as First Homes, after which priority will be for delivery of affordable rent, subject to satisfying national policy requirements for 10% all housing being for affordable home ownership. This will form the basis of a S106 Agreement to accompany the planning permission.

First Homes are homes priced at least 30% below full market value at a maximum value of £140,000 after the discount has been applied.

The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will seek the level of affordable housing on the basis of the above targets, but will negotiate with developers if an accurate viability assessment which reflects the recommended approach in the national Planning Practice Guidance demonstrates these cannot be met in full.

Affordable housing shall be provided on-site, unless it can be demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist which necessitate provision on another site within the control of the applicant, or the payment of a financial contribution to the relevant local planning authority (equivalent in value to it being provided on-site as specified in the latest Developer Contributions SPD), to enable the housing need to be met elsewhere.

Affordable housing should integrate seamlessly into the site layout amongst the private housing.

If a development scheme comes forward which is below these thresholds and thus does not require the provision of affordable housing, but the scheme is followed by an obviously linked subsequent development scheme at any point where the original permission remains extant, or up to 5 years following completion of the first scheme, then, if the combined total of dwellings or site size provided by the first scheme and the subsequent scheme/s exceed the thresholds in a) or b) as appropriate, then this all of part one of this policy will be applied as a whole, with the precise level of affordable housing to be provided being 'back dated' to include the earlier scheme(s).

Part Two: Specialist housing for older people

Where specialist housing for older people is provided as private provision, including within a residential care home setting and including dwellings falling within Use Class C2, an affordable housing contribution will be sought in line with the requirements set out above.

Part Three: Rural affordable housing

In the countryside, immediately adjacent to an existing settlement, where through an assessment of local needs there is an identified need for affordable housing, permission for rural affordable housing may be permitted as an exception to policies in this Local Plan. To facilitate delivery of such schemes, the local planning authority may consider whether allowing a limited amount of market housing would be appropriate, taking into account the location of the site, the degree of need for affordable homes and the quantity of affordable homes delivered on the site.

Proposals for First Home exception sites will be supported in line with Policies S3 and S4. A small proportion of market housing will only be considered acceptable on First Home exception sites where they will deliver a proportion of affordable rent properties on the site. The exact proportion of market housing acceptable on a scheme will be considered against the amount of affordable rented properties to be delivered and will be informed by a PPG-compliant viability assessment agreed in discussion with the local planning authority.

Additional affordable housing in rural areas can be delivered through site allocations in neighbourhood plans.

Part Four: Affordable housing requirements for MOD housing

Affordable housing will not be sought on MOD housing development schemes provided the proposal is to meet the needs of service personnel and their families (for example housing development within military bases) and the homes will not be available to purchase or rent on the open market. Should the homes be subsequently sold (freehold or leasehold) or rented on the open market, a proportion should be provided as affordable housing, the details of which will be set out within a Section 106 agreement.

4.2. Housing Mix

- 4.2.1. The Central Lincolnshire authorities are keen to ensure that new homes are of a high standard in terms of the technical functioning of the home.
- 4.2.2. In the past, Local Plans could set such standards, but this led to inconsistencies between different Districts, and Government believed it generally caused confusion and expense for developers. Government therefore undertook a 'Housing Standards Review' and rationalised the setting of technical standards for new housing reducing the burdens on developers.
- 4.2.3. These are now set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) and allow local planning authorities the option to set technical standards exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of access and water, and a nationally described space standard. Evidence will be required to justify inclusion of such technical standards, not least in regards to viability.
- 4.2.4. Whilst the Central Lincolnshire authorities acknowledge there could be evidence of 'need' to introduce one or more of the optional standards, there is strong evidence to indicate that viability of development would be compromised (or other essential infrastructure not deliverable) if such standards were imposed on development in full.

Meeting Accommodation Needs

- 4.2.5. A variety of housing types, sizes and densities are required in Central Lincolnshire so that people can access a home that they can afford and that meets their needs.
- 4.2.6. The accommodation needs of specific groups in the community need to be considered, including the needs of older people and of disabled people, the needs of Gypsies and Travellers¹⁷, Travelling Showpeople, and student accommodation needs.
- 4.2.7. It is recognised in the Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) that Central Lincolnshire has an ageing population which will lead to specific accommodation needs. Improved space standards are gradually being introduced through building regulations to ensure that housing has adequate space to meet wider needs and can be adapted easily to meet changing needs. These optional standards, specifically M4(2) (accessible and adaptable buildings) and M4(3) (wheelchair user dwellings), are already being delivered in developments.
- 4.2.8. In a September 2020 Government consultation,¹⁸ proposals were set out to increase the required access standards for all housing through building regulations. This consultation

¹⁷ The needs of Gypsies and Travellers is addressed in Chapter 14 of this Local Plan.

¹⁸ "Raising accessibility standards for new homes: A consultation paper", 8 September to 1 December 2020.

set out a range of options for how standards can be improved and, whilst at the time of writing there are no formal changes being made, making M4(2) standards mandatory for all housing looks to be a likely outcome.

- 4.2.9. There is also a need to consider the development of specialist facilities for older persons such as extra care sheltered housing schemes. In the case of more specialist housing, the PPG provides guidance for how to deliver different types of specialised housing for older people. Where such specialist accommodation is provided as private provision, an affordable housing contribution will be expected in accordance with Policy S22. Providing a wider range of accommodation options to meet older persons' needs has the potential to free up housing such as family homes.
- 4.2.10. In developing housing proposals, developers should discuss proposals with local authority strategic housing departments and have regard to evidence of need contained within the latest Housing Needs Assessment, the Central Lincolnshire Housing Growth Plan and other appropriate evidence, such as the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, the Lincolnshire Extra Care Strategy, and the Lincolnshire Homes for Independence Blueprint.

Policy S23: Meeting Accommodation Needs

Developers are expected to provide housing solutions that contribute to meeting the housing needs of the housing market area, as identified in the latest Central Lincolnshire Housing Needs Assessment and in any other appropriate local evidence. This means new residential development should maintain, provide or contribute to a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes to help support the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities.

Proposals which deliver housing at the higher access standards of Part M Building Regulations (Access to and use of buildings) to M4(3) standard will be encouraged.

Residential care accommodation, which is designed to accommodate those who need some form of on-site assistance, should be located in a settlement in levels 1 to 4 of the Settlement Hierarchy. If a demonstrable need is identified away from these settlements, then the proposal must demonstrate that access to a range of services and facilities is possible, taking account of the likely occupants of such accommodation. Isolated accommodation in the countryside will not be permitted.

4.3. Custom and Self-build Homes

- 4.3.1. Custom and self-build homes is another form of route to achieving home ownership. This section sets out how the Central Lincolnshire Authorities will actively encourage opportunities to bring more custom and self-build homes through the development of this policy.
- 4.3.2. There is only a subtle difference between the two forms of development, with custom build being where a person commissions a specialist developer to help to deliver their own home or where they can make choices about the design, layout or style of the home; whilst self-build is where a person is more directly involved in actually organising and constructing their home. The legal definition of self-build and custom house building in the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) is outlined below:

“self-build and custom housebuilding” means the building or completion by— (a) individuals, (b) associations of individuals, or (c) persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals, of houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals”.

- 4.3.3. This definition will be used to determine whether or not a home can be categorised as a custom or self-build house.
- 4.3.4. There are a number of mechanisms for delivering custom and self-build homes, ranging from people finding their own plot and building their own home, to developers providing serviced plots for people to design and have their own home built, to sites being specifically acquired, marketed and delivered by a builder or developer as custom build where the builder will construct the custom homes for an individual to their chosen specification.
- 4.3.5. Custom and self-build homes can not only provide an opportunity for people to deliver a home fit for their needs, but also offers greater diversity in the market and more options for people in choosing where to live and in what kind of property. In some cases it can also offer a more affordable route to home ownership than buying a property from a developer and builder. Delivery of some plots as custom and self-build can also help with cash flow during construction.
- 4.3.6. The Central Lincolnshire Housing Needs Assessment (2020) highlighted that in 2019 there were 136 people on the self-build registers of the Central Lincolnshire Districts, which is maintained by the Districts in Central Lincolnshire, which clearly indicates there is interest in this form of housing. National registers of people wishing to build their own home and plots are also maintained as this industry grows.
- 4.3.7. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities support the principle of custom and self-build homes as part of the housing supply and so Policy NS24 seeks to provide a positive framework within which people wishing to build their own home or to select a custom-build house can realise this ambition.
- 4.3.8. The policy is arranged in three parts to enable different avenues of opportunities for custom and self-build homes to be brought forward. These homes will be expected to satisfy the requirements of other relevant policies in the development plan.
- 4.3.9. Part one, in broad terms outlines the Central Lincolnshire Authorities support to custom and self-build proposals and is aimed at individuals seeking permission for their plot.
- 4.3.10. Part two is intended for landowners/developers seeking permission for a site capable of delivering anything from one or more plots. However, the subtle difference to this section of the policy is that landowners/developers have no desire to build all (or any) of these for themselves. Part two requires the design parameters to be agreed at outline permission through the development of plot passport which is agreed through the planning permission process.
- 4.3.11. Plot passports have a role to play alongside design codes – they are a simple way of helping private homebuilders understand what they can build on a site. A plot passport is a succinct summary of the design parameters for a given plot. They add value by acting as a key reference point for the purchaser, capturing relevant information from the planning permission, design constraints and procedural requirements in an easily

understandable and readily accessible format. Most are between one and four pages long and can form part of the marketing material available for the plot. The details set out in part two are a baseline for landowners/developers to set a vision for the site. However, landowners/developers may wish to include more detail within the plot passport such as costings/images which then be used to form the marketing of the plot subject to planning been approved, in accordance with local and national planning policy.

- 4.3.12. Part three is aimed at larger schemes of 100 or more dwellings requiring developers to provide 5% of all homes as custom and self-build plots. Sites of this scale are likely to have a master plan developed, and can apply design codes to ensure that any custom and self-build homes have clear parameters of what will be considered acceptable within the development when viewed holistically. This will help provide certainty to the District but also to the developer of the wider site. Such design codes should not stifle innovation and creativity for potential custom and self-builders but should help to ensure that the development as a whole is well-designed. The aim is to create a unique and sustainable sense of place that will be everlasting for future generations whilst still respecting the context of the site.
- 4.3.13. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities may produce additional guidance to further encourage the take up and delivery of custom and self-building in Central Lincolnshire.

Policy NS24: Custom and Self-build Housing

Part 1: Individual plots

Proposals for self and custom build dwellings consistent with the policies of this local plan, to be built and occupied by the applicant or to be built on behalf of the applicant, will be supported in principle.

Part 2: Multiple plots on a site

When outline permission or permission in principle is sought for plots for custom and self-build homes and where details of each plot will be secured via a custom/self-builder at a later date, a plot passport is required. As a minimum, all plots are required to include a plot passport that summarises the main marketing details and specifications of the plot to include:

- a) the site location;
- b) the plot size (m²);
- c) the ratio of built footprint to overall plot size;
- d) the indicative developable footprint;
- e) permissible building lines;
- f) side spacing requirements; and
- g) building heights.

Additional specifications, such as but not limited to materials, landscaping details, and access arrangements may be required on each plot where local context, a planning permission, or a permission in principle indicates this is necessary.

Detailed applications for custom and self-build homes on plots with a plot passport will be expected to adhere to the parameters of the plot passport and clearly demonstrate how the criteria have been satisfied. Applications which satisfy the requirements of the plot passport will be supported in principle. Any variations on the plot passport parameters in a detailed application will require full justification for the changes to demonstrate that they are suitable for the plot if they are to be supported.

Part 3: Provision of plots on large sites

Proposals for 100 or more dwellings will provide serviced plots to deliver at least 5% of the total number of dwellings on the site as self-build or custom build homes. All plots set aside for self-build or custom build housing (secured via a legal agreement or planning condition) must include:

- a) legal access onto a public highway;
- b) water, foul drainage, broadband connection, and electricity supply available at the plot boundary;
- c) sufficient space in order to build without compromising neighbouring properties and their amenity and the amenity of future occupiers; and
- d) an agreed design code or plot passport for the plots.

If plots remain unsold after a thorough and proportionate marketing exercise which:

- e) includes making details available to people on the custom and self-build register at the Central Lincolnshire Districts; and
- f) covers a period of at least 36 months from the date at which the plots are made available;

these plots may be built out as conventional market housing subject to detailed permission being secured and the relevant District being satisfied that e) and f) have been satisfactorily concluded.

4.4. Sub-division and Multi-occupation of Dwellings within Lincoln

- 4.4.1. Lincoln's population has grown considerably in recent decades including increases in students and migrant workers. It is important that the housing needs generated by these people are met, with shared accommodation often being a preferred choice for many, for a variety of reasons. Whilst such accommodation does meet a particular housing need, it can cause difficulties where there is a high concentration in a particular area.
- 4.4.2. Problems mainly occur where there is a concentration of dwellings with a rapid turnover of residents or a concentration of converted dwellings in an established residential area causing issues such as an increase in parking pressures, an increase in anti-social behaviour and crime levels and creating an imbalance in the neighbourhood. These problems are particularly acute in densely populated areas and where properties share party walls. The rental yields that can be realised on shared accommodation can also put pressure on the ability of individual families or households to compete in the local housing market.
- 4.4.3. In an effort to manage the impacts of shared accommodation, the City of Lincoln Council has made an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights relating to houses in multiple occupation. Planning permission is therefore required for development comprising a change of use from a traditional dwelling house (Use Class C3) to a house in multiple occupation for between 3 and 6 unrelated people (Use Class C4). The Houses in Multiple Occupation Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) outlines how the Council implements the Article 4 direction and manages the development of houses in multiple occupation by setting out criteria that will be used in the determination of any planning application for the development of these properties within the city's administrative boundary.

- 4.4.4. The needs of those requiring subdivided or multi-occupancy living can also be met through the development of purpose built accommodation which increases choice for those people and eases the pressure on existing residential areas. Therefore, purpose built accommodation that helps to meet this identified need will be encouraged in appropriate locations, provided that it meets the criteria listed in the policy below.
- 4.4.5. Whether through purpose-built accommodation, conversion or subdivision, any proposals for shared accommodation or self-contained accommodation must deliver accommodation that will not put future occupants at risk. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, development of residential accommodation or bedrooms at ground floor level in an area at risk of flooding.

Policy S25: Sub-division and Multi-occupation of Dwellings within Lincoln

The conversion or change of use of existing dwellings and buildings in other uses to self-contained flats or shared accommodation including houses in multiple occupation will be supported only where:

- a) the existing building is capable of conversion without causing harm to the amenities of future occupants, neighbours and the wider area or would result in safety issues;
- b) in the case of an existing dwelling, it can be demonstrated there is an established lack of demand for the single family use of the property concerned;
- c) the development will not lead to or increase an existing over-concentration of such uses in the area;
- d) adequate provision is made for external communal areas, bin storage and collection, and on-site parking and cycle storage unless it can be demonstrated that the site is sustainably located on a regular bus route or within walking distance of the City Centre; and
- e) for student accommodation, university/college facilities are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Purpose built shared accommodation will be granted within appropriate locations where the criteria set out in c) to e) above are satisfied.

4.5. Houseboats and Caravan Accommodation Needs

- 4.5.1. The Housing Act 1985 (as amended) requires local housing authorities to assess and understand the accommodation needs of people residing or resorting to their District with respect to sites for caravans and the mooring of houseboats. The HNA undertook a review of data available to understand the need for houseboat moorings and caravan pitches.
- 4.5.2. For houseboat moorings the Canal and River Trust provided valuable insight into needs and confirmed that there is an ambition to deliver an increase of approximately 30-40 moorings near to Lincoln to meet their perceived current and future needs.
- 4.5.3. For caravans it is important to distinguish the difference between Gypsy and Travellers (the needs of which are addressed in chapter 14 of this Local Plan) and other people wishing to live in caravans. In relation to people who want to live in caravans or park

homes, the HNA noted that such homes make up a valuable part of the housing stock at a lower price point than bricks and mortar homes.

- 4.5.4. The HNA identified that there is a modest increase in need for both houseboat moorings and caravans/park homes.

Policy S26: Houseboat Moorings and Caravans

Houseboat moorings

Proposals for new residential houseboat moorings, or extensions to existing moorings, within or immediately adjacent to a settlement named in the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1 will be supported where they satisfy relevant policies in this Local Plan and where:

- a) they have connection to appropriate water supply, sewerage system, and electricity supply;
- b) there is adequate car parking taking into account the number of moorings and the location of the site; and
- c) it will not obstruct or otherwise detract from any right of way or waterway and not result in any adverse impact on navigational safety.

Caravan pitches and park homes

Proposals for the delivery of new caravan pitches or park homes, or extensions to existing caravan or park home sites, will be supported where they are located on sites which would be acceptable for permanent dwellings and satisfy the policies in the Local Plan.

4.6. Residential Annexes

- 4.6.1. Residential annexes can offer an important solution for many situations including, for example, allowing multiple generations of a family to reside alongside one another, offering informal care and freeing up under-occupied housing.
- 4.6.2. In order to be considered an annex, the proposal needs to be within the curtilage of the host dwelling and not form its own planning unit and provide ancillary accommodation that has a functional and physical relationship with the host dwelling.
- 4.6.3. Often an annexe can be accommodated appropriately within a plot, sensitively developed and making better use of a site. However, the addition of annexes to residential properties can also have a considerable impact upon the character and amenity of an area through the intensification of development where a site cannot accommodate it or where they are poorly designed or located. There can also be impacts where annexes are subsequently converted into a separate dwelling.
- 4.6.4. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will seek to support the development of residential annexes where they can be appropriately accommodated within a site and taking into account the wider site context and where they are solely provided as ancillary to the original dwelling and not a new dwelling.

Policy NS27: Residential Annexes

Where permission is required, development proposals for the creation of a residential annexe will only be supported where:

- a) the annexe is clearly ancillary to and subservient in size and scale to the host dwelling, and of a design which, taken as a whole, complements the host dwelling;
- b) the annexe is within the residential curtilage and situated near to the host dwelling such that future separation from the host dwelling will not be achievable;
- c) there is a clear functional relationship between the occupant(s) of the annexe and the original dwelling, including;
 - i. sharing access, garden and parking areas;
 - ii. sharing services such as electricity, water and broadband; and
 - iii. occupation of the annexe being limited to those providing formal or informal care or support to the occupants of the host dwelling, or those employed for other services primarily within the curtilage of the host dwelling; and
- d) the proposal does not cause any other harm, such as, but not limited to, amenity (including on occupiers of the annexe, the original dwelling and neighbours), heritage and biodiversity assets, highways, parking, flood risk or character of the locality.

Development proposals not meeting these criteria will be considered as a new dwelling and will be assessed against relevant policies as such.

Development of detached residential annexes within the defined property boundary will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the accommodation cannot reasonably be provided through extension to the original dwelling.

Where permission is required, development of residential annexes within the countryside will only be permitted where they are an extension to the existing dwelling or the conversion of an existing outbuilding where there is a close physical relationship to the main dwelling.

The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will impose a planning condition that restricts an approved annexe to be used solely for accommodation ancillary to the host dwelling and the conversion of annexes to independent dwellings will rarely be acceptable.

5. Employment

- 5.1.1. This section sets out how the Central Lincolnshire Authorities will assist the achievement of strong and sustainable local economic growth where entrepreneurship, innovation and inward investment are actively encouraged.
- 5.1.2. Central Lincolnshire is located within the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) area and represents roughly 30% of the GLLEP area's population, employment and business base. The draft Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) notes that Greater Lincolnshire has an economy of £20.7bn with an ambition to grow the Gross Value Added (GVA) by £3.2bn by 2030. The GLLEP area boasts a mix of traditional manufacturing, a comprehensive agri-food sector, energy and services, and is strong in health and care and the visitor economy. In these sectors and others the area benefits from a large number of small businesses – a distinctive feature of the economy. (Draft, LIS November 2019).
- 5.1.3. The GLLEP's priority sectors include; agri-foods, energy and water, health and care, visitor economy and ports and logistics, but this should not diminish the important roles of other sectors, including manufacturing and engineering, to the local economy. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will play a key role in the delivery of the vision for most of these sectors. The policy set out in this Plan reflects these growth aspirations and addresses the specific needs of these diverse sectors.
- 5.1.4. An Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) update was completed in March 2020 and this projected that over half of new jobs will not be within premises for business, general industry or storage and distribution (previously within B use classes). This further demonstrates the diversity of the economy in Central Lincolnshire. The ENA also projects that around 6.5ha of land required for office space, a further 4.3ha for warehouse space and a 0.9ha for industrial land in order to meet needs.
- 5.1.5. The 2017 Local Plan allocated over 111ha of land for employment across seven Strategic Employment Sites (SES), plus an additional 51ha was anticipated to come forward as employment development within Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) – which was well in excess of the forecast need of 23 hectares at that time. Whilst development has occurred on some of these sites more than 90ha of this previously allocated land remains undeveloped.
- 5.1.6. Given this oversupply when compared to projected need and the remaining suitability of these sites as SES no further land has been allocated for employment development as the existing sites are in the right locations to meet the strategic needs - they provide adequate choice to enable flexibility for the market, and yet certainty for developers and investors. The Local Plan strategy and distribution of growth remains broadly similar to the 2017 Local Plan to ensure that the SUEs become thriving communities with a mix of uses including opportunities for employment creation.
- 5.1.7. In addition the Local Plan also designates existing Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA) which, whilst being well-established include some plots still available for development and offer further choice and flexibility to the market through intensification or redevelopment. The scale of all these existing consents, enterprise zones, provision within SUEs and vacant plots within established employment sites, is of such a degree that further new employment allocations on, for example, greenfield land, would not be effective or justified.

- 5.1.8. The SES, employment land within the SUEs and the IEEA make up the employment sites of strategic importance and these are all located at the main urban and most populated areas of Lincoln Urban Area, the Main Towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough and within SUEs which are a focus for growth in the plan period.
- 5.1.9. Beyond these sites of strategic importance, many smaller employment areas provide an important role for local communities across Central Lincolnshire. Their existence is vital in supporting smaller, and in particular rural, communities and providing local employment and services without the need to travel too far. In an effort to recognise the important role of these areas Policy S32 provides a policy framework for Local Employment Areas (LEA), which are not directly designated but are defined and are given a suitable level of protection and flexibility for intensification and redevelopment.
- 5.1.10. In the broadest terms Policies S28-S34 aim to meet the following objectives:
- Protect existing important employment sites and premises;
 - Make it easier for our key growth sectors and fastest growing companies to achieve their potential;
 - Encourage new inward investment and expansion;
 - Support the growth of small and micro business;
 - Encourage business start-ups – support the growth of entrepreneurial culture; and
 - Encourage inward investment in accordance with the spatial strategy.
- 5.1.11. This local plan has been produced at a time of great uncertainty and change to the economy brought on by both the Covid 19 pandemic and the UK departing the European Union. The true impact to the commercial environment of these events are yet to be fully understood. The Central Lincolnshire Districts, the County Council and the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership are working together to ensure the Central Lincolnshire economy is robust and will bounce back strongly. The objectives above and the following policies are consistent with achieving this immediate recovery and also to ensure adequate certainty, yet flexibility, for the longer term outlook in the local economy.

Policy S28: Spatial Strategy for Employment

In principle, employment related development proposals should be consistent with meeting the following overall spatial strategy for employment.

The strategy is to strengthen the Central Lincolnshire economy offering a wide range of employment opportunities focused mainly in and around the Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford, with proportionate employment provision further down the Settlement Hierarchy (see Policy S1).

Aligned to the Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy, and as a key component of the Midlands Engine, there will be significant growth in a number of sectors, most notably agri-food, manufacturing, business services and the visitor economy, including accommodation and food services.

Land has been made available in appropriate locations in this plan to meet the strategic needs identified in Central Lincolnshire. Strategic Employment Sites (SES), and existing Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA) will be protected for their importance to the economy. Employment development will mainly be directed to these SES and IEEA and at Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) as part of mixed use communities being created.

Elsewhere, policies will seek to protect Local Employment Areas (LEA) to help ensure there are jobs and services available to meet the local needs of the community and to allow enterprises to flourish at suitable sites across Central Lincolnshire.

Outside of existing employment areas and allocated sites, economic development will typically be limited to small-scale proposals which satisfy the requirements of Policy S33 or Policy S34.

Policy S29: Strategic Employment Sites (SES)

The following sites are categorised as SES:

Ref	SES Site name	Gross site size (ha)	Land undeveloped at January 2022 (ha)	Status (January 2022)
E1	Teal Park, North Hykeham	36	28.85	Outline planning permission granted for the whole site. Siemens Phase 1 and 2 completed and other plots benefiting from reserved matters consents.
E2	Lincoln Science and Innovation Park (LSIP), Lincoln	11.5	5	Brownfield site for redevelopment. Planning consent on plot by plot basis as per masterplan. A series of outline applications have been approved. LSIP phase 2 is partially built. A further full application has been approved and has started for the enabling works.
E3	St Modwen Park, Witham St Hughs	22.3	11.72	Masterplan approved, with planning permissions granted and being implemented across the site.
E4	Somerby Park, Gainsborough	11.6	11.0	Planning application for storage and distribution centre submitted in December 2021.
E5	Sleaford Enterprise Park	14.7	14.7	Hybrid application to deliver site infrastructure and development plots granted in March 2021 for the whole site.
E6	Hemswell Cliff Business Park Extension	26	26	Detailed pre-application now underway for development of full business park plus additional land take.
Total		122.1	97.27	

Part 1:

SES will meet large scale investment needs that requires significant land take. Proposals for the development of SES should be progressed through an agreed masterplan which includes a travel plan and associated infrastructure to promote sustainable modes of travel for the site as a whole wherever possible prior to or alongside a planning application. Small scale, ancillary and/or piecemeal development that prevents or otherwise detracts from the delivery of large scale investment on an SES will be refused.

SES will primarily be developed for B2 and B8 Use Classes. Other business development under E(g) Use Class (i.e. for offices, research and development, or other industrial processes) will also be acceptable, though the local planning authority may seek to apply conditions limiting the ability to change use to other uses within Use Class E without the need for planning permission.

Part 2:

Where planning permission is required, proposals which would result in the loss of business uses under B2, B8 and E(g) Use Classes will not be permitted, unless:

- a) The proposed use will generate employment; and
- b) The proposed use, either alone or combined with other existing or proposed uses, would not adversely affect the role of the employment area or introduce conflict between uses; and
- c) The proposal will have adequate parking provision and will not result in any other unacceptable impact upon amenity; and
- d) Evidence is provided clearly demonstrating that the site has been appropriately marketed for a continuous period of 12 months or more without successful conclusion on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises – this evidence will be considered in the context of local market conditions and the state of the wider national economy.

Development under other E Use Classes, beyond E(g), will only be acceptable where the sequential test against the network and hierarchy of town centres as defined in Policy S35 is passed or where the proposed use can be shown to be clearly ancillary to existing uses on the site and will not prevent or otherwise detract from the delivery of large scale investment at the site.

Other employment generating uses, beyond those described above, will only be acceptable where the proposed use can be shown to be clearly ancillary to existing uses on the site and the proposal will not result in an unacceptable impact on the functioning of the SES.

Part 1 and Part 2 note: In the event that the Use Classes Order changes during the life of this Plan, then the closest new Use Classes to those previously categorised as B2, B8, E(g) and E Use Classes as a whole will apply for the purpose of applying the above policy, provided such new Use Classes are reasonably similar to the ones being replaced. Should no similar replacement new Use Classes arise, then the description of B2, B8 and E Use Classes as at the date of the adoption of this plan will apply for the purpose of applying this policy, and appropriate conditions or similar mechanisms will be used to enforce such provisions.

Policy S30: Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)

The following SUEs will make significant contributions to employment land in accordance with the specific SUE Policies S69-S71.

Ref.	Sustainable Urban Extension	Approx. employment provision (ha)
COL/ABB/001	Lincoln North East Quadrant	5
COL/BOU/001	Lincoln Western Growth Corridor	20
NK/CAN/003	Lincoln South East Quadrant	7
NK/NHYK/001	Lincoln South West Quadrant	5

WL/GAIN/015	Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood	4
WL/GAIN/001	Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood	7
NK/SLEA/015	Sleaford West Quadrant	3
Total		51ha

Policy S31: Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA)

IEEA make a substantial contribution to the Central Lincolnshire economy. They are defined as sites located in tiers 1-4 of the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1 (Large Villages and above), on sites of 2ha or more and have at least 7,500sqm of ground floor space. The following are categorised as IEEA:

Ref.	Important Established Employment Area	Location
E8	Allenby Industrial Estate	Lincoln
E9	Great Northern Terrace	Lincoln
E10	Long Leys Road	Lincoln
E11	Outer Circle Road	Lincoln
E12	Sunningdale Trading Estate	Lincoln
E13	Chieftain Way Industrial Estate	Lincoln
E14	Waterside South	Lincoln
E16	Monks Way Site	Lincoln
E17	Spa Road East	Lincoln
E18	LN6 Industrial Area	North Hykeham
E23	Gateway Park South	Hykeham
E20	Sleaford Road Industrial Estate	Bracebridge Heath
E19	Gainsborough Industrial Area, Marshall Way.	Gainsborough
E26	Sleaford Industrial Area, Pride Parkway	Sleaford
E20	Caistor Industrial Area, North Kelsey Road	Caistor
E21	Market Rasen Industrial Area, Gallamore Lane	Market Rasen
E28	Heckington Industrial Area, Station Road.	Heckington
E27	Metheringham Industrial Area, The Moorlands	Metheringham
E22	Saxilby Industrial Area, Saxilby Road	Saxilby
E25	Camp Road Industrial Estate	Witham St Hughs

Part 1:

In IEEA, employment floor space will primarily remain in B2 and B8 Use Classes and other business development under E(g) Use Class (i.e. offices, research and development, or other industrial processes).

Proposals for additional floorspace in B2 and B8 Use Class will be supported in principle.

Other business development under E(g) Use Class will also be acceptable and the local planning authority may seek to apply conditions limiting the ability to change use to other uses within Use Class E without the need for planning permission.

Part 2:

Where permission is required, proposals which would result in the loss of business uses under B2, B8 and E(g) Use Classes will not be permitted, unless:

- a) The proposed use will generate employment; and
- b) The proposed use, either alone or combined with other existing or proposed uses would not adversely affect the role of the employment area or introduce conflict between uses; and
- c) The proposal will have adequate parking provision and will not result in any other unacceptable impact upon amenity; and
- d) Evidence is provided clearly demonstrating that the site has been appropriately marketed for a continuous period of 12 months or more without successful conclusion on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises – this evidence will be considered in the context of local market conditions and the state of the wider national economy.

Development of other E Use Classes, beyond E(g), will only be acceptable where the sequential test against the network and hierarchy of town centres as defined in Policy S35 is passed or where the proposed use can be shown to be clearly ancillary to existing uses on the site.

Other employment generating uses beyond those described above will only be acceptable where the proposed use can be shown to be clearly ancillary to existing uses on the site.

Non-employment generating proposals will not be acceptable in IEEA.

Part 1 and Part 2 Note: See the same note in Policy S29, which equally applies to this policy.

Policy S32: Local Employment Areas (LEA)

Local Employment Areas (LEA) are defined as sites sized 0.5ha or more, at least 2,500sqm of existing floor space and with 3 or more units occupied by separate businesses, within Tiers 1-6 of the Settlement Hierarchy as defined in Policy S1 (Small Villages and above).

Part 1:

Proposals for employment generating uses including B2, B8 and E(g) Use Classes within or adjacent to a LEA will be supported, provided that the proposal will not:

- a) Compromise the function of the existing LEA; and
- b) Conflict with neighbouring land uses; and
- c) Harm the character of the locality and/or the amenities of neighbouring occupiers; and
- d) Impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network; and

In the case of a proposed extension to a LEA, will not:

- e) Be disproportionate in scale to the existing LEA; and
- f) Detract from the role of any SES or IEEA within the same settlement; and
- g) Result in a poorly defined boundary to the LEA.

Where the proposal is for business development under E(g) Use Class (i.e. offices, research and development, or other industrial processes), the local planning authority may seek to apply

conditions limiting the ability to change use to other uses within Use Class E without the need for planning permission.

Where permission is required, development of or changes of use to other uses under E Use Classes beyond E(g) will only be acceptable where the sequential test against the network and hierarchy of town centres as defined in Policy S35 is passed or where the proposed use can be shown to be clearly ancillary to existing uses on the site.

Other employment generating uses beyond those described above will only be acceptable where the proposed use can be shown to be clearly ancillary to existing uses on the site.

Non-employment generating proposals will not be acceptable in LEA.

Part 2:

Where permission is required, proposals that will result in the loss of uses under B2, B8 or E(g) Use Classes in a LEA will be acceptable where the proposed use:

- a) Will generate a commensurate level of employment to the most recent use of the premises to which they relate; and
- b) Either alone or in combination with other uses will not adversely affect the role of the LEA; and
- c) Will not introduce conflict with uses on the LEA or with other neighbouring uses; and
- d) Will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network; and
- e) Evidence is provided clearly demonstrating that the site has been appropriately marketed for a continuous period of 12 months or more without successful conclusion on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises – this evidence will be considered in the context of local market conditions and the state of the wider national economy.

Proposals for the loss of business uses under B2, B8 or E(g) Use Classes where the proposed use will not generate employment will be considered on their merits against bullets a-e of Part 2 above and in relation to the anticipated impacts of the loss of employment use on the community it serves and the suitability of the site for the proposed use in accordance with other policies in this plan.

Part 1 and Part 2 Note: See the same note in Policy S29, which equally applies to this policy.

Policy S33: Non-designated Employment Proposals within Identified Settlements

Part 1:

Other employment proposals not within SES, IEEA, SUE and not defined as a LEA, but that are within a settlement named in the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1, will be supported, provided:

- a) There is a clear demonstration that there are no other suitable appropriate sites or buildings within designated employment areas or LEA within the same settlement or within 5km of the site; and
- b) the scale of the proposal is commensurate with the scale and character of the existing settlement; and
- c) there is no significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area, and/or the amenity of neighbouring occupiers; and
- d) there are no significant adverse impacts on the local highway network; and
- e) there is no significant adverse impact on the viability of delivering any allocated employment site; and
- f) the proposals maximise opportunities for modal shift away from the private car.

In the case of the expansion of an existing employment use, proposals will be acceptable where they satisfy criteria b-f above.

Part 2:

Proposals that will result in the loss of non-designated employment will be supported providing that:

- a) the loss of land or buildings will not adversely and significantly affect the employment opportunities or services available in the area that the site or building would likely serve; and
- b) the proposal will not harm the character of the locality and/or the amenities of neighbouring occupiers; and
- c) the proposal will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network.

Policy S34: Non-designated Employment Proposals in the Countryside

In locations outside of the settlements named in the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1, proposals for employment generating development will be limited to the expansion of an existing employment use and development proposals that support the growth of the agri-food sector or other land-based rural businesses and buildings in accordance with relevant parts of Policy S5, and only where the following criteria are satisfied:

- a) It would be consistent in scale with its rural location, without unacceptable environmental and/or visual impacts; and
- b) It would not adversely affect existing local community services and facilities; and
- c) It is designed to be compatible with the landscape in which it would be situated; and
- d) It would not cause undue harm to the open nature of the countryside or any site protected for its natural or heritage qualities, including designated and non-designated sites; and
- e) It will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network; and
- f) In the case of a conversion, the building is not in such a state of dereliction or disrepair that significant reconstruction would be required.

6. Retail: City and Town Centres, and District, Local and Village Centres

6.1. Retail in Central Lincolnshire

- 6.1.1. City, town and local centres are at the heart of communities, providing accessible shops and services, employment and leisure facilities. Vital and viable centres not only provide economic and social benefits, such as reducing social isolation and health inequalities, and improving community resilience, but areas of niche and independent retailing and distinctive historic retail premises also help to foster civic pride and promote local identity. However, our town centres and high streets are facing substantial challenges from the shrinking ‘front facing’ retail sector which has been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. As such many centres need to reinvent themselves to compete and thrive.
- 6.1.2. The most recent Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centres Study (2012) and update (2015) shows that, overall, Central Lincolnshire has a healthy market share of convenience goods expenditure, and whilst significant variations occur across the area depending upon location and goods type, there is a reasonably good market share of comparison goods expenditure. The study and update conclude that:
- Lincoln is the principal centre and is a popular and well-performing retail and leisure destination, its historic core attracting considerable numbers of tourists and shoppers each year. It has a large amount of retail floorspace and a strong representation from national retailers, reflecting its role as an important sub-regional shopping centre.
 - Gainsborough provides an important role for the local area and its performance has improved since the opening of Marshall’s Yard in 2007. There is, however, a distinct contrast between the new development and the older parts of the town centre in terms of vitality and viability.
 - Sleaford is a popular local retail destination, however its comparison goods offer is relatively weak for a town of its size and catchment and is subject to significant leakage.
 - Market Rasen has a more localised role than Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford and it suffers from leakage to other, larger centres.
 - Individual health checks of 23 additional centres across the area indicate that the vast majority are performing well, appear to be trading healthily and perform a key role serving the local population, including provision of leisure services.
- 6.1.3. The roles of these centres remain largely the same in 2020, however, the challenges facing the retail sector, principally from online retailers, has grown substantially with many familiar retail names being lost in recent years. City and town centres must now focus on developing as a destination and meeting place to continue to attract footfall with an even greater reliance on food and drink establishments, leisure uses and visitor attractions. This is supported in the Economic Needs Assessment (2020) which highlighted that whilst jobs in the retail sector are anticipated to reduce overall in Central Lincolnshire, job growth in the accommodation and food services sector and the arts, entertainment, recreation and other services sector would increase substantially.
- 6.1.4. In September 2020 Government introduced changes to the Use Classes Order which brought together a range of “Commercial, Business and Service” uses under one Use Class (E). That new E Use Class is broadly compatible with the NPPF definition of Main Town Centre Uses, though not precisely.

- 6.1.5. The aim of the new E Use Class is to allow units in town centres to change to other uses that are suitable in town centres without the need for planning permission. With the exception of isolated village shops, which are exempt from this ability to change use without first seeking planning permission, this means that town centres should no longer be viewed in just 'retail terms'. That said, in order to implement wider policies in the NPPF (such as the sequential test for retail proposals), it remains necessary for the Local Plan (and associated Policies Map) to identify 'Primary Shopping Areas'.

6.2. A Network and Hierarchy of Centres

- 6.2.1. The Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centres Study and update also provides evidence of a hierarchy of centres in Lincoln, Gainsborough, Sleaford, and the market towns of Market Rasen and Caistor, with smaller settlements sitting below these. Policy S35 sets out the hierarchy in detail and the geographic extent of these centres are shown on the Policies Map.
- 6.2.2. The NPPF requires local plans to define a network and hierarchy of centres and where development proposals are made for town centre uses outside of town centres and which are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan a sequential test should be applied with town centres coming first, then edge of centre sites, and only if suitable sites are not available (or are not expected to become available) in these locations should out of centre sites be considered.
- 6.2.3. The NPPF also stipulates that proposals for town centre uses outside town centres should provide an impact assessment. The default threshold whereby such assessments apply is 2,500m² of gross floorspace. The City and Town Centres Study advises against having a blanket threshold for all types of centre across Central Lincolnshire, as a store of 500 m² (e.g. a small, basket-based, supermarket) would be likely to have a greater impact on a lower tier centre than on, for example, Lincoln City Centre. A tiered approach is therefore taken within this policy to reflect the role and function of a centre within its sphere of influence.
- 6.2.4. The hierarchy of town centres is made up of 4 tiers:

Lincoln City Centre	Largest centre within Central Lincolnshire, having an extensive catchment and a sub-regional role, providing a wide range of town centre uses.
Town Centres	Centres providing a range of facilities and services for a wider catchment area within the main towns and market towns.
District Centres	Centres serving particular areas within the main settlements, typically including a range of services, restaurants, library and usually at least one supermarket.
Local and Village Centres	Centres that serve their locality, typically including a convenience store or a small supermarket and a limited range of other local shops and services such as a pharmacy, sub-Post Office, newsagent, hot food takeaway.

- 6.2.5. Outside of existing centres, local or district centres will also be delivered at the heart of new communities at the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). These centres will be limited in their scale, and local in character to ensure that they serve the new communities being formed, but without capturing footfall from the main city and town centres. Policies S69-S71 set out the details of what will be delivered at each SUE.

- 6.2.6. Whilst the City and Town Centres Study update (2015) identifies the quantitative need for additional retail floorspace in each of the four main centres over the Plan period, the subsequent challenges to the retail sector means that this additional floorspace is no longer needed. Instead, in an effort to ensure that our high streets are not diluted by sparsely occupied frontages the boundaries of the town centres have been reduced to focus on the areas occupied by the town centre uses.
- 6.2.7. Masterplans have been drawn up for Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford in recent years to help ensure their future survival and to put them in the best position to thrive and these may be updated to attract investment and to further strengthen the role of and guide the future direction of the centres. Work is also currently underway on a heritage-led masterplan for Market Rasen, and work by the neighbourhood planning groups in many areas seek to support the role of the local town or village centre.

Policy S35: Network and Hierarchy of Centres

The following retail hierarchy will be used by the Central Lincolnshire authorities and their partners to guide investment and other activity to improve the vitality and viability of the identified centres, and in planning applications for retail and other town centre uses (as defined in the NPPF):

Tier 1: Lincoln City Centre	
Lincoln City Centre	
Tier 2: Town Centres	
Gainsborough Sleaford	Caistor Market Rasen
Tier 3: District Centres	
Birchwood, Lincoln Nettleham Road, Lincoln Wragby Road/ The Carlton Centre, Lincoln	The Forum, North Hykeham Hykeham Green, North Hykeham
Tier 4: Local and Village Centres	
<u>Local Centres in urban areas:</u> Brant Road, Lincoln Burton Road, Lincoln Junction of Queen Elizabeth Road/ Trelawney Crescent, Lincoln Junction of Boultham Park Road and Skellingthorpe Road, Lincoln Junction of Lamb Gardens and Macauley Drive, Lincoln Junction of Rookery Lane and Newark Road, Lincoln Junction of Woodhall Drive and Sudbrooke Drive, Lincoln Manor Farm, North Hykeham Moorland Avenue, Lincoln Newark Road, Bracebridge, Lincoln Newark Road Crossroads, North Hykeham Newport, Lincoln Redwood Drive, Lincoln	<u>Village Centres:</u> Bardney village centre Billingham village centre Bracebridge Heath village centre Branston Beech Road Branston Station Road Burton Waters village centre Cherry Willingham village centre Heckington village centre Keelby village centre Keelby, Yarborough Road/South Street Metheringham village centre Navenby village centre Nettleham village centre Ruskington village centre Saxilby village centre Scotter village centre Sturton by Stow village centre Waddington village centre

Corringham Road, Gainsborough Heapham Road, Gainsborough Queensway, Gainsborough Grantham Road, Sleaford Lincoln Road, Sleaford	Washingborough village centre Welton village centre Welton, Ryland Bridge Witham St Hughs village centre
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The boundaries of Tier 1 to 4 centres referred to in this table, together with Primary Shopping Areas within Lincoln City Centre, and in Gainsborough, Sleaford and Market Rasen town centres are defined on the Policies Map and will be the focus for comparison shopping in Central Lincolnshire. For all other centres the Primary Shopping Areas are the same as the centre boundaries as shown on the Policies Map.

In addition to these identified centres, new district and local centres will be delivered at the SUEs as detailed in Policies S69-S71. Such provision must be appropriate in scale and location to the need of the areas they serve. The development of new centres will be required to consolidate and enhance the existing network and hierarchy of centres and not harm their vitality and viability.

Development proposals for retail and/or other town centre uses will be directed to the Tier 1 to 4 centres identified in this policy, and will be appropriate in scale and nature to the size and function of the relevant centre and to the maintenance of the retail hierarchy as a whole. Within local and village centres in Tier 4 of the hierarchy, the scale of provision should be proportionate and strengthen their roles in providing mainly convenience shopping and local services to meet local needs.

Within the Primary Shopping Areas, development proposals for town centre uses as defined in the NPPF should wherever possible maintain an active frontage. Where an active frontage would not be appropriate or otherwise cannot be achieved, care should be taken to ensure that the frontage provides visual interest and would not be to the detriment of the character of the centre or to maintaining or enhancing footfall in the Primary Shopping Area. Proposals that would result in lengthy 'dead frontages' within a Primary Shopping Area will not normally be acceptable.

Development proposals for main town centre uses in out-of-centre and edge-of-centre locations will be required to demonstrate their suitability through a sequential site test in line with the NPPF.

In addition, a robust assessment of impact on nearby centres will be required for any edge-of-centre or out-of-centre proposal for retail and leisure use that is located:

- a) within 1km of the Lincoln, Gainsborough or Sleaford primary shopping area and is greater than 2,500m²; or
- b) within 500m of Market Rasen or Caistor Town Centre and is greater than 500m²; or
- c) within 500m of the boundary of a District Centre and is greater than 300m² gross; or
- d) within 500m of the boundary of a Local Centre and is greater than 200m² gross; or
- e) in any other location not covered by a-c above and is greater than 500m².

6.3. Lincoln City Centre

- 6.3.1. Lincoln City Centre is the main centre in Central Lincolnshire providing an extensive range of facilities and services including shopping, employment, leisure, arts, tourism, public services and higher education. The City Centre has a lively evening economy based on its

restaurants, hotels, bars and cultural venues such as the Drill Hall, Engine Shed and Theatre Royal.

- 6.3.2. The City Centre has seen many changes in recent years, most significantly in and around the Brayford Pool including hotels, restaurants, a cinema and the further development of the University of Lincoln Campus, development of a Cultural Quarter based around the Collection/ Usher Gallery, significant investment in the Waterside Shopping Centre and the mixed use redevelopment of the Cornhill Quarter.
- 6.3.3. The redevelopment of the bus station in 2018 to form a transport hub now provides visitors with a multi-modal access point which is linked directly in with the City Centre. In 2019 London North Eastern Railway started the operation of direct trains to and from London Kings Cross, greatly enhancing the ease of accessing Lincoln from the capital and vice versa. The East-West Link Road which was completed in 2016 has enhanced access across the city for road users.
- 6.3.4. As Central Lincolnshire grows, the City Centre will need to continue to evolve to ensure that Lincoln's role as a regional attractor is maintained and enhanced to meet the needs of shoppers, residents, businesses and visitors.
- 6.3.5. Lincoln City Centre benefits from a broad retail offer that currently sustains it as a thriving shopping centre. As well as the larger national retailers, it has the diverse/ niche shops of the historic Uphill area and the vibrant entrepreneurial small business market in South High Street.
- 6.3.6. The Lincoln Investment Plan (October 2020) outlines a number of key challenges for the City Centre including the need to support a greater mix of uses in the City Centre, to maximise opportunities to improve the public realm and the townscape, to deliver high quality and viable redevelopment of a number of key sites, to enhance the use of digital technology to improve visitor experience and connectivity and to deliver high quality events and activities. It also highlights four key opportunities including the growing population of the city supporting its vibrancy and long term growth, the value of the heritage assets in the city and opportunities to restore and promote these assets, the regeneration of key brownfield sites and heritage sites, and the strong public and private centre partnership.
- 6.3.7. Perhaps the biggest challenge for Lincoln, as it is in all major cities, is the difficulties facing retailers, hospitality industry and the heritage and cultural industry resulting from the dramatic reduction in footfall in the City Centre as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. This global challenge has exacerbated the existing threat to 'front-facing' retailers from online shopping and a number of national retailers have, or are, collapsing as a result. Whilst the plan has limited scope to address these issues, having a positive strategy which seeks to protect the uses which make the City Centre a destination and which will foster investment to strengthen its role will be important for the City's future.
- 6.3.8. The City Centre has a primary role in attracting and maintaining a wide range of activities and services which draws in a large number of visitors. It is therefore intended to encourage a wide range of mutually supporting uses.
- 6.3.9. The City Centre can be divided into a number of distinct areas including: the historic and cultural quarter in the Uphill and Bailgate Area; the Primary Shopping Area which runs down from the upper High Street, Central Market, and Cornhill Quarter and stretching down to St Marks and the middle High Street around the level crossing; the Brayford Pool; the

University area; and the Civic area around the City and County Council buildings. These distinctive areas provide a wide range of services and physical surroundings that makes Lincoln special and a key destination for residents and visitors.

- 6.3.10. The Primary Shopping Area contains the core shopping area for the city where ground floor uses will typically be shops and other uses such as banks and building societies, cafés and restaurants which people would expect to visit as part of a shopping trip and providing an active frontage wherever possible. Other key retail areas along the High Street to South Park roundabout and up Steep Hill along Bailgate to the Westgate Junction.

Policy S36: Lincoln's City Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Part one: Primary Shopping Area

Where planning permission is required within the Primary Shopping Area, as defined on the Policies Map, proposals for non-retail use on ground floors will only be supported if they:

- a) are a recognised main town centre use under E Use Class;
- b) would not result in the over concentration of non-retail uses or 'dead' frontages that would undermine the primary shopping area's overall retail function and character;
- c) would have no demonstrable impact on the vitality and viability of the centre as a whole
- d) are of high quality design, responding to their surroundings and contributing positively to the streetscene and character of the City Centre; and
- e) enhance connectivity within, through and around the City Centre wherever possible.

Proposals that do not positively contribute to the vitality and viability of the City Centre by satisfying the criteria in part one a)-e), will not be supported.

Development proposals not under E Use Class will be considered on their merits subject to satisfying the criteria in part one b)-e) and providing that they will:

- f) not result in large gaps between town centre uses in frontages;
- g) not detract from or otherwise harm town centre uses; and
- h) be compatible with the goal of maintaining or enhancing Lincoln City Centre as a regional destination.

Development proposals for residential or commercial development above town centre uses will be supported providing that the proposed use would not be likely to introduce conflict with existing town centre uses.

Part two: Lincoln City Centre

Within Lincoln City Centre area as defined on the Policies Map the following uses will be supported in principle:

- i) Town Centre Uses (E Class) including, but not limited to, shops, offices, restaurants, financial and professional services, and indoor sport and leisure activities
- j) Pubs, drinking establishments (sui generis)
- k) Houses and flats (C3)
- l) Residential Institutions (C2)
- m) Hotels (C1)
- n) Student halls of residence
- o) Theatres, cinemas, museums or other similar leisure uses or visitor attractions (sui generis)
- p) Transport facilities including public car, powered two wheeler and cycle parking which is in accordance with the Local Plan's transport Policies S47, S48 and S49 and the latest Lincoln Transport Strategy.

The in-principle support in i)-p) is subject to:

- q) the development not detracting from the vitality and viability of the City Centre as defined on the Policies Map;
- r) the development complementing the City Centre character and the character of the vicinity of the proposal;
- s) the development not harming the local environment or the amenities which occupiers of nearby properties may reasonably expect to enjoy, such as causing unacceptable levels of disturbance, noise, smell, fumes, dust, grit or other pollution, or reducing daylight, outlook or privacy to an unacceptable degree;
- t) the development not resulting in levels of traffic or on-street parking which would cause either road safety or amenity problems; and
- u) the development being acceptable in terms of the uses proposed and any risk of flooding on the site; and
- v) dwelling houses or other homes not being lost to non-residential uses unless:
 - i. The level of amenity available in any particular instance is already so poor that continued residential use is not desirable and there is no realistic prospect of the problem(s) being remedied; or
 - ii. The overall development will maintain or produce a net numerical gain in the number of dwellings on the site.

Part 1 and Part 2 note: In the event that the Use Classes Order changes during the life of this Plan, then the closest new Use Classes to those classified as Town Centre Uses by the NPPF will apply for the purpose of applying the above policy, provided such new Use Classes are reasonably similar to the ones being replaced.

6.4. Gainsborough Town Centre

- 6.4.1. Gainsborough is the main service centre for West Lindsey, the host for a range of civic and public administration services and is the main retail and employment location in the District. It has a rich history as an inland port and industrial centre, servicing the wider agricultural area. To this day, Gainsborough acts as a hub for many rural settlements in the area.
- 6.4.2. In 2007 the flagship retail development – Marshall's Yard – was opened in the former listed Britannia Works, which has raised the profile of Gainsborough as a shopping and leisure destination. This provides a strong catalyst for additional retail and leisure growth and, through improved linkages into the historic town centre, the riverside and to important heritage assets, there is an opportunity to develop a new and modern shopping and leisure experience in Gainsborough.
- 6.4.3. The riverside area and buildings such as the Old Hall and All Saints Church, together with several high quality historic buildings across the core areas of the town represent significant assets for the town. New public realm works to improve the layout and multi-functional use of the historic Market Place have been completed as the first stage of enhancing the built environment in the town centre, setting the scene for further rejuvenation.
- 6.4.4. The town centre area for Gainsborough as defined on the Policies Map reflects the priority growth areas associated with the continued use, planned growth and regeneration of the main retail, employment and leisure locations. Within the Primary Shopping Area (which has a tighter boundary than the town centre boundary) retail will continue to be the predominant land use and will be protected to retain and enhance the retail base

established in the town centre. For Gainsborough, both the town centre boundary and Primary Shopping Area have been rationalised and the town centre extent has been reduced slightly compared to the extent in the previous adopted Local Plan. This reflects the need for a focused area for retail and leisure as a destination in response to the challenges faced by the sector.

- 6.4.5. Whilst the value of residential and office uses in town centres is recognised, these are only likely to be appropriate in upper floors in the Primary Shopping Area, given the importance of maintaining active frontages and a critical mass of retail units in this area, or on the periphery of the town centre as part of a mixed use scheme.
- 6.4.6. West Lindsey District has been actively investing in the regeneration of the town centre through an ambitious programme which seeks to overcome some of the challenges facing it. This includes the INVEST Programme, launched in 2016 to promote development opportunities across the town, the Gainsborough Town Centre Heritage Masterplan (2017), as well as a number of physical initiatives which have helped to deliver a hotel and restaurant complex, shop-front improvements, the restoration of key historic buildings, and enhancements to the public realm. Substantial efforts are also being made to improve the usage of space over retail units through the Living Over The Shop (LOTS) scheme.
- 6.4.7. The Local Plan seeks to enable the further enhancement of the whole of the town centre, including enabling a series of interventions that will create a clear role for the town centre.
- 6.4.8. Key issues and opportunities include:
 - To build on the success of Marshall's Yard by identifying and maximising development opportunities associated with the Market Place, Riverside and Gainsborough Old Hall areas to enhance the town's growing role as a sub-regional retail and leisure destination;
 - Integration and enhanced linkages between Marshall's Yard, the historic town centre core and the riverfront;
 - Securing a vibrant and dynamic town centre with a sustainable mix of uses which will strengthen and complement the existing offer, including retail, leisure, offices, health, housing and a quality public realm;
 - Enhancement of the evening economy.

Policy S37: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Primary Shopping Area

Within the Primary Shopping Area, identified on the Policies Map, proposals for non-retail use on ground floors will only be supported if they:

- a) are a recognised main town centre use under E Use Class; and
- b) would not result in the over concentration of non-retail uses or 'dead' frontages that would undermine the primary shopping area's overall retail function and character; and
- c) would have no demonstrable impact on the vitality and viability of the centre as a whole.

Gainsborough Town Centre

Where planning permission is required, proposals for main town centre uses under E Use Class, or for the development of cultural, social or leisure facilities suitable for a town centre location will be supported in principle within Gainsborough Town Centre, as identified on the Policies Map, where they:

- d) are of high quality design, responding to their surroundings and contributing positively to the streetscene; and
- e) enhance connectivity within, through and around the town centre wherever possible.

Proposals that do not positively contribute to the vitality and viability of the town centre by satisfying the criteria in a)-e) will not be supported.

Development proposals within Gainsborough Town Centre, not in E Use Class will be considered on their merits subject to satisfying the criteria in a)-e) where relevant and providing that they will:

- f) not result in large gaps between town centre uses in frontages;
- g) not detract from or otherwise harm or conflict with town centre uses; and
- h) be compatible with maintaining or enhancing Gainsborough Town Centre as a sub-regional shopping destination.

Proposals for residential or commercial development above town centre uses will be supported providing that the proposed use would not be likely to introduce conflict with existing uses.

Where possible and relevant, development proposals in Gainsborough Town Centre will assist in meeting wider regeneration and investment objectives for Gainsborough, including the most up to date Gainsborough Masterplan and in the Gainsborough Neighbourhood Plan, this can include:

- i) enhancing linkages between Marshall's Yard, Market Place, Market Street, and the Riverside;
- j) strengthening the existing retail area of the town centre, through increased and/or improved retail offer, together with some complementary uses as appropriate; and
- k) delivering improved public transport facilities and connections.

Note: In the event that the Use Classes Order changes during the life of this Plan, then the closest new Use Classes to those classified as Town Centre Uses by the NPPF will apply for the purpose of applying the above policy, provided such new Use Classes are reasonably similar to the ones being replaced.

6.5. Sleaford Town Centre

- 6.5.1. Sleaford has an attractive and historic town centre with a number of retail, leisure, cultural and historic attractions. Sleaford performs as a hub for the rural hinterland of North Kesteven stretching into parts of South Kesteven, Boston, East Lindsey and South Holland. Sleaford is located between a number of towns including Grantham, Boston, Spalding, Stamford and Newark as well the major centres of Lincoln, Peterborough and Nottingham and as a result faces substantial competition from these centres. In the Sleaford Town Centre Visioning Report (July 2015) it was identified that Sleaford is not fulfilling its full potential and needs to attract further national and independent retailers to the town along with broadening its leisure uses.
- 6.5.2. Since the Visioning Report was published the national retail picture has changed considerably, however, many of the objectives of the report remain relevant in maintaining and enhancing Sleaford as a service centre and destination.

- 6.5.3. Building on the Visioning Report and in an effort to bring together findings from a number of linked studies and reports¹⁹ the Sleaford Strategic Delivery Plan was published in 2018. This identified 40 actions to deliver the vision under five key headings:
- Supporting the town centre and its regeneration;
 - Encouraging sustainable travel including enhancing walking and cycling experiences and making alternative transport modes more attractive;
 - Encouraging edge of town centre parking to release the town centre of traffic and improving the car parking experience for all users;
 - Investing in the existing strategic infrastructure to create capacity for growth whilst utilising the existing town centre infrastructure more efficiently and effectively to support regeneration; and
 - Improving the town centre environment through enhanced public realm, better signage and reduced congestion.
- 6.5.4. A key barrier to enhancing the town centre's retail core is the constant circulation of vehicle traffic around the one-way traffic management system. This has many negative impacts upon the town centre including delays to public transport, problems for deliveries to local businesses and contributes to the poor environment for pedestrians and cyclists. There is a need to improve connections to primary routes, develop linkages with surrounding settlements, improve the efficiency and movement of vehicles throughout the town centre and promote a shift from private vehicles to walking, cycling and public transport options.
- 6.5.5. The retail offer is also constrained in part due to the town centre's heritage and charm. Sleaford has a tight urban grain, with small premises. Whilst this generates an attractive built environment it results in a shortage of modern larger retail premises historically desired by the retail sector, particularly national multiples, and for the sale of comparison goods. Larger and a more varied range of premises would help broaden the town centre offer.
- 6.5.6. The Policies Map defines the extent of the town centre and Primary Shopping Area. For Sleaford, both the town centre boundary and Primary Shopping Area have been rationalised and reduced slightly from the extent in the previous adopted Local Plan. This reflects the need for a focused area for retail and leisure as a destination in response to the challenges faced by the sector.
- 6.5.7. Within the Primary Shopping Area, retail will continue to be the predominant land use with other town centre uses complementing this. Whilst the value of residential and office uses in town centres is recognised, these are only likely to be appropriate in upper floors in the Primary Shopping Area, given the importance of maintaining active frontages and a critical mass of retail units in this area, or on the periphery of the town centre as part of a mixed use scheme.
- 6.5.8. Policy S38 seeks to maintain the main shopping function of the Primary Shopping Area whilst ensuring an appropriate balance between retail and non-retail uses where possible.

¹⁹ Including the Sleaford Masterplan, Sleaford Transport Strategy, A Vision for Sleaford, Sleaford Urban Design Study, and Sleaford Town Centre Vision amongst others.

Policy S38: Sleaford Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area**Primary Shopping Area**

Within the Primary Shopping Area, identified on the Policies Map, proposals for non-retail use on ground floors will only be supported if they:

- a) are a recognised main town centre use under E Use Class; and
- b) would not result in the over concentration of non-retail uses or 'dead' frontages that would undermine the primary shopping area's overall retail function and character; and
- c) would have no demonstrable impact on the vitality and viability of the centre as a whole.

Sleaford Town Centre

Where planning permission is required, proposals for main town centre uses under E Use Class will be supported in principle within Sleaford Town Centre, as identified on the Policies Map, where they:

- d) are of high quality design, responding to their surroundings and contributing positively to the streetscene and the Conservation Area;
- e) make the most of opportunities to improve connectivity within, through and around the town centre; and
- f) would not result in an unacceptable impact on highway safety or would not have a severe impact on the road network.

Proposals that do not positively contribute to the vitality and viability of the town centre by satisfying the criteria in a)-f) where relevant will not be supported.

Development proposals not in E Use Class will be considered on their merits subject to satisfying the criteria in a)-f) as appropriate and providing that they will:

- g) not result in large gaps between town centre uses in frontages;
- h) not detract from or otherwise harm or conflict with town centre uses; and
- i) be compatible with maintaining or enhancing Sleaford Town Centre as a sub-regional shopping destination.

Proposals for residential or commercial development above town centre uses will be supported providing that the proposed use would not be likely to introduce conflict with existing uses.

Where possible and relevant, development proposals in Sleaford Town Centre should assist in meeting wider regeneration and investment objectives for Sleaford, including the most up to date Sleaford Masterplan, this can include:

- j) improving traffic circulation and reducing the number of vehicle movements in and around the town centre, including supporting the necessary highway infrastructure to deliver regeneration objectives for the town;
- k) opportunities, as identified in the Sleaford Masterplan, to deliver additional perimeter car parking which facilitates pedestrian access into the town centre;
- l) supporting projects associated with the implementation of the Sleaford Transport Strategy and the Sleaford Masterplan. Enhancements to connections for pedestrians and cyclists between the town centre and surrounding residential communities are particularly important, as well as through the town centre;
- m) supporting the development of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link as the key component of the Sleaford Urban Green Grid in accordance with the Sleaford Masterplan and Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study.

Heart of Sleaford

The heart of Sleaford is an area to the south of Market Place and which includes Money's Yard and Bristol Arcade. Development proposals in the Heart of Sleaford should take into account the following principles:

- Contribute to the creation of the Heart of Sleaford as a destination within the town centre.
- Maintain, or where possible enhance, connectivity along the East West Leisure Link identified in the Sleaford Masterplan
- Where relevant, proposals should explore and wherever possible help deliver and not prevent:
 - the redevelopment of Money's Yard as a visitor attraction;
 - the creation of public open space beside the River Sleas;
 - the delivery of a footbridge to connect Money's Yard to Market Place; and
 - the redevelopment of 18/19 Market Place and land to the rear and the historic Buttermarket with potential pedestrian links to Southgate via Market Place and Bristol Arcade.

Riverside Retail Precinct

The Riverside Retail Precinct is located to the west of Southgate. Development proposals in the precinct should take into account the following principles:

- Explore opportunities to bring forward schemes that help strengthen and diversify the town's retail base and include provision for residential use, potentially live/work use, on the site;
- Support proposals that make a positive contribution to and restore the river frontage and its setting;
- Improve and upgrade pedestrian links to the main shopping street via Watergate and Riverside Shopping Centre; and
- Make provision for any proposed development to be capable of mitigating any relevant flood risk.

Southern Southgate

Southern Southgate is the area around Sleaford Railway Station and up to the western end of Boston Road. Development proposals in this area should take into account the following principles:

- Support improvements to Sleaford railway station, including proposals to improve the appearance and function of the transport hub and effective integration with the wider town;
- Improve and upgrade pedestrian links from Station Road to the town centre;
- Support initiatives and proposals to enhance the physical setting of the Handley Monument, by reducing the impact of vehicles on this space and taking advantage of the existing built heritage to formalise new public space.

26 Southgate

26 Southgate, located at the centre of the Primary Shopping Area, has an extant permission for a mixed use scheme including retail, office and residential uses and has recently been used as a temporary car park. The redevelopment of this site is an opportunity to enhance the town centre's offer. Proposals to develop this site for uses within E Use Class, for residential development or for a mix of uses suitable for the town centre will be supported in principle. The design, scale and massing of any development proposal should make best use of the town centre location whilst being sensitive to its location within the conservation area and nearby Listed Buildings.

Note: In the event that the Use Classes Order changes during the life of this Plan, then the closest new Use Classes to those classified as Town Centre Uses by the NPPF will apply for the purpose of applying the above policy, provided such new Use Classes are reasonably similar to the ones being replaced.

6.6. Market Rasen and Caistor Town Centres

- 6.6.1. Market Rasen is a picturesque market town situated on the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. It was bestowed its market town status in 1219, there has been a market held there for over 800 years attracting people from the surrounding area to buy and sell goods. It was also a hub for labour where anyone looking for work would come in the hope to secure employment. Horse racing rose to prominence in Market Rasen in the 1800s, and this remains an important part of the local character and economy. Close links between the town and the surrounding villages specifically in relation to agriculture remain, with the town continuing to provide key services for the surrounding rural area.
- 6.6.2. Market Rasen's prosperity and rich history can be seen in the variety and quality of architecture in and around the town and particularly on the streets that surround the market place. As such the Council have allocated funding to undertake a condition survey to support a Historic Building Grant scheme designed to enable the renovation of priority buildings, promoting high quality design and street scene. It is considered that the regeneration of historic buildings in the centre of Market Rasen will have a positive impact on the local community, businesses and visitors to the town.
- 6.6.3. Caistor is nestled on the hillside at the northern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds and dates back to Roman times. The medieval street pattern of narrow plots and interconnecting market square, combined with fine Georgian and Victorian buildings, contribute to the town's special character. Caistor's town centre comprises of its marketplace and surrounding streets and is covered by a conservation area, and contains over 50 listed buildings.
- 6.6.4. Caistor town centre has suffered from a loss of trade to nearby larger towns, such as Scunthorpe and Grimsby and as result some buildings have become vacant and are in some disrepair. A townscape heritage initiative scheme has already helped to identify several buildings for grant aid and this work has improved the centre of the town and encouraged new investment in the area. The Local Plan seeks to build on these initiatives by enabling high quality design-led development initiatives to support further enhancement of the town centre, including promoting a mixed and diverse local economy.
- 6.6.5. The role of the Town Centres, both for the residents of the towns and also the wider rural hinterland is of great importance to maintaining a sustainable Central Lincolnshire and this local plan seeks to maintain and enhance their role as a multi-service hub and local destination with the retention of a focus for town centre uses.

Policy S39: Market Rasen and Caistor Town Centres

Where planning permission is required, proposals for main town centre uses under E Use Class will be supported in principle within the town centres of Market Rasen and Caistor, as identified on the Policies Map, where they:

- a) are of high quality design, responding to their surroundings and contributing positively to the streetscene; and
- b) make the most of opportunities to improve connectivity within, through and around the town centre.

Proposals that do not positively contribute to the vitality and viability of the town centre by satisfying the criteria in part one a)-b) will not be supported.

Development proposals not for E Use Class will be considered on their merits subject to satisfying the criteria in part one a)-b) and providing that they will:

- c) not result in large gaps between town centre uses in frontages;
- d) not detract from or otherwise harm town centre uses; and
- e) be compatible with maintaining or enhancing the centres as a shopping destination and service hub.

Proposals for residential or commercial development above town centre uses will be supported providing that the proposed use would not be likely to introduce conflict with existing uses and provided adequate off-street parking can be provided.

Note: In the event that the Use Classes Order changes during the life of this Plan, then the closest new Use Classes to those classified as Town Centre Uses by the NPPF will apply for the purpose of applying the above policy, provided such new Use Classes are reasonably similar to the ones being replaced.

6.7. District, Local and Village Centres

- 6.7.1. Beyond the city and town centres in Central Lincolnshire, people rely on smaller centres that are geographically closer to them for everyday shops, services and other facilities. The availability of these services in local and rural centres is vital for many communities and is essential in reducing the need to travel. The scale of these centres means that they clearly complement the strategic role of the larger town centres rather than competing directly with them.
- 6.7.2. These district, local and village centres, identified in Policy S35, are intended to meet local needs and form an important part of the retail hierarchy. To be effective in terms of reducing journey lengths and in order to be 'self-supporting', these centres include more than just shops, although shops are a vital component. New district and local centres will also be an integral part of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) as detailed in Policies S69-S71.

Policy S40: District, Local and Village Centres

Development proposals for town centre uses under E Use Class including retail, leisure and/or office development in or on the edge of a district, local or village centre as defined on the Policies Map will be supported in principle where it:

- a. contributes to the vitality and mix of uses in the centre and is compatible with the role of the centre;
- b. is appropriate in scale for the centre and the development is of an appropriate design relating well to the character of the setting;

- c. prioritises and promotes access by walking, cycling and public transport wherever possible;
- d. will not result in road safety issues from on-street parking; and
- e. will not harm the amenity which occupiers of nearby properties may reasonably expect to enjoy.

Proposals for non-town centre uses under E Use Class within a district, local or village centre will not normally be supported unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated through a thorough and proportionate marketing exercise lasting not less than 12 months that the existing use is no longer viable and that other uses under E Class are also likely to prove unviable. Proposals which would harm the role of the centre will not be acceptable.

Where a proposal will result in the loss of a shop of under 280sqm selling essential goods, including food, and is located farther than 1km from a similar shop, defined as a local community use under F2 Use Class, permission will not normally be granted unless a suitable alternative provision of a similar shop is included within the proposal or where evidence is provided clearly demonstrating that the shop has been appropriately marketed for a continuous period of 12 months or more without successful conclusion on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises – this evidence will be considered in the context of local market conditions and the state of the wider national economy

Note: In the event that the Use Classes Order changes during the life of this Plan, then the closest new Use Classes to those classified as Town Centre Uses by the NPPF will apply for the purpose of applying the above policy, provided such new Use Classes are reasonably similar to the ones being replaced.

6.8. City and Town Centre Frontages

- 6.8.1. Shop and business frontages make an important contribution to the character of centres and shopping streets. Great care is necessary to ensure that new frontages or the alteration and replacement of existing frontages in centres not only adds visual interest to the street scene, but also reflects the architectural style of the buildings to which they relate and the character of the area. A good frontage can contribute significantly to the experience of visitors and, conversely, a poorly designed frontage can have a lasting negative experience for users.
- 6.8.2. It is not just the design and appearance of frontages within town centres that have an impact on their character but also security shutters. Whilst the security of shops and other commercial premises is important, shuttering of display windows can produce an intimidating street scene, particularly at night, and can detract from the vitality of a shopping street or centre.
- 6.8.3. Internal security shutters which are transparent or perforated to an extent that the area behind is highly visible are preferred over external shutters (permission is not required for internal shutters). However, where external shutters are proposed, the preference is for transparent or heavily perforated shutters rather than solid shutters, as they allow visibility into the premises, are less visually intrusive and create a more welcoming environment.

Policy NS41: City and Town Centre Frontages

This policy applies to all proposals for town centre uses within defined city and town centres including shops, banks, restaurants, leisure uses or all uses within areas identified as Primary Shopping Areas in tiers 1 and 2 of the retail hierarchy in Policy S35.

Proposals for new frontages or alterations to existing frontages within an identified centre will be permitted provided the proposal:

- a. is of a high quality design and is sympathetic in scale, proportion and appearance to the building of which it forms part, and to the character of the surrounding street scene; and
- b. protects, and where possible enhances, traditional or original frontage or features that are of architectural or historic interest, particularly if the building is listed or within a conservation area; and
- c. is designed to allow equal access for all users.

Where a proposal includes the provision of external security shutters, permission will only be granted where:

- d. it is demonstrated that there is a persistent problem of crime or vandalism affecting the property which cannot be satisfactorily and reasonably addressed by an alternative measure; and
- e. the property is not a listed building or situated in a conservation area; and
- f. the security shutter is transparent or heavily perforated to an extent that the area behind is highly visible; and
- g. the shutter is designed to a high standard and is in keeping with the character and appearance of the building and its surroundings.

7. Tourism and Visitor Economy

- 7.0.1. Central Lincolnshire, with historic Lincoln at its core, has a thriving, growing, visitor economy with visitors arriving for education, business and leisure purposes. Alongside historic Lincoln and its cathedral and castle, there are a number of significant visitor economy assets within the city, including its annual Christmas Market. Central Lincolnshire also has a draw for its aviation history, access to the open countryside (including the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and the Lincolnshire Showground. The Employment Needs Assessment (ENA) (2020) sets out that between 2012 and 2018 the number of people employed in 'Accommodation and Food Service' jobs has risen by 36%. Linked to this as a sector that attracts visitors to the area, jobs in the 'arts, entertainment, recreation and other services' have increased by 47%. Further growth is also predicted within the ENA for both jobs sectors.

7.1. Sustainable Urban Tourism

- 7.1.1. The Greater Lincolnshire Local Economic Partnership (GLLEP) draft Local Industrial Strategy Evidence Base (November 2019) shows that visitor economy based jobs are distributed across Greater Lincolnshire, with concentrations in Lincoln, Louth (the Wolds) and on the coast at Cleethorpes and north of Skegness. This concentration around Lincoln totals around 6,200 jobs across restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, hotels and attractions themselves. It is clear that there are also other pockets or concentrations of visitor economy jobs across the Central Lincolnshire area.
- 7.1.2. Lincoln is one of England's key heritage cities, and the principal visitor destination in Central Lincolnshire. It attracts over 3 million visitors a year, generating over £190 million and supporting 2,000 jobs. Lincoln's Cathedral and Cultural Quarters, along with the High Street and Brayford Waterfront provide a variety of visitor attractions within a relatively compact area. These range from the Castle and Cathedral, to art galleries and lesser known attractions such as the Cheese Society and Arboretum.
- 7.1.3. Lincoln is not a seasonal destination, it is busy all year round, with visitor accommodation, especially hotels, enjoying year-round occupancy. The continuing growth in population, investment by businesses, fast growing universities and investment in and rejuvenation of tourist destinations will continue to attract increasing numbers of visitors to the area. Within Lincoln room occupancy rates are very high (80%) with hotels frequently full and turning business away.
- 7.1.4. Outside of Lincoln, within Gainsborough, Sleaford and the Market Towns, there are also a number, albeit generally smaller, visitor attractions such as Market Rasen Racecourse, Gainsborough Old Hall, and the Hub (the National Centre for Craft and Design) and Cogglesford Mill at Sleaford.
- 7.1.5. The Hotel Fact File prepared on behalf of the GLLEP identifies that while the most significant supply of hotels is in Lincoln, Sleaford and Gainsborough have a very limited provision. The report identifies that priority for hotel development within Lincoln is the development of luxury boutique hotels to complement the existing and planned budget, 3 and 4 star hotels, and to provide comparable accommodation to that available in similar heritage city destinations. Within Sleaford and Gainsborough, it is identified that there is potential for hotel developments to take place as part of wider development and

regeneration. The provision of a sufficient level and range of holiday accommodation is essential for supporting the contribution made by the tourism sector to the local economy.

- 7.1.6. It is important to note that the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the tourism and visitor economy significantly and it will be important to monitor its recovery in the coming years. Policy S42 aims to encourage sustainable growth in the urban visitor economy and provides a positive framework for strengthening the visitor economy in the area to assist in it rebounding from the recent challenges resulting from Covid-19.

Policy S42: Sustainable Urban Tourism

Within the urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough, Sleaford and the Market Towns development and activities that will deliver high quality sustainable visitor facilities such as culture and leisure facilities, sporting attractions and visitor accommodation, including proposals for temporary permission in support of the promotion of events and festivals, will be supported. Such development and activities should be designed so that they:

- a) contribute to the local economy;
- b) benefit both local communities and visitors;
- c) respect the intrinsic natural and built environmental qualities of the area; and
- d) are appropriate for the character of the local environment in scale and nature.

Development proposals which result in the loss of facilities or attractions that support the visitor economy, including hotels and guesthouses, will not be permitted unless:

- e) there are overriding sustainability and regeneration benefits from the proposal; or
- f) the existing use is demonstrated to be unviable and with no reasonable prospect of becoming viable; or
- g) the facility has been appropriately marketed for a continuous period of 12 months or more without successful conclusion on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises – this evidence will be considered in the context of the local market conditions and state of the wider national economy.

Lincoln

Within Lincoln the focus of tourism developments should be on the Cathedral and Cultural Quarters and the High Street and Brayford Waterfront areas in order to complement and support existing attractions. Proposals in other parts of the Lincoln Urban Area that satisfies criteria a)-d) above and will not detract from or otherwise harm existing tourism offer of the city will be supported.

7.2. Sustainable Rural Tourism

- 7.2.1. Tourism naturally extends beyond the urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough, Sleaford and the market towns. Rural Central Lincolnshire also makes a significant contribution to the visitor economy. Many visitors are attracted to the waterways, walking and cycling routes, the many aviation and other attractions across the area. Others are attracted by the rich RAF history which includes the International Bomber Command Centre, or to other rural historic attractions such as Doddington Hall. In addition, a number of key road routes to the East Coast run through Central Lincolnshire, providing the opportunity for additional visitor spend from through traffic stopping within the area.

- 7.2.2. The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a popular visitor destination for walking, cycling and outdoor pursuits. The AONB extends into Central Lincolnshire between Market Rasen and Caistor, and is surrounded by a locally designated Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV).
- 7.2.3. Visitor pressure is not evenly spread across Central Lincolnshire, and this is particularly the case across the rural area, with some areas being distinct 'honey pots'. Within the rural area intensive tourism and leisure uses, including static caravans, will typically be discouraged, in order to protect the countryside from inappropriate development, in accordance with other policies in this plan. Regard will also be given to the cumulative impacts of tourism and recreation proposals on landscape character, nature conservation value and local transport movements.
- 7.2.4. Small-scale development of new visitor facilities and accommodation appropriate to their surroundings will be supported within the villages. These settlements already provide many services used by residents and visitors and together with their access by public transport make them more sustainable locations for tourism developments, and less likely to have impacts on the landscape and natural beauty of the area.
- 7.2.5. Ecotourism, defined as visiting fragile, pristine and relatively undisturbed natural areas, has seen an increase globally in recent years. It is intended as a low impact and often small scale alternative to mass tourism. Ecotourism involves responsible travel to natural areas, conserving the environment and improving the well-being of local people. Proposals for tourism development that will result in improved biodiversity and green infrastructure, will be particularly welcomed if it can be demonstrated that they do not increase the risk of unacceptable disturbance, directly or indirectly, of sensitive wildlife sites. Wildlife activities or 'Nature Tourism' will be encouraged and supported, in principle, in both rural and urban areas.
- 7.2.6. Rural Central Lincolnshire has a range of tourist accommodation in the form of Bed & Breakfasts, self-catering cottages, lodges, and caravan, camping and glamping sites. In order to protect the rural area, the central Lincolnshire authorities would not wish to see a prevalence of any particular type of visitor accommodation in any one area.
- 7.2.7. While seeking to ensure that a diverse range of accommodation is available across the area to cater for demand from visitors, it will also be necessary to ensure that it is in the most appropriate locations that do not detract from the natural beauty of the rural area. It will also be necessary to ensure that accommodation remains available in the future for visitors and does not become occupied for full-time residential use. Planning conditions or legal agreements will be used to ensure that occupation of new self-catering accommodation is limited, and registers of lettings (to include names and addresses of all occupants of units for each letting) will be required to be kept and made available on request to the Local Planning Authority.
- 7.2.8. Developments that, while tourism related, are clearly farm diversification projects will be considered against Policy S5: Development in the Countryside.

Policy S43: Sustainable Rural Tourism

Development proposals within villages named in the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1 that will deliver high quality sustainable visitor facilities including (but not limited to) visitor

accommodation, sporting attractions, and also including proposals for temporary permission in support of the promotion of events and festivals, will be supported where they:

- a) contribute to the local economy;
- b) benefit both local communities and visitors;
- c) respect the intrinsic natural and built environmental qualities of the area;
- d) are appropriate for the character of the local environment in scale, nature and appearance; and
- e) would not result in highway safety or severe traffic impacts.

Development proposals for tourism uses, wildlife related tourism and visitor accommodation in the countryside will only be supported where it has been demonstrated that:

- f) part E of Policy S5 has been satisfied; or
- g) locations within settlements are unsuitable for the scale and nature of the proposal or there is an overriding benefit to the local, or wider, economy and/or community and/or environment for locating away from such built up areas and the proposal will not result in harm when considered against other policies in the plan; or
- h) it relates to an existing visitor facility which is seeking redevelopment or expansion and is of a scale, form and design appropriate to its location.

New visitor accommodation in the countryside may be restricted by means of planning conditions or a legal agreement which permits holiday use only.

The conversion or redevelopment of hotels and guest houses and any other forms visitor accommodation to permanent residential accommodation will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that the existing tourism use is no longer viable through a thorough and proportionate marketing exercise lasting not less than 12 months.

7.3. Lincolnshire Showground

7.3.1. The Lincolnshire Showground is an important asset not only to Central Lincolnshire but the County as a whole, attracting large numbers of visitors at certain times of the year. Development to complement the principle use of the site for shows could help to:

- sustain the showground as one of the key agricultural show venues in the UK;
- augment the range of events and services leading to increased overnight stays in the area that will benefit the local visitor economy; and
- contribute to the GLLEP vision of doubling the economic value of the agri-food sector in Greater Lincolnshire by 2030.

7.3.2. The Lincolnshire Showground (together with the Hemswell Cliff Business Park) was identified in 2015 as a strategic site to support the development of a food and farming Enterprise Zone. It lies adjacent to the A15, which forms the main North / South road corridor between Lincoln, Scunthorpe and the Humber Bridge.

7.3.3. Due to the strategic importance of the Showground, and the wider implications of any development on the site, it is considered appropriate for this Local Plan to both identify the site on the Policies Map, and set out in policy, below, the strategic proposals for the site.

Policy S44: Lincolnshire Showground

The following development within the Lincolnshire Showground area, as defined on the Policies Map, will be supported in principle:

- Facilities directly related to the functioning of shows on the showground itself;
- Conference facilities (E Use Class) (up to 4,000 sqm);
- Expansion of Agricultural College functions (C2 Use Class) (up to 8,000 sqm);
- Employment related development (E Use Class) (up to 3,500 sqm);
- A hotel (C1 Use Class) (up to 100 beds);
- Other minor ancillary development linked to the above uses.

All such proposals should demonstrate their compatibility to the main showground use. Proposals which would negatively impact on the scale of shows which could be accommodated on the showground will be refused.

Particular attention should be given to:

- a) ensuring the proposals have no detrimental impact on the functioning of infrastructure;
- b) the careful design, layout, scale and height of buildings, taking account of the otherwise rural character in which the showground area is located; and
- c) improving linkages, by sustainable means, to the Lincoln urban area.

A masterplan prepared in advance of any significant proposals would be welcomed and, if approved by West Lindsey District Council, it would become a material consideration in the determination of future planning applications.

8. Transport and Infrastructure

8.0. Strategic Infrastructure Requirements

- 8.0.1. Growth and expansion in Central Lincolnshire will be supported by necessary infrastructure such as roads, schools, and health and community facilities to ensure that our communities have access to essential facilities.
- 8.0.2. The Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) has been prepared alongside this Local Plan and will be regularly updated. The IDP is produced to identify the range of infrastructure types and projects required to support growth and it identifies likely funding sources, delivery agents, timescales and priorities. Such projects include:
- Water and Drainage – water supply, wastewater, flood risk management and resilience and water quality;
 - Energy – electricity, gas and district heating systems;
 - Communications Infrastructure – improved broadband coverage and provision;
 - Leisure and green infrastructure – sport, open space and community facilities;
 - Education – nursery and pre-school, primary, secondary, further education and higher education;
 - Health – hospitals, health centres, GP surgeries, public health and preventative health care;
 - Transport – highways, cycle and pedestrian facilities, rail, bus, park and ride, travel management, waterways and car parking.
- 8.0.3. The infrastructure necessary to support growth in Central Lincolnshire will be delivered by a variety of partners including the Councils, Government departments, public agencies, and utility service providers, all of which will have their own investment plans in place. The role of the IDP is to ensure that all the service providers' strategies and investment plans are developed alongside and align with the Local Plan to ensure the timely delivery of infrastructure.
- 8.0.4. The delivery of infrastructure to support growth will rely on collaborative working in order to establish and align funding sources and also ensure that works achieve best value. Contributions to infrastructure may be made in a variety of ways including direct provision and commuted sums from developments.

Education Facilities

- 8.0.5. Within Central Lincolnshire, a number of primary schools have capacity issues and are oversubscribed in many instances. Based on current pupil projections Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford are projected to have limited capacity during the plan period as well as in some rural primary schools.
- 8.0.6. Recent growth in primary school age children is now starting to impact upon capacity within secondary schools. Within secondary schools, there is limited capacity to accommodate growth in pupil numbers in a number of locations.
- 8.0.7. The Building Communities of Specialist Provision Strategy has been developed to address the provision of school places for Special Educational Needs (SEN) pupils.

Through implementation of the Strategy, there will be a modest increase in SEN school places, of 2%. The primary aim, though, is to create an integrated and sustainable school system which will enable children to attend their nearest special school confident that their health and educational needs can be met.

- 8.0.8. It is therefore likely that new primary, secondary and SEN school provision across Central Lincolnshire will be needed to accommodate increased demand arising from development across the plan period. How new provision is provided will vary, however, it is anticipated that the SUEs in Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford will provide on-site facilities, while other sites will provide financial contributions.

Health Facilities

- 8.0.9. The level of healthcare provision within Central Lincolnshire is currently adequate to serve the existing population of the area. However, future developments will have an impact on health provision and put additional pressures on resources. The NHS Long Term Plan seeks to modernise the way in which services are provided, focussing on Primary care supported by community care, therefore reducing reliance on hospital based services. The need for, type and location of additional healthcare facilities over the Plan period will depend on the location, amount and type of housing being developed, and the resultant population demographic.
- 8.0.10. There will, therefore, be a need for new healthcare facilities as a result of the housing development proposed within this plan. These needs will vary across Central Lincolnshire, as will the appropriate response for meeting needs. It is anticipated that the SUEs in Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford will provide on-site facilities or possibly contributions to existing facilities where appropriate, whilst other development sites will provide financial contributions towards the provision of new or the expansion of existing facilities where these are identified as being necessary by NHS England.

Delivery of Infrastructure

- 8.0.11. While every effort will be made to ensure the timely provision of infrastructure, the following policy will be used to restrict development from commencing or, in certain cases, from being permitted, in the absence of proven infrastructure capacity or acceptable mitigation.
- 8.0.12. Each of the Central Lincolnshire districts adopted a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in 2017. A joint Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document was also adopted by the Districts in 2018 which sets out in more detail how contributions will be calculated. These documents alongside the IDP inform the levels of contributions from both CIL and S106 needed to fund the infrastructure necessary to support development in Central Lincolnshire.
- 8.0.13. Where there is a major development proposal which requires its own (on-site and/or off-site) infrastructure, and the proposal is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and/or project level Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations, the Councils will require the developer to consider the likely effects of the development and all of its supporting infrastructure as a whole, so that potential in-combination effects can be fully assessed before any decisions are taken.
- 8.0.14. Policy S45 below sets out the overarching framework for delivering infrastructure to support growth, however, other policies within the plan set out more specific requirements

on matters such as health, transport, water, community facilities and open space/ green infrastructure.

Policy S45: Strategic Infrastructure Requirements

New Development should be supported by, and have good access to infrastructure.

Infrastructure

Planning permission will only be granted if it can be demonstrated that there is, or will be, sufficient infrastructure capacity to support and meet all the necessary requirements arising from the proposed development. Development proposals must consider all of the infrastructure implications of a scheme; not just those on the site or its immediate vicinity. Conditions or planning obligations, as part of a package or combination of infrastructure delivery measures, are likely to be required for many proposals to ensure that new development meets this principle.

Consideration must be given to the likely timing of infrastructure provision. As such, development may need to be phased. Conditions or a planning obligation may be used to secure this phasing arrangement.

Healthcare Facilities

Proposals for new health care facilities should relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Proposals which utilise opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities, and thus co-ordinate local care and provide convenience for the community, will be particularly supported. Planning obligations are likely to require contributions to primary healthcare provision where there is a demonstrated shortfall in capacity.

Education Provision

Proposals for new or extended school facilities will be expected to relate well to the population that they are to serve, ensuring that they are easily accessible for all. Conditions or planning obligations are likely to require education provision where there is a demonstrated shortfall in capacity.

Development Contributions

Developers will be expected to contribute towards the delivery of relevant infrastructure, either through direct provision or contribution towards the provision of local and strategic infrastructure to meet the needs arising from the development either alone or cumulatively with other developments.

8.1. Safeguarded Land

- 8.1.1. Sometimes infrastructure which may not currently be anticipated to be delivered in the short term or indeed necessary to support short-term needs is likely to be crucial to support development over the longer term. This may lead to, on a fairly exceptional basis, the need to 'safeguard' land from development that would impact directly on its deliverability in order to protect it for future infrastructure needs.
- 8.1.2. A new North Hykeham Relief Road would link the Eastern Bypass (at the A15 Sleaford Road) with the existing A46 Western Bypass (at its junction with Newark Road), creating a complete Lincoln ring road. The authorities see this as part of the solution to the city's

transportation challenges and the proposal is identified as a primary infrastructure intervention in the Lincoln Transport Strategy.

- 8.1.3. A Preferred Route has been identified, as indicated on the Policies Map, and delivery mechanisms and funding is starting to be secured.

Policy S46: Safeguarded Land for Future Key Infrastructure

Development proposals on or near to the preferred route of the North Hykeham Relief Road, as indicated on the Policies Map, which will prejudice the efficient and effective delivery of the project will be refused.

8.2. Accessibility and Transport

- 8.2.1. The NPPF sets out the importance of sustainability in relation to transport, in particular the need to ensure that developments that generate significant movements are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable travel can be maximised.
- 8.2.2. As a predominantly rural area, there is a heavy reliance on car use across large parts of Central Lincolnshire. This can have a significant impact on the elderly, children, young people and those without access to a private car who can become isolated and find it difficult to access health, social and educational facilities. In the larger urban areas, there are different transport issues with Lincoln, and to a lesser extent Gainsborough and Sleaford, experiencing congestion at peak times.
- 8.2.3. Across Lincolnshire as a whole there are no motorways and only approximately 40 miles of dual carriageway. The key roads in Central Lincolnshire, including the A15, A17, A46, A158, A159 and A631 are essential for connecting communities and important routes for businesses, including local agricultural and food industries that use the network to move goods and freight to, from and across Central Lincolnshire.
- 8.2.4. Within the Lincoln area, the bus network is relatively good with most services operating commercially, whilst fully accessible “Into Town” services operate in Gainsborough and Sleaford. Across the rural areas, “InterConnect” services run on the key inter-urban corridors (e.g. Lincoln – Gainsborough – Scunthorpe), with demand responsive “CallConnect” services providing pre-bookable, flexible feeder services to local centres and to onward connections to the larger urban centres. Although progress has been made in expanding the bus network in recent years, outside of Lincoln services typically remain very limited in the evenings and at weekends.
- 8.2.5. The Great Northern Great Eastern Rail (GNGE) line runs through Central Lincolnshire, with stations at: Gainsborough Lea Road, Saxilby, Lincoln, Metherringham, Ruskington and Sleaford. Lincoln and Sleaford are the principal rail hubs, providing connections to the East Coast Main Line and destinations beyond. The GNGE line has recently been upgraded to provide increased freight capacity in order to take freight traffic away from the East Coast Main Line. These improvements should also offer the opportunity for improved passenger services. There is also a number of direct services from Lincoln to London via the East Coast Main Line. East Midlands Railway (EMR) run from Leicester, Nottingham and other parts of the East Midlands via Lincoln to Grimsby with stations at: Swinderby, Hykeham, Lincoln and Market Rasen. EMR also provide wider connections to Grantham,

Boston and Skegness in Lincolnshire. In addition, Northern Rail operate an hourly service between Lincoln and Sheffield which has been strengthened by the new Northern franchise. Investment in the parking and station facilities at North Hykeham station sought to encourage greater use of the rail service both into Lincoln and to Newark and Nottingham. Investment has also been made at Swinderby Station, with the construction of a new car park. However, the large number of level crossings in Central Lincolnshire has an impact on rail capacity as well as having an impact on other parts of the transport network with increased rail use, especially by freight services, increasing waiting times for road users and pedestrians. However, new footbridge provision over the railway in Lincoln city centre has eased the delays caused by the level crossing barrier downtime.

- 8.2.6. Central Lincolnshire's navigable rivers and canals were originally built to transport goods around the country and although many are now largely used for recreation and leisure there continues to be a role for freight movement by water. The River Trent runs through the North Midlands to Newark and along the edge of Central Lincolnshire, through Gainsborough and on to the Humber and is identified as a major freight waterway which can take large barges of several hundred tons. In recent years the focus has been on the movement of aggregates, containers, waste and recycling but interest has been growing as fuel costs have risen and awareness of the environmental benefits of moving freight by water, such as relieving road congestion and reducing exhaust emissions, has increased. The Fossdyke and Witham navigations are broad waterways which run through Lincoln and connect with the Trent and the sea via Boston. Potential also exists to expand the existing use of towpaths and river banks as useful routes for cycle and footpaths enhancing connectivity and providing a recreational resource.
- 8.2.7. The Local Transport Plan (LTP) sets out the overall strategy and delivery arrangements for transport across the whole of Lincolnshire, including supporting growth, tackling congestion, improving accessibility, creating safer roads and supporting the larger settlements. The LTP reflects the objectives of the latest Local Plan, and vice-versa, with each updated version aiming to complement one another. The objectives contained within the current strategy support the development of a sustainable, efficient and safe transport system, increasing the use of sustainable travel modes, protecting the environment, and improving access to key services.
- 8.2.8. The 4th Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan (LTP4) covers the period 2013/14-2022/23. At the time of writing, this is in the process of being replaced by the 5th Local Transport Plan (LTP5). This LTP 5 is being produced under 6 key themes within which sit a number of objectives as follows:

Theme 1 – Supporting economic growth

- a) Improve connectivity throughout Lincolnshire and to the East Midlands, the rest of the UK and beyond.
- b) Ensure a resilient and reliable transport system for the movement of people, goods and services.
- c) Support the vitality and viability of our town centres and rural communities.
- d) Improve connectivity to jobs and employment opportunities.
- e) Provide a transport system that supports the priority sectors identified in the LIS.

Theme 2 – Future ready, green transport

- a) Support the introduction of low-carbon technologies and thus reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

- b) Develop and support communities to flourish locally and thereby helping reduce the need to travel.
- c) Deliver sustainable development by ensuring that new developments are designed to reduce the need to travel, minimise car use and support the use of more sustainable modes.
- d) Ensure the transport network is made resilient to climate change.

Theme 3 – Promote thriving environments

- a) Develop opportunities to both protect and enhance the built and natural environment.
- b) Minimise waste and make the best use of available resources.
- c) Provide sustainable access to Lincolnshire's wonderful environment and heritage.

Theme 4 – Supporting safety, security and a healthy lifestyle

- a) Improve road safety.
- b) Increase confidence in a safer and more secure transport network.
- c) Reduce the impacts of air quality, noise and light pollution.
- d) Improve the health of our communities through the provision for active travel.

Theme 5 – Promoting high aspirations

- a) Improve connectivity and access to education, healthcare and leisure.
- b) Improve the accessibility of the transport system and in particular access onto public transport.
- c) Encourage wider community participation in developing and delivering transport services.

Theme 6 – Improve quality of life

- a) To deliver on the first five objectives above.
- b) To improve the quality of place and reduce the overall negative impacts of transport on people's lives.

- 8.2.9. These key themes and objectives are consistent with the objectives of the Local Plan and its policies.
- 8.2.10. Transport Strategies for Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford set out a range of local proposals to help tackle congestion and improve transport options in the main urban areas.
- 8.2.11. To demonstrate how accessibility, mobility and transport related matters have been considered and taken into account in the development of proposals, one or more of the following should be submitted with planning applications, with the precise need dependent on the scale and nature of development:
- a design and access statement (all proposals); and/ or
 - a transport statement (typically required for developments of 50 - 80 dwellings); and/ or
 - a transport assessment and travel plan (typically required for developments over 80 dwellings).
- 8.2.12. Advice on the level of detail required should be confirmed through early discussion with the local planning or highway authority.

Policy S47: Accessibility and Transport

Development proposals which contribute towards an efficient and safe transport network that offers a range of transport choices for the movement of people and goods will be supported.

All developments should demonstrate, where appropriate, that they have had regard to the following criteria:

- a) Located where travel can be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes maximised;
- b) Minimise additional travel demand through the use of measures such as travel planning, safe and convenient public transport, car clubs, walking and cycling links and integration with existing infrastructure;
- c) Making allowance for low and ultra-low emission vehicle refuelling infrastructure.

Delivering Transport Related Infrastructure

All development proposals should have regard to the IDP, and, where necessary contribute to the delivery of the following transport objectives, either directly where appropriate (such as the provision of infrastructure or through the contribution of land to enable a scheme to occur) or indirectly (such as through developer contributions as set out in Policy S45).

For Strategic Transport Infrastructure:

- d) Improve and manage the strategic highway infrastructure for a range of users and increased capacity where appropriate and viable;
- e) Improve and manage the wider road infrastructure to benefit local communities including through the use of traffic management and calming initiatives where appropriate on rural roads, and key transport links in the towns and villages;
- f) Deliver opportunities for improved road and rail interaction, and avoiding impacts upon level crossings;
- g) Improve, extend and manage the strategic cycling network for a range of users;
- h) Support the enhancement of existing or proposed transport interchanges;
- i) Improve and manage the strategic highway infrastructure, wider road infrastructure and public rights of way network to deliver biodiversity net gain, including improved connectivity and extent of green infrastructure guided by local nature recovery strategy; and
- j) Explore opportunities to utilise waterways for transport, particularly freight.

For Public and Community Transport Infrastructure and Services:

- k) Assist in the implementation of infrastructure which will help all communities in Central Lincolnshire, including people living in villages and small settlements, to have opportunities to travel without a car for essential journeys;
- l) Improve the integration, efficiency, accessibility, safety, convenience and comfort of public transport stations, including both rail and buses;
- m) Deliver flexible transport services that combine public and community transport, ensuring that locally based approaches are delivered to meet the needs of communities;
- n) Assist in bringing forward one or more mobility hubs in the Lincoln area.

To demonstrate that developers have considered and taken into account the requirements of this policy, an appropriate Transport Statement/ Assessment and/ or Travel Plan should be submitted with proposals, with the precise form dependent on the scale and nature of development and agreed through early discussion with the local planning or highway authority and external bodies where relevant.

Any development that has severe transport implications will not be granted planning permission unless deliverable mitigation measures have been identified, and arrangements secured for their implementation, which will make the development acceptable in transport terms.

8.3. Walking and Cycling

- 8.3.1. Walking and cycling can have wide ranging benefits, from reducing congestion and pollution from exhaust emissions, to contributing to the improved health and physical fitness of the population. Walking and cycling can also play an important role in multi-modal journeys in combination with other sustainable travel modes, such as bus and rail services.
- 8.3.2. Improvements in the bus network continue to be made in the Lincoln area and bus operators were closely involved in the delivery of the Lincoln Transport Hub which now offers a significantly enhanced experience for users. The changes to the St Marys Street area of Lincoln City Centre as a part of the Transport Hub works have made a significant improvement to the pedestrian environment for those arriving by bus or rail, making multi modal journeys into the city centre more attractive. A number of other sustainable travel initiatives have, and are, being delivered by Central Lincolnshire partners. Significant work was undertaken, through the Access LN6 project, to improve sustainable transport options and achieve modal shift in the LN6 area of the Lincoln and North Hykeham. This work, encouraging walking, cycling and public transport use as well as car sharing has since been continued by Access Lincoln.
- 8.3.3. The Lincoln Eastern By-pass has been designed and constructed to include dedicated walking and cycling provision along and across its route, maintaining connectivity with the city for those communities to the east of the new road.
- 8.3.4. The 2020 Lincoln Transport Strategy (LTS) identifies that the number of walking trips made is in decline, with almost a quarter of adults indicating that they do not walk for any purpose at all. The LTS also states that the cycle network in Lincoln is not comprehensive and is disjointed within the city centre, with provision limited in rural areas. The LTS aims to put a focus on walking and cycling for short journeys. With an objective to rebalance movement towards walking and cycling and multi-occupancy, shared mobility and passenger transport. A further objective states that the LTS will seek to enhance the health and wellbeing of communities through improved air quality, increased physical activity and safety.
- 8.3.5. Both the Sleaford Transport Strategy (2014) and Gainsborough Transport Strategy (2010) also identify that cycle route networks are disjointed and poorly connected with each other. As with the LTS, both the Sleaford and Gainsborough Transport Strategies place a focus on walking and cycling for short journeys and the improvements to the network that are needed to make walking and cycling easier and more attractive options. The Gainsborough and Sleaford Transport Strategies are expected to be updated in the life of this Local Plan
- 8.3.6. The COVID-19 pandemic provided a number of opportunities for sustainable travel, in particular walking and cycling. Lockdowns, and the need to distance from one another, resulted in an increase in active sustainable travel among those unable to work from home and also a notable increase in walking and cycling for leisure. In particular, sales of

bicycles throughout the lockdown period increased significantly as those still required to travel to work sought to avoid public transport, and others took to cycling for their daily allowed exercise. Through a bid to the Emergency Active Travel Fund, Lincolnshire County Council sought to build upon previously implemented active travel schemes. Schemes implemented with Emergency Active Travel funding have been located in Lincoln and Sleaford within Central Lincolnshire as well as other towns, in the wider county. The projects implemented have included the installation of temporary cycle lanes, road closures to vehicles, installation of additional cycle storage and new and widened pedestrian crossings.

- 8.3.7. The ability to travel using sustainable forms of transport must be integrated into the design of new developments and connectivity to and from the development and existing built up area should be a key component for the layout of development. Consideration must be given to the quality of the walking and cycling environments to ensure routes are safe, legible and attractive, connecting well into the existing public rights of way network and to facilities such as bus stops. Development layouts must be fully accessible and be designed to encourage walking and cycling by providing direct routes following future and existing desire lines. Proposals should take account of points of conflict with vehicular traffic, severance issues and the need for other pedestrian and cyclist accessibility improvements, providing end to end consideration of journeys for all users.

Policy S48: Walking and Cycling Infrastructure

Development proposals should facilitate active travel by incorporating measures suitable for the scheme from the design stage. Plans and evidence accompanying applications will demonstrate how the ability to travel by foot or cycle will be actively encouraged by the delivery of well designed, safe and convenient access for all both into and through the site. Priority should be given to the needs of pedestrians, cyclists, people with impaired mobility and users of public transport by providing a network of high quality pedestrian and cycle routes and green corridors, linking to existing routes and public rights of way where opportunities exist, that give easy access and permeability to adjacent areas.

Proposals will:

- a) protect, maintain and improve existing infrastructure, including closing gaps or deficiencies in the network;
- b) provide high quality attractive routes that are safe, direct, legible and pleasant and are integrated into the wider network;
- c) ensure the provision of appropriate information, including signposting and way-finding to encourage the safe use of the network;
- d) encourage the use of supporting facilities, especially along principle cycle routes;
- e) make provision for secure cycle parking facilities in new developments and in areas with high visitor numbers across Central Lincolnshire; and
- f) consider the needs of all users through inclusive design.

8.4. Parking Standards

- 8.4.1. Central Lincolnshire, as a predominantly rural area, has a higher than average reliance on the private car. This means that residential development, in particular, faces pressure in respect of car parking and the impact on highway safety. An over-provision of car parking

can lead to unattractive, car dominated environments that are unsafe for non-car users, whilst an under-provision can lead to unsuitable or unsafe on-street parking.

- 8.4.2. All development, not just residential development, should carefully assess its parking needs taking into account the accessibility of the development; the type, mix and use of development; the availability of and opportunities for public transport; local car ownership levels; the existing available car parking provision close to the development site and an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles, as stated in the NPPF.
- 8.4.3. All Development should consider user's needs, impact on neighbouring users and the safe and efficient use of the highway network for all users including pedestrians, cyclists and those with limited mobility. Developers should consider imaginative solutions for car share facilities, powered two wheeler and cycle parking, and enabling domestic electric vehicle charging points. Unallocated cycle parking for residents should be secure and covered, located in easily accessible locations throughout the development. The Manual for Streets (2007) and Manual for Streets 2 (2010) provide guidance on the principles that should normally be followed. All development should justify the level of parking provided and the design of such parking.
- 8.4.4. The City of Lincoln Council intends to prepare a SPD to address the specific residential, and other, parking issues that arise with in the City area. This SPD provides additional detail in support of the policy and reflects the outcomes of the Lincoln Transport Strategy.
- 8.4.5. Where prepared, parking provision should be informed by the outcomes of the transport statement or transport assessment and the travel plan (where required). The rationale for the final parking scheme should then be set out in a parking statement or within the design and access statement.

Policy S49: Parking Provision

Part A: Lincoln City Centre and Edge of Centre

Within 300m of Lincoln City Centre, as defined on the Policies Map, applications for residential development will be considered on a case by case basis, reflecting the varied nature of residential areas within the City. Considerations will take into account the proposal, its location, connectivity and parking issues in the surrounding area.

For all other types of development, proposals will be required to make use of existing public car parks before the provision of additional car parking spaces will be considered. The council will only allow additional on-site or off-site spaces if the applicant has provided a full justification for such a need (for example on the basis of essential operational requirements which cannot be met by the use of existing spaces off-site).

Within the area identified as the city centre on the Policies Map, all development proposals must demonstrate that careful consideration has been given to:

- prioritising access for pedestrians;
- improving accessibility for those with mobility issues;
- encouraging cyclists to access the city centre;
- reducing the need for vehicles to enter the city centre and particularly the city core policy area, with retail and other commercial development service vehicles being carefully controlled to minimise unnecessary disturbance to the public.

Further details are intended to be provided in a Lincoln City specific Parking Standards SPD.

Part B: All Other Locations**Parking Provision in Residential Development**

Outside of areas covered by Part A, planning permission for new residential development will only be granted if the proposal makes appropriate and deliverable parking provision in accordance with the standards in Appendix 2.

For all other development, the number and nature of spaces provided, and their location and access, should have regard to surrounding conditions and cumulative impact and set out clear reasoning in a note submitted with the application (whether that be in a Design and Access Statement / Transport Statement / Transport Assessment and/ or Travel Plan as appropriate, depending on the nature and scale of development proposed).

Infrastructure relating to electric charging points should be included within garages and other appropriate locations in accordance with Policy NS18.

Wherever possible, parking provision should be provided 'on plot'. Parking court style provision not associated with flatted development will only be acceptable in exceptional circumstances.

Proposals must ensure that appropriate vehicle, powered two wheeler, cycle parking and disabled parking provision is made for residents, visitors, employees, customers, deliveries and for people with impaired mobility.

Parking Provision Non-Residential Development

All other types of development should incorporate a level of car parking that is suitable for the proposed development taking into account its location, its size and its proposed use, including the expected number of employees, customers or visitors.

Infrastructure relating to electric vehicle charging points should be provided in accordance with Policy NS18.

Other considerations

In areas where there is a made Neighbourhood Plan containing residential parking standards, these will take precedent over the standards contained in Appendix 2.

8.5. Community Facilities

- 8.5.1. Certain types of services and facilities help create supportive communities by meeting the day-to-day needs of residents and businesses. Known as 'Community Facilities' they are essential to the delivery of integrated, inclusive and sustainable development because they:
- Encourage community cohesion and social interaction;
 - Improve the 'liveability' of places;
 - Encourage healthy lifestyles;
 - Make a positive contribution to social wellbeing;
 - Can provide employment opportunities.
- 8.5.2. There are many existing facilities embedded within our settlements that provide for the health and wellbeing, social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community. Some of these serve a local community, while some serve a wider catchment area or serve a group or cluster of interdependent settlements. It is important

to seek to preserve these existing community facilities. However, it is recognised that there may be instances where facilities become demonstrably no longer fit for purpose and it can be demonstrated that there is no longer an existing or future community need for the facility, either in situ or elsewhere. Where the policy refers to 'redevelopment' this also includes proposals for the demolition, change of use and other forms of development that would result in the loss of an existing community facility.

Policy S50: Community Facilities

All development proposals should recognise that community facilities such as, but not limited to, leisure facilities, libraries, public houses, places of worship and community halls, or any registered asset of community value, or a community facility identified in a neighbourhood plan, are an integral component in achieving and maintaining sustainable, well integrated and inclusive development.

Existing facilities

The redevelopment or expansion of an existing facility to enhance, extend or diversify the level of service provided will be supported.

In most instances, the loss of an existing community facility will not be supported.

The loss, via redevelopment, of an existing community facility to provide an alternative land use which is not that of a community facility will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that:

- a) The facility is demonstrably no longer fit for purpose and the site is not viable to be redeveloped for a new community facility; or
- b) The service provided by the facility is met by alternative provision that exists within reasonable proximity: what is deemed as reasonable proximity will depend on the nature of the facility and its associated catchment area; or
- c) The proposal includes the provision of a new community facility of similar nature and of a similar or greater size in a suitable on or offsite location.

New stand-alone facilities

Proposals for new community facilities will be supported in principle, and should:

- d) Prioritise and promote access by walking, cycling and public transport. Community facilities may have a local or wider catchment area: access should be considered proportionately relative to their purpose, scale and catchment area;
- e) Be accessible for all members of society;
- f) Be designed so that they are adaptable and can be easily altered to respond to future demands if necessary; and
- g) Where applicable, be operated without detriment to local residents: this especially applies to facilities which are open in the evening, such as leisure and recreation facilities.

New facilities as part of wider development proposals

Where new community facilities are deemed necessary as part of a wider development proposal (such as a residential development scheme which generates demand for new facilities), and acceptable within the guidance set out in Policy S45, then developers will be expected to provide such relevant facilities either directly on-site and/or off site, through a financial contribution, either alone or cumulatively with other developments.

Opportunities to incorporate community facilities within or adjacent to the development site should be sought in the first instance. Offsite provision may be acceptable as an alternative if:

- h) There is insufficient space available onsite/ adjacent to the site; or
- i) Incorporation of the facility onsite/ adjacent would not be financially viable; or
- j) It would be more appropriate to contribute (in whole or part) to the establishment or expansion of a facility elsewhere in order to meet wider demand or combine facilities.

Whether on or off-site, community facilities required as part of wider development proposals should, in addition to criteria (d) – (g) above:

- k) Be implemented, as appropriate, at an early stage of the phasing of development;
- l) Have a robust business plan and governance arrangements in place, prepared by the applicant, including any funding arrangement, to ensure the facility is financially sustainable in the longer term.

8.6. Open Space Standards in New Development

- 8.6.1. Accessible, good quality open spaces, sport and leisure facilities make a significant contribution to the quality of life of people living in Central Lincolnshire. Such provision includes allotments, amenity greenspaces, children's play areas, parks, sports pitches and facilities and natural greenspaces.
- 8.6.2. Accessible public open space is vital to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of individuals and communities. However, these spaces have wider benefits. They can contribute to the perception of an area as an attractive place to live, work and visit and provide opportunities to broaden the area's tourism offer. They can also support biodiversity, providing valuable habitat and links within the existing green infrastructure network, allowing wildlife to migrate and better adapt to our changing climate. Open spaces play a key role in regulating water quality and flood risk management²⁰, and are key elements to developing successful Sustainable Drainage systems. Planning for open space, sport and leisure is therefore a key part of the wider approach to green infrastructure set out in *Policy S59 Green and Blue Infrastructure Network*.
- 8.6.3. As the population of Central Lincolnshire continues to grow, new residential development will create additional demand and pressure on existing open spaces and facilities. Therefore, new residential developments will be required to include a level of new open space, sport and leisure provision to meet the development's needs.
- 8.6.4. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will apply the open space standards set out in Appendix 3 to secure adequate provision of open space and playing pitches with the capacity to meet the additional need and demand arising from new residential development. The standards relate to the quantity, quality and accessibility of each type of open space and have been informed by the Central Lincolnshire Open Space Audit and Assessment Update 2021. The Councils will apply the standards to proposals for residential development of 10 or more dwellings.
- 8.6.5. The Open Space Audit and Assessment identifies those areas within Central Lincolnshire deficient in different types of open space in terms of quantity and accessibility. It also highlighted those areas in Central Lincolnshire in the top 10% in the country for multiple deprivation which were also deficient in natural and semi-natural greenspace. These

²⁰ Such as through Natural Flood Management schemes which can be used to hold back water from natural watercourses to reduce flooding downstream.

areas will be used by the Councils as a starting point for identifying where on-site open space provision should be prioritised.

- 8.6.6. The preference is always for on-site provision where possible. However, where on-site provision cannot be achieved or where it is considered that the creation and or improvement of off-site open space is more appropriate, a commuted sum may be accepted. In making this judgement, the Council will have regard to the overall size of the development proposal, location and whether the area has sufficient provision of good quality accessible open space.
- 8.6.7. Demand for sport and leisure facilities is expected to rise as the population of Central Lincolnshire increases. These facilities deliver physical activity opportunities which help to address key health issues, including the rising level of children and adults that are considered obese or overweight and the cases of heart related disease which is above the regional average. With an increasing population greater pressure will be placed on sport and leisure facilities in Central Lincolnshire. An assessment of quantity of sports facilities undertaken for each of the Central Lincolnshire authorities highlights a need for additional sports facilities and playing pitches. The Central Lincolnshire authorities will be updating the Playing Pitch and Sports Strategy in partnership with Sport England to assist in the delivery of new and improved sports and playing pitch facilities across the area.
- 8.6.8. The process by which applicants can determine their open space, sport and leisure facility requirements is outlined in Appendix 3 and set out in greater detail in the Central Lincolnshire Developer Contributions SPD. The open space requirements for specific development proposals will be based on the application of the standards, taking into account current average household size, the type and size of dwellings proposed in the development and any particular needs identified in neighbourhood plans for the areas in which the development would take place.

Policy S51: Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Leisure Facilities

The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will seek to:

- a) reduce deficiency in publicly accessible open space, sports and leisure facilities;
- b) ensure new development provides an appropriate amount of new open space, sports and leisure facilities to meet need; and
- c) improve the quality of, and access to, existing open spaces, sports and leisure facilities.

Part A New Open Space

In all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more, development proposals will be required to provide new or enhanced publicly accessible open space, sports and leisure facilities to meet the needs of their occupiers in accordance with this policy, the standards set out in Appendix 3, and in compliance with the latest Central Lincolnshire Developer Contributions SPD (or similar subsequent document).

On-site Provision

The preference is for on-site provision in a suitable location where this is practicable and would be the most effective way of meeting the needs generated by the development.

The precise type of on-site provision that is required will depend on the nature and location of the proposal and the quantity and type of open space needed in the local area. This should ideally be the subject of discussion and negotiation with the Council at the pre-application stage and where relevant with the input of the parish council.

In accordance with part 6 of Policy S53, new open space, sports and leisure provision created on-site as part of the development should:

- d) be of an appropriate size and quality in accordance with the standards in Appendix 3;
- e) be designed to be safe and accessible to all potential users;
- f) be designed to maximise green infrastructure benefits and functions, and in particular, take opportunities to link into the wider green and blue infrastructure network and deliver a biodiversity net gain (see Policy S59 and S61);
- g) consider the context of any existing provision and maximise any opportunities for improvement within the wider area where these are relevant to the development of the site;
- h) have a clear funding strategy and appropriate mechanisms secured which will ensure the future satisfactory maintenance and management of the site.

Off-Site Provision

In certain circumstances, as directed by Appendix 3, the criteria set out in the Central Lincolnshire Developer Contributions SPD and subject to legislation, it may be acceptable for a developer to make a financial or in-kind contribution towards open space provision off-site. Such proposals, which should ideally be agreed at pre-application stage, will only be considered if:

- i) the provision of open space on-site is not feasible or suitable due to the nature of the proposed development, by virtue of its size and/or other site specific constraints; and/or
- j) the open space needs of the proposed residential development can be met more appropriately by providing either new or enhanced provision off-site.

Part B Playing Pitches

To secure the level of playing pitch provision and associated changing room facilities required to meet the scale of additional demand generated from development when considered against the criteria within Appendix 3, contributions sought will be based on an assessment of existing facilities, including the distance to these facilities and their remaining capacity.

The scale of development, informed by Table A3.2 in Appendix 3, and the site specific context will inform whether provision should be based on site or would be more appropriate to deliver through contributions to improvements existing sites or other sites elsewhere.

8.7. Universities and Colleges

- 8.7.1. The important role that the universities and colleges in Lincoln play in the local economy and in raising skills levels is acknowledged and supported. The higher education student population contributes to the social vibrancy of the City and to the local economy. The role and further development of the University of Lincoln, Bishop Grosseteste University and Lincoln College are pivotal. Already an important driver of the local economy, it is important that their growth is supported and appropriately managed in order that they can fulfil their full potential and thereby help the City to grow and prosper.

Policy S52: Universities and Colleges

In principle, development proposals will be supported where they support the ongoing development of higher and further education establishments in Lincoln, provided that these are well integrated with and contribute positively to their surroundings.

University / College related development proposals will be supported in principle if the development would facilitate their continued growth and assist in maximising the economic benefits the Universities / Colleges bring to Central Lincolnshire. Support will be given to deliver more efficient and flexible academic buildings and high-quality urban design on the existing Brayford Pool Campus in accordance with Lincoln University's adopted masterplan.

In respect of the University Campus at Riseholme, as identified on the Policies Map, proposals for education, teaching and research buildings and other associated uses will be supported in principle (subject to wider planning policies, including detailed policy requirements for the Campus in any Made Neighbourhood Plan for Riseholme).

9. Design and Amenity

9.0. Delivering Good Design

- 9.0.1. To design successful places, all development should meet the aspiration for quality and sustainability in their design and layout. In short, good design is inseparable from good planning and should be at the heart of every development.
- 9.0.2. High quality sustainable design is design that is of a notable standard, which, by its nature, features and usability, will sustain over the longer term as it is fit for purpose, is adaptable to changing needs, and enables occupiers / users to live more sustainably.
- 9.0.3. A fundamental part of achieving high quality sustainable design, and ultimately high quality sustainable places, is the need to develop a thorough understanding of the local character and the qualities which contribute to local distinctiveness.
- 9.0.4. Central Lincolnshire is made up of many locally distinctive places including high streets, market squares, industrial estates, urban neighbourhoods, rural villages, historic environments and landscapes, which, in combination with a variety of natural forms and features, contribute to the rich and varied character. The scale of Central Lincolnshire means that villages vary greatly from one another, as do larger settlements due to the differing roles and periods of growth experienced in our settlements. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is a strategic document and so is not the appropriate mechanism to undertake a detailed assessment of the character and heritage of every settlement, instead the Local Plan should provide a framework for applicants, decision makers and communities to undertake such assessments and deliver the right responses for the local context.
- 9.0.5. All development must make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the environment within which it is located, having regard to its local context, without harming the amenity experienced by neighbours.
- 9.0.6. The Government promotes good design through the publication of its National Design Guide and National Model Design Code in January 2021 which are aimed at ensuring that the requirement for good design is embedded in planning policy and ultimately is delivered through the development being built and the places being created. The National Design Guide sets out the characteristics of well-designed places under ten themes:
- Context
 - Identity
 - Built form
 - Movement
 - Nature
 - Public spaces
 - Uses
 - Homes and buildings
 - Resources
 - Lifespan
- 9.0.7. Policy S53 provides a clear set of standards and considerations under these ten themes that need to be deliberated when designing and making decisions on all schemes across Central Lincolnshire and it provides a framework for the development of local design guides or codes by communities, parish councils, applicants or individual District Councils in the future.

- 9.0.8. Good design is not only about the way a building looks, but it is also about the way a place functions, how it makes users feel, how it lasts and how it adapts. Policy S53 pulls together design specific requirements for all schemes but other policies throughout this plan, including, but not limited to, Policy S6, (Design Principles for Efficient Buildings) S7 and S8 (Reducing Energy Consumption), S20 (Resilient and Adaptable Buildings), Policy S54 (Health and Wellbeing) and Policy S57 (The Historic Environment) also set out requirements which are intrinsically linked to good design.
- 9.0.9. Developers will be expected to demonstrate how their proposal is good design, telling the story behind the scheme and explaining how the policy matters below have been addressed within their development proposals in supporting evidence such as in the Design and Access Statement submitted with their planning application. Development should be bespoke and respond positively to and be informed by local context and vernacular but without stifling innovation and new technologies which sympathetically complement or contrast with the local architectural style. 'Standard' house types or the repetition of layouts, development densities, and the use of construction materials mimicking schemes elsewhere (whether within or outside Central Lincolnshire) will seldom be acceptable.
- 9.0.10. To provide assessment and support to ensure high standards of design are achieved, the Central Lincolnshire authorities may use the design review services offered by Design:Midlands, the regional Design Review Panel as necessary, and, when appropriate, refer major projects for national design review by the Design Council.

Policy S53: Design and Amenity

All development, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings, must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all.

Good design will be at the centre of every development proposal and this will be required to be demonstrated through evidence supporting planning applications to a degree proportionate to the proposal. Design Codes may be produced for parts of Central Lincolnshire or in support of specific developments. The approach taken in these Design Codes should be informed by the National Model Design Code and where these codes have been adopted, developments will be expected to adhere to the Code.

Proposals for new buildings should incorporate the Design Principles for Efficient Buildings in Policy S6 at the centre of design.

All development proposals will be assessed against, and will be expected to meet the following relevant design and amenity criteria. All development proposals will:

1. Context

- a) Be based on a sound understanding of the context, integrating into the surroundings and responding to local history, culture and heritage;
- b) Relate well to the site, its local and wider context and existing characteristics including the retention of existing natural and historic features wherever possible and including appropriate landscape and boundary treatments to ensure that the development can be satisfactorily assimilated into the surrounding area;
- c) Protect any important local views into, out of or through the site;

2. Identity

- a) Contribute positively to the sense of place, reflecting and enhancing existing character and distinctiveness;
- b) Reflect or improve on the original architectural style of the local surroundings, or embrace opportunities for innovative design and new technologies which sympathetically complement or contrast with the local architectural style;
- c) Use appropriate, high quality materials which reinforce or enhance local distinctiveness;
- d) Not result in the visual or physical coalescence with any neighbouring settlement nor ribbon development;

3. Built Form

- a) Make effective and efficient use of land that contribute to the achievement of compact, walkable neighbourhoods;
- b) Be appropriate for its context and its future use in terms of its building types, street layout, development block type and size, siting, height, scale, massing, form, rhythm, plot widths, gaps between buildings, and the ratio of developed to undeveloped space both within a plot and within a scheme;
- c) Achieve a density not only appropriate for its context but also taking into account its accessibility;
- d) Have a layout and form that delivers efficient and adaptable homes in accordance with Policy S6 and Policy S20.

4. Movement

- a) Form part of a well-designed and connected travel network with consideration for all modes of transport offering genuine choices for non-car travel and prioritising active travel and where relevant demonstrate this through evidence clearly showing connectivity for all modes and a hierarchy of routes (also see Policy S47 and Policy S48);
- b) Maximise pedestrian and cycle permeability and avoid barriers to movement through careful consideration of street layouts and access routes both within the site and in the wider context contributing to the delivery of walkable and cyclable neighbourhoods in accordance with Policy S48;
- c) Ensure areas are accessible, safe and legible for all including people with physical accessibility difficulties;
- d) Deliver well-considered parking, including suitable electric vehicle charging points, with appropriate landscaping provided in accordance with the parking standards set out in Policy NS18 and Policy S49;
- e) Deliver suitable access solutions for servicing and utilities;

5. Nature

- a) Incorporate and retain as far as possible existing natural features including hedgerows, trees, and waterbodies particularly where these features offer a valuable habitat to support biodiversity, aligned with policies in the Natural Environment chapter of the Local Plan;
- b) Incorporate appropriate landscape and boundary treatments to ensure that the development can be satisfactorily assimilated into the surrounding area, maximising opportunities to deliver diverse ecosystems and biodiverse habitats, strengthening wildlife corridors and green infrastructure networks, and helping to achieve wider goals for biodiversity net gain, climate change mitigation and adaptation and water management;

6. Public Spaces

- a) Ensure public spaces are accessible to all, are safe and secure and will be easy to maintain with clear definition of public and private spaces;
- b) Form part of a hierarchy of spaces where relevant to offer a range of spaces available for the community and to support a variety of activities and encourage social interaction;
- c) Be carefully planned and integrated into the wider community to ensure spaces feel safe and are safe through natural surveillance, being flanked by active uses and by promoting activity within the space;
- d) Maximise opportunities for delivering additional trees and biodiversity gains through the creation of new habitats and the strengthening or extending wildlife corridors and the green infrastructure network in accordance with policies in the Natural Environment chapter;

7. Uses

- a) Create or contribute to a variety of complementary uses that meet the needs of the community;
- b) Be compatible with neighbouring land uses and not result in likely conflict with existing 'bad neighbour' uses unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that both the ongoing use of the neighbouring site will not be compromised, and that the amenity of occupiers of the new development will be satisfactory with the ongoing normal use of the neighbouring site;
- c) Not result in adverse noise and vibration taking into account surrounding uses nor result in adverse impacts upon air quality from odour, fumes, smoke, dust and other sources;

8. Homes and Buildings

- a) Provide homes with good quality internal environments with adequate space for users and good access to private, shared or public spaces;
- b) Be adaptable and resilient to climate change and be compatible with achieving a net zero carbon Central Lincolnshire as required by Policies S6, S7 and S8;
- c) Be capable of adapting to changing needs of future occupants and be cost effective to run by achieving the standards set out in Policy S20;
- d) Not result in harm to people's amenity either within the proposed development or neighbouring it through overlooking, overshadowing, loss of light or increase in artificial light or glare;
- e) Provide adequate storage, waste, servicing and utilities for the use proposed;

9. Resources

- a) Minimise the need for resources both in construction and operation of buildings and be easily adaptable to avoid unnecessary waste in accordance with Policies S10 and S11;
- b) Use high quality materials which are not only suitable for the context but that are durable and resilient to impacts of climate change in accordance with the requirements of Policy S20;

10. Lifespan

- a) Use high quality materials which are durable and ensure buildings and spaces are adaptive; and
- b) Encourage the creation of a sense of ownership for users and the wider community with a clear strategy for ongoing management and stewardship.

Development proposals will be expected to satisfy requirements of any adopted local design guide or design code where relevant to the proposal.

9.1. Health and Wellbeing

- 9.1.1. The vital role of planning in creating and supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, in terms of physical and mental health, is well recognised and is a key element in delivering sustainable development.
- 9.1.2. Central Lincolnshire's health priorities and issues are set out in the latest Joint Health and Well Being Strategy for Lincolnshire; Joint Strategic Needs Assessment; and Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles for Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The most significant issues include mental health and emotional wellbeing of children and young people, unpaid carers, obesity levels, adult mental health, dementia, increasing physical activity levels and the link between housing and health.
- 9.1.3. In addressing these priorities and issues, it is essential that community needs are supported through appropriate physical and social infrastructure, and by other facilities and key services which contribute to improving physical and mental health and wellbeing, and the overall quality of life experienced by residents.
- 9.1.4. Active Design, developed by Sport England and supported by Public Health England, provides a set of principles that promote activity, health and stronger communities through the way we design buildings, streets, neighbourhoods, towns and cities. The Active Design guidance²¹, which provides further details for each of the principles along with a set of case studies, can be found on Sport England's website. Developers may find it helpful to consider the guidance as the principles are cross cutting across other policy areas within this Local Plan.
- 9.1.5. Helping communities' experience a high quality of life is a key theme that cuts across many policies in this Local Plan.
- 9.1.6. The impacts of proposed development on health should be assessed and considered by the applicant at the earliest stage of the design process, to avoid negative health impacts and ensure positive health outcomes for the community as a whole. This includes developers consulting with health care commissioners at an early stage to identify the need for new or enhanced health care infrastructure. Guidance on preparing Health Impact Assessments is published on the Central Lincolnshire website.

Policy S54: Health and Wellbeing

The potential for achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes will be taken into account when considering all development proposals. Where any potential adverse health impacts are identified, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how these will be addressed and mitigated.

The Central Lincolnshire authorities will expect development proposals to promote, support and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing, and thus contribute to reducing health inequalities. This will be achieved by:

- a) Seeking, in line with the Central Lincolnshire Developer Contributions SPD, developer contributions towards new or enhanced health facilities from developers where

²¹ Available at <https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/active-design>

development results in a shortfall or worsening of provision, as informed by the outcome of consultation with health care commissioners;

- b) In the case of development of 150 dwellings or more, or 5ha or more for other development, developers submitting a fit for purpose Health Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of the application or master planning stage where applicable, and demonstrating how the conclusions of the HIA have been taken into account in the design of the scheme. The HIA should be commensurate with the size of the development;
- c) Development schemes safeguarding and, where appropriate, creating or enhancing the role of allotments, orchards, gardens and food markets in providing access to healthy, fresh and locally produced food; and
- d) Ensuring quality green infrastructure provides adequate access to nature for its benefits to mental and physical health and wellbeing and potential to overcome health inequalities.

Proposals for new health care facilities

Proposals for new health care facilities should relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Proposals which utilise opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities, and thus co-ordinate local care and provide convenience for the community, will be particularly supported.

9.2. Advertisements

- 9.2.1. The display of advertisements is subject to a separate consent within the planning system under the Advertisement Regulations²². External advertising plays an important role in the built environment and for commercial activity, helping to identify uses and occupiers within a building or area and to advertise the goods and services they provide. However, advertising can look unattractive if poorly sited and designed. It can also clutter the street scene and detract from the character and local distinctiveness of an area. A balance needs to be met between commercial requirements and the impact on the environment, public safety and amenity. The amenity impacts and safety implications of advertisements requiring consent will be carefully considered, taking into account any cumulative impact on a specific area.

Policy NS55: Advertisements

All proposals for the display of advertisements must comply with relevant national regulations and guidance. Where advertisement consent is required, such consent will be permitted if the proposal respects the interests of public safety and amenity, subject to the following criteria:

- a) The design (including any associated lighting and illumination), materials, size and location of the advertisement respects the scale and character of the building on which it is situated and the surrounding area, especially in the case of a listed building or within a conservation area; and
- b) The proposal would not result in a cluttered street scene, excessive signage, or a proliferation of signs advertising a single site or enterprise; and
- c) The proposal would not cause a hazard to pedestrians or road users; and
- d) The proposal would not impede on any surveillance equipment and would contribute positively to public perceptions of security.

²² Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007 as amended.

9.3. Contaminated Land

- 9.3.1. Contamination in or on land can present risks to human health and the wider environment. Contamination can originate from polluting industrial processes, landfill, some agricultural activities or naturally occurring sources (e.g. radon gas from underlying rock).
- 9.3.2. Where pollution issues or risks from landfill gas are likely to arise or where land contamination may be reasonably suspected, developers should hold pre-application discussions with the appropriate Central Lincolnshire Authority, the relevant pollution control authority and any stakeholders with a legitimate interest.
- 9.3.3. All investigations and remediation should be carried out in accordance with 'Land Contamination Risk Management' (LCRM) which was published by Government in October 2020, or any subsequent updated advice.

Policy S56: Development on Land Affected by Contamination

Development proposals must take into account the potential environmental impacts on people, biodiversity, buildings, land, air and water arising from the development itself and any former use of the site, including, in particular, adverse effects arising from pollution.

Where development is proposed on a site which is known to be or has the potential to be affected by contamination, a preliminary risk assessment should be undertaken by the developer and submitted to the relevant Central Lincolnshire Authority as the first stage in assessing the risk of contamination.

Proposals will only be permitted if:

- it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable for its proposed use;
- layout and drainage have taken adequate account of ground conditions, contamination and gas risks arising from previous uses and any proposed sustainable land remediation and
- there are no significant impacts on future users, neighbouring users, groundwater or surface water.

10. Built Environment

10.0. Historic Environment

- 10.0.1. Central Lincolnshire has a rich historic environment. The rural countryside and historic towns and villages are attractive aspects of Central Lincolnshire as a whole, while within Lincoln's historic core are aspects of national and wider importance. The notable historic environment positively contributes to Central Lincolnshire's character, the quality of life experienced by residents, and its appeal as a destination for visitors and tourists. Within the area there are: over 2,300 listed buildings, more than 70 conservation areas, almost 200 scheduled ancient monuments, 13 national registered parks and gardens of special historic interest, and a wealth of nationally and locally significant archaeological remains. In addition, there are numerous other heritage assets that, whilst not designated, are considered to be nationally, regionally or locally significant.
- 10.0.2. Central Lincolnshire's local character is heavily influenced by Lincoln, a world class Cathedral City, which lies at its heart and, in part, by its roots in agriculture which resulted in the development of market towns. The landscape form has intrinsically influenced the area's development, from the Wolds and the Fens, to the development of settlements along the Lincolnshire Edge (and Lincoln Cliff). Transport infrastructure, both natural and man-made also provides an important legacy. This includes transport infrastructure dating from Roman times through to the 18th and 19th century developments of the roads and railways associated with the development of industry within the more major settlements. A more recent influence on Central Lincolnshire's character and development has been the 20th century development of the area for military operations.
- 10.0.3. Central Lincolnshire's heritage assets²³ and their settings, including the significant historic building stock and archaeological resource, are irreplaceable and require careful management as the area evolves and undergoes significant growth and regeneration.
- 10.0.4. The opportunities to retain, enhance and improve Central Lincolnshire's historic environment include:
- Using the income generated from the growing local tourism economy to invest in the maintenance and upkeep of heritage assets;
 - Ensuring development schemes enhance the setting of heritage assets and do not detract from their character and the appearance of the area;
 - Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration, ensuring that heritage assets are conserved, enhanced and their future secured.
- 10.0.5. Our positive strategy for the historic environment will be achieved through the implementation of Policy S57 and through:
- the preparation and maintenance of a local list of buildings, structures and other heritage assets of local importance, including those identified in local plans, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and as part of the decision-making process on planning applications;
 - safeguarding heritage assets at risk and taking steps to reduce the number of heritage assets in Central Lincolnshire: on the national Heritage at Risk Register, the

²³ Refer to the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) for definition of 'heritage assets' and 'non-designated heritage assets'.

Lincolnshire Heritage at Risk Register and Grade II listed buildings at risk as identified by the local planning authority;

- encouraging the sympathetic maintenance and restoration of listed buildings, scheduled monuments (both structural and archaeological), historic shop fronts and historic parks, gardens and landscapes, based on thorough historical research and using traditional materials and techniques;
- strengthening the distinctive character of Central Lincolnshire's settlements, through the application of high quality design and architecture that responds to this character and the setting of heritage assets, including the historic evolution of those settlements as identified through local heritage strategies and studies;
- the preparation of conservation area appraisals and neighbourhood plans which identify non-designated heritage assets.

Scheduled Monuments

- 10.0.6. Scheduled Monuments are of national importance. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) must be made to the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport before any work can be carried out which may affect a monument, either above or below ground level.

Listed Buildings and their setting

- 10.0.7. A proposal to demolish a listed building, or to alter or extend it in a way that would affect its special character, requires Listed Building Consent. If the proposal also involves 'development', planning permission is required and, in that case, the Local Planning Authority will wish to consider applications for Listed Building Consent and planning applications concurrently.
- 10.0.8. Proposals to alter or extend any Listed Building will be assessed against the need to conserve the special architectural or historic interest which led to the building being listed. There is a general presumption in favour of the conservation of Listed Buildings, and consent to demolish or partly demolish such buildings will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.
- 10.0.9. The setting of a Listed Building may be affected by development. It is important that applications for planning permission for development affecting Listed Buildings, or their settings, include full details of the proposal so that an informed decision can be reached.

Conservation Areas and their setting

- 10.0.10. The effect of a proposed development on the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is always a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. All development should conserve or enhance the special character or appearance of the designated area and its setting. It is also important that the spaces around and within the conservation area are retained, where they add to its character.
- 10.0.11. Development within Conservation Areas and their setting must respect the local character through careful design and consideration of scale, height, massing, alignment, and use of appropriate materials. Keeping valued historic buildings in active and viable use is important for both the maintenance of the building concerned and the overall character of the Conservation Area. Proposals to change the use of a building might therefore be supported, where features essential to the special interest of the individual building are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.

- 10.0.12. Demolition within a Conservation Area should only be allowed in exceptional circumstances, and will normally be permitted only if the Council is satisfied that the proposal for redevelopment is acceptable and there is an undertaking to implement it within a specified period.
- 10.0.13. Conservation Areas are reviewed from time to time to provide more detailed information about the designated area. Conservation area appraisals and management plans have been prepared for many of the Conservation Areas and may be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and their setting

- 10.0.14. Historic parks and gardens are an important historic, cultural and environmental asset within Central Lincolnshire. This plan aims to protect them from development that would harm their character. Historic England is responsible for compiling and maintaining the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England'. Registration of a site means that its significance must be taken into account when considering any proposed development that may affect the site or its setting.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets and their setting

- 10.0.15. Non-designated heritage assets cover a wide range of asset types, such as buildings and structures, but may also include parks, gardens, cemeteries, landscapes or known archaeological monuments or sites. They are not formally designated, but are identified locally as having a degree of significance because of their heritage, architectural or artistic interest. The Lincolnshire HER, the Local Heritage Listing campaign, conservation area appraisals and neighbourhood plans are important sources of information regarding non-designated heritage assets in Central Lincolnshire.

Archaeology

- 10.0.16. Local Planning Authorities may require developers to assess the potential impacts of their proposal on archaeological remains in order to reach a decision on a development proposal. Where archaeological impacts are indicated, developers are expected to work with the local planning authority to devise a scheme for mitigating such impacts, which may form part of a planning condition or a planning obligation. Such conditions are designed to ensure that such remains are either preserved in situ wherever possible, or recorded
- 10.0.17. All archaeological work should be based on a thorough understanding of the available evidence, and of the local, regional and national contribution it makes. The known and potential archaeological heritage of the area is recorded by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and, in Lincoln, by the Lincoln Heritage Database and the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment. These and other sources, such as Lincoln's online heritage information management system, ARCADE, the Lincolnshire Archives, The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation, Conservation Area Appraisals, Local Lists and the Lincolnshire Extensive Urban Survey should be used to inform all proposals and decisions.²⁴

²⁴ Information about Heritage Assets within Central Lincolnshire is available at the websites and archives hosted by a number of organisations. The Evidence Report for Policy S57 includes web links to all of the current sources of information.

Policy S57: The Historic Environment

Development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire.

In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, the applicant will be required to undertake and provide the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance:

- a) describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and
- b) identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset, including its setting; and
- c) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset, including its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.

Development proposals will be supported where they:

- d) protect the significance of heritage assets (including where relevant their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, architectural detailing, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;
- e) promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;
- f) take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting.

Proposals to alter or to change the use of a heritage asset, or proposals that would affect the setting of a heritage asset, will be supported provided:

- g) the proposed use is compatible with the significance of the heritage asset, including its fabric, character, appearance, setting and, for listed buildings, interior; and
- h) such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the heritage asset; and
- i) features essential to the special interest of the individual heritage asset are not harmed to facilitate the change of use.

Development proposals that will result in substantial harm to, or the total loss of, a designated heritage asset will only be granted permission where it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, and the following criteria can be satisfied:

- j) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- k) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- l) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- m) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use

Where a development proposal would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use, outweigh the harm.

Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention, though regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss

and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated, where possible.

Listed Buildings

Permission to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the local planning authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's conservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.

Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will, in principle, be supported where they make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.

Conservation Areas

Significant weight will be given to the protection and enhancement of Conservation Areas (as defined on the Policies Map).

Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should conserve, or where appropriate enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's special character, appearance and setting, including as identified in any adopted Conservation Area appraisal. Proposals should:

- n) retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces and architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;
- o) where relevant and practical, remove features which have a negative impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area;
- p) retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and plot widths of the existing built environment;
- q) assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape; and
- r) aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.

Archaeology

Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.

Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.

Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.

Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority.

10.1. Protecting Setting, Character and Views

- 10.1.1. The character and setting of settlements are made up of a variety of individual elements which combine together to create a distinctive place. This can include key views; street patterns; townscapes; roofscapes; how the settlement has evolved and what triggered key changes and when; design, materials, orientation and uses of buildings; and the presence of and relationship to green and blue spaces.
- 10.1.2. General design requirements for maintaining character can be found in Policy S53, this section deals with some key characteristics which are present in the three main urban locations – Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford – and which need to be considered and addressed in development proposals in these locations.

Lincoln Area

- 10.1.3. Lincoln Cathedral is one of the most important medieval buildings in Europe and its prominent, visually dominating position on the edge of the Witham Gap along the Lincoln Cliff makes it one of the country's finest sights. Lincoln's natural and historic environment and the relationship between the City and surrounding villages is a key element to the visitor economy and the Cathedral towering over the city is an important symbol for the area.
- 10.1.4. Lincoln's special character arises in large part from its unique setting, with important views in and out of the City, principally to and from the Lincoln Ridge, which supports spectacular views of the cathedral, castle and uphill Lincoln. This character has evolved in part from the alignment of roman roads, location and nature of common land and physical restrictions of flood risk and ground conditions. Potential impacts can include views being blocked by development, poor design and insensitive positioning. Views across and along open spaces are closely linked to the Green Wedges around the City and will be an important consideration particularly for development around the edge of Lincoln where there is currently a clear separation between the City and its satellite villages which retain their character as individual settlements. Green Wedges have been retained within this Local Plan as a key planning tool for shaping the growth and expansion of Lincoln and its relationship to the surrounding countryside and villages.
- 10.1.5. Green Wedges are one part of a wider network of multi-functional open spaces or Green Infrastructure which serve the Lincoln area, as identified by the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study 2011. Substantial linear open spaces are protected, safeguarding views of the Lincoln Edge and the historic City, providing land for formal and casual recreation as well as maintaining linkages between sites of known nature conservation interest through a network of Strategic Green Corridors, Strategic Green Access Links, Lincoln Urban Green Grid and Local Green Links.
- 10.1.6. The Brayford Pool and the waterways around Lincoln have been an important feature of the City for centuries. In recent years the Brayford Pool has grown in importance as the focus for boating and boating activities, with direct waterway connections to the River Trent to the west and to the sea at Boston. The Brayford Pool and the banks of Lincoln's waterways have also recently provided the focus for cultural, leisure and educational development. The revival of the area is to be welcomed, but unchecked over-development spilling out from the banks into the Pool and waterways is in danger of causing them to

lose their essential open character. It is therefore proposed to protect the openness of the Pool and waterways as valuable public, ecological and townscape assets for the City.

- 10.1.7. The strategy for Lincoln recognises that a high quality public environment can have a significant impact on the economic life of urban centres and is an essential part of any regeneration strategy, such as improvements to former churchyards and new and existing squares.
- 10.1.8. Lincoln and its surrounding area has a particularly rich and diverse natural and built environment including a varied landscape at the meeting point of five National Character Areas; a rich and varied biodiversity reflecting the range of geological and ecological conditions that form one of Central Lincolnshire's biodiversity 'hotspots'; a rich townscape with a large number of listed buildings and conservation areas and archaeology of international significance. It is crucial that this heritage is conserved as part of the growth of Lincoln and that development helps to protect and enhance these environmental assets. The Lincoln Townscape Assessment (now incorporated into the City of Lincoln's online heritage management system – ARCADE) describes the local context for defining distinctiveness and as a means of assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character.

Gainsborough Area

- 10.1.9. Gainsborough is located on the eastern banks of the River Trent, extending its urban area eastwards into an undulating and often wooded landscape. Gainsborough's historic core is protected by three conservation areas, namely the Britannia Works Conservation Area, Riverside Conservation Area and Gainsborough Town Conservation Area.
- 10.1.10. Gainsborough benefits from a number of buildings of architectural and historical merit. Historic street patterns and passageways can still be identified within the traditional town centre area, connecting the existing town to its vibrant past. Parts of the riverside, from Chapel Staithe to the Old Hall have unique significance to the town's medieval heritage, with mill and warehouse buildings a reminder of Gainsborough's later role as an important inland trading port. Integrating these assets into regeneration proposals is vital to ensure that the town's rich history is conserved and enhanced, and forms a prominent part of the development proposals that will cement Gainsborough's future.
- 10.1.11. The town centre also has a number of special assets and visitor attractions, including the Gainsborough Old Hall, the Trinity Arts Centre, The Old Nick Theatre, Gainsborough Model Railway as well as various art and music venues. These assets lie within the four key areas that make up the town centre: Market Place; Marshall's Yard; Church Street; and Trinity Street. However, these places and assets, as well as the major asset of the River Trent, are poorly connected and their settings are undervalued.
- 10.1.12. The growth of Gainsborough over the next 20 years will bring opportunities to improve the quality of the townscape by revitalising the urban fabric, reducing the number of heritage assets on the Lincolnshire Heritage at Risk Register and making the best use of key landmarks, social and heritage assets. At the same time, there will be a need to protect the town's wider setting in the landscape.

Sleaford Area

- 10.1.13. Sleaford's historic centre and land alongside the River Slea are covered by a Conservation Area. The town centre has a number of heritage and townscape assets and

visitor attractions, particularly on Northgate and in and around the Market Place, which help to create a sense of place and a special identity. However in some cases, these are hidden and difficult to access, including the River Slea, Money's Mill, Castle Field and The Hub (The National Centre for Craft and Design). In others, their settings are undervalued. The growth of Sleaford over the next 20 years will bring opportunities to improve the quality of the townscape by revitalising the urban fabric including through funding interventions through the Heritage Grant Scheme and the Sleaford Partnership Scheme in Conservation Areas, reducing the number of heritage assets on the Lincolnshire Heritage at Risk Register and making the best use of key landmarks, social and heritage assets.

- 10.1.14. The Sleaford Masterplan identified that there was a need to focus on public realm improvements within Sleaford to create better links for pedestrians and improved settings for key attractions and heritage assets. The Masterplan concluded that the main areas that could benefit from improved public realm are: Southgate, Eastgate, Boston Road, Carre Street, Bristol Arcade, Nags Head Passage and the link to the National Centre for Craft and Design.
- 10.1.15. There are a number of key local views of Sleaford, both within and outside of the town, that have been identified in the Sleaford Masterplan and adopted Sleaford Conservation Appraisal. Perhaps one of the most dominant views in the Sleaford area is of the Bass Maltings complex just off Mareham Lane, which includes the largest group of malt houses in England. The site is listed as Grade II* on Historic England's National Heritage List for England and Heritage at Risk Register. Any development should not detrimentally affect important local views.
- 10.1.16. The Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study identifies a deficiency in natural green space sites in the Sleaford area, particularly to the east and west of the town. The Sleaford Masterplan proposes an East West Leisure Link running east to west along the River Slea through the town centre and connecting the urban area to the countryside and surrounding villages. This provides a range of opportunities to improve the Green Infrastructure network, leisure and tourism offer, including improved pedestrian and cycle movement and access, and habitat creation. Lincolnshire Rivers Trust have produced an Urban Opportunities Study of the water environment in Sleaford. The study identifies opportunities to enhance the habitat along the River Slea and its tributaries in and around Sleaford.

Policy S58: Protecting Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford's Setting and Character

All development proposals should contribute to the realisation of the following key principles:

Lincoln

- a) Protect the dominance and approach views of Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln Castle and uphill Lincoln on the skyline;
- b) Protect Lincoln's distinct built heritage and townscape character as set out in the Lincoln Townscape Character Assessment;
- c) Respect Lincoln's unique character and setting and relationship with surrounding villages by maintaining and enhancing a strategic green infrastructure network around and into the City, including Green Wedges (see Policy S63) to protect the City's green character and to maintain the setting and integrity of surrounding villages;
- d) Proposals within, adjoining or affecting the setting of the 11 Conservation Areas and 3 historic parks and gardens within the built up area of Lincoln, should preserve and

enhance their special character, setting, appearance and respect their special historic and architectural context;

- e) Support the development of art, cultural and leisure assets and facilities, such as the Collection, the Theatre Royal, the Engine Shed, Arboretum and Whisby Nature Park, and improve access to such assets and facilities; and
- f) Do not detract from the open character of Lincoln's Brayford Pool and waterways, protecting and enhancing them as a major focal points in and through the City.

Gainsborough

- g) Take into account the Gainsborough Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Gainsborough Town Centre Heritage Masterplan;
- h) Protect and enhance the landscape character and setting of Gainsborough and the surrounding villages by ensuring key gateways are landscaped to enhance the setting of the town, minimise impact upon the open character of the countryside and to maintain the setting and integrity of surrounding villages.

Sleaford

- i) Take into account the Sleaford Masterplan, Sleaford Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal, Sleaford Town Centre Regeneration SPD and any subsequent guidance;
- j) Protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the Castle Site, Market Place, the Bass Maltings, Money's Mill and Yard, Handley Monument and Northgate, through sensitive development and environmental improvement;
- k) Protect important local views of Sleaford, including the Bass Maltings complex and its setting, from both within and outside the town;
- l) Support the development of art, cultural and leisure assets and facilities within or close to the town centre, and improve access to such assets and facilities, such as The Hub (the National Centre for Craft and Design);
- m) Protect and enhance the River Slea Navigation Corridor as a major focal point for the town, optimising its use and value for recreation, tourism and biodiversity, and taking into account the opportunities identified in the Sleaford Urban Opportunities Study;
- n) Support the development of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link as the key component of the Sleaford Urban Green Grid in accordance with the Sleaford Masterplan and Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and take opportunities to deliver improvements to the wider Green Infrastructure network.

11. Natural Environment

11.0. Green and Blue Infrastructure

- 11.0.1. Green and blue infrastructure can be defined as a strategically planned and delivered network of multi-functional, green and blue (water) spaces and other natural features, and the connections between them, in both urban and rural areas, which is capable of delivering a range of environmental, economic, health and quality of life benefits for local communities. The green infrastructure network may comprise of spaces in public or private ownership, with or without public access.
- 11.0.2. The types of green and blue infrastructure assets to be found in Central Lincolnshire are wide ranging and include, but are not limited to:
- Allotments, community gardens and orchards;
 - Amenity greenspaces - including play areas, urban commons, communal spaces within housing areas, and village greens;
 - Cemeteries, churchyards and disused burial grounds;
 - Green corridors – including rivers and canals, main drains, rail corridors, hedgerows, ditches, cycle routes, pedestrian paths and rights of way;
 - Golf courses
 - Natural and semi-natural greenspaces – including woodland, scrub, grassland, wetlands, open water, bare rock habitats, existing sites of national and local biodiversity importance;
 - Parks and gardens – including urban parks and gardens and country parks;
 - Domestic gardens and street trees;
 - Green roofs and walls;
 - Functional green space, such as SuDS and flood storage areas;
 - Historic environmental assets – including listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and historic parks and gardens;
 - Predominantly undeveloped natural floodplains and fens; and
 - Previously developed land that is wildlife rich, such as restored mineral sites and open mosaic habitats.
- 11.0.3. Well planned, designed and managed green infrastructure has the potential to deliver a wide range of direct and indirect benefits for people and the environment, including:
- opportunities to mitigate and adapt the natural and built environment to climate change;
 - improving air and water quality;
 - reducing and managing flood risk and drought;
 - improving quality of place;
 - supporting people's physical and mental health and social wellbeing;
 - encouraging active and more sustainable travel;
 - sustaining economic growth, attracting investment, promoting employment and skills improvement;
 - protecting and enhancing existing habitats and providing opportunities to create a more joined-up and resilient ecological network;
 - providing opportunities for local, sustainable food production; and
 - conserving and enhancing landscape character, local distinctiveness and the setting of heritage assets.

- 11.0.4. Benefits to people provided by nature have been termed 'ecosystem services'. The extent to which green infrastructure provides these benefits depends on how it is designed and maintained. Individual elements of the green infrastructure network can serve a useful purpose without being connected. However, connectivity between different green infrastructure assets can help maximise the benefits that they generate and reduces fragmentation and severance. For example, well-connected green infrastructure assets create a network that allows and encourages movement by people and wildlife, helping to maximise the benefits and support adaptation and resilient to a changing climate, such as potentially dramatic increases in rainfall.
- 11.0.5. The overarching aim is to establish a comprehensive, high quality network of green infrastructure throughout Central Lincolnshire. In 2011, a partnership of local organisations produced the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study, which sets out a green infrastructure network and strategy for Central Lincolnshire. The strategy defines specific priority areas where targeting investment in green infrastructure is most likely to deliver multiple benefits. Detailed descriptions of each of the priority areas are contained within the Study and are summarised below.

Central Lincolnshire Green and Blue Infrastructure Network Priority Areas

Priority Area	Explanation
Strategic Green Corridors	7 priority landscape-scale areas for strategic GI enhancement, linkage and creation
Strategic Green Access Links	16 priority routes within and connecting the Strategic Green Corridors intended to provide for multi-user, predominantly off road access routes for pedestrians and cyclists. Also offer opportunities as wildlife corridors.
Urban Green Grids	3 priority areas with key opportunities for greening the built environment for Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford.
Green Infrastructure Zones	30 areas with opportunities for targeted green infrastructure improvements in the wider countryside.

- 11.0.6. The Gainsborough Open Space and Green Infrastructure Strategy (LUC, 2019) describes the current green infrastructure provision across Gainsborough, sets out a vision and core principles that all green infrastructure should follow, and identifies potential projects to deliver improved existing and provide new high quality, multi-functional green spaces and environmental features for Gainsborough. In June 2021, green infrastructure profiles were published for Lincoln and Sleaford, identifying green infrastructure assets within and adjacent to each urban area and opportunities to enhance, link and extend the green infrastructure network.
- 11.0.7. In 2019, the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) produced a baseline GI Map for Central Lincolnshire. This highlights areas of existing priority habitats, designated sites and other areas of green or blue space and updates the baseline GI maps in the 2011 GI Study.
- 11.0.8. The Central Lincolnshire green infrastructure network can be viewed on the Central Lincolnshire Interactive Map and within Green Infrastructure Strategies and Green Infrastructure Profile and Opportunity Plans for Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, available on the Central Lincolnshire website.

- 11.0.9. Green infrastructure is integral to place-making, significantly contributing towards places where people want to live, work and invest. As Central Lincolnshire continues to grow and develop, the green infrastructure network is likely to come under increasing pressure from new development, particularly within and around the main urban settlements. However, development brings opportunities to enhance the network and deliver new green infrastructure of all types and sizes.
- 11.0.10. New development should contribute to the extension of the green infrastructure network, helping to address deficiencies in provision and providing good quality connections to the network and throughout the development. Developer contributions will be sought proportionate to the scale of the proposed development to provide, or contribute towards, the cost of providing new or improved existing green infrastructure, where this is required as a consequence of the development, on its own, or as a result of the cumulative impact of a development in the area.
- 11.0.11. Green infrastructure principles should be considered and incorporated into a scheme from the earliest stages of the design process, at every scale (from a single building to a new settlement), and be capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, health and quality of life benefits for local communities. Developers should appraise the site context for green infrastructure functions and take opportunities to achieve multi-functionality by bringing green infrastructure functions together. Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework provides a useful guide for considering green infrastructure.
- 11.0.12. In developing proposals, the green infrastructure network for Central Lincolnshire should be viewed and considered alongside other relevant policies in this Local Plan to identify opportunities for protecting, enhancing and connecting green infrastructure assets as part of new development.

Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network

The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will safeguard green and blue infrastructure in Central Lincolnshire from inappropriate development and work actively with partners to maintain and improve the quantity, quality, accessibility and management of the green infrastructure network.

Proposals that cause loss or harm to the green and blue infrastructure network will not be supported unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts. Where adverse impacts on green infrastructure are unavoidable, development will only be supported if suitable mitigation measures for the network are provided.

Development proposals should ensure that existing and new green and blue infrastructure is considered and integrated into the scheme design from the outset. Where new green infrastructure is proposed, the design and layout should take opportunities to:

- a) incorporate a range of types and sizes of green and blue spaces, green routes and environmental features that are appropriate to the development and the wider green and blue infrastructure network to maximise the delivery of multi-functionality;
- b) deliver biodiversity net gain and support ecosystem services;
- c) respond to landscape/townscape and historic character;
- d) support climate change adaptation and resilience including through use of appropriate habitats and species; and
- e) encourage healthy and active lifestyles.

Development proposals must protect the linear features of the green and blue infrastructure network that provide connectivity between green infrastructure assets, including public rights of way, bridleways, cycleways and waterways, and take opportunities to improve and expand such features.

Development will be expected to make a contribution proportionate to their scale towards the establishment, enhancement and on-going management of green and/or blue infrastructure by contributing to the development of the strategic green infrastructure network within Central Lincolnshire, in accordance with the Developer Contributions SPD.

11.1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- 11.1.1. The abundance and distribution of the UK's species has declined rapidly since the 1970's²⁵. There is now an urgent need to reverse the net loss of biodiversity, as this trend is not just a significant problem for wildlife. It has serious implications for the physical environment (air, soil, water) the ability of the natural environment to provide natural resources (such as food and construction materials), our ability to respond to the climate emergency and for our physical and mental health and well-being. Indeed, Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre data highlights that over 900 species of wildlife previously recorded in Lincolnshire have not been recorded since 1960. This potentially indicates significant losses.
- 11.1.2. The Environment Act received royal assent on 9 November 2021 and includes a new target to reverse the decline of species abundance in England by 2030.
- 11.1.3. The Central Lincolnshire authorities have a duty to protect and enhance biodiversity. They will work collaboratively and across administrative boundaries with other Local Planning Authorities, public bodies and local stakeholders, in order to support the delivery of strategic ambitions and priorities for nature, such as those set out in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
- 11.1.4. Central Lincolnshire has many areas which are noted for their natural beauty and biodiversity value. These areas also support a wide variety of species and habitats, and form an important part of the network of biodiversity sites within the wider environment. Wildlife sites and habitats that are, as at 2020, recognised as being of national, regional and local importance within or partly within Central Lincolnshire include: Bardney Limewoods National Nature Reserve (NNR), over 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 383 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), 17 Local Geological Sites (LGS), and 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNR). These sites support important natural assets, such as ancient woodland, heathland, acid grassland and wetland.

Designated Sites

- 11.1.5. Designated sites for nature conservation importance are classified into a hierarchy according to their status and the level of protection they should be afforded. International sites form the top tier of the hierarchy with the highest level of protection, followed by national and then locally designated sites. This policy seeks to ensure that appropriate weight is given to their importance and the contribution that they make to the wider

²⁵ NBN (2019) State of Nature 2019

ecological network. The table below sets out the hierarchy of designated sites that can be found in Central Lincolnshire, and National and Local sites are shown on the Policies Map.

Hierarchy of Protected Designated Sites in Central Lincolnshire

International Sites	None within Central Lincolnshire
National Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) National Nature Reserves (NNR)
Local Sites	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) Local Geological Sites (LGS)

- 11.1.6. Although there are no international sites within Central Lincolnshire, there are 5 European sites within 15km of its boundary: Humber Estuary SAC, Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar, Thorne Moor SAC, Hatfield Moor SAC and Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. These internationally important sites are protected by the Habitats Regulations.
- 11.1.7. Nationally designated sites are of national importance for biodiversity or geodiversity and are designated under UK legislation. Development that is likely to have an adverse effect on such sites, alone or in combination with other developments, will only be supported in exceptional circumstances, in accordance with the NPPF.
- 11.1.8. Locally designated sites are non-statutory, but none the less are valuable components of the local ecological network, make an important contribution to nature's recovery, and provide benefits for both people and wildlife. On-going surveys can reveal new areas that warrant such protection. Policy S60 will be applied to any new sites or extensions to existing sites following the adoption of this Local Plan.
- 11.1.9. Irreplaceable habitats are defined in the NPPF glossary. Examples present in Central Lincolnshire include ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, ancient grassland and heathland. Their significance is derived from age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity. Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats will be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons²⁶ and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Biodiversity Outside of Designated Sites

- 11.1.10. Landscape and habitat features that lie outside of designated sites can also provide valuable spaces and corridors for habitats and species, including protected species. Waterways, for example, can be valuable for biodiversity, providing green and blue corridors that link habitats and wildlife sites. Maintaining and enhancing a network of habitats, species and wildlife sites, and linkages between them, is important to achieving the vision and aims of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
- 11.1.11. The Nature Recovery Network is a major commitment in the UK Government's 25-Year Environment Plan and intends to improve, expand and connect habitats to address wildlife decline and provide wider environmental benefits for people. This approach will build on the work of previous national initiatives, such as Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs).

²⁶ For example, infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), only where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat.

are landscape-scale initiatives that aim to ensure land is used sustainably to achieve multiple benefits for people, wildlife and the local economy. The Humberhead Levels is a nationally selected NIA that spans the administrative boundaries of North Lincolnshire and West Lindsey District Councils.

Mitigation Hierarchy

- 11.1.12. The mitigation hierarchy is an approach to limiting the negative impacts of development on biodiversity and is set out in the NPPF. It requires that if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused. Avoidance of adverse impacts to biodiversity as a direct or indirect result of development must be the first consideration. Avoidance measures may include either locating development on an alternative site with less harmful impact, or locating development within the site to avoid damaging a particular habitat feature. Compensation will only be considered after all other options have been explored and strictly as a last resort.

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

- 11.1.13. Some species benefit from statutory protection under a range of legislative provisions (such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017). There are also a range of Priority Habitats and Priority Species in England that are listed as habitats or species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Community Act (2006). The current national list (August 2010) contains 56 habitats of principal importance and 943 species of principal importance.
- 11.1.14. Developers will be expected to submit sufficient, suitable and robust information with their application to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of habitats and species associated with their site, and to enable the likely effects on biodiversity to be assessed. This may include a desk study, a completed biodiversity checklist or toolkit, Phase 1 habitat survey, or other appropriate ecological survey, where there is a reasonable likelihood of the presence of important habitats or species. This will help to avoid potentially costly delays at a later date and allow a planning decision to be made in a timely manner.
- 11.1.15. The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre holds data on statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats and species and is therefore a useful source of biodiversity information.
- 11.1.16. The Partnership for Biodiversity in Planning has created a free online tool, the Wildlife Assessment Check²⁷, to help applicants identify whether there is a need to conduct ecological appraisals before submitting a planning application.

Policy S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity

All development should:

- a) protect, manage, enhance and extend the ecological network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance (statutory and non-statutory), including sites that meet the criteria for selection as a Local Site;

²⁷ <https://www.biodiversityinplanning.org/wildlife-assessment-check/>

- b) minimise impacts on biodiversity and features of geodiversity value;
- c) deliver measurable and proportionate net gains in biodiversity in accordance with Policy S61; and
- d) protect and enhance the aquatic environment within or adjoining the site, including water quality and habitat.

Part One: Designated Sites

The following hierarchy of sites will apply in the consideration of development proposals:

1. International Sites

The highest level of protection will be afforded to internationally protected sites.

Development proposals that will have an adverse impact on the integrity of such areas, will not be supported other than in exceptional circumstances, in accordance with the NPPF.

Development proposals that are likely to result in a significant adverse effect, either alone or in combination with other proposals, on any internationally designated site, must satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations (or any superseding similar UK legislation). Development requiring Appropriate Assessment will only be allowed where it can be determined, taking into account mitigation, that the proposal would not result in significant adverse effects on the site's integrity.

2. National Sites (NNRs and SSSIs as shown on the Policies Map)

Development proposals should avoid impact on these nationally protected sites.

Development proposals within or outside a national site, likely to have an adverse effect, either individually or in combination with other developments, will not normally be supported unless the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the adverse impacts on the features of the site and any adverse impacts on the wider network of nationally protected sites.

3. Irreplaceable Habitats

Planning permission will be refused for development resulting in the loss, deterioration or fragmentation of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy will be delivered.

4. Local Sites (LNR, LWS and LGS as shown on the Policies Map)

Development likely to have an adverse effect on locally designated sites, their features or their function as part of the ecological network, will only be supported where the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss, and the coherence of the local ecological network is maintained. Where significant harm cannot be avoided, the mitigation hierarchy should be followed.

Part Two: Species and Habitats of Principal Importance

All development proposals will be considered in the context of the relevant Local Authority's duty to promote the protection and recovery of priority species and habitats.

Development should seek to preserve, restore and re-create priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species set out in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Lincolnshire Geodiversity Strategy and Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

Where adverse impacts are likely, development will only be supported where the need for and benefits of the development clearly outweigh these impacts. In such cases, appropriate mitigation or compensatory measures will be required.

Part Three: Mitigation of Potential Adverse Impacts

Development should avoid adverse impact on existing biodiversity and geodiversity features as a first principle, in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable they must be adequately and proportionately mitigated. If full mitigation cannot be provided, compensation will be required as a last resort where there is no alternative.

Development will only be supported where the proposed measures for mitigation and/or compensation along with details of net gain are acceptable to the Local Planning Authority in terms of design and location, and are secured for the lifetime of the development with appropriate funding mechanisms that are capable of being secured by condition and/or legal agreement.

If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission will be refused.

11.2. Biodiversity Opportunity and Net Gain

- 11.2.1. National planning policy states that development should deliver a net gain in biodiversity. The Environment Act sets out a mandatory requirement for development to deliver at least a 10% biodiversity net gain and approval of a biodiversity net gain plan. The Act includes provision for secondary legislation to set a date for the requirement to come into force.
- 11.2.2. Biodiversity net gain means leaving the natural environment in a measurably better state than before, and is central to delivering nature's recovery and increasing stocks of natural capital. Net gain should deliver genuine additional improvements for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats in association with development. Such improvements should go beyond any required mitigation and/or compensation measures following the application of the mitigation hierarchy. As part of delivering net gains for nature, development proposals will be expected to protect, provide and extend green infrastructure in accordance with Policy S59 Green and Blue Infrastructure Network.
- 11.2.3. Biodiversity net gain can be achieved on-site, off-site or through a combination of on-site and off-site measures, or through the purchase of statutory biodiversity credits. Development proposals can, for example, provide a net gain in biodiversity on-site through the enhancement of the existing features of the site, the creation of additional habitats or the linking of existing habitats to reduce fragmentation in the local ecological network. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities' preference is for biodiversity net gain to be delivered on, or adjacent to, the development site, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Only in exceptional circumstances and in the interests of biodiversity, will biodiversity offsetting schemes be considered acceptable. An example of an off-site measure, if sufficient biodiversity net gain cannot be achieved within the development site, could be where there is opportunity to create, restore or enhance habitats off site that form part of the Nature Recovery Network and where this is considered the best outcome for biodiversity.

- 11.2.4. Net gains in biodiversity can be delivered by almost all development, by following the principles of the mitigation hierarchy and understanding the ecological constraints and opportunities from the early stages of design.
- 11.2.5. Biodiversity enhancements can include both the creation of new habitat as well as improving existing habitats and can include, but are not limited to:
- Bird and bat boxes/bricks integrated into the structure of existing and/or new buildings
 - Wildlife friendly sustainable urban drainage (SuDs)
 - Wildlife tunnels under paths and roads
 - Wildlife friendly ponds
 - Living roofs and walls
 - Bug hotels
 - Using native plants in landscaping
 - Setting aside space within a development to create new habitat, such as woodland, wetland or wildflower meadows
 - Improve and re-naturalise waterways
- 11.2.6. The proposals for enhancement of biodiversity will depend on the nature and scale of the development, however a development with limited or no impacts on biodiversity should still seek to demonstrate a net gain. Small-scale development proposals form a significant proportion of the planning applications received by the Central Lincolnshire Authorities and therefore collectively, could make a notable contribution to biodiversity net gain and the wider Nature Recovery Network. The Local Planning Authority will use planning conditions to require that a planning permission provides for works that will measurably increase biodiversity.
- 11.2.7. A suitable biodiversity metric should be used to demonstrate that a 'measurable biodiversity net gain' has been achieved. The preferred metric for calculating biodiversity net losses and gains is the Natural England Biodiversity Metric, which supports and reinforces the application of the mitigation hierarchy.²⁸ The metric calculates the change in biodiversity resulting from a project or development by subtracting the number of pre-intervention or 'baseline' biodiversity units (i.e. those originally existing on-site and off-site where applicable) from the number of post-intervention units (i.e. those projected to be provided after the development or change in land management). All applications should be supported by the submission of the full metric assessment.
- 11.2.8. Local Ecological Network²⁹, Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping has been prepared for Central Lincolnshire by the GLNP. These maps identify the known existing areas of high biodiversity value and areas of local biodiversity priority where it is considered most important and feasible to target habitat creation, extension and restoration. To complement these maps, a set of principles has been prepared (see Appendix 4 of this Local Plan), to guide development proposals that fall within or overlap the biodiversity opportunity areas. Development proposals should have regard to the above evidence and to the biodiversity opportunity area principles.

²⁸Biodiversity Metric 3.0 or its successor. User guidance can be found on Natural England's website: [The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 - JP039 \(nepubprod.appspot.com\)](https://www.naturalengland.org.uk/About-us/Our-work/Policy-and-planning/Biodiversity-Metric-3.0-JP039-nepubprod.appspot.com)

²⁹ The components of the ecological network within Central Lincolnshire have been mapped and are available to view on the Central Lincolnshire website on the Interactive Map. This will be updated annually incorporating data supplied by the GLNP.

- 11.2.9. A Supplementary Planning Document is currently being prepared to provide further guidance on providing biodiversity net gain through development proposals.
- 11.2.10. Major and large scale development schemes³⁰ should deliver wider environmental net gain wherever possible, reflecting the opportunities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity and GI Mapping, Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Strategy and Local Nature Recovery Strategy (or any subsequent replacements). Seeking to achieve wider environmental net gain should reduce pressure on, and achieve overall improvements in, natural capital and ecosystem services and the benefits that they deliver.³¹
- 11.2.11. The baseline data on habitats and species that underpin local biodiversity strategy, the local ecological network, biodiversity, and green infrastructure opportunities, will be kept up to date by the GLNP through the management of the Lincolnshire Environmental Record Centre.

Policy S61: Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains

Following application of the mitigation hierarchy, all development proposals should ensure opportunities are taken to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features proportionate to their scale, through site layout, design of new buildings and proposals for existing buildings with consideration to the construction phase and ongoing site management.

Development proposals should create new habitats, and links between habitats, in line with Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping evidence, the biodiversity opportunity area principles set out in Appendix 4 to this Plan and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (once completed), to maintain and enhance a network of wildlife sites and corridors, to minimise habitat fragmentation and provide opportunities for species to respond and adapt to climate change.

Proposals for major and large scale development should seek to deliver wider environmental net gains where feasible.

All qualifying³² development proposals must deliver at least a 10% measurable biodiversity net gain attributable to the development. The net gain for biodiversity should be calculated using Natural England's Biodiversity Metric.

Biodiversity net gain should be provided on-site wherever possible. Biodiversity offsetting schemes should only be used in exceptional circumstances, where net gain cannot be achieved within the site boundary or where greater gains can be delivered off-site where the improvements can be demonstrated to be deliverable and are consistent with the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

All development proposals must provide clear and robust evidence for biodiversity net gains and losses in the form of a biodiversity gain plan, which should be submitted with the planning application, setting out:

- a) information about the steps to be taken to minimise the adverse effect of the development on the biodiversity of the onsite habitat and any other habitat;
- b) the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat;

³⁰ As defined in the Glossary

³¹ Guidance on the application of a natural capital approach can be found on the Government website at: [Enabling a Natural Capital Approach guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/enabling-a-natural-capital-approach-guidance)

³² As defined in The Environment Act 2021, Schedule 7A, Part 2, Paragraph 17.

- c) the post-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat following implementation of the proposed ecological enhancements/interventions;
- d) the ongoing management strategy for any proposals;
- e) any registered off-site gain allocated to the development and the biodiversity value of that gain in relation to the development; and
- f) exceptionally any biodiversity credits purchased for the development through a recognised and deliverable offsetting scheme.

Demonstrating the value of the habitat (pre and post-development) with appropriate and robust evidence will be the responsibility of the applicant. Proposals which do not demonstrate that the post-development biodiversity value will exceed the pre-development value of the onsite habitat by a 10% net gain will be refused.

Ongoing management of any new or improved onsite and offsite habitats, together with monitoring and reporting, will need to be planned and funded for 30 years after completion of a development.

11.3. Responding to Landscape Character

- 11.3.1. Central Lincolnshire is a predominantly rural landscape interspersed by the City of Lincoln, market towns and smaller settlements and characterised by its contrasting chalk and limestone uplands, low lying vales and fenland landscapes. The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a nationally designated area with the highest status of landscape protection, and the Lincoln Hillside is recognised as one of the most historic townscapes in the East Midlands.
- 11.3.2. In addition, landscape character assessments developed for previous Local Plans have identified locally designated Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) which are considered to be of high landscape value to the local areas with strong distinctive characteristics which make them particularly sensitive to development. The primary objective is the conservation and enhancement of their landscape quality and individual character.
- 11.3.3. Key views within the landscape, as well as in to and out of settlements, are valued by the local community, contribute to the distinctive local identity of a place and assist in way finding.
- 11.3.4. The Central Lincolnshire authorities are committed to ensuring that development protects, and wherever possible enhances, the intrinsic value of our landscape whilst enabling strategic, sustainable growth which is necessary for Central Lincolnshire's communities and economies to thrive.

Policy S62: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value

The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a nationally designated landscape and has the highest level of protection. Great weight should be given to conserving

and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty in this area. All development proposals within, or affecting the setting of, the AONB shall:

- a) be compatible with the special character of the area and have had regard to conserving and enhancing the special quality and scenic beauty of the landscape; and
- b) respect the landscape character, topography, and context in relation to the siting, design, scale and extent of development; and
- c) protect and enhance important views into, out of and within the AONB; and
- d) retain and enhance existing natural, historic and cultural features that contribute to the special quality of the landscape.

Proposals which will result in an adverse impact on the AONB or which fail to demonstrate that they will not have an adverse impact taking into account any mitigation proposed will not be supported.

Areas of Great Landscape Value

Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) are locally designated landscape areas recognised for their intrinsic character and beauty and their natural, historic and cultural importance. A high level of protection will be afforded to AGLV reflecting their locally important high scenic quality, special landscape features and sensitivity.

Development proposals within, or within the setting of, AGLV shall:

- e) conserve and enhance the qualities, character and distinctiveness of locally important landscapes; and
- f) protect, and where possible enhance, specific landscape, wildlife and historic features which contribute to local character and landscape quality; and
- g) maintain landscape quality and minimise adverse visual impacts through high quality building and landscape design; and
- h) demonstrate how proposals have responded positively to the landscape character in relation to siting, design, scale and massing and where appropriate have retained or enhanced important views, and natural, historic and cultural features of the landscape; and
- i) where appropriate, restore positive landscape character and quality.

Where a proposal may result in adverse impacts, it may exceptionally be supported if the overriding benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm – in such circumstances the harm should be minimised and mitigated through design and landscaping.

11.4. Green Wedges

11.4.1. Green Wedges (previously known in some parts as settlement breaks) are open areas around and between parts of a settlement, or settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up area, and which also provide recreational and wildlife protection and enhancement opportunities as part of the green and blue infrastructure and ecological network.

11.4.2. Green Wedges are an important part of the Central Lincolnshire landscape, are a longstanding element of local planning policy and are valued by local communities.

11.4.3. In general, there has been limited built development within the Green Wedges, however in recent years, some parts of the Green Wedge network have come under growing

development pressure due to their proximity to the built up area. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities are committed to the principle of Green Wedges and resisting harmful development through planning policy and development management decisions.

- 11.4.4. Whilst the purpose of Green Wedges is to protect the open and undeveloped character of areas within them, it is not intended that they should operate as an absolute restriction on all development proposals. Due to their multi-functional role, there are also various 'non-open space' uses that already exist. As such, certain types of development may be acceptable, so long as they are not detrimental to the character, role and function of the Green Wedge within which they are situated. This is provided for under part a) of the policy and may include agricultural and forestry related development, green space, outdoor sport and recreation uses, the reuse of rural buildings and extensions or alterations to existing dwellings.
- 11.4.5. There may also be instances where it is essential for a certain type of development to be located in a Green Wedge. For the purposes of part b) of the policy this may include development required by a public or private utility to fulfil their statutory obligations, or the provision of strategic transport infrastructure, provided that other relevant Local Plan policies are satisfied.

Policy S63: Green Wedges

Green Wedges, as identified on the Policies Map, have been identified to fulfil one or more of the following functions and policy aims:

- Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character;
- Creation of a multi-functional 'green lung' to offer communities a direct and continuous link to the open countryside beyond the urban area;
- Provision of an accessible recreational resource, with both formal and informal opportunities, close to where people live, where public access is maximised without compromising the integrity of the Green Wedge;
- Conservation and enhancement of local wildlife and protection of links between wildlife sites to support wildlife corridors.

Within the Green Wedges planning permission will not be granted for any form of development, including changes of use, unless:

- a) it can be demonstrated that the development is not contrary or detrimental to the above functions and aims; or
- b) it is essential for the proposed development to be located within the Green Wedge, and the benefits of which override the potential impact on the Green Wedge.

Development proposals within a Green Wedge will be expected to have regard to:

- c) the need to retain the open and undeveloped character of the Green Wedge, physical separation between settlements, historic environment character and green infrastructure value;
- d) the maintenance and enhancement of the network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways, and their links to the countryside, to retain and enhance public access, where appropriate to the role and function of the Green Wedge; and
- e) opportunities to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure within the Green Wedge with regard to the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure network and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping.

Development proposals adjacent to the Green Wedges will be expected to demonstrate that:

- f) they do not adversely impact on the function of the Green Wedge, taking into account scale, siting, layout, design, materials and landscape treatment; and
- g) they have considered linkages to and enhancements of the adjacent Green Wedge.

11.5. Local Green Space

11.5.1. Local Green Space (LGS) is a national designation, as referenced in the NPPF, which aims to protect green areas or spaces which are demonstrably special to a local community and hold a particular local significance. LGS designation can be used where the green space is:

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

11.5.2. Planning permission will only be granted for development proposals in very special circumstances. These exceptions are set out in the NPPF and align with Green Belt status.

Policy S64: Local Green Space

An area identified as a Local Green Space on the Policies Map or within an adopted Neighbourhood Plan will be protected from development in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances.

11.6. Important Open Space

11.6.1. In addition to Local Green Space (LGS) designations, this Local Plan also protects other existing Important Open Spaces (IOS). These open spaces are different to LGSs, in that LGSs have been identified by local communities, whereas IOSs have been identified by the Central Lincolnshire Authorities as open spaces important to the settlement in which they are located.

11.6.2. Central Lincolnshire has a wide variety of IOS that do not benefit from statutory designations. These spaces perform a range of functions and deliver a wealth of benefits to local people and wildlife. Parks and gardens, amenity space, play space for children/teenagers, outdoor sports facilities and allotments are all examples of publicly accessible IOS valued for their recreational and social functions, but they also contribute to the visual amenity and character of a settlement, providing relief from the built up area.

11.6.3. It is also important to note that public or private open spaces with limited or no public access can also perform an important role in contributing to the local community and quality of life. Open undeveloped spaces within a settlement are as important as the buildings in giving a settlement its unique character and form. Some open spaces,

especially towards the edge of a settlement, are important in preserving the setting of a settlement. Other open spaces, including those not publicly accessible, provide breaks in the street scene and may allow views of the surrounding countryside to be enjoyed from within the settlement.

- 11.6.4. A number of areas within Central Lincolnshire have prepared Neighbourhood Plans, some of these contain designations for Important Open Space or an equivalent. These open spaces have not been duplicated as part of this policy, as they have their own protection through the Neighbourhood Plan in which they are designated.

Policy S65: Important Open Space

An area identified as an Important Open Space on the Policies Map is safeguarded from development unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. there are no significant detrimental impacts on the character and appearance of the surrounding area, ecology and any heritage assets; and
- b. in the case of publicly accessible open space, there is an identified over provision of that particular type of open space in the community area and the site is not required for alternative recreational uses or suitable alternative open space can be provided on a replacement site or by enhancing existing open space serving the community area.

Some areas of Important Open Space are protected by their type, and are not shown in the Policies Map. These Important Open Spaces are:

- Churchyards;
- Cemeteries;
- School Playing Fields (in use as such);
- Sports Centres/Recreation Grounds;
- Local Authority owned allotments;

They will be safeguarded from development, and any proposal for their loss will be considered against the criteria above and against national policy.

11.7. Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

- 11.7.1. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have a statutory duty (s197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees is a material consideration that must be taken into account in dealing with planning applications.
- 11.7.2. Trees, and hedgerows, contribute enormously to the character of many parts of the Central Lincolnshire area – they are very important visual elements in the landscape, since they are attractive in themselves, soften and give a context to development, provide focal points and screen unsightly areas from view. However, the amenity value of trees is not confined only to their contribution to visual character, trees, woodland and hedgerows are important components of Central Lincolnshire's green infrastructure network. They can also help to reduce noise and prove beneficial in terms of atmospheric pollution, modifying microclimates and flood mitigation through storm water attenuation.

Furthermore, they provide habitats for biodiversity, help to stabilise soil against erosion, and play a role in reducing climate change by locking up carbon dioxide. As a result, they are highly valued, and the relative scarcity of tree cover particularly in the southern half of the Central Lincolnshire area (North Kesteven District) gives them an added importance.

- 11.7.3. Trees and woodlands take many years to mature, ancient woodlands and aged or veteran trees in particular are irreplaceable. Aged and veteran trees are those which, because of their great age, size or condition are of exceptional wildlife, landscape or cultural value.
- 11.7.4. Mature trees, woodlands and hedgerows are sensitive to the impacts of development, either directly through their removal or indirectly through the impacts of construction or the future use of the site. Due to the length of time and the cost taken to replace mature features, and the contribution they can make to the quality of development, they should be retained and protected wherever possible.
- 11.7.5. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will look to prevent the loss or damage of good quality trees, woodlands or hedgerows, especially those which are protected such as ancient woodlands, or have a high public amenity value. Policy S66 ensures that trees are not considered in isolation and that they are integral to the overall design of a scheme and contribute to the wider objectives of securing biodiversity and green infrastructure on new developments.
- 11.7.6. Where trees are present on a development site, a British Standard 5837 Tree Survey 'Trees in relation to Construction survey', a Tree Constraints Plan, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and any other related survey information, should be submitted along with an application for planning permission. This will ensure it is clear that a proper consideration of all trees and woodlands has taken place and been taken into account in the preparation of proposals for a site. To ensure that tree cover and habitat is retained, it is important that both the short term and long term impacts that a development may have on trees is evaluated at the earliest opportunity. In addition, an Arboricultural Method Statement and associated Tree/Hedgerow Protection Plan will also be required where there is a likely adverse impact on the health and wellbeing of the trees, either through the pressure to prune or fell or through excavation works which could harm the root systems. The Statement should set out the measures that will need to be taken to protect the health of the trees during the construction period and afterwards.
- 11.7.7. Consideration also needs to be given to the growth potential and management requirements of trees and hedgerows. Where the loss of trees and hedges is unavoidable, they should be replaced with suitable new planting either within the site or in the locality if this is more appropriate. In the case of hedges, the renovation of existing hedges in the wider area can be an appropriate form of mitigation. Development can make a positive contribution to the tree resource in the area through on or off site planting.
- 11.7.8. The preference will be to incorporate existing natural features into the development. However, there may be instances where the loss of important natural features is unavoidable, for example to enable a scheme to fulfil important objectives such as economic development or the provision of housing. Where the loss of such features is demonstrably unavoidable, adequate replacement provision, preferably by native British species, of the same or greater value will be sought. The proposal will also be required to be demonstrate:

- That the development could not equally well go ahead elsewhere, where no harm to trees would be involved;
- That the proposed development scheme could not be modified to retain the tree; and
- That the amenity value of the tree is outweighed by the benefits to the community of the development proposal.

11.7.9. Proposals that either directly or indirectly result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland will not be supported unless there are exceptional reasons and the need for and benefits of the development at that location clearly outweigh the loss. When considering the planning balance in these cases compensation proposals must not be considered as part of the benefits resulting from a development.

11.7.10. In terms of mitigation where loss of trees and woodland is proposed (and where it is deemed acceptable for such tree(s) to be lost, taking account of the status of the tree), then suitable proposals for mitigation, via compensation, should be provided. The tree compensation standard set out in this policy provides a suitable mechanism to determine the appropriate level of mitigation. The Council's first preference is for on-site replacement at suitable locations within the curtilage of the development. In exceptional circumstances, where planting cannot be achieved on-site without compromising the achievement of good design, new tree planting proposals may be considered off site (including on public land) to mitigate. Where trees are to be provided off-site, planning obligations will be sought to cover replacement trees, their planting and their future maintenance.

11.7.11. Where new tree planting is proposed (irrespective of whether this is to compensate for losses on site), then the quantity, location and species selection of new trees will be expected to take practicable opportunities to meet the following six Tree Planting Principles:

1. Create habitat and, if possible, connect the development site to the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network; and
2. Assist in reducing or mitigating run-off and flood risk on the development site; and
3. Assist in providing shade and shelter to address urban cooling, and in turn assist in mitigating against the effects of climate change; and
4. Create a strong landscaping framework to either (a) enclose or mitigate the visual impact of a development or (b) create new and enhanced landscape;
5. Be of an appropriate species for the site; and
6. Avoid tree planting where it has potential to cause harm, such as to important habitats, peat soils, property or infrastructure.

Policy S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Development proposals should be prepared based on the overriding principle that:

- the existing tree and woodland cover is maintained, improved and expanded; and
- opportunities for expanding woodland are actively considered, and implemented where practical and appropriate to do so.

Existing Trees and Woodland

Planning permission will only be granted if the proposal provides evidence that it has been subject to adequate consideration of the impact of the development on any existing trees and woodland found on-site (and off-site, if there are any trees near the site, with 'near' defined as the distance comprising 12 times the stem diameter of the off-site tree). If any trees exist on or

near the development site, 'adequate consideration' is likely to mean the completion of a British Standard 5837 Tree Survey and, if applicable, an Arboricultural Method Statement.

Where the proposal will result in the loss or deterioration of:

- a) ancient woodland; and/or
- b) the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland,

permission will be refused, unless and on an exceptional basis the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Where the proposal will result in the loss or deterioration of a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order or a tree within a Conservation Area, then permission will be refused unless:

- c) there is no net loss of amenity value which arises as a result of the development; or
- d) the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Where the proposal will result in the loss of any other tree or woodland not covered by the above, then the Council will expect the proposal to retain those trees that make a significant contribution to the landscape or biodiversity value of the area, provided this can be done without compromising the achievement of good design for the site.

Mitigating for loss of Trees and Woodland

Where it is appropriate for higher value tree(s) (category A or B trees (BS5837)) and/or woodland to be lost as part of a development proposal, then appropriate mitigation, via compensatory tree planting, will be required. Such tree planting should be on-site wherever possible and should:

- e) take all opportunities to meet the six Tree Planting Principles (see supporting text); and
- f) unless demonstrably impractical or inappropriate, provide the following specific quantity of compensatory trees:

Trunk diameter(mm) at 1.5m above ground of tree lost to development	Number of replacement trees required, per tree lost*
75 - 200	1
210 - 400	4
410 - 600	6
610 - 800	9
810 - 1000	10
1000+	11

* replacement based on selected standards 10/12 cm girth at 1m

New Trees and Woodland

Where appropriate and practical, opportunities for new tree planting should be explored as part of all development proposals (in addition to, if applicable, any necessary compensatory tree provision). Where new trees are proposed, they should be done so on the basis of the five Tree Planting Principles. Proposals which fail to provide practical opportunities for new tree planting will be refused.

Planting schemes should include provision to replace any plant failures within five years after the date of planting. Planting of trees must be considered in the context of wider plans for nature recovery which seeks to increase biodiversity and green infrastructure generally, not simply planting of trees, and protecting / enhancing soils, particularly peat soils. Tree planting should only be carried out in appropriate locations that will not impact on existing ecology or opportunities to create alternative habitats that could deliver better enhancements for people and wildlife, including carbon storage. Where woodland habitat creation is appropriate,

consideration should be given to the economic and ecological benefits that can be achieved through natural regeneration. Any tree planting should use native and local provenance tree species suitable for the location.

Management and Maintenance

In instances where new trees and/or woodlands are proposed, it may be necessary for the council to require appropriate developer contributions to be provided, to ensure provision is made for appropriate management and maintenance of the new trees and/or woodland.

Hedgerows

Proposals for new development will be expected to retain existing hedgerows where appropriate and integrate them fully into the design having regard to their management requirements.

Proposals for new development will not be supported that would result in the loss of hedges of high landscape, heritage, amenity or biodiversity value unless the need for, and benefits of, the development clearly outweigh the loss and this loss can be clearly demonstrated to be unavoidable.

Development requiring the loss of a hedgerow protected under The Hedgerow Regulations will only be supported where it would allow for a substantially improved overall approach to the design and landscaping of the development that would outweigh the loss of the hedgerow. Where any hedges are lost, suitable replacement planting or restoration of existing hedges, will be required within the site or the locality, including appropriate provision for maintenance and management.

11.8. Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

- 11.8.1. Agriculture is a significant land use across Central Lincolnshire, and the wider Lincolnshire area and generates a significant proportion of the national food production. Therefore the protection of the best and most versatile land is key to ensure that food production is not negatively impacted by development. The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) mapping shows that with the exception of a few relatively small areas of Grade 1 land, the majority of agricultural land within Central Lincolnshire is either Grade 2 or Grade 3, with approximately 50% of the area classified as Grade 3.
- 11.8.2. Development of the best and most versatile agricultural land will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the need for the development, its benefits and/or sustainability considerations outweigh the need to protect such land taking into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- 11.8.3. Proposals for development on unallocated sites which would individually or cumulatively result in a significant loss (1 hectare or more) of best and most versatile agricultural land will also need to demonstrate that there are no other suitable alternative sites which could accommodate either all or part of the development on either previously developed land, or land within the built up area of existing adjacent or nearby settlements, or on poorer quality agricultural land. All proposals over one hectare which would have the potential to involve the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land will be expected to be accompanied by an agricultural land classification statement.

Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Proposals should protect the best and most versatile agricultural land so as to protect opportunities for food production and the continuance of the agricultural economy.

With the exception of allocated sites, development resulting in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land will only be supported if:

- a) The need for the proposed development has been clearly established and there is insufficient lower grade land available at that settlement (unless development of such lower grade land would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations); and
- b) The benefits and/or sustainability considerations outweigh the need to protect such land, when taking into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land; and
- c) The impacts of the proposal upon ongoing agricultural operations have been minimised through the use of appropriate design solutions; and
- d) Where feasible, once any development which is supported has ceased its useful life the land will be restored to its former use (this condition will be secured by planning condition where appropriate).

Where proposals are for sites of 1 hectare or larger, which would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, an agricultural land classification report should be submitted, setting out the justification for such a loss and how criterion b has been met.

12. SUEs, Regeneration Areas and Opportunity Areas

12.0. Sustainable Urban Extensions

- 12.0.1. Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) form an integral part of the local plan strategy, delivering more than half of the housing requirement in the plan period. But it is not only housing that will be delivered on these SUEs – by focusing a substantial amount of growth at these locations it will also see the delivery of key infrastructure to support the growing population.
- 12.0.2. Urban extensions must be developed as sustainable places, coordinating the planning of residential opportunities, employment opportunities and the services and facilities that will enable residents to meet their day to day needs locally. They must be designed to integrate with the existing built and natural environment, integrate with existing communities, and maximise travel by sustainable travel modes, so that they do not result in a physically and socially segregated community. They present an opportunity to deliver a wide range of sustainable development principles that often cannot be achieved at a smaller scale.
- 12.0.3. The eight SUEs located around Lincoln and at Gainsborough and Sleaford were allocated in the 2017 Local Plan and substantial efforts from the Central Lincolnshire Districts and site promoters and developers has gone into making progress with these SUEs. As a result many of the SUEs have already had masterplans or broad concept plans produced for them, achieved outline permission, detailed permission or even started delivery and this progress is expected to continue.
- 12.0.4. Policy S68, is the overarching policy for all urban extensions with subsequent policies providing specific requirements for each SUE. In the 2017 Local Plan a requirement was included for SUEs to deliver some Gypsy and Traveller pitches. We still consider SUEs as a suitable means to deliver Gypsy and Traveller pitches, though it is acknowledged that doing so can be challenging especially so with the increased demands of this new local plan in relation to net zero carbon. Consequently this Local Plan no longer requires any Gypsy and Traveller provision on SUEs

Policy S68: Sustainable Urban Extensions

The spatial strategy for Central Lincolnshire includes the allocation of sustainable urban extensions at Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford.

Development of an urban extension must be planned and implemented in a coordinated way, through an agreed broad concept plan that is linked to the timely delivery of key infrastructure. With the exception of inconsequential development, proposals for development within the identified extensions which come forward prior to the production of, and agreement on, a broad concept plan will be refused.

Development of a sustainable urban extension should also be drawn together and guided by a design code, consistent with the National Model Design Code and associated guidance.

Working with the Central Lincolnshire authorities and other relevant stakeholders, a broad concept plan and design code should be prepared for each urban extension (in its entirety) and should clearly evidence the support of all significant landowners: the concept plan and design code should be submitted to the Council for approval. If one or more landowners are not

supportive of the concept plan and design code, it will need to be demonstrated that the development of the considerable majority of the urban extension can be delivered without their involvement. The concept plan could be submitted alongside an outline application for the urban extension.

Whilst phasing may be agreed, the local planning authority will need to be satisfied that the key aspects of the concept plan will be delivered. Therefore, to prevent the provision of appropriate infrastructure being either delayed or never materialising, appropriate safeguards will be put in place, normally through a Section 106 agreement, which ensure that specific aspects of the scheme are delivered when an appropriate trigger point is reached.

Alongside the timely delivery of necessary infrastructure, key to the sustainable delivery of the urban extensions will be the requirement to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride.

In addition to the above, each new urban extension proposal must, where applicable:

- a) demonstrate availability and deliverability of the proposed scheme;
- b) provide a broad range of housing choice in terms of size and design;
- c) contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy;
- d) incorporate appropriate pre-school(s), primary school(s), and a secondary school (potentially incorporating sixth-form provision), if the scale of the urban extension justifies any of these on-site, or, if not, contribute to provision offsite in order to meet the needs generated by the urban extension (subject to national regulations governing such contributions);
- e) make provision for an appropriate level of retail without having an unacceptable impact on the vitality and viability of existing retail centres;
- f) consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards and allotments;
- g) demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided; and
- h) demonstrate that impacts on the natural environment will be minimized through the enhancement of ecological networks and habitats by achieving net gains for biodiversity as part of extended and enhanced green infrastructure.

12.1. Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions

Western Growth Corridor SUE (WGC)

- 12.1.1. The Western Growth Corridor (WGC) is a site of approximately 390 hectares in total of which approximately 122 hectares will be developed for a mixed-use development. The WGC is situated to the west of Lincoln and is bounded by the railway to the east, the A46 bypass to the west and Skellingthorpe Road to the south. The site has a number of advantages including its proximity to the city centre (which is only 1.5 km distant), physical setting and character that provide an excellent opportunity to create a sustainable urban extension to Lincoln.

- 12.1.2. Key features of this development include:

- 3,200 homes plus 20 ha of mixed employment (B Classes) and leisure (D2 Class) opportunities;
- Taking advantage of the close proximity to Lincoln City Centre, connecting both new residents and existing neighbourhoods such as Birchwood and Skellingthorpe to the City;
- A clear approach to mitigating and managing flood risk for the site and wider area through continued partnership working with key stakeholders;
- Provision of a range of facilities including a Local Centre providing shops, a community centre and education facilities;
- Potential for a regional leisure centre;
- Informal open space and other recreation uses, in addition to green infrastructure and public open space to serve future residents;
- Remediation of the former landfill site on the eastern edge of the site to be undertaken.
- This is a tremendous opportunity to reclaim land and bring forward development while at the same time undertake environmental improvement of this area.

South East Quadrant SUE (SEQ) Canwick Heath

- 12.1.3. SEQ lies on the limestone plateau of the Lincoln Heath between the villages of Canwick and Bracebridge Heath. At its closest, the SUE is within 1 mile (1.6 km) of Lincoln City Centre, with the escarpment of the Lincoln Edge, including Lincoln's South Common, forming an important open area between the development and the edge of the city's existing built-up area. The SUE benefits from an adopted SPD which provides a framework for the development of the entire allocation through a Broad Concept Plan and a set of Design Codes that combine to ensure that the development exploits its close proximity to Lincoln and the City Centre through appropriate linkages whilst also forming a distinctive new community of neighbourhoods that has its own facilities including shops, schools and employment.

- 12.1.4. Key features of this development and the adopted SPD include:

- High quality character and physical identity that complements the settlements of Bracebridge Heath and Canwick;
- Approximately 3,500 new homes by 2040 (with further potential beyond that date to deliver a total of 6,000 dwellings);
- A range of facilities including the development of a District Centre, a Local Centre, schools and mobility hub(s);
- 7ha of flexible new employment/commercial development to provide job opportunities;
- Delivery co-ordinated with the provision of local transport infrastructure. Direct access from the Eastern Bypass will not be provided for cars;
- Structural green space will provide a range of functions including recreation, health and well-being, biodiversity and ecology and movement corridors;
- Protection, and where appropriate enhancement, of existing natural and heritage and environmental assets;
- Respect for the character, biodiversity and landscape/ townscape contribution of the South Common and adjacent Bomber Command Centre memorial, and the integrity and character of Canwick and Bracebridge Heath as distinct and separate villages.

North East Quadrant SUE (NEQ) – Greetwell Area

- 12.1.5. NEQ lies on the north eastern edge of Lincoln between the existing residential area of Bunkers Hill and the predominantly industrial area at Allenby Road. Sitting within the Lincoln Eastern Bypass, it forms a natural urban extension to Lincoln. At its closest, the SUE is within 1.5 miles (2.4 km) of Lincoln City Centre. The area is dominated by the

former Greetwell Quarry that has been used for both quarrying and mining until relatively recently. Previous ironstone mining will present some challenges and the quarry face has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on account of its geological make up, so any new development would be expected to maintain and enhance this feature.

12.1.6. In late 2015, part of the NEQ was granted outline consent for up to 500 homes with detailed permission being approved for the first phase in 2019 with development commencing on the site. With the Lincoln Eastern Bypass having been completed the remainder of the site can now come forward too.

12.1.7. Key features of this development include:

- A distinctive new community of one or more defined neighbourhoods that have their own facilities including shops and employment;
- Approximately 1,400 new homes and approximately 5 ha of employment land;
- On-site primary school (two form entry);
- A new centre serving local needs. The scale of provision of such facilities should complement rather than compete with existing centres, including the Carlton Centre;
- Direct access from the Eastern Bypass will not be provided and the main road access points will be from Greetwell Road, Carlton Boulevard and St. Augustine Road;
- Protection, and where appropriate enhancement, of existing natural and historic environmental assets within or near the site, including appropriate management arrangements for visitor access where required. Identified assets include:
 - i. Greetwell Hollow Critical Natural Assets;
 - ii. The geological SSSI of the Greetwell Quarry;
 - iii. Greetwell Quarry Local Wildlife Site; and
 - iv. Archaeological remains including a prehistoric triple ditch boundary, industrial archaeology associated with former ironstone mining in the area, and potential Roman remains.

South West Quadrant SUE (SWQ) – Land at Grange Farm, Hykeham

12.1.8. SWQ lies to the south west of the City of Lincoln to the south of the existing built up area of North Hykeham and to the east and north of South Hykeham Fosseway and South Hykeham Village, well located for access to Lincoln and the A46. It is close to employment opportunities at Teal Park, St Modwen Park (formerly Network 46), North Hykeham and Lincoln City Centre. Some local services are available close to parts of the development with a wider range of facilities available in the centre of North Hykeham and into the City of Lincoln.

12.1.9. SWQ will be a masterplanned SUE with an agreed Broad Concept Plan and set of design codes. It will be developed up to the existing North Hykeham settlement boundary and down to the line of the proposed North Hykeham Relief Road, whilst respecting the setting and character of South Hykeham Village. This will be achieved by ensuring a physical separation is maintained between the SUE and the village with open space running east west along the line of the existing beck.

12.1.10. Key features of this development include:

- Approximately 2,000 homes (with the majority being delivered in the plan period) linked to the delivery of the North Hykeham Relief Road.

- Any proposal to deliver early phases of the development in advance of the completion of the North Hykeham Relief Road will not prejudice the potential to deliver the bypass and must be set out in the context of appropriate transport mitigations for the SUE as a whole in terms of phasing, traffic modelling and delivery of the agreed Broad Concept Plan;
- Approximately 5ha of additional employment land to compliment and expand the existing provision at the Boundary Lane Enterprise Park;
- A Local Centre which will include an appropriate level of retail, new primary school, community facilities formal sports pitches and open space that complement and enhance existing provision.

Policy S69: Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions

In addition to the generic requirements for Sustainable Urban Extensions in Policy S68, development at the following strategic sites will be required to meet the following locally specific requirements:

COL/BOU/001 – Western Growth Corridor SUE (WGC) – Land at Swanpool, Fen Farm and Decoy Farm

Proposals for the WGC area, as identified on the Policies Map, should provide:

- Approximately 3,200 houses;
- Approximately 20 ha of land for mixed employment (B Use Classes) and leisure (D2 Use Class) serving the wider Lincoln area for significant local growth and inward investment of strategic importance complementary to that on the adjacent Lincoln Science and Innovation Park;
- A distinctive place to live that has its own identity and respects its local surroundings including key views and vistas of and from Lincoln Cathedral and the historic core of the City and the setting of Decoy Farm scheduled monument and Hartsholme Registered Park;
- Comprehensive solutions to drainage and flood risk, guided by an agreed flood risk assessment and water management plan;
- A direct route incorporating priority for public transport linking Skellingthorpe Road through to the city centre via the Beavor Street area with connection onto the A46 if required;
- Transport infrastructure, such as measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport (which might include park and ride facilities) in order to maximise opportunities for sustainable modes of travel, in line with the aims of the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy;
- A wide range of community facilities including a new Local Centre;
- A wide range of open space, recreation and leisure uses, together with consideration of the provision of a regional leisure complex;
- A development that maximises the opportunities for low carbon and sustainable design including, if feasible, use of the heat from the Energy from Waste plant at North Hykeham;
- Comprehensive solutions to reclaim and remediate the former tip on the eastern part of the site; and
- Improved linkages, enhancement and support of green wedges and other green infrastructure. As this SUE is within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4

NK/CAN/003 – South East Quadrant SUE (SEQ) – Land at Canwick Heath

Proposals for the SEQ area, as identified on the Policies Map, and which form part of the adopted Broad Concept Plan and Design Code SPD (2020) should provide:

- a) Approximately 6,000 houses in total, of which around 3,500 anticipated to be delivered within the plan period to 2040;
- b) A distinctive place to live that has its own character and physical identity and respects its local surroundings, including key views and vistas of and from Lincoln Cathedral and the historic core of the City, and across the Witham Valley including views of Lincoln from Heighington Road. It will contain different character areas and will have regard to the need to provide appropriate landscape setting for the existing villages of Bracebridge Heath and Canwick, together with the open area of South Common to the north;
- c) A development that protects and enhances the existing important open spaces within and adjacent to the site, as shown on an agreed concept plan, providing an appropriate buffer zone between the South Common and the International Bomber Command Centre memorial and the development;
- d) Extension of the existing green infrastructure network into multi-functional movement networks linking land uses, facilities and amenities which avoids the coalescence of the new community with Bracebridge Heath and Canwick villages;
- e) Transport infrastructure, such as measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport (which might include park and ride facilities or mobility hubs) in order to maximise opportunities for sustainable modes of travel, in line with the aims of the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy (2020);
- f) Strong connectivity within the development and to the City Centre and adjacent communities through high quality, safe and effective pedestrian and cycling links;
- g) Introduction of bus priority measures from the site to the City Centre, which could be achieved through technological and/or physical infrastructure measures;
- h) No direct access onto the Lincoln Eastern Bypass for motor vehicles and does not prejudice its dualling, with the main road access points from the existing A15, the B1188 and B1131;
- i) A wide range of community / social facilities including a new District Centre which will provide shops, a community centre, and other uses such as a health centre, post office, banking facilities and places of worship, located towards the east of the SUE adjacent to Canwick Avenue;
- j) Development of a Local Centre towards the west of the SUE, close to and complementing the facilities of Bracebridge Heath;
- k) Approximately 7ha of land to provide a wide range of flexible employment opportunities (any job creating Use Classes), provided on-site at appropriate location(s) serving local employment needs to be agreed with the local planning authority;
- l) Development to take account of the relationship between the site and the Lincoln Eastern Bypass, including the provision of gateway features at key access points as well as ensuring that proposed residents are protected from noise, drainage and air quality issues that may be associated with the bypass; and
- m) Improved linkages, enhancement and support of green wedges and other green infrastructure. As this SUE is within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4

COL/ABB/001 – North East Quadrant SUE (NEQ) – Land at the Greetwell Area

Proposals for the NEQ area, as identified on the Policies Map, should provide:

- a) Approximately 1,400 dwellings;
- b) A distinctive place to live that has its own identity and respects its local surroundings including protecting and creating view corridors of and from Lincoln Cathedral and other important buildings on the north escarpment that are integrated into the development as a contribution to its identity and form part of the design context;
- c) Development that protects and enhances the existing important open spaces within and adjacent to the site (including Greetwell Hollow) or provides adequate compensatory open space for any loss and which provides an appropriate buffer zone between the

- development and Greetwell Hollow and satisfactorily addresses access and any visitor management issues arising from the development;
- d) Development that protects and enhances the setting of the designated heritage assets at Greetwell and the designated SSSI at Greetwell Quarry and which ensures where practicable that the archaeology of ironstone mining is retained with appropriate interpretive material on site;
- e) Development which addresses the geotechnical issues such as ground stability and mining voids relating to the site and its development;
- f) Transport infrastructure, such as measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport (which might include park and ride facilities) in order to maximise opportunities for sustainable modes of travel, in line with the aims of the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy;
- g) High quality, safe and effective pedestrian and cycling links both within and adjoining the development, including links to the National Cycle Route 1 and Sustrans Local Routes;
- h) No direct access onto the Lincoln Eastern Bypass and does not prejudice its dualling;
- i) Make provision for an access point to the south via a new junction onto the improved Greetwell Road and to the north via accesses onto Carlton Boulevard and St Augustine Road;
- j) A range of community / social facilities including a local centre that complements and does not compete with the nearby Carlton Centre;
- k) Approximately 5 ha of land to provide a wide range of flexible employment opportunities (any job creating Use Classes), provided on-site at appropriate location(s) serving local needs to be agreed with the local planning authority;
- l) Development to ensure that proposed residents are protected from noise, drainage and air quality issues that may be associated with the Lincoln Eastern Bypass; and
- m) Improved linkages, enhancement and support of green wedges and other green infrastructure. As this SUE is within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4

NK/NHYK/001 – South West Quadrant SUE (SWQ) – Land at Grange Farm, Hykeham

Proposals for the SWQ area, as identified on the Policies Map, should provide:

- a) Approximately 2,000 dwellings;
- b) A distinctive place to live that has its own identity and respects its local surroundings while providing a distinctive gateway into the City with high quality urban design standards;
- c) A development that protects and enhances the existing important open spaces within and adjacent to the site and extends the existing green infrastructure into multi-functional movement networks linking land uses, facilities and amenities including the protection of the setting and identity of South Hykeham village. As this SUE is within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4;
- d) A primary access road will connect to Meadow Lane to the north east through the site to Boundary Lane to the south. No direct access to the North Hykeham Relief Road for motor vehicles will be permitted other than the proposed junction with Boundary Lane to the immediate south of the SUE. As the development progresses it will be informed by the transport assessment, traffic modelling and mitigations in line with the agreed Broad Concept Plan;
- e) Transport infrastructure, such as measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport (which might include mobility hub facilities) in order to maximise opportunities for sustainable modes of travel, in line with the aims of the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy;
- f) A wide range of community facilities within a local centre;
- g) Approximately 5 ha of land for employment (B and E Use Classes) expanding the Boundary Lane Enterprise Park linking with Roman Way; and

- h) Undertake a detailed odour assessment to demonstrate no adverse impact on future residents.

12.2. Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions

- 12.2.1. In addition to development within the existing built up area, two large scale Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) have been identified for the long term sustainable growth of Gainsborough.
- 12.2.2. These SUEs (Southern and Northern) will commence delivery in the plan period and continue to deliver throughout the plan period. A third site (Eastern) is identified as a 'broad location' for future growth post 2040, but is not expected to commence within the plan period.
- 12.2.3. The following policy provides further site detail and requirements for development within the SUEs.

Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE

- 12.2.4. This area of land is south of the existing built up area of the town. Outline planning consent for development of this SUE was granted in 2011 and reserved matters for phase one was approved in 2020 with work having started on this site.
- 12.2.5. The works being undertaken include the provision of key infrastructure which will open up subsequent phases of the site.

Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE

- 12.2.6. This area is to the north of Gainsborough, and received outline planning permission in September 2020.

Policy S70: Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions

In addition to the generic requirements for SUEs in Policy S68, development will be required to meet the following specific requirements:

WL/GAIN/015 – Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE

The Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for approximately 2,500 dwellings.

Development of this SUE is likely to come forward in accordance with the planning consents issued. However, should an alternative permission be sought for the site then in addition to the generic requirements for SUEs in Policy S68, development will be required to meet the following specific requirements:

- a) Approximately 4ha of land for employment (E(g)/B1 Use Classes) to accommodate uses such as small offices, start-up business premises;
- b) Open Space and 'green corridors' to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside and woodland to enhance connectivity and reduce habitat fragmentation of Warren Wood, Lee Wood and Bass/Park Springs Wood Ancient Woodlands while also avoiding or mitigating any risk of wildlife disturbance;

- c) As this SUE is within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4; and
- d) A new Local Centre of an appropriate scale, providing for retail, services and community uses to support the new community.

WL/GAIN/001 – Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE

The Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for approximately 2,500 dwellings. In addition to the generic requirements for SUEs in Policy S68, development will be required to meet the following specific requirements:

- a) Approximately 7ha of land for employment (E(g)/B1 Use Classes). Employment premises provided must include start-up and small business premises;
- b) Open Space and 'green corridors' to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside and woodland to enhance connectivity and reduce habitat fragmentation of Blybro Spring Woods, Birch Woods and Wharton Woods Ancient Woodlands while also avoiding or mitigating any risk of wildlife disturbance;
- c) As this SUE is within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4; and
- d) A new Local Centre of an appropriate scale, providing for retail, services and community uses of a local nature.

12.3. Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions

- 12.3.1. Sleaford is identified to accommodate around 12% of Central Lincolnshire's growth in new homes and employment land over the plan period. Most of the growth will be focused in two large scale Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to the existing built up area of Sleaford, known as Sleaford South Quadrant (now known as Handley Chase) and Sleaford West Quadrant that can be masterplanned with appropriate infrastructure, a range of facilities and fully integrated with Sleaford.

Sleaford South Quadrant (Handley Chase)

- 12.3.2. Handley Chase will be a natural expansion to the main built up area to the South of the town and should be fully integrated with existing communities and provide for much needed services in this part of Sleaford. Whilst the site is not considered to be appropriate for large scale employment uses due to impacts on the highway network, it has the potential for small scale employment workspace.

Sleaford West Quadrant

- 12.3.3. Sleaford West Quadrant is located west of the town in close proximity to the A15. The site offers an opportunity to diversify the existing employment offer of the town through the provision of high quality employment integrated into an attractive residential environment, benefitting from a prominent position and access to the A15. The development should include a minimum of 3 ha of employment land adjacent to the A15 targeted towards knowledge intensive enterprise (E(g) use class). This will add to the diversity of employment opportunities available in the town. It will also accommodate land for a new health care facilities and secondary school facility to meet the educational needs of Sleaford's growing population.

Policy S71: Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions

The growth and regeneration of the Sleaford area will be delivered through a co-ordinated and sustainable approach to planning and development, linking housing and economic growth with infrastructure improvements, whilst protecting and enhancing Sleaford's natural environment, heritage assets and local distinctiveness.

In addition to the generic requirements for Sustainable Urban Extensions in Policy S68, development at the following strategic sites will be required to meet the following specific requirements:

NK/SLEA/014 – Sleaford South Quadrant SUE (Handley Chase)

Development at Handley Chase, as identified on the Policies Map, should result in the creation of a comprehensively planned, new sustainable neighbourhood to the South of Sleaford, comprising around 1,450 dwellings. The first phase of development should take place on the land immediately adjoining the existing built up area of Sleaford and include the provision of the new Local Centre.

Development of this SUE is likely to come forward in accordance with the outline planning permission granted for the site in 2015. However, should an alternative permission be sought for the site, then in addition to the requirements for SUEs in Policy S68, proposals for this area should:

- a) deliver a new Local Centre of a sufficient scale to meet the day-to-day needs of the Sleaford South new community and nearby residents, and to include:
 - i. a community centre;
 - ii. retail units;
 - iii. a public house;
 - iv. a care home site; and
 - v. provision for small start-up offices.
- b) provide vehicular access via London Road only, but incorporate cycle and pedestrian connections into the adjoining Southfields Estate;
- c) provide appropriate transport mitigation measures, having particular regard to measures to mitigate any adverse transport impacts on Holdingham Roundabout, Silk Willoughby, Quarrington, King Edward Street and Castle Causeway, the junction between London Road and Grantham Road and minor roads linking London Road to Grantham Road;
- d) deliver an extension of a shared footpath and cycleway along London Road;
- e) maximise the opportunities associated with the proximity of the site to the Sleaford Railway Station and include measures to encourage rail travel;
- f) provide on-site a network of green infrastructure and public open space which links into the wider green infrastructure network for the Sleaford area, maximising the potential (and mitigates the impacts) associated with Moor Drain, and which achieves strong, though carefully planned, connections to Mareham Pastures Local Nature Reserve;
- g) provide on-site sports pitches, a site for a pavilion/changing facility and allotments.

NK/SLEA/015 – Sleaford West Quadrant SUE (Land to the west of Drove Lane and to the east of the A15)

Development at Sleaford West Quadrant, as identified on the Policies Map, will result in the creation of comprehensively planned, new sustainable neighbourhood to the West of Sleaford of 1,400 dwellings. The first phases of development are likely to include the provision of an appropriate, limited scale (informed by traffic modelling) of residential development served from Covell Road, Stokes Drive and St Deny's Avenue. The provision of a new roundabout off the A15 will be required to deliver subsequent phases of the development. In addition to the requirements for SUEs in Policy S68, proposals for this area should:

- a) deliver a new local centre to meet the day-to-day needs of Sleaford West Quadrant new community and nearby residents, incorporating provision of local retail facilities, services and community uses;
- b) provide a new healthcare facility adjoining the local centre;
- c) provide approximately 3ha of mainly use class E(g) employment land including a range of premises to complement the existing employment offer in the Sleaford area;
- d) support the delivery of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link to connect the town centre to adjacent green spaces and improve connectivity, as identified in the Sleaford Masterplan;
- e) ensure access is provided via The Drove for pedestrians, cyclists, buses, existing residents and businesses, allotment holders and a limited number of new dwellings;
- f) provide, in line with the aims of the Sleaford Transport Strategy, primary vehicular access for the development via a new junction with the A15 with secondary accesses to be provided from Covell Road, Stokes Drive, St Deny's Avenue and The Drove;
- g) prevent vehicular access to the A15 from or through the development via routes other than those set out in f and g above;
- h) provide, in line with the aims of the Sleaford Transport Strategy, appropriate transport infrastructure measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport in order to maximise opportunities for sustainable modes of travel, with a particular emphasis on maximising opportunities associated with the proximity to the River Slea and connections to the Town Centre and provide appropriate mitigation of impact on the Holdingham Roundabout;
- i) provide on-site green infrastructure and public open space, which links into the wider green infrastructure network for the Sleaford area and includes multifunctional, dual use of the school playing fields;
- j) incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4 as this site is within or adjacent to an area of Biodiversity Opportunity;
- k) ensure that the development is safe from flooding from the River Slea through the application of the sequential approach to inform the site layout, ensuring that vulnerable land uses are, where possible, directed to lower areas of risk or are appropriately mitigated;
- l) preserve the setting of the historic settlement of Holdingham; and
- m) incorporate a site for the provision of a secondary school facility to meet the needs of Sleaford's growing population.

12.4. Regeneration and opportunity areas

- 12.4.1. There are a number of areas within Central Lincolnshire where development or redevelopment is either sought or expected and where a planning policy framework would help to ensure that the future of the site or area is sustainable. The reason for needing such a framework depends on the pressure for change and the context of each site and the inclusion of an area in this section should be seen as an in-principle support for change, providing it is consistent with the ambitions for the site.
- 12.4.2. Given the varying levels of uncertainty for each site and the different specific reason for wanting to manage growth in each location, some policies are more or less flexible than others. Relevant development proposals in all locations should be subject to the corresponding policy and other policies in this plan.
- 12.4.3. The relevant District Councils may seek to progress a masterplan, design code, or other site specific guidance.

Lincoln Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

- 12.4.4. There are a number of locations near to Lincoln City Centre which contribute significantly to the overall offer of the city or where there are substantial opportunities for regeneration.

Policy NS72: Lincoln Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Development proposals that come forward within the Regeneration Opportunity Areas, as identified on the Policies Map, should take into account the following principles:

ROA1 – Tentercroft Street

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA1 proposals for major development will preferably be progressed through a masterplan prior to, or alongside a planning application. Development proposals should recognise the edge of centre position of this site and proximity to the transport hub and primary shopping centre making the most of opportunities to strengthen the offer of the City Centre, whilst not undermining the role of the City Centre.

ROA2 – Waterside North/Spa Road

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA2 proposals for major development will preferably be progressed through a masterplan prior to, or alongside a planning application. Particular support will be given to residential redevelopment either solely or as part of a mixed use scheme with E Class Uses or other uses that are appropriate in this edge of centre location.

Any major development proposal shall take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the riverside frontage and provide or contribute proportionately to the upgrading of Waterside North to incorporate footway/ cycleway provision to and from the City Centre.

ROA3 – East of Canwick Road

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA3 proposals for major development will preferably be progressed through a masterplan prior to, or alongside a planning application. Particular support will be given to residential redevelopment either solely or as part of a mixed use scheme with E Class Uses or other uses appropriate for the location.

Any development shall contribute proportionately to the upgrading of footway/ cycleway provision to encourage a modal shift for the short journeys to and from the City Centre.

ROA4 – Firth Road

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA4 proposals for major development will preferably be progressed through a masterplan prior to, or alongside a planning application. Particular support will be given to residential redevelopment on the site either solely or as part of a mixed use scheme with E Class Uses or other uses appropriate for the location.

Any development shall contribute proportionately to the upgrading of footway/ cycleway provision to encourage a modal shift for the short journeys to and from the City Centre.

ROA5 – High Street South Mixed Use Area

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA5 development proposals for the following uses will be supported in principle:

- Shops, financial and professional services, cafes and restaurants, offices, clinics, health centres and leisure uses falling under E Use Class;
- Residential uses including dwellings, residential institutions and student accommodation;
- Hotels or other visitor accommodation; and
- Other community, leisure or recreation uses.

The above in principle support on ROA5 is subject to:

- a) The development not resulting in the area in which it is located losing its mixed use character;
- b) Major developments including, or contributing to, a mixture of uses sufficient to add to the overall vitality of the area and to create a purpose and presence extending beyond normal shopping hours;
- c) The development not harming the local environment or the amenities which occupiers of nearby properties may reasonably expect to enjoy, such as causing unacceptable levels of disturbance, noise, smell, fumes, dust, grit or other pollution, or reducing daylight, outlook or privacy to an unacceptable degree;
- d) The development not resulting in levels of traffic or on-street parking which would cause either road safety or amenity problems; and
- e) Dwelling houses or other homes not being lost to non-residential uses unless:
 - i. The level of amenity available in any particular instance is already so poor that continued residential use is not desirable and there is no realistic prospect of the problem(s) being remedied; or
 - ii. The overall development will maintain or produce a net numerical gain in the number of dwellings on the site.

Gainsborough Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

- 12.4.5. The evolution and growth of Gainsborough is closely linked with the River Trent dating back to the Middle Ages. The character and appearance of the riverside area is strongly influenced by the development that took place during the Industrial Revolution.
- 12.4.6. The Gainsborough Riverside Conservation Area adjoins the Town Centre Conservation Area at the junction of Silver Street and Caskgate Street and forms a linear pattern along Bridge Street and Lea Road. Forming the key view from the west into the Town, the Riverside forms a dramatic, distinctive and impressive landscape.
- 12.4.7. Whittons Gardens were established after the introduction of Caskgate Street in the 1970's and are sandwiched between the highway and the Trent. The space is a priority area for improvement and regeneration and as such formed part of the District Council's successful bid for Levelling Up Funding announced in 2021. As such this area is considered to be an key part of the integrated approach to the overall renewal opportunity of the riverside.
- 12.4.8. The redevelopment of the Riverside provides the opportunity to deliver high quality development which draws upon the rich industrial and historical heritage of the town. As the western anchor to the town centre, the riverside would become a destination and focal point for investment. To enhance the towns current offer, a mix of uses would be appropriate, which could include office, leisure and residential.

Policy NS73: Gainsborough Riverside Regeneration Area

ROA6 – Gainsborough Riverside

Development proposals within the Gainsborough Riverside Regeneration Area, shown on the Policies Map as ROA6, will be supported in principle. Proposals will be viewed particularly favourably where they:

- a) Protect, enhance or restore the historic identity of the town;
- b) Strengthen the connection between the river and the town;

- c) Make the most of the riverside location enhancing;
- d) Deliver innovative design or design excellence which provides visual interest;
- e) Contribute positively to the Conservation Area;
- f) Expand leisure opportunities related to the riverside; and/or
- g) Enhance public spaces and green infrastructure.

Sleaford Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

- 12.4.9. There are a number of areas which present opportunities for regeneration or renewal in the Sleaford area, many of which are included in the Sleaford Masterplan. Each of these areas have the potential to contribute substantially to Sleaford's offer.

Policy NS74: Sleaford Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Development proposals that come forward within the Regeneration Opportunity Areas, as identified on the Policies Map, should take into account the following principles:

ROA7 – Advanta Seeds Site

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA7 development proposals will be supported in principle where:

- a) It is for uses appropriate in a town centre location, potentially including mixed use development and residential development;
- b) It creates a strong physical and functional link with Southgate and the town centre;
- c) The access to the site for motorised vehicles is from a new junction with Boston Road;
- d) Pedestrian and cyclist access is provided to Southgate; and
- e) It makes a reasonable and proportionate provision for a replacement sporting facility for the existing bowls club within the development unless it can be demonstrably shown that such a facility is no longer required.

ROA8 – Former Bass Maltings Site

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA8 a sensitive redevelopment of the site will be supported where it:

- a) Will preserve, enhance and secure the future of all the buildings at the former Bass Maltings complex through an appropriate residential-led mixed use scheme;
- b) Preserves and enhances the special setting of the buildings, emphasising their historic connection to the neighbouring agricultural land;
- c) Demonstrates that the proposals represent a viable use through a supporting viability assessment; and
- d) Ensures that any proposal that requires a form and scale of enabling development is fully justified having regard to the operative guidance at the time.

ROA9 – Former Hospital Buildings, Greylees

Within the area identified on the Policies Map as ROA9 a sensitive residential-led mixed use redevelopment of the site will be supported where it:

- a) Will retain and convert all the important buildings within the designated Rauceby Hospital Conservation Area and its setting including the Admin Block, all the 6 ward blocks, the nurses' quarters and conservatory;
- b) Improves connections to the adjacent areas of Greylees through delivering pedestrian and cycle links and the upgrade of Hine Avenue;
- c) Preserves and enhances the character, setting and significance of the Rauceby Hospital Conservation Area and Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden; and

- d) Protects and enhances existing green infrastructure within and adjacent to the site.

RAF Scampton Opportunity Area

- 12.4.10. RAF Scampton originated as a First World War training aerodrome for the Royal Flying Corps and Home Defence Flight Station, but this closed within two years of the end of the First World War. It was then reactivated in the 1930s, with squadrons in action from the first day of the Second World War. As a Bomber Command airfield, Scampton was the base for 617 Squadron – “The Dambusters”. It is the only RAF station from which three airmen were awarded the Victoria Cross, including the youngest ever recipient of the award in the RAF. During the Cold War, Scampton was also one of only two RAF Vulcan bomber bases to pioneer rocket technologies from 1958 until 1970 through the deployment of the revolutionary ‘Blue Steel’ missile.
- 12.4.11. Scampton has been the home of the RAF aerobatic team the Red Arrows since 1983, except for a period between 1995 and 2000 when the base was temporarily closed.
- 12.4.12. The base comprises a number of military buildings, including four large aircraft hangars within a substantial wider site of about 480ha. It is located approximately 5 km north of the City of Lincoln at the top of the Lincoln Cliff, adjacent to the A15 within open countryside.
- 12.4.13. At the current time it is expected that the airbase will be decommissioned by the end of 2022. It is also expected that the Red Arrows will continue to use airspace over Scampton as a main practice and training space, but with their ground operations being relocated to RAF Waddington. However the final decision and timescales are yet to be finalised.
- 12.4.14. Scampton’s RAF heritage is deeply ingrained in the site including the buildings, streets, spaces, trees and landscaping and therefore what remains when the RAF moves out of Scampton will continue to be influenced by its military past. Beyond the site itself, the importance of the airspace above RAF Scampton is also recognised by the protection it is given in The Air Navigation (Restriction of Flying) (Royal Air Force Scampton) (Restricted Zone EG R313) Regulations 2016.
- 12.4.15. There is already a community at RAF Scampton and this will continue to be the case once the RAF departs. It is vital that the future of the community is well managed to ensure a sustainable future for current and future residents. Therefore this Local Plan will look to ensure that the impacts of this change are well managed to deliver the best possible outcomes for the community through future joint working between the District Council, Ministry of Defence and other involved partners, whilst also delivering value for money from the site disposal.
- 12.4.16. The significant presence of the RAF in Central Lincolnshire has also seen the development of a large number of businesses operating locally which specialise in defence technology, unmanned drone technology and other related fields. These industries are expected to remain locally with the continuing RAF presence even with RAF Scampton due to be closed.
- 12.4.17. Due to the uncertainty which surrounds the future of the base, the primary role of this policy is to safeguard the future of RAF Scampton, supporting measures that will enhance and protect the area, whilst remaining adaptive and responsive to future decisions on the disposal and development of the site.

12.4.18. Key issues include:

- The unique and important site is considered to be of national significance in its contribution to the evolution of aviation technology from propeller to jet aircraft. One of the few remaining sites which retains many of the physical structures and original layout associated with its rich heritage and prominence in national history, including two world wars and the Cold War.
- The continued importance of and potential ongoing need to use airspace above the site for activities related to RAF aerobatic team and potential to use the airspace for wider defence needs or commercial enterprise, and the related constraints this would have for any redevelopment or repurposing of the site – the importance of which needs to be fully understood before the site can be developed. The unique conditions at RAF Scampton could be of significant local or national importance or could offer significant commercial opportunities to boost the economy.
- The protection, promotion and enhancement of existing heritage assets in recognition of the important role RAF Scampton has played both in terms of military and social history.
- The isolated nature of the site and challenges in relation to integration and improved access both across the site itself and to other settlements, supporting connectivity and future sustainability.
- The risk of fragmented and inconsistent management and maintenance of infrastructure across the site and challenges around infrastructure specification and standard affecting opportunities for future public authority adoption.
- The prominent position at the top of the Lincoln Cliff and potential for landscape impacts from new development.
- The sparse nature of the buildings currently on site and visual impacts from additional and different development on the site.
- Continued support of the existing wide-range of community facilities on the base during and after the base is decommissioned.
- The retention and development of existing employment opportunities outside of those directly related to the current RAF operations.

12.4.19. It is essential that these key challenges are carefully managed to ensure that RAF Scampton continues to contribute positively to Central Lincolnshire and to ensure the community can continue to flourish. This will be achieved through joint working, community engagement and through the agreement of a comprehensive masterplan detailing how the site will look, feel, operate, prosper and endure.

Policy S75: RAF Scampton

RAF Scampton is identified as an opportunity area and is defined on the Policies Map as ROA10. This policy is in place to safeguard RAF Scampton in the event that the Ministry of Defence withdraw from the site and to provide a framework to help ensure any redevelopment is sustainable and holistically planned.

The preparation of a masterplan in conjunction with, and for approval by, the District Council will be required prior to a planning application being submitted. Major development proposals on the site not detailed in a masterplan, or any proposals that will result in a conflict between uses, safety concerns in connection with the ongoing use of the site or the airspace, or which delivers substandard development will not be supported.

Before any masterplan is developed the value of the airspace above RAF Scampton and within 5 nautical miles of its centre must be fully understood including for any ongoing need for airspace for use by The Red Arrows, for other defence needs, and for potential opportunities for commercial use of this airspace that will offer significant opportunities to boost the local or wider economy relating to the aviation industry. Any value identified for these uses of the airspace and the site itself should be incorporated in a masterplan and prioritised taking into account the identified value it presents.

The site masterplan will be expected to:

- a) Set out the layout, mix and scale of uses, including the relationship with existing uses;
- b) Establish design parameters in relation to building heights, materials, landscaping, circulation, key features and views, and the navigation and connectivity through the site
- c) Assess impacts on the landscape and views and proposed mitigation to make any impacts acceptable;
- d) Detail the delivery of an adequate amount and range of infrastructure to support the community on the site to be delivered in tandem with or ahead of development;
- e) Provide a detailed transport assessment including the delivery of sustainable transport and active travel to be incorporated in the scheme linking the new settlement with other key settlements including Lincoln, that will ensure that reliance on the private car is minimised on the site;
- f) Evaluate and fully understand the significance and character of RAF Scampton, including both its historic layout and individual buildings and structures – with proposals for the site retaining and reflecting the historic character of the site, preserving and enhancing heritage assets and their settings as part of any scheme;
- g) Demonstrate how the scheme will deliver a net zero carbon development including the offsetting of existing homes on the site;
- h) Detail the engagement that has taken place with the community and necessary infrastructure providers and how any necessary mitigation identified has been incorporated in the masterplan;
- i) Demonstrate that adequate utilities provision can be achieved to support the scale of development proposed;
- j) Identify how the scheme will integrate with the existing community;
- k) Demonstrate any ongoing Ministry of Defence use or operation at the site or in the airspace and provide a full assessment of how this use will be compatible with the proposals and will not hinder its deliverability or sustainability or result in any safety concerns.
- l) Set out details of phasing of development and infrastructure and construction management plans including assessment of the impact of the community; and
- m) Provide a clear demonstration that the proposed scheme will be deliverable and viable;
- n) Detail how the scheme will satisfy the policies of the Development Plan; and
- o) Demonstrate how the scheme will protect and enhance the natural environment and ecological networks by achieving net gains in biodiversity.

Development proposals on the site that are consistent with the approved masterplan will be supported.

13. Site Allocations

- 13.0.1. The following section identifies the sites being allocated to deliver the Local Plan requirement for 23,320 to 29,150 new dwellings between 2018 and 2040 and other sites which are identified as likely to undergo some change during the plan period.
- 13.0.2. Sites being allocated in this plan have been assessed against a site selection process which is set out in the supporting Evidence Report, which explains the detailed methodology and site selection criteria.

13.1. Housing Trajectory

- 13.1.1. Details of the geographic distribution and planning status of sites making up the supply are provided in Table 1.
- 13.1.2. In Table 1, column (a) presents the approximate dwellings requirement figure based on the growth and distribution targets set out in Policy S2, for which provision must be made over the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2040, broken down according to the location in the first column.
- 13.1.3. Column (b) provides details of the net dwellings completed between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2020 – the latest available monitoring date.
- 13.1.4. Column (c) provides details of sites with permission for fewer than 10 dwellings at 31 March 2020. This Local Plan does not allocate sites for fewer than 10 dwellings.
- 13.1.5. Column (d) provides details of sites with permission for 10 or more dwellings at 31 March 2020. This includes sites allocated in the 2017 Local Plan. Sites with extant permission for 10 or more dwellings are included as allocations in Policies S76-S82.
- 13.1.6. Column (e) provides details of the number of homes on allocated sites in this plan that did not have planning permission at 31 March 2020. This includes allocated sites in the 2017 Local Plan which are being carried forward into this plan.
- 13.1.7. Column (f) identifies the number of dwellings expected to come forward through windfall development on small sites in Lincoln. At present no allowance is made for any additional dwellings on other sites outside of Lincoln, although the plan provides a flexible framework for such sites to come forward.
- 13.1.8. Column (g) shows the number of dwellings that are expected to come forward during the plan period from all of the sources in columns (b) to (f) for each area of distribution and for all of Central Lincolnshire. It is important to note that some SUEs are expected to continue to deliver beyond the plan period – this additional long term development is not included in this table.
- 13.1.9. Column (h) then shows the relationship between the expected delivery in column (g) against the strategic distribution in column (a). This shows that overall there is a surplus against the requirement of 8,495 dwellings against the lower end of the housing requirement range, and a surplus of 2,665 dwellings against the higher end of the housing requirement range, across Central Lincolnshire. Such a buffer is useful and appropriate for a plan with a 20 year time period, as it allows for a degree of flexibility in the plan,

including any losses (demolition) which may occur or any sites which do not deliver as much or as quickly as expected.

- 13.1.10. In addition to the geographic distribution and planning status of allocated sites, information about the expected timescales for delivery of each of the site allocations in this plan is provided to show the chronological distribution of housing throughout the plan period – this is known as a housing trajectory. To inform this trajectory an estimate has been made as to when each site will actually deliver units on the ground. These estimates are then combined to create an overall trajectory of all sites for Central Lincolnshire. The trajectory is provided in Table 2 and Figure 1.

Distribution of housing and site status break down

Table 1: Geographic Distribution and Planning Status of Housing Supply in Central Lincolnshire 2018-2040

	(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
	Local Plan Strategic Distribution 2018-2040		Completions 2018-2021	Small sites with permission at 31 March 2021	Allocations and other large sites with permission at 31 March 2021	Allocations without permission at 31 March 2021	Growth assumptions from windfall	Total during plan period 2018-2040	Difference from Local Plan Strategic Distribution
Lincoln Strategy Area	18,656	64%	2,850	634	7,357	9,331	931	21,113	2,447
Gainsborough	3,498	12%	222	25	2,744	112	-	3,103	-395
Sleaford	3,498	12%	330	27	2,293	817	-	3,467	-31
Elsewhere	3,498	12%	708	766	1,986	1,539	-	4,999	1,501
Total	29,150	100%	4,110	1,452	14,380	11,799	931	32,672	3,522

The location of new dwellings 2018 to 2040 considered against the distribution in Policy S2

- (a) – see Local Plan Policy S2 for details of housing requirement and distribution
- (b) – dwelling completions from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2021
- (c) – dwellings on sites with permission at 31 March 2021 for fewer than 10 dwellings
- (d) – dwellings on sites with permission at 31 March 2021 for 10 or more dwellings
- (e) – dwellings on sites allocated in Local Plan Policies S76-S82 without permission at 31 March 2021.
- (f) – dwellings anticipated from small sites in Lincoln urban area once small sites with permission have delivered – 75 dwellings per year
- (g) – total number of dwellings expected in geographic area in the plan period of 2018-2040
- (h) – amount over or under the strategic distribution figure in column (a)

Local Plan Housing Trajectory Table

Table 2: Housing Trajectory Table for Central Lincolnshire 2018-2040

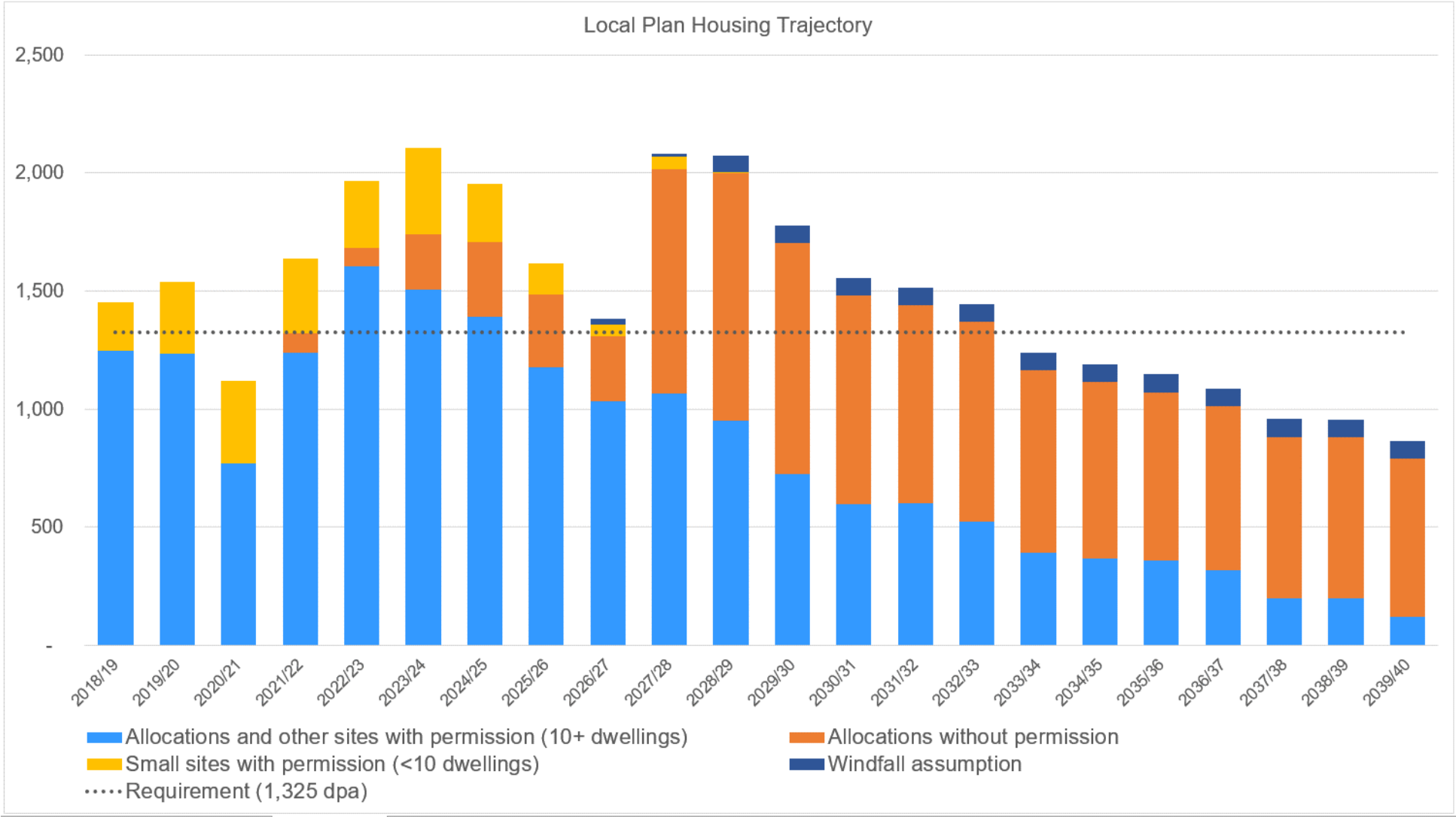
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	Total plan period
Year of plan period	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Yr14	Yr15	Yr16	Yr17	Yr18	Yr19	Yr20	Yr21	Yr22	
Allocations and other sites with permission (10+ dwellings)	1,246	1,233	769	1,241	1,604	1,508	1,393	1,177	1,034	1,065	951	725	599	600	525	393	367	359	319	200	200	120	17,628
Allocations without permission				81	80	231	316	310	275	952	1,048	977	883	840	844	772	749	713	693	683	680	672	11,799
Small sites with permission (<10 dwellings)	205	305	352	315	284	368	246	130	50	53	6												2,314
Windfall assumption									25	12	69	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	931
Requirement (1,325 dpa)	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	1,325	29,150
Total	1,451	1,538	1,121	1,637	1,968	2,107	1,955	1,617	1,384	2,082	2,074	1,777	1,557	1,515	1,444	1,240	1,191	1,147	1,087	958	955	867	32,672

Table note: the table has been colour coded to differentiate between different phases of the plan period as follows:

- Grey – Years 1-3 (2018-2021) have been delivered.
- Green – Year 4 (2021/22) is the current monitoring year at the time of the plan being finalised for consultation and submission.
- Blue – Years 5-9 (2022-2027) is the five year period from the plan being finalised and submitted.
- Yellow – Years 10-22 (2027-2040) is the remainder of the plan period.
- Orange – Total delivery across the plan period.

Local Plan Housing Trajectory Graph

Figure 1: Local Plan Housing Trajectory Graph 2018-2040



13.2. Residential Site Allocations

- 13.2.1. Policies S76-S82 provide details of sites being allocated for residential development. With the exception of Policy S76 which deals with the residential development expected at SUEs, the sites are separated out by position in the Settlement Hierarchy as is set out in Policy S1.
- 13.2.2. In Policies S77-S82, each site allocated for residential development has a figure in the column headed 'Indicative dwellings during plan period 2018-2040'. For sites with permission the figure is the total number of dwellings with planning permission on the site or, if the site is already under construction, it is accompanied by the remaining number of dwellings (as at 1 April 2021) still to be completed in accordance with the permission. Where the site is without planning permission, the figure is in most cases an estimate based on the size of the site, an assumption about the net developable area, and an assumption about the net residential density which would be appropriate for the area in which the site is located. However, there are a few exceptions to this where information in pending applications, or in design-led schemes that have been submitted to a district for example, has been agreed as being more appropriate than the density assumptions. There is a full explanation of the assumptions made in the published Evidence Report.
- 13.2.3. The indicative numbers of dwellings are used to demonstrate how the Local Plan requirement can be met. It is emphasised that they are only 'indicative', and do not represent a fixed policy target for each individual site.
- 13.2.4. Developers are encouraged to produce the most appropriate design-led solution, taking all relevant Local Plan policies and national policy into account, in arriving at a total dwelling figure for their site, and they need not be constrained by the figure that appears in the column headed 'indicative dwelling figure'.
- 13.2.5. The site allocations policies are separated out to distinguish between SUEs and then by tier of the Settlement Hierarchy and within each policy sites are sorted alphabetically by district and then settlement name.

Residential Development from Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)

- 13.2.6. Policy S76 relating to the SUEs should be read in conjunction with the overall SUEs Policies S69-S71.

Policy S76: Residential Development on Sustainable Urban Extensions

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated as SUEs for mixed use development in accordance with the SUEs Policies in Chapter 12.

Ref	Site name/address	Area (ha)	Expected dwellings during plan period 2018-2040*	Indicative total dwellings
COL/ABB/001	North East Quadrant, Land at Greetwell area, Lincoln	82.9	1,400	1,400
COL/BOU/001	Western Growth Corridor, Lincoln	355	Up to 3,200	3,200

NK/CAN/003	South East Quadrant Canwick Heath	463.5	Up to 3,400	6,000
NK/NHYK/001	South West Quadrant, Land at Grange Farm, Lincoln	133.5	Up to 1,300	2,000
WL/GAIN/001	Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE	128.9	Up to 750	2,500
WL/GAIN/015	Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE	143	Up to 1,500	2,500
NK/SLEA/014	Sleaford South Quadrant ("Handley Chase")	59.8	1,450	1,450
NK/SLEA/015	Sleaford West Quadrant, The Drove	72.9	Up to 900	1,450
Total			Up to 13,900	18,000

* Whilst it is not expected that all dwellings on each of the Sustainable Urban Extensions will be delivered within the plan period this figure should not be viewed as a ceiling for delivery.

Residential Site Allocations

- 13.2.7. Within the following policies S77-S82 the final column also includes some site specific policy requirements for the delivery of some sites in addition to other policy requirements. These are included where it is necessary to make the delivery of the site acceptable in principle. Where this is empty for a site, the policies of the development plan should be applied.

Policy S77: Housing Sites in the Lincoln Urban Area

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated primarily for residential development within the Lincoln Urban Area:

Ref	Site name/address	Site Area (ha)	Planning status	Indicative dwellings during plan period (2018 - 2040)*	Site specific requirements (e.g. what is needed to be achieved on the site to make it acceptable – may be left blank on some sites)
COL/ABB/002	Former Main Hospital Complex, St Anne's Road, Lincoln	0.98	None	50	
COL/BIRCH/001	Land to the rear of Birchwood Centre, Lincoln	3.21	Has planning permission	49	
COL/BOU/002	Monson Arms Skellingthorpe Road Lincoln	0.27	Has planning permission	10	
COL/BOU/003	Former Victory Public House, Boutham Park Road, Lincoln	0.27	Has planning permission	1	
COL/CAR/004	Church at Long Leys Road, Lincoln	0.46	Has planning permission	10	

COL/CAR/005	128-130 Carholme Road, Lincoln	0.08	Has planning permission	14	
COL/CAS/001	Land North of Ermine West (Queen Elizabeth Road), Lincoln	13.52	Has planning permission	303	
COL/GLE/001	Land off Wolsey Way, Lincoln	1.08	Has planning permission	14	
COL/MIN/001	Roman Gate 2, Land off Flavian Road, Lincoln	2.17	None	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
COL/MIN/003	Romangate Development, land at Nettleham Road, Lincoln	6.36	Under construction	159 (124 remaining)	
COL/MIN/005	Land at Cathedral Quarry, Riseholme Road, Lincoln	2.74	None	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scheme for the retention and maintenance of bunds and the retention and maintenance of trees will be required. • A scheme for the retention / enhancement of biodiversity on site will be required • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Contaminated land assessment required • Any planning application will be required to satisfy the requirements of the County Council mineral planning conditions and satisfactorily address the Site Specific Minerals Safeguarding Area.
COL/MIN/006	Land at Nettleham Road, (Junction with Searby Road), Lincoln	1.14	None	39	
COL/MOOR/001	Land North of Hainton Road, Lincoln (known as Rookery Lane site)	1.14	Has planning permission	40	

NK/AUB/001A	Land at Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham Fosseway	5.2	Has planning permission	144	
NK/WAD/004a	Land south of Station Road, Waddington Low Fields	10.7	None	321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required. A contribution to the Lincoln Southern bypass will be required. Development to be sensitive to views into/out of/across the AGLV to CA in Waddington Cliff. Development will be required to address any additional infrastructure requirements including primary school and health care.
NK/WAD/025	Land off Palm Road, Brant Road, Waddington Low Fields	1.06	Has planning permission	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/NHAM/001	Land West of Nettleham Road, Lincoln (Romangate)	3.78	Under construction	97 (76 remaining)	
WL/NHAM/033	Land off Wolsey Way (Nettleham Fields), Lincoln	16.66	Under construction	243 (173 remaining)	
WL/RISE/001	Land off Millbeck Drive, Lincoln	1.34	None	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area

* The number in brackets is the number of dwellings remaining at 1 April 2021. All figures are net to take account of any dwellings lost.

Policy S78: Housing Sites in the Main Towns

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated primarily for residential development within the Main Towns:

Ref	Site name/address	Site Area (ha)	Planning status	Indicative dwellings during plan period (2018-2040)*	Site specific requirements (e.g. what is needed to be achieved on the site to make it acceptable – may be left blank on some sites)
NK/KIRK/004	The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford	1.84	None	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area
NK/SLEA/002	Land to the East of CL1013, Poplar Farm, South of A17, Sleaford	25.5	Under construction	315	
NK/SLEA/016	Land west of London Road, Sleaford	1.09	Under construction	187	
NK/SLEA/017	Land off Grantham Road, Sleaford	14.84	Under construction	377	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/SLEA/018	Land to the rear of Grantham Road car park, Grantham Road, Sleaford	0.51	Has planning permission	12	
WL/GAIN/003	Land south of the Belt Road, Gainsborough	3.39	Under construction	80	
WL/GAIN/005	Riverside North Housing Zone, Japan Road, Gainsborough	4.29	Under construction	138	
WL/GAIN/007	Land west of The Avenue, Gainsborough	2.87	Has planning permission	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
WL/GAIN/008	Land west of Horsley Road, Gainsborough	2.03	Has planning permission	49	
WL/GAIN/013	Former Middlefield School, Middlefield Road, Gainsborough	7.26	Under construction	95	
WL/GAIN/014	Former Environment Agency Office, Corringham Road, Gainsborough	1.15	None	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
WL/GAIN/019	Gateway Riverside Housing Zone, Gainsborough	6.12	Has planning permission	220	
WL/GAIN/020	AMP Rose Housing Zone, Gainsborough	2.28	Planning application submitted	78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Site Specific Minerals Safeguarding Area • Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/GAIN/021	Former Castle Hills Community College Site, Gainsborough	7.64	Has planning permission	112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravels Area of Search
WL/GAIN/022	Former Ropery Inn, 202 Ropery Road, Gainsborough	0.11	Has planning permission	14	
WL/GAIN/023	The Maltings, 2b Lea Road, Gainsborough	0.16	Under construction	15	
WL/GAIN/024	Land to the rear of 227 - 257 Lea Road, Gainsborough	0.52	Has planning permission	16	
WL/GAIN/025	The Beckett School, Whites Wood Lane, Gainsborough	0.65	Under construction	25	
WL/GAIN/026	Land at Marshalls Rise, off Spring Gardens, Gainsborough	0.66	Under construction	39	

* The number in brackets is the number of dwellings remaining at 1 April 2021. All figures are net to take account of any dwellings lost.

Policy S79: Housing Sites in the Market Towns

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated primarily for residential development within the Market Towns:

Ref	Site name/address	Site Area (ha)	Planning status	Indicative dwellings during plan period (2018-2040)*	Site specific requirements (e.g. what is needed to be achieved on the site to make it acceptable – may be left blank on some sites)
WL/CAI/001	Land to the South of North Kelsey Road, Caistor	5.9	None	135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Site specific Minerals Safeguarding
WL/CAI/002	Land at Sunnyside, west of Tennyson Close, Caistor	2.7	None	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/CAI/007	Caistor Hospital Site, North Kelsey Road, Caistor	5.48	Under construction	151 (51 remaining)	
WL/CAI/008	Land adjacent and to the rear of Roman Ridge on Brigg Road, Caistor	2.21	Has planning permission	69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/MARK/001	Land adjacent to Davens Court, Legsby Road, Market Rasen	1.84	None	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site Development will be required to provide frontage pedestrian footway with cross over points to link to existing footway on Legsby Road. Development to address low voltage power lines across the site
WL/MARK/002	Land off Linwood Road & The Ridings, Market Rasen	5.91	Has planning permission	131	

WL/MARK/003	Land to the east of Gordon Field & south of Chapel Street, adjoining Market Rasen Railway Station	1.39	None	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to be sensitive to the setting of adjacent listed buildings
WL/MARK/007	Land at Highfield, Linwood Road, Market Rasen	0.91	None	27	
WL/MARK/008A	Land north of Willingham Road, south-west of Glebe Farm, Market Rasen	4.42	Has planning permission	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4.
WL/MARK/010	Field between properties known as "Mayfield" & "Wodelyn Cottage", Linwood Road, Market Rasen	1.82	Has planning permission	45	
WL/MARK/011	Land west of Linwood Road, Market Rasen	1.14	Under construction	32	
WL/MIDR/016	Land north of Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen	3.45	Planning application submitted	71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/MIDR/018	Land east of Caistor Road, Market Rasen	16.67	Has planning permission	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement

					applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
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* The number in brackets is the number of dwellings remaining at 1 April 2021. All figures are net to take account of any dwellings lost.

Policy S80: Housing Sites in Large Villages

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated primarily for residential development within Large Villages:

Ref	Site name/address	Site Area (ha)	Planning Status	Indicative dwellings during plan period (2018-2040)*	Site specific requirements (e.g. what is needed to be achieved on the site to make it acceptable – may be left blank on some sites)
NK/BBH/003	Land South of Bracebridge Heath	11.82	Has planning permission	241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/BBH/005	St Johns Hospital, Bracebridge Heath	6.9	Under construction	130 (123 remaining)	
NK/BIL/002	Land to the East of Mill Lane, Billingham	2.88	Under construction	65 (46 remaining)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across BIL/003, 004, 005 and 006.
NK/BIL/003	Billingham Field, Mill Lane, Billingham	6.86	None	154	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across BIL/002, 004, 005 and 006. Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
NK/BIL/004	Land to the south of the Whyche, Billingham	4.35	None	98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across BIL/003, 004, 005 and 006.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
NK/BIL/005	Land off Park Lane, Billingham	2.9	None	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across BIL/002, 003, 004 and 006. • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
NK/BIL/006a	Land to the rear of 79 & 79a Walcott Road, Billingham	1.52	None	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area • Access preferred via adjoining allocations to the west and south (BIL/002/BIL/003) • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across BIL/002, 003, 004, 005 and 006.
NK/BIL/007	Land to the Rear and South of 27-45 High Street, Billingham	2.07	Has planning permission	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter application on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4

NK/BIL/012	Land off West Street, Billinghay	5.03	Has planning permission	128	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4.
NK/BRAN/007	Land to the west of Station Road and north of Nettleton Close, Branston	1.64	None	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site to be accessed via adjoining adjacent allocation to the south and east (BRAN/012) • Public Right of Way to be retained • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/BRAN/012	Land to West of Station Road Branston	4.56	Under construction	109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/HEC/004	Land off Sleaford Road, Heckington	2.05	None	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site. • Provide pedestrian footway connecting to existing footway opposite. • Sewer pipe crossing through, improvements to treatment capacity may be required.
NK/HEC/007	Land east of Kyme Road, Heckington	1.06	Under construction	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permission 20/0741/FUL granted Oct 2020 for 33 affordable homes. • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface

					water flood risk on the site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access preferred via Welchman Way, no direct access to public highway.
NK/MET/003	Land Northwest of village, Metheringham	15.33	Under construction	329	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/NAV/005a	Land at Winton Road and off High Dyke, Navenby	3.53	Under construction	77 (62 remaining)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Limestone Minerals Safeguarding Area
NK/NAV/007	Land at Top Farm Green Man Road, Navenby	5	Under construction	127 (32 remaining)	
NK/RUSK/005a	Land east of Lincoln Road, Ruskington	7.24	Under construction	190	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area
NK/RUSK/007	Land North of Ruskington	7.63	None	172	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area
NK/RUSK/018	Land North of Whitehouse Road, Ruskington	3.24	Has planning permission	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area
NK/SKEL/001	Land south of Woodbank, Skellingthorpe	4.23	Has planning permission	94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
NK/SKEL/007	Land east of Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe	10.52	Has planning permission	280	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
NK/SKEL/015	Manor Farm, Church Road, Skellingthorpe	1.5	Under construction	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
NK/SKEL/016	Land South of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe	4.64	Under construction	100 (62 remaining)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
NK/WAD/014	Land off Grantham Road, South of Millers Road, Waddington	3.03	Under construction	91 (60 remaining)	
NK/WAD/015	Land east of Grantham Road, Waddington	4.39	None	82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian links required Design to be low density and in keeping

					<p>with the local vernacular of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme to be designed with RAF/MOD safety requirements – MOD to be consulted on any SUDs/open space/open water in relation to bird strike risk; to be of conventional brick and tile construction; noise buffer to be included (tree heights limited on eastern part of site); heights to eastern boundary limited to 6m; removal of permitted development rights for photovoltaic panels to two storey dwellings on eastern part of site. • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/WAD/023	Land off Grantham Road / High Dike, north of Waddington	6.22	Under construction	187 (76 remaining)	
NK/WAD/024	Land To The East Of Grantham Road Waddington	9.3	Under construction	139 (79 remaining)	
NK WASH/003	Land off Pitt Road and Church Hill, Washingborough	4.45	Under construction	98 (53 remaining)	
NK/WASH/006	Land South Of Fen Road Washingborough	8.6	Has planning permission	185	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area
NK/WSH/002	Land to the north of Witham St. Hughs (Phase 3)	69.1	Has planning permission	1,250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
WL/BARD/012A	Land to the north of Abbey Road and Wragby Road, Bardney	2.88	None	54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Potential to provide additional community facilities as part of development • Partially within Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Area • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should

					incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/BARD/020	Land at Field Lane, East of Wragby Road, Bardney	3.44	Under construction	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravels Minerals Safeguarding Area
WL/BARD/021	Phase Three, Manor Farm Development, Horncastle Road and south of Station Road, Bardney	7	Under construction	162 (118 remaining)	
WL/CW/001	Land North of Rudgard Avenue, Cherry Willingham	5.17	Planning application submitted	97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to be completed as Phase 1 • Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across CW/002 and 003.
WL/CW/002	Land East of Rudgard Avenue, Cherry Willingham	5.93	None	133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to be completed as Phase 2 once Phase 1 completed. • Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across CW/001 and 003.
WL/CW/003	Land East of Thornton Way, Cherry Willingham	8.87	None	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to be completed as Phase 3 once Phase 1 and 2 completed. • Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across CW/001 and 002.
WL/CW/009	"Land at Eastfield Rise Farm", Fiskerton Road, Cherry Willingham	29.25	Has planning permission	155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scheme of housing development on the site shall only be for the purposes of enabling the adjoining marina development, cycle bridge, public open space and footways. • An archaeology assessment will be required. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravels Mineral Safeguarding Area • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/DUNH/010	Land south of Honeyholes Lane, north of Waltham House, Dunholme	3.38	None	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pedestrian footway connecting to existing footway on Honeyholes Lane. • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area
WL/DUNH/011	Land North of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	3.3	Under construction	64 (56 remaining)	
WL/DUNH/012	Land to the South Honeyholes Lane (Lincoln Road), Dunholme	8.56	Under construction	264 (211 remaining)	
WL/KEE/001	Land south of Stallingborough Road, Keelby	3.83	Has planning permission	80	
WL/KEE/003	Land at Church Lane, Keelby	4.45	None	100	
WL/NHAM/010	Land off Larch Avenue (rear of 67 Sudbrooke Lane), Nettleham	2.44	None	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to address proximity of sewage treatment works and provide mitigation. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/NHAM/011	East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham	3.04	None	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to avoid areas within Flood Zone 3 • Access to be provided via adjoining adjacent allocation to the south. • Development to provide pedestrian and cycle connectivity routes across NHAM/018. • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/NHAM/018	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation C - East of Brookfield Avenue, North of The Hawthorns, Nettleham	2.79	None	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/NHAM/024a	Land north of Lechler Close, Nettleham	3.84	None	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pedestrian footway connecting to existing footway on Scothern Road • Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/NHAM/032	Linelands, Neighbourhood Plan Allocation D - All Saints Lane, Nettleham	0.38	None	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area • Development to be sensitive to the conservation area and the setting of the adjacent listed buildings.
WL/NHAM/034	Land to the rear of 72 Scothern Road, Nettleham	15.06	Has planning permission	68	
WL/SAXI/004	Land off Sykes Lane, Saxilby	7.17	None	134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Provide frontage footway connecting to existing footway on Sykes Lane. • Access to be provided at south-east corner or if access is to be provided via Sykes Lane it will require widening and may require footpath provision. • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area.

WL/SAXI/007	Land west of Rutherglen Park, Saxilby	0.82	None	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area.
WL/SAXI/013	Land off Church Lane, Saxilby	10.05	Under construction	233 (101 remaining)	
WL/SAXI/014	Land off Sturton Road, Saxilby	5.74	Under construction	133 (83 remaining)	
WL/SCO/011	North Moor Road, Scotter	2.05	Has planning permission	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4.
WL/SCO/012	Land East of North Moor Road, Scotter	1.68	Planning application submitted	42	
WL/WELT/001A	Prebend Lane, Welton	10.38	None	195	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access preferred from Heath Lane Development of the site will need to address drainage and surface water flood risk on the site Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/WELT/003	Land at The Hardings, Welton	2.26	None	50	
WL/WELT/007	Land east of Prebend Lane, Welton	4.88	None	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area Access preferred from existing allocation to south Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site

WL/WELT/008A	Land north of 77 Eastfield Lane, Welton	5.82	None	109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site to be phased back after WELT/001A and 007 Access preferred via development at adjoining allocation to the west. If access has to be achieved through Eastfield Lane adequate visibility splays will be required and road widening and footway provision may be required. Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area Development of the site will need to address drainage and surface water flood risk on the site
WL/WELT/011	Land to East of Prebend Lane, Welton	28.69	Under construction	288 (261 remaining)	

* The number in brackets is the number of dwellings remaining at 1 April 2021. All figures are net to take account of any dwellings lost.

Policy S81: Housing Sites in Medium Villages

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated primarily for residential development within Medium Villages:

Ref	Site name/address	Site Area (ha)	Planning status	Indicative dwellings during plan period (2018-2040)*	Site specific requirements (e.g. what is needed to be achieved on the site to make it acceptable – may be left blank on some sites)
NK/BAS/007	Land south of Torgate Road and east of Carlton Road, Bassingham	2.68	None Site within Neighbourhood Plan	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood plan reserve site – in accordance with the adopted Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan only to be delivered from 2026 Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area Local Plan allocation status subject to retention in neighbourhood plan

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/BAS/010	Land at Whites Lane, Bassingham	1.77	None Site within Neighbourhood Plan	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood plan allocation – in accordance with the adopted Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site. • Local Plan allocation status subject to retention in neighbourhood plan • Within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/DIG/001	Land North of Station Road, Digby	3.08	Part of site under construction	46 (44 remaining)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Development to address electricity line within the site • Provide improvements to pedestrian footway.
NK/DUNS/001	Land off Fen Lane, Dunston	1.49	Part of site has planning permission	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site Public Right of Way to be retained • Design to be linear/frontage of a low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Provide pedestrian footway connecting to the existing footway on Fen Lane. • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/EAG/005	Land at Back Lane, Eagle	0.94	None	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development to be sensitive to the setting of Grade II Listed

					<p>Village Farmhouse and Grade II Listed Ford Cottage to the west of the site and to the wider setting of other Listed Buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highways slight concern over achieving suitable access opposite Fledgling Close. • Within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/GHAL/002	Land at Hall Farm, Great Hale	1.10	Part of site has planning permission	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site.
NK/GREY/001	Orchard House Rauceby Hospital Grantham Road South, Greylees	1.96	Has planning permission	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development scheme to include the retention and maintenance of orchards • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
NK/LEAS/001	Land off Meadow Lane, Leasingham	2.01	None	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to avoid areas within Flood Zone 2 and 3. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site. • Access to be via Deepdale Drive. If access has to be achieved via Meadow Lane improvements required including widening, street lighting and provision of

					<p>pedestrian footpath links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme to include mitigation of sewage works. • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/LEAS/006	Land north of Moor Lane, Leasingham	5.22	Part of site has planning permission	78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to avoid areas within Flood Zone 2 and 3 • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Provide pedestrian footway and cycleway connections to existing footway.
NK/POT/007	Land At Station Road & Cross Street, Potterhanworth	0.57	Has planning permission	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravels Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/WELB/006	Borfa-Wen Farm, Hall Orchard Lane, Welbourn	0.5	Has planning permission	14	
NK/WELL/002A	Land at Highcliffe, Wellingore	0.99	Has planning permission	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to be sensitive to the setting of Grade II Listed Village Cross, Grade II Listed Greystones, Grade II Listed Rovistan House, Grade II Listed Home Farm Cottages and wider setting of other Listed Buildings, Conservation Area and Area of Great Landscape Value. • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Note: 002a also includes the southern section of the site which has extant pp under /73/0520/79. • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area

NK/WELL/004	Land at Walnut Tree Field, Off Memorial Hall Drive, Wellingore	1.56	Under construction	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/BLYT/006	Land to south of Rowan Drive, Blyton	4.15	None	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Improvements to highway/access required, including maintaining/enhancing the public right of way and maintaining pedestrian access to Martin's Close. • Retain and enhance the allotments • Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
WL/FISK/001A	Land North of Corn Close, Fiskerton	8.13	None	122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to address low voltage power lines along southern boundary • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Public Right of Ways to be retained • Access via Corn Close and Hall Lane with improvements and possible footway provision and speed limit extension. • Requirement to engage with local community • Partially within Sand and Gravels Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/HEMC/001	Land south of A631, Hemswell Cliff	7.56	Has planning permission	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/HEMC/006	Land north of A631 and east of Minden	6.87	None Site within Neighbourhood Plan	103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area

	Place, Hemswell Cliff				
WL/HEMC/007	Lancaster Green, Hemswell Court, Hemswell Cliff	1.08	Under construction	38	
WL/ING/006	The Old Scrapyard, Stow Lane, Ingham	1.8	Has planning permission	34	
WL/LEA/003	Land south of Willingham Road, Lea	3.04	Under construction	60	
WL/MAR/016	Land of Stow Park Road, Marton	4.37	Has planning permission	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons to be addressed • Scheme to provide car parking for school and provision of a pedestrian crossing • Within a Sand and Gravel Area of Search
WL/MIDR/002	Gainsborough Road, Middle Rasen (North & West of the Nags Head Public House), Middle Rasen	1.21	None	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Right of Way to be retained • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/NTON/003	Land north of Moortown Road, Nettleton	1.96	Has planning permission	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
WL/SC/003	Land to the southwest of Main Street, Scothern	3.07	None	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site only to be developed following full decommission of neighbouring biomass plant.

WL/SC/004A	Land off Jupiter Drive, Scothern	2.72	None	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area.
WL/STUR/003	Land at High Street, south of School Lane, Sturton by Stow	1.76	None	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated at the point the existing use ceases or finds alternative site Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. Surface water/flood risk to be assessed
WL/STUR/006a	Land south of Gilberts Farm, Saxilby Road and Tillbridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	2.62	None	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site
WL/STUR/007	Land adj. Obam Lift Services Ltd, Tillbridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	0.7	Has planning permission	10	
WL/STUR/008	Land at Queensway, Sturton by Stow	0.38	Has planning permission	14	
WL/SUD/002	Sudbrooke Farm, Sudbrooke	20.93	Under construction	155 (140 remaining)	
WL/WAD/007	Land west and north of 4 Kirton Road, Waddingham	2.28	None Site in Neighbourhood Plan	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to address low voltage lines Uniform row of trees to be retained Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/WAD/008	Land south of Kirton Road, Waddingham	0.91	None Site in Neighbourhood Plan	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public right of way to be retained Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
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* The number in brackets is the number of dwellings remaining at 1 April 2021. All figures are net to take account of any dwellings lost.

Policy S82: Housing Sites in Small Villages

The following sites, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated primarily for residential development within Small Villages:

Ref	Site name/address	Site Area (ha)	Planning Status	Indicative dwellings during plan period (2018-2040)*	Site specific requirements (e.g. what is needed to be achieved on the site to make it acceptable – may be left blank on some sites)
NK/ANW/001	Land at Anwick Manor, 80 Main Road, Anwick	0.65	Has planning permission	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – whilst this site has permission, proposals to amend this permission or any future replacement applications or reserved matter applications on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4
NK/LEAD/001	Station Yard, Cliff Road, Leadenham	1.31	None	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to be sensitive to the setting of the Grade II Listed Station House to the south-west of the site. • Development to be sensitive to the setting of the Area of Great Landscape Value to the east. • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to assess drainage and surface water flood risk on the site

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of mature trees to eastern part of site. Partially within Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/LEAD/002	Land off Main Road, Leadenham	1.08	Has planning permission	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially within Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/MART/001	Land at 114 High Street, Martin	1.08	None	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design to be low density and keeping with the vernacular of the area Development to be sensitive to the setting of the conservation area Within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/MART/008	Land off Mill Lane, Martin	0.69	Has planning permission	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area
NK/OSB/008	Land south of The Drove, Osbournby	0.69	Has planning permission	16	
NK/SKYM/006	Home Farm, 73 High Street, South Kyme	0.79	Has planning permission	10	
NK/SWI/006	Produce World Ltd, Moor Lane, Swinderby	8.3	Has planning permission	140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed development brought forward in connection with community support through the terms of planning application 17/0603/OUT, which promoted a mixed use scheme including up to 120 dwellings, 20 units of senior retirement accommodation, 1,500 sqm of commercial space, communal play/recreation space, community car park and shop. The proposals are further supported by draft Design Codes and a draft Regulation Plan, upon which community support was contingent. Any detailed proposals for the site need to either be in substantial accordance with the approved scheme or be supported by further evidence of community

					support for any substantive variations to that scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/BARL/002	Land at Barlings Lane, Langworth	2.33	Has planning permission	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme to include retention of hedgerow
WL/BUR/005	Land north of Leisure Centre, Burton Waters	4.42	Has planning permission	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme to provide extra care accommodation. • Within a Sand and Gravels Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/BUR/005A	Land at Bay Willow Road, Burton Waters	5.4	Under construction	55 (26 remaining)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a Sand and Gravels Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/COR/002A	Land north of High Street, Corringham	1.77	None	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development to address low voltage power lines • Design to be low density and in keeping with the local vernacular of the area. • Development of the site will need to address drainage and surface water flood risk on the site • Within a Sand and Gravels Mineral Safeguarding Area
WL/GLH/009	The Willows Garden Centre, Gainsborough Road, Glentham	1.37	Has planning permission	19	
WL/SCAM/006	West of Manor Farm, High Street, Scampton	1.04	Under construction	18 (14 remaining)	

* The number in brackets is the number of dwellings remaining at 1 April 2021. All figures are net to take account of any dwellings lost.

14. Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 14.1.1. The national Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) published in 2015 sets out requirements for how Local Authorities should assess the need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.
- 14.1.2. A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was undertaken in 2020 to review the needs Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation across Central Lincolnshire between 2019 and 2040. This GTAA identified an overall need, based on the PPTS definition, of 32 additional pitches between 2019 and 2040 and this need was broken down into 5 year periods identifying that the need to 2024 had been met with 4 surplus pitches provided. Beyond this a further 10 pitches are required from 2024-2029, 11 from 2029-2034, and 15 from 2034-2040.
- 14.1.3. The GTAA went beyond looking solely at the amount of need and considered what the site preferences were and where the need stemmed from. It concluded that a high proportion of the need stems from households with children needing separate accommodation in the next five years and a preference for smaller family-sized sites existed. As such, it can be concluded that the extension or intensification of existing sites has the greatest potential to meet much of the need in the most appropriate and deliverable manner.
- 14.1.4. An additional investigation was undertaken into how the need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches can be met. This Meeting the Accommodation Needs of Gypsies and Travellers Report identified that:
- Since the GTAA was published, permission was granted for an additional 5 pitches;
 - There is potential for an additional 25 pitches to be delivered through intensification or reconfiguration of existing sites;
 - The authorisation of a current unauthorised, but tolerated, Gypsy and Traveller development; and
 - There is potential (subject to site specific constraints) for Local Authority land to be used to provide up to 27 additional pitches through extensions to existing sites in Lincoln and Gainsborough.

This provision is in addition to the two allocations being carried forward from the 2017 Local Plan which have yet to be developed.

- 14.1.5. Consultants are also working with the Local Planning Authorities and households looking to deliver additional pitches to assist in this delivery. Whilst it is shown that the identified need for 32 dwellings can be met it is also important to plan positively for meeting additional need as it emerges and provide a policy framework for considering applications that may be submitted for sites.
- 14.1.6. The GTAA also highlighted that there was no need for Travelling Showpeople accommodation in the plan period.
- 14.1.7. The GTAA not only looked into permanent accommodation but reviewed the need for transit provision, concluding that negotiated stopping places to allow caravans to be sited

at suitable location for a period of time with provision of services such as waste disposal and toilets.

- 14.1.8. The Central Lincolnshire authorities are committed to meeting the needs, with specific allocations and policy considerations set out in Policy S83.

Policy S83: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation

Part One: Existing Sites

Proposals that result in the loss of an authorised and permanent site for residential use by Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will not be permitted unless:

- a) suitable alternative provision is made for the use on a site which satisfies the criteria in part three of this policy; or
- b) it has been determined that the site is no longer needed for this use.

Appropriate, detailed and robust evidence will be required to satisfy the above criteria. Planning conditions or legal obligations may be necessary to ensure that any replacement sites are provided. Any replacement site should be available before the original site is lost.

Proposals to extend existing sites or to provide additional pitches within an existing site will be supported in principle, provided that, when considered against the criteria in part three of this policy, the proposal will not result in unsafe or unsustainable development.

Part Two: Allocated Sites

The following sites are identified on the Policies Map for the provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches and are safeguarded for such use:

Ref	Site name/address	Indicative no. of pitches	Comments or specific requirements
COL/GT/001	Washingborough Road, Lincoln	5	<p>Only land within flood zone 1 should be developed.</p> <p>Proposals should avoid significant adverse impact on the Cow Paddle East, Cow Paddle Railway Embankment, and Canwick Road and St Swithin's Cemetery Local Wildlife Sites.</p> <p>To be developed with consideration for existing Washingborough Road site – site should be delivered without compromising the amenities of the occupants of the existing site.</p> <p>Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4</p>
WL/GT/001	Trent Port Road, Marton	3-6	<p>Within or includes an area of Biodiversity Opportunity – proposals on this site should incorporate the relevant Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas set out in Appendix 4</p>

Development of these sites for Gypsy and Traveller use will be supported where they satisfy the criteria in Part Three of this policy.

Part Three: New Sites

Proposals for new sites for Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople will be considered on their merits against the following criteria:

- a) The proposal should not conflict with other local or national policies relating to flood risk, contamination, landscape character, protection of the natural and built environment, heritage assets or agricultural land quality; and
- b) The proposal must have adequate and safe vehicular access including for emergency vehicles, other large vehicles and towed loads likely to frequent the site; and
- c) The proposal must have sufficient space for vehicle manoeuvring and parking within the site; and
- d) The proposal should provide an acceptable standard of amenity for the site's occupants, and not have an unacceptable impact on the amenity of nearby residents (in accordance with Policy S53); and
- e) The proposal should be adequately serviced, or capable of being adequately serviced, preferably by mains connections; and
- f) For non-allocated sites, the proposal should be located within reasonable travelling distance to both primary health care facilities and schools, preferably by walking, cycling or public transport.

In addition to a)-f) above, proposals for new sites for Travelling Showpeople will be considered on their merits against the following supplementary criteria:

- g) The proposal should make adequate provision for the storage of vehicles, trailers, plant and other equipment sufficient to meet the occupants' needs; and
- h) The proposal should be located with good access to the primary road network.

15. Ministry of Defence Establishments

- 15.1.1. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is one of the largest land owners in the UK, with an estate consisting of a wide range of facilities such as barracks, depots and airfields. Large areas of Central Lincolnshire have been used for MOD purposes throughout the last century and the military presence has brought, and continues to bring, many benefits, particularly to the economy. Many of these sites are also essential for maintaining the defence and security of the country and so are of national importance.
- 15.1.2. The areas currently in MOD use are:
- Beckingham Training Area;
 - RAF Cranwell;
 - RAF Digby;
 - RAF Scampton; and
 - RAF Waddington.
- 15.1.3. It is important that the role and the ongoing use of these establishments is protected and able to adapt in accordance with MOD operational plans.
- 15.1.4. The MOD is committed to making the most efficient use of its existing estate by maximising the utilisation of sites, identifying sites which can be released and consolidating on fewer, larger sites where resources can be better deployed. One site identified to be released within the plan period is RAF Scampton with its functions being relocated elsewhere, including RAF Waddington.
- 15.1.5. The re-use of suitably located MOD sites which are surplus to MOD operational purposes presents a significant opportunity for new housing, economic development and/or regeneration and also to deliver biodiversity net gain and enhanced green infrastructure when such opportunities arise.
- 15.1.6. The following policy will assist in determining such proposals. Policy S84 will only apply to the MOD establishments listed above and development at any former military establishments or installations not listed will be subject to other policies in the plan (including but not limited to Policy S5: Development in the Countryside) and in line with the policy for the relevant tier of the Settlement Hierarchy in Policy S1.

Policy S84: Ministry of Defence Establishments

Part One: Development related to operational purposes

Defence related non-residential development within or adjoining an operational MOD site that is required for operational purposes will be supported in principle.

Development for housing or communal accommodation for MOD personnel connected to an operational MOD site will be supported provided that it satisfies relevant policy requirements in the Local Plan including but not limited to *Policy S53 Design and Amenity*, *Policy S21 Flood Risk and Water Resources*, and *Policy S47 Accessibility and Transport*.

Part Two: Development affecting MOD establishments

Development will not be supported where it would adversely affect military operations or capability unless those impacts can be appropriately mitigated in agreement with the MOD.

Part Three: Development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements

The redevelopment of RAF Scampton is addressed in Policy S75.

The redevelopment or change of use of any other operational MOD land and facilities which are surplus to MOD requirements, whether for the whole or part of the MOD landholding in that area, will be supported provided that:

- a. where feasible the majority of the proposal is on brownfield land;
- b. any increase in traffic likely to arise as a result of the development can be safely accommodated on the local road infrastructure;
- c. the proposal would not conflict with the existing land uses on neighbouring land; and
- d. in cases where large scale redevelopment of a site is planned, a comprehensive masterplan is prepared which demonstrates how the site will be redeveloped to ensure the holistic planning of the site and avoid piecemeal development.

Where the proposal is to create a civilian community, proposals must also:

- e. include appropriate infrastructure and community facilities for the new community and any existing community remaining; and
- f. demonstrate that the new community is sustainably located with reasonable access to essential services such as jobs, education, leisure, retail and culture either within the development or at other nearby settlement(s) by sustainable modes of travel; and
- g. through satisfying the above criteria a-f clearly demonstrate how the proposal supports the spatial strategy of the Local Plan.

Further to Policy S56, an Unexploded Ordnance Certificate and Land Quality Assessment (LQA) may be required (where relevant) as part of a proposal, or required through condition to a grant of permission, in order to assess and identify the necessary remedial action for defence specific contaminants.

Appendix 1: Housing Requirement for Neighbourhood Plans

As required in paragraph 66 of the NPPF this appendix sets out the housing requirement for all neighbourhood areas in Central Lincolnshire. Table A1.1. provides a requirement for all parishes and Table A1.2. provides a requirement for all currently designated neighbourhood areas in non-parish areas where neighbourhood forums will bring forward a neighbourhood plan.

These housing requirements are based on:

- homes built since the start of the plan period (1 April 2018-31 March 2021);
- homes on sites with planning permission at 1 April 2021 (including, but not limited to sites that are also proposed for allocation in this plan);
- allocations in this plan and other made neighbourhood plans at 1 March 2021 that have yet to receive permission; and
- 2021.

As such the requirement from the plan in Table A1.1. below should not be viewed in addition to sites built, with permission or allocated in this plan.

Should a neighbourhood area be proposed that is not listed below, either because it is within a non-parish area, or because it is an area smaller than a parish council area, a housing requirement will be provided upon request based on the above taking into account the latest monitoring of planning permissions. Neighbourhood areas made up of multiple parishes may combine the requirements across the parishes to create a requirement for the neighbourhood area.

Table A1.1. Housing Requirements for Parishes

Parish	Dwellings built 2018-2021 ³³	Dwellings with permission ³⁴	Dwellings allocated only ³⁵	Requirement from the plan ³⁶
Aisthorpe	0	0	0	0
Anwick	0	14	0	14
Apley	0	0	0	0
Asgarby & Howell	2	0	0	2
Ashby de la Launde & Bloxholm	3	5	0	8
Aswarby & Swarby	1	1	0	2
Aubourn & Haddington	1	0	0	1
Aunsby & Dembleby	0	3	0	3
Bardney	51	200	54	305
Barlings	30	30	0	60
Bassingham	8	5	59	72
Beckingham	3	1	0	4
Bigby	15	4	0	19
Billinghay	30	231	350	611
Bishop Norton	8	2	0	10
Blankney	0	4	0	4
Blyborough	0	7	0	7
Blyton	25	20	62	107

³³ Source: Five Year Land Supply Reports 2019-2021

³⁴ Source: Five Year Land Supply Report 2021 and updated through work on the local plan. Please note, these figures also include sites being allocated where part of the site has permission.

³⁵ Dwellings on sites without planning permission at 1 April 2021.

³⁶ Overall dwelling requirement for parishes – this includes numbers already built and with permission or allocated so should not be viewed as in addition to these sources.

Parish	Dwellings built 2018-2021 ³³	Dwellings with permission ³⁴	Dwellings allocated only ³⁵	Requirement from the plan ³⁶
Boothby Graffoe	0	7	0	7
Bracebridge Heath	9	131	241	381 ³⁷
Brampton	0	0	0	0
Branston & Mere	230	166	35	431
Brant Broughton & Stragglethorpe	5	8	0	13
Brattleby	0	2	0	2
Broadholme	0	0	0	0
Brocklesby	0	0	0	0
Brookenby	5	14	0	19
Broxholme	1	0	0	1
Bullington	0	0	0	0
Burton	29	132	0	161
Burton Pedwardine	0	1	0	1
Buslingthorpe	1	0	0	1
Cabourne	1	0	0	1
Caenby	-1	8	0	7
Caistor	65	171	195	431
Cammeringham	0	3	0	3
Canwick	3	0	0	3 ³⁸
Carlton le Moorland	2	5	0	7
Cherry Willingham	44	182	325	551
Claxby	0	3	0	3
Cold Hanworth	0	0	0	0
Coleby	4	4	0	8
Corringham	2	10	30	42 ³⁹
Cranwell, Brauncewell & Byard's Leap	2	7	0	9
Culverthorpe and Kelby	0	0	0	0
Digby	10	24	29	63
Doddington & Whisby	13	1	0	14
Dogdyke & Chapel Hill	0	1	0	1
Dorrington	2	16	0	18
Dunholme	66	274	63	403
Dunston	2	22	0	24
Eagle & Swinethorpe	23	5	16	44
East Ferry	0	0	0	0

³⁷ Within Bracebridge Heath Parish additional development will take place on the South East Quadrant SUE, which also straddles the parish boundary into Canwick. The exact amount expected from the SUE within Bracebridge Heath Parish is unknown at this time. For the avoidance of doubt, the strategic housing requirement for Bracebridge Heath outside of the SUE for the purposes of neighbourhood planning is 381.

³⁸ In Canwick Parish, additional development will take place on the South East Quadrant SUE, which also straddles the parish boundary into Bracebridge Heath. The exact amount expected from the SUE within Canwick Parish is unknown at this time. For the avoidance of doubt, the strategic housing requirement for Canwick outside of the SUE for the purposes of neighbourhood planning is 3 – all of which have already been built.

³⁹ Within Corringham Parish additional development will take place on the Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE, which also straddles the parish boundary with Gainsborough. The exact amount expected from the SUE within Corringham Parish is unknown at this time. For the avoidance of doubt, the strategic housing requirement for Corringham Parish outside of the SUE for the purposes of neighbourhood planning is 42.

Parish	Dwellings built 2018-2021 ³³	Dwellings with permission ³⁴	Dwellings allocated only ³⁵	Requirement from the plan ³⁶
East Stockwith	0	0	0	0
Ewerby & Evedon	5	5	0	10
Faldingworth	6	2	0	8
Fenton	0	9	0	9
Fillingham	0	7	0	7
Fiskerton	8	10	122	140
Friesthorpe	0	0	0	0
Fulnetby	0	0	0	0
Gainsborough	221	2169	112	2502
Gate Burton	0	9	0	9
Glentham	2	28	0	30
Glentworth	1	6	0	7
Golto	7	2	0	9
Grange De Lings	0	0	0	0
Grasby	2	8	0	10
Grayingham	1	0	0	1
Great Hale	3	24	0	27
Great Limber	0	0	0	0
Greetwell	1	12	0	38 ⁴⁰
Hackthorn	0	0	0	0
Hardwick	0	0	0	0
Harmston	2	0	0	2
Harpswell	-1	1	0	0
Heapham	1	0	0	1
Heckington	133	38	38	209
Heighington	43	6	0	49
Helpringham	11	24	0	35
Hemswell	0	7	0	7
Hemswell Cliff	0	218	103	321
Holton-Cum-Beckering	3	0	0	3
Holton le Moor	0	0	0	0
Ingham	40	49	0	89
Keelby	2	91	100	193
Kettlethorpe	0	0	0	0
Kexby	-1	2	0	1
Kirkby la Thorpe	3	5	0	8
Kirmond le Mire	0	0	0	0
Knaith	9	2	0	11
Laughton	0	4	0	4
Lea	0	62	0	62
Leadenham	4	39	22 ⁴¹	65
Leasingham	9	89	25	123
Legsby	2	3	0	5

⁴⁰ Within Greetwell Parish additional development will take place on the North East Quadrant SUE, which also straddles the parish boundary into Lincoln. Whilst this additional 500 dwellings will be delivered on the SUE, for the avoidance of doubt, the strategic housing requirement for Corringham Parish outside of the SUE for the purposes of neighbourhood planning is 42.

⁴¹ Site NK/LEAD/001 straddles the boundary with Welbourn Parish and at present it is not know what amount of development would be included in each parish. Given the majority of the site is within Leadenham Parish and the site is adjacent to Leadenham village, the capacity is being included in the requirement for Leadenham Parish at this time.

Parish	Dwellings built 2018-2021 ³³	Dwellings with permission ³⁴	Dwellings allocated only ³⁵	Requirement from the plan ³⁶
Linwood	0	0	0	0
Lissington	1	2	0	3
Little Hale	2	4	0	6
Market Rasen	41	312	118	471
Martin	5	17	18	40
Marton	5	44	0	49
Metheringham	12	340	0	352
Middle Rasen	18	312	92	422
Morton	0	5	0	5
Navenby	107	105	0	212
Nettleham	203	415	205	823
Nettleton	5	28	0	33
Newball	0	0	0	0
Newton and Haceby	0	0	0	0
Newton-on-Trent	2	5	0	7
Nocton & Potterhanworth	7	36	0	43 ⁴²
Normanby-By-Spital	1	1	0	2
Normanby le Wold	0	0	0	0
North Carlton	12	2	0	14
North Hykeham & South Hykeham	283	182	1217	1682 ⁴³
North Kelsey	15	16	0	31
North Kyme	0	0	0	0
North Rauceby	1	3	0	4
North Scarle	18	15	0	33
North Willingham	2	5	0	7
Northorpe	1	8	0	9
Norton Disney	2	6	0	8
Osbourneby	0	18	0	18
Osgodby	7	18	0	25
Owersby	3	17	0	20
Owmby	4	9	0	13
Pilham	0	0	0	0
Potterhanworth	4	32	0	36
Rand	-1	0	0	-1
Reepham	1	13	0	14
Riby	0	2	0	2
Riseholme	0	0	46 ⁴⁴	46
Rothwell	0	6	0	6
Rowston	0	0	0	0
Roxholm	1	2	0	3
Ruskington	42	276	226	544
Saxby	2	0	0	2

⁴² Nocton Parish and Potterhanworth Parish have a shared neighbourhood plan and so have a shared requirement in this plan.

⁴³ South Hykeham Parish and North Hykeham Parish have a shared neighbourhood plan and so have a shared requirement in this plan. Please note, this figure includes the South West Quadrant SUE.

⁴⁴ Please note, whilst this site is within Riseholme Parish, it is site reference WL/RISE/001 which is adjacent to the Lincoln urban area to the south of the A46 bypass.

Parish	Dwellings built 2018-2021 ³³	Dwellings with permission ³⁴	Dwellings allocated only ³⁵	Requirement from the plan ³⁶
Saxilby-with-Ingleby	196	205	151	552
Scampton	10	15	0	25
Scopwick & Kirkby Green	2	10	0	12
Scothern	35	16	94	145
Scotter	3	75	42	120
Scotton	2	9	0	11
Scredington	1	1	0	2
Searby-Cum-Owmbly	0	2	0	2
Silk Willoughby	2	9	0	11
Sixhills	0	0	0	0
Skellingthorpe	27	503	0	530
Sleaford	376	2360	780	3516
Snarford	0	2	0	2
Snelland	0	0	0	0
Snitterby	2	8	0	10
Somerby	1	2	0	3
South Carlton	0	0	0	0
South Hykeham	Please see North Hykeham and South Hykeham			
South Kelsey	0	17	0	17
South Kyme	0	18	0	18
South Rauceby	4	1	0	5
Spridlington	4	2	0	6
Springthorpe	1	4	0	5
Stainfield	3	1	0	4
Stainton-By-Langworth	1	0	0	1
Stainton-Le-Vale	-1	2	0	1
Stapleford	0	1	0	1
Stow	6	11	0	17
Sturton-By-Stow	14	48	69	131
Sudbrooke	24	153	0	177
Swallow	0	0	0	0
Swaton	1	3	0	4
Swinderby	4	145	0	149
Swinhope	0	0	0	0
Tealby	10	16	0	26
Temple Bruer	2	5	0	7
Thonock	0	0	0	0
Thoresway	0	1	0	1
Thorganby	0	0	0	0
Thorpe in the Fallows	0	0	0	0
Thorpe on the Hill	32	13	0	45
Threekingham & Spanby	2	5	0	7
Thurlby	7	0	0	7
Timberland & Thorpe Tilney	1	13	0	14
Toft Newton	1	0	0	1
Torksey	0	2	0	2
Upton	1	22	0	23
Waddingham	5	15	49	69

Parish	Dwellings built 2018-2021 ³³	Dwellings with permission ³⁴	Dwellings allocated only ³⁵	Requirement from the plan ³⁶
Waddington	295	298	403	996
Walcot	1	2	0	3
Walcott	15	7	0	22
Walesby	0	7	0	7
Walkerith	0	1	0	1
Washingborough	52	62	185	299
Welbourn	2	15	0	17
Wellingore	2	24	0	26
Welton	146	267	458	871
West Firsby	0	3	0	3
West Rasen	0	1	0	1
Wickenby	1	3	0	4
Wildsworth	1	0	0	1
Willingham	4	0	0	4
Willoughton	0	0	0	0
Wilsford	-1	2	0	1
Witham St Hughs	53	1265	0	1318

Table A1.2. Housing Requirements for Designated Neighbourhood Areas in non-parish areas

Neighbourhood Area	Requirement
Long Leys Neighbourhood Area, Lincoln	18

Appendix 2: Car Parking Standards

The Standards set out in Table A2.1. will be applied in Central Lincolnshire.

Table A2.1. Car parking standards in Central Lincolnshire

Accommodation type / size	Lincoln City Centre	Other Urban and Suburban Areas (including wider Lincoln urban area, main towns and market towns)	Villages and Rural Area
1 bed dwelling (C3)	No standards, each application considered on a case by case basis (with further detail provided in a Lincoln City specific SPD)	1	1
2 bed dwelling (C3)		2	2
3 bed dwelling (C3)		2	3
4 bed dwelling (C3)		2	3
5+ bed dwelling (C3)		3	3
Flatted Development		1 plus visitor allowance	1 plus visitor allowance
C4 Houses in Multiple Occupation		1 per bedroom	1 per bedroom
Sheltered Housing Category 1		1 space per unit, plus 1 per warden, plus 1 per 5 dwellings visitor spaces, plus 1 in 10 spaces to be disabled spaces. *	
Sheltered Housing Category 2			
Extra Care			
Residential care homes for elderly		1 space per FTE staff, plus 1 space per 5 beds for visitors, and 1 in 20 spaces to be disabled spaces*	1 space per FTE staff, plus 1 space per 3 beds for visitors, and 1 in 20 to be disabled spaces*
Residential institutions		1 space per FTE staff, plus 1 per 5 beds visitor spaces*	1 space per FTE staff, plus 1 space per 3 beds for visitors*
Halls of Residence		To be agreed on a case by case basis, 1 space per 40 beds as a starting point	

* Adequate circulation space for ambulances should also be provided.

Appendix 3: Open Space Standards

Part A: New Open Space

The standards, shown in Table A3.1. relate to the quantity, quality and accessibility of each type of open space and comprise of:

- **Quantity standards** – the area of open space required for every 1,000 people
- **Access standards** – how far people travel from their home to reach a particular type of open space
- **Quality standards** – a level of standard that all open spaces should strive to attain

Table A3.1. Standards for Open Space Provision in Central Lincolnshire

Type of Open Space	Quantity Standard	Access Standard	Quality Standard
Allotments and Community Growing Spaces Areas of land that provide opportunities for growing fruit, vegetables and other plants, either in individual allotments or as a community activity	0.31 ha per 1,000 population	1,600m walking distance	Good and above as defined by any locally agreed quality criteria
Amenity Greenspace Open spaces that are normally predominantly mown grass, but may also include areas of trees and landscaping. They may be used for a variety of informal recreational or social activities close to home or work, such as walking, sitting and passive recreation.	0.66 ha per 1,000 population	400m walking distance	Good and above as defined by Green Flag standard or any locally agreed quality criteria
Provision for Children and Young People Equipped children's play areas (LAPs, LEAP and NEAPs) Outdoor youth provision (MUGAs and skateboard parks)	0.12 ha per 1,000 population	LAP/LEAP - 400m walking distance NEAP – 1,200m walking distance	Good and above as defined by Fields in Trust standards or any locally agreed quality criteria.
Local and Neighbourhood Parks and Gardens Areas of multi-functional open space, the majority of which is publicly accessible, normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as a public park, garden or recreation ground. Parks should provide for a range of recreational activities that may include outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups and informal recreational pursuits including sitting out and walking.	0.38ha per 1,000 population	Local – 400m walking distance Neighbourhood - 1,200m walking distance	Good and above as defined by Green Flag standard or any locally agreed quality criteria

Type of Open Space	Quantity Standard	Access Standard	Quality Standard
<p>Strategic Park and Garden</p> <p>Large areas of multi-functional open space, the majority of which is publicly accessible, normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as a public park, garden or recreation ground. Likely to attract visitors for more than one hour.</p> <p>Parks should provide for a range of recreational activities that may include outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups and informal recreational pursuits including sitting out and walking. May also include visitor facilities such as car park, toilets and a café.</p>	No standard – provision should be opportunity or design led	Within 15km or a 15 minute drive time	Good and above as defined by Green Flag standard or any locally agreed quality criteria
<p>Outdoor Sports Facilities (Public)</p> <p>Outdoor sports facilities consist of natural or artificial surfaces used for sport and recreation, including playing pitches, tennis courts, bowling greens, athletics tracks and other outdoor sports areas.</p>	1.09ha per 1,000 population or as defined in the conclusions of an up-to-date Playing Pitch Strategy which would allow the use of the Sport England playing pitch development calculator.	1,200m walking distance or as defined in the conclusions of an up-to-date Playing Pitch Strategy which would allow the use of the Sport England playing pitch development calculator.	Good and above as defined by Sport England governing body standards or any locally agreed quality criteria or as defined in the conclusions of an up-to-date Playing Pitch Strategy which would allow the use of the Sport England playing pitch development calculator.
<p>Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace</p> <p>Natural and semi-natural open space which have been planted or colonised by vegetation and wildlife, including woodland and wetland areas, and where the public have legal or permissive access.</p>	<p>1 ha per 1,000 population</p> <p>(which ideally meets the criteria for LNR designation in Lincoln and West Lindsey)</p>	<p>400m walking distance to an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 ha</p> <p>2km from home to an accessible natural greenspace 20ha in size</p> <p>5km from home to an accessible natural greenspace 100ha in size</p> <p>10km from home to an accessible natural greenspace 500ha in size</p>	<p>Good and above as defined by any locally agreed quality criteria.</p> <p>Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should support local biodiversity and take opportunities to link to the green infrastructure network</p>

These requirements take account of the anticipated pressure resulting from developments of different sizes in accordance with the open space standards detailed in the Open Space Audit and Assessment Update 2021. Standards should not be simply added together to generate a total requirement for open space. This is because it may be possible to provide some open space types

within the boundary of another. For example, a neighbourhood park may be multi-functional and contain one or a number of the other open space types.

The most up to date Open Space Audit and Assessment, Playing Pitch Strategy and Green Infrastructure Strategy documents provide a useful starting point to identify the type of open space required, but early discussion with the local planning authority is also recommended.

The following thresholds provide clarity as to what should be delivered on and off-site on development proposals of a variety of sizes.

Table A3.2. Thresholds for On-Site and Off-Site Open Space Provision

Type of Open Space	Development Scheme Thresholds for Open Space Provision				
	<10 dwellings*	10-49	50-99	100 -499	500+ Sustainable Urban Extension
Allotments and Community Growing Spaces	No requirement	Off-site	On-site or off-site	On-site or off-site	On site
Amenity Greenspace	No requirement	On-site or off-site	On-site or off-site	On-site or off-site	On site
Provision for Children and Young People	No requirement	On-site or off-site	On-site or off-site	On-site or off-site	On site
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Public)	No requirement	Off site	On-site or off-site	On-site or off-site	On site
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	No requirement	On site or off site	On site	On site	On site

* Smaller developments may be required to make a contribution where the development creates or exacerbates a deficiency of open space in the area.

Development population should be calculated using the average occupancy levels set out in Table A3.3. below. Where the number of bedrooms is not known, the average occupancy rate for the District should be used (ONS, Census 2011).

Table A3.3. Average Occupancy Levels for Calculating Development Population

Number of bedrooms	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey
1	1.3	1.3	1.3
2	1.9	1.7	1.7
3	2.4	2.3	2.3
4	2.9	2.9	2.8
5 or more	3.5	3.2	3.1
District average occupancy rate	2.2	2.3	2.3

The calculation below sets out how much open space will be required using an average occupancy rate of 2.3 people.

Table A3.4. Open Space Requirements Using Average Occupancy Rate of 2.3 People

Type of Open Space	Requirement per dwelling
Allotments and Community Growing Spaces	7.1m ² /dwelling
Amenity Greenspace	15.2m ² /dwelling

Type of Open Space	Requirement per dwelling
Provision for Children and Young People	2.76m ² /dwelling
Local and Neighbourhood Parks and Gardens	8.76m ² /dwelling
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Public)	2.32m ² /dwelling
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	2.30m ² /dwelling

Part B: Playing Pitches

A playing pitch is a marked out area of 0.2 hectares or more and which is used for football, American football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounders, baseball, softball, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo.⁴⁵ A playing pitch may have a natural or artificial surface.

As a guide, the expected quantity standard for playing pitches is 1.1ha/1,000 population.

The type of playing pitch/pitches to be provided will be negotiated on a case by case basis, taking account of current local provision and community aspirations, as well as the latest Central Lincolnshire Playing Pitch Strategy.

⁴⁵ The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

Appendix 4: Principles for Development within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

The following guidance provides a set of development principles which should be used when considering site allocations and determining planning applications in the context of the Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM) and the ecological network it alludes to. These principles are to be used in conjunction with policy S61 within this Local Plan.

Ecological networks are key to creating a more robust natural environment which will be resilient to future pressures⁴⁶. They will play an integral role in the creation of Nature Recovery Networks and likely act as the basis of any local work towards a national strategy, for example Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Categories

Dark Green: Ecological network - high quality

Consists of Priority habitat, these are the core areas of an ecological network and are of high value in terms of distinctiveness. These may require management to either maintain or improve their current condition.

Light Green: Ecological network - opportunity for management

These areas are not currently Priority habitat, but are important for biodiversity and the functionality of the ecological network of which they are part. They provide an opportunity for their quality to be improved through management, with positive results for biodiversity.

Dark Brown: Opportunity for creation - more joined up

These are not currently part of an ecological network, but provide opportunities to connect together two or more ecological networks through habitat creation.

Light Brown: Opportunity for creation

These areas are not currently part of an ecological network, but provide opportunities for increasing the size of an ecological network through habitat creation.

Guidance regarding site allocations and planning permission applications in a Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping context.

Biodiversity opportunity mapping developed by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership highlights both the existing ecological network and where the best opportunities lie for improvement in regards to the extent of habitat in the network, the condition or distinctiveness of said habitat and overall connectivity of the network. All policy and decisions should take into account the impact of development to these networks and where possible avoid permitting proposals which may negatively affect the existing network. Where this is not possible, or where development is planned on areas identified as an opportunity for creation, principles should call for quality design which will protect and enhance the existing network.

Biodiversity net gain should prioritise onsite habitat creation and management over offsite. Where land earmarked for development contains, either partially or entirely, any areas highlighted by the BOM, these should be seen as opportunities to contribute to onsite biodiversity net gain requirements in a way that will also conserve, restore and enhance ecological connectivity. However, it should be recognised that **Ecological network - opportunity for management areas**

⁴⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework.

and **Opportunity for creation areas** identified by the BOM, which are not part of a development area, are well placed as locations for habitat creation or management. Doing so contributes towards any required offsite biodiversity net gain commitments for development. Additionally, habitat created in an ecologically desirable location or in an area identified for biodiversity by a local strategy are valued more highly by Defra's biodiversity net gain metric. Any sites recognised by the BOM which apply to be included on the register of biodiversity gain sites should be given due regard in planning for their importance to enhancing ecological networks.

Notes on Development Principles

- For the purpose of ecological networks "habitat creation" refers to semi natural or natural habitats.
- Any habitat created should fit with the existing ecological network and be either the same habitat type or related habitat. A related habitat refers to habitats often found in association as part of a dynamic complex.⁴⁷
- Ecological advice should be sought in the preservation and enhancement of ecological networks and achievement of biodiversity net gain.

Development Principles

Where allocated sites or sites submitted for planning permission contain or overlap with any **Ecological network – high quality area**, the following principles should apply:

1. **High quality ecological network areas** consist of Priority habitat and contain the most valuable habitats. It should not be built on and should be buffered against impacts of development. Where development is permitted on land containing areas of **high quality ecological network**, the development layout should use the principles of the Mitigation Hierarchy and be designed in such a way as to avoid damage to these areas.
2. **High quality ecological network areas** should be recognised as a potential opportunity to achieve biodiversity net gain requirements by improving condition through sensitive management.

Where allocated sites or sites submitted for planning permission contain or overlap with any **Ecological network – opportunity for management area**, the following development principles should apply:

1. Proposals should avoid development on **Ecological network – opportunity for management areas** where possible.
2. Where this is not possible, the development layout should ensure that connectivity of the network is maintained. This can be achieved through quality design, for example by leaving strategically important habitat in place to create wildlife corridors or the use of green/brown roofing to act as stepping stones between larger areas of habitat; or through the effective creation of new habitat as part of a landscaping scheme which allows for the migration and dispersal of species.
3. Proposals should fulfil onsite net gain requirements through creation and sensitive management of habitats, in a way that will enhance the ecological network either by ensuring connectivity or improving condition.

⁴⁷ Natural England (2021) The Biodiversity Metric 3.0: Technical Supplement

Where allocated sites or sites submitted for planning permission contain or overlap with any mapped **Opportunity for creation areas**, the following development principles should apply:

1. Where development takes place on **Opportunity for creation areas**, applications should include information clearly demonstrating how opportunities to maintain or enhance the ecological network (in regards to the extent of habitat in the network, the condition or distinctiveness of said habitat) and overall connectivity in the network, have or will be taken. It should include aspects of quality design; for example, by leaving strategically important habitat in place where possible to create wildlife corridors or the use of green/brown roofing to act as stepping stones between larger areas of habitat. It should also take any opportunities for effective habitat creation as part of a landscaping scheme which ensures connectivity between habitats for the species which utilise them.
2. Proposals should prioritise any **Opportunity for creation areas** within the development site for habitat creation. This will ensure that requirements for both biodiversity net gain and the enhancement of ecological networks are achieved in an effective way. Habitat creation onsite should maximise the potential for the ecological network in regards to: the extent of habitat in the network, the condition or distinctiveness of said habitat and the overall connectivity of the network. Additionally, habitat created onsite in an ecologically desirable location or in an area identified by a local strategy, are valued more highly by Defra's biodiversity net gain metric.

Glossary

Affordable Housing	<p>Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.</p> <p>Affordable home ownership is included within the definition as discounted market housing provided arrangements are put in place for the discount to remain for future eligible households.</p> <p>Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as “low cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes. The above definition was derived from the definition set out in the NPPF published in 2019.</p>
Amenity	A general term used to describe the tangible and intangible benefits or features associated with a property or location that contribute to its character, comfort, convenience or attractiveness.
Ancient Woodland	<p>Any wooded area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600AD.</p> <p>It includes: ‘ancient semi-natural woodland’ – mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration; and, ‘plantations on ancient woodland sites’ – areas of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, usually of species not native to the site.</p>
Appropriate Locations	<p>Appropriate locations means a location which does not conflict, when taken as a whole, with national policy or policies in this Local Plan. In addition, to qualify as an ‘appropriate location’, the site, if developed, would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain the core shape and form of the settlement; • not significantly harm the settlement’s character and appearance; and • not significantly harm the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside or the rural setting of the settlement.
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.
Biodiversity	The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.
BREEAM	<p>BREEAM is the world’s leading sustainability assessment method for master planning projects, infrastructure and buildings.</p> <p>Assets are assessed through third party certification, using standards developed by BRE (The Building Research Establishment).</p>
Brownfield land / Previously Developed Land	Land that has been previously developed.

Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs)	Produced by the Environment Agency, CFMPs give an overview of the flood risk across each river catchment. They recommend ways of managing those risks now and over the next 50-100 years.
Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC)	The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) was established in October 2009. It contains representatives from the four constituent authorities, namely City of Lincoln Council, North Kesteven District Council, West Lindsey District Council, and Lincolnshire County Council.
Convenience and Comparison Shopping	<p>Convenience – including food and non-alcoholic beverages, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, newspapers and periodicals, non-durable household goods such as cosmetics, cleaning products, stationary.</p> <p>Comparison - including clothing materials and garments, shoes and other footwear, materials for the maintenance and repair of dwellings, furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings, household textiles, major household appliances whether electrical or not, small electrical household appliances, tools and miscellaneous accessories, glassware, tableware and household utensils, medical goods and other pharmaceutical products, bicycles, books and stationary, plants, jewellery, games, toys, hobbies, camping equipment.</p>
Community Infrastructure	Facilities available for use by all the community, such as church or village halls, doctor's surgeries and hospitals, even public houses. Community facilities could also include children's playgrounds and sports facilities.
Conservation Area	A formally designated area of special historic or architectural interest whose character must be preserved or enhanced.
Developed Footprint	<p>Developed footprint of a settlement is defined as the continuous built form of the settlement and excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual buildings or groups of dispersed buildings which are clearly detached from the continuous built up area of the settlement; • gardens, paddocks and other undeveloped land within the curtilage of buildings on the edge of the settlement where land relates more to the surrounding countryside than to the built up area of the settlement; • agricultural buildings and associated land on the edge of the settlement; and • outdoor sports and recreation facilities and other formal open spaces on the edge of the settlement.
Economic Needs Assessment	An evidence report examining the economic needs of Central Lincolnshire which projects the economic growth and job growth in Central Lincolnshire to 2040.
Ecosystem Services	<p>The benefits to people provided by nature, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provisioning services (e.g. food, water, wood, construction materials) • regulating services (e.g. water quality, flood regulation, erosion protection, carbon storage, noise reduction, air quality regulation, cooling and shading)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting services (e.g. habitats, thriving plants and wildlife, pollination) cultural services (e.g. access to nature, sense of place, aesthetic value, recreation and education)
Environmental net gain	Where biodiversity net gain, through habitat creation and enhancement, is achieved first and then goes further to deliver overall improvements in natural capital, ecosystem services and the benefits that they deliver.
Examination	A form of independent public inquiry into the soundness of a submitted Local Plan, which is chaired by an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. After the examination has ended the Inspector produces a report with recommendations which, in simple terms, are binding on the Council.
First Homes	<p>A specific kind of discounted market sale housing, being prioritised by Government which will account for at least 25% of all affordable housing being delivered through planning obligations, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) must be discounted by at least 30% against market value; b) are sold to persons meeting set First Homes eligibility criteria; c) on their first sale, will have a restriction registered on the title at HM Land Registry to ensure this discount (as a percentage of current market value) and certain other restrictions are passed on at each subsequent title transfer; and d) after the discount has been applied, the first sale must be at a price no higher than £140,000 (locally set price).
Food Enterprise Zone	Food Enterprise Zones are based on local development orders and streamline planning procedures for businesses that meet the zone's criteria, making it cheaper and simpler for them to expand. They also make it easier for new businesses to set up, attracting investment and boosting the rural economy.
Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	The hours worked by one employee on a full-time basis.
Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP)	<p>The GLLEP works with the public and private sector to deliver sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The purpose of the GLLEP is to drive economic growth and to be the voice of the local business community, ensuring that the economic interests of the area are properly represented.</p>
Greenfield Land	Land which has not been previously developed.
Gypsies and Travellers	Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own family's or dependents' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	A method of considering the positive and negative impacts of development upon human health.

Historic Environment Record (HER)	HERs are an important starting point for anyone interested in the archaeology, built heritage, and history of an area. They can provide information on a wide variety of buildings and sites and are a primary source of information for planning, development-control work, and land management.
Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA)	Well established employment areas which include some plots available for development, offering choice and flexibility to the market through intensification or redevelopment.
Important Open Spaces	Existing open spaces that are protected under Policy S65.
Infill	Development of a site between existing buildings. A collective term which relates to essential services, including road and transport facilities; education and medical facilities; and open space.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	The Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) has been prepared alongside this Local Plan and will be regularly updated. The IDP is produced to identify the range of infrastructure types and projects required to support growth and it identifies likely funding sources, delivery agents, timescales and priorities.
Infrastructure Integrated Impact Assessment	See 'Sustainability Appraisal'
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	LLFAs are county councils and unitary authorities. They lead in managing local flood risks (i.e. risks of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary (smaller) watercourses).
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	The means by which Primary Care Trusts and local authorities describe the future health care and wellbeing needs of the local population and to identify the strategic direction of service delivery to meet those needs.
Local Green Space	Local Green Space designation is a way to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities. Local Green Space can be designated through a Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plan. The National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance set out criteria and guidance for the designation of Local Green Space.
Local Industrial Strategy (LIS)	The Local Industrial Strategy is the Government's long term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK. Published in November 2017, it sets out five "foundations of productivity" as the building blocks for a transformed economy: ideas; people; infrastructure; business environment; and places. The Greater Lincolnshire LIS is led by the GLLEP.
Local Plan	A Development Plan Document (DPD) which contains the spatial vision, main objectives and policies for managing the future development of the area.
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	The LTP sets out the overall strategy and delivery arrangements for transport across the whole of Lincolnshire, including supporting growth, tackling congestion, improving accessibility,

	creating safer roads and supporting the larger settlements. The LTP reflects the objectives of the latest Local Plan, and vice-versa, with each updated version aiming to complement one another.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local authority which has duties and powers under the planning legislation.
Main Town Centre Uses	Defined by the NPPF (2021) as “Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities)”
Major Development	Where the phrase ‘major development’ is used in this Local Plan, it means major development as defined by national legislation at the time. At the time of writing this Local Plan, the phrase is defined in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 as follows: “major development” means development involving any one or more of the following— (a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; (b) waste development; (c) the provision of dwellinghouses where — (i) the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more; or (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i); (d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or (e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1ha or more.
Ministry of Defence (MOD)	The Ministry of Defence is the British government department responsible for implementing the defence policy set by Her Majesty's Government, and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces.
Minor Development	Any development which is not major development.
Multi-functionality	The ability to perform more than one function at the same time e.g. for nature, health and wellbeing, climate and prosperous communities.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The guidance is categorised into subject categories.

Natural Capital	A concept that considers the natural environment as a series of assets that provide society with goods and services that support human wellbeing and the economy.
Objectively Assessed Need (OAN)	The identified housing need to meet the needs of the local authority area over the plan period.
Park Home	A residential mobile home, similar to a bungalow or caravan in style, installed as a dedicated site or 'home park'. They are designed to be lived in permanently, and provide opportunity for residents to own a home, but pay rent to the owner of the site.
Pitch	A pitch on a "gypsy and traveller" site
Plot (when relating to Policy S83)	A pitch on a "travelling showpeople" site (often called a yard)
Permitted Development	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make a planning application to a local planning authority.
Planning Obligations/ Section 106 Agreements	Legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken. For example, the provision of highways. Sometimes called "Section 106" agreements.
Policies Map	A map on an Ordnance Survey base map which shows where Local Plan policies apply.
Primary Shopping Area	An area where retailing and the number of shops in a town centre is most concentrated. The extent of this area is defined on the Policies Map.
Primary Shopping Frontages	A Shopping Frontage where a high proportion of retail uses (A1) is located. Defined on the Policies Map.
Proposed Submission Documents	Defined by The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 as: (a) the local plan which the local planning authority propose to submit to the Secretary of State, (b) if the adoption of the local plan would result in changes to the adopted policies map, a submission policies map, (c) the sustainability appraisal report of the local plan, (d) a statement setting out— (i) which bodies and persons were invited to make representations under regulation 18, (ii) how those bodies and persons were invited to make such representations, (iii) a summary of the main issues raised by those representations, and (iv) how those main issues have been addressed in the development plan document, and (e) such supporting documents as in the opinion of the local planning authority are relevant to the preparation of the local plan.
Sequential Approach	An approach to planning decisions which may require certain sites or locations to be fully considered for development before the consideration moves on to other sites or locations. The approach could apply to issues such as retail development, the use of previously developed land or the use of land at risk from flooding.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	<p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, or SFRA, is part of the evidence base for the Local Plan and collates information on all known sources of flooding that may affect existing or future development within the Central Lincolnshire area. Such sources include tidal, river, surface water (local drainage), sewers and groundwater.</p> <p>In collecting this information, the SFRA identifies and maps areas that have a 'low', 'medium' and 'high' probability of flooding, in accordance with national policy.</p> <p>Within the flood affected areas, the SFRA recommends appropriate land uses that will not unduly place people or property at risk of flooding. Where flood risk has been identified as a potential constraint to future development, the SFRA recommends possible flood mitigation solutions that may be integrated into the design (by the developer) to minimise the risk to property and life should a flood occur.</p>
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	An assessment of housing need in the housing market area, including the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that is likely to be needed over the plan period.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	SPDs expand on policies or provide further detail to policies contained in a Local Plan. At the time of writing, The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set out what an SPD can cover.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	A formal, systematic process to assess the environmental, economic and social effects of strategies and policies from the start of preparation onwards. The process includes the production of reports to explain the outcomes of the appraisal. In the case of this Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) has been undertaken which incorporates sustainability appraisal.
Sustainable Development	Usually referred to as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland, 1987). See also the NPPF.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	A sequence of water management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a manner that will provide a more sustainable approach than what has been the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.
Sustainable Urban Extensions	<p>SUEs are urban extensions developed in sustainable locations.</p> <p>SUEs coordinate the planning of residential opportunities, employment opportunities and the services and facilities that will enable residents to meet their day to day needs locally. They must be designed to integrate with the existing built and natural environment, integrate with existing communities, and maximise travel by sustainable travel modes, so that they do not result in a physically and socially segregated community. They present an opportunity to deliver a wide range of sustainable development principles that often cannot be achieved at a smaller scale.</p>

Urban Grain	The pattern and arrangement of the blocks, streets, green infrastructure and plots in a settlement.
Use Class	A Use Class is something that falls under the General Use Classes Order. The General Use Classes Order is a piece of national secondary legislation which groups types of use of premises into classes, so that no development is involved if a building is changed from one use to another within the same class. Changing the use of a building from one class to another constitutes development, and needs planning permission, but in certain circumstances this may be automatically permitted without the need to submit a planning application.
E Use Classes	<p>Uses under the new E Use Class introduced in September 2020 – Commercial, Business and service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E(a) Display or retail sale of goods, other than hot food • E(b) Sale of food and drink for consumption (mostly) on the premises • E(c) Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E(c)(i) Financial services, ○ E(c)(ii) Professional services (other than health or medical services), or ○ E(c)(iii) Other appropriate services in a commercial, business or service locality • E(d) Indoor sport, recreation or fitness (not involving motorised vehicles or firearms or use as a swimming pool or skating rink,) • E(e) Provision of medical or health services (except the use of premises attached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner) • E(f) Creche, day nursery or day centre (not including a residential use) • E(g) Uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E(g)(i) Offices to carry out any operational or administrative functions, ○ E(g)(ii) Research and development of products or processes ○ E(g)(iii) Industrial processes
Water Framework Directive	<p>The Water Framework Directive introduced a comprehensive river basin management planning system to help protect and improve the ecological health of our rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal and groundwaters.</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) originates from the EU but has been retained in UK law following the UK's exit from Europe.</p>
Windfall Development	Development on a site which is not allocated for development in the Local Plan. Windfall developments are typically small scale (1-9 units); infill; change of use; or unexpected large sites (e.g. brownfield site)



Central Lincolnshire **LOCAL PLAN**

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team
c/o North Kesteven District Council
District Council Offices
Kesteven Street
Sleaford
NG34 7EF

Tel- **01529 414155**
Email- **talkplanning@central-lincs.org.uk**

Proposed Submission Response Form

PLEASE USE BLACK INK TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

Please refer to the 'Guidance notes on completing the Representation Form'

From **15 March to 9 May 2022** you can make representations on the soundness and legal compliance of the Proposed Submission Local Plan. All comments must be received by 11:59pm on **9 May 2022**. Responses made at this stage will be treated as formal representations and considered by an independent Planning Inspector; late submissions are unlikely to be considered by the Inspector.

Where possible we prefer people to use the online consultation system.

You can access the Plan online via www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/local-plan/ or via [insert correct inovem link](#). However, if you cannot use the online system, then your views can be made by email or through the post, preferably using this form.

PART A: YOUR DETAILS

Data Protection and Freedom of Information All personal information that you provide will be used solely for the purpose of the consultation on the documents listed in this form. Please note that each comment and the name of the person who made the comment will be featured on our website - comments will not be confidential. Full comments, including addresses, will also be available to view on request. By submitting this response you are agreeing to these conditions.	
Name: Toby Forbes Turner, Planning Policy Manager	Agent (if applicable):
Organisation (if applicable) : City of Lincoln Council	Name:
Address: City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln	Address:
Postcode: LN1 1LDF	Postcode:
Email: toby.forbes-turner@lincoln.gov.uk	Email:
Tel: 01522 873804	Tel:
Signature:	Date:

We will send all correspondence by email if you provide us with your email address. If Agent details are provided, we will send all correspondence to them.

Do you wish to be notified of any of the following? (Please tick as appropriate)

The Submission of the Local Plan for independent examination:

☒

The Publication of the Inspector's Report:

☒

The Adoption of the Local Plan:

☒

Please note your representation should cover succinctly all the information, evidence and supporting information necessary to support/justify the representation and the suggested change. **After this stage, further submissions will be only at the request of the Inspector, based on the matters and issues he/she identifies for examination.**

Please email completed forms to talkplanning@central-lincs.org.uk or post to:
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team, District Council Offices, Kesteven Street, Sleaford, NG34 7EF

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2018-2040

PART B: QUESTIONS

ONE FORM SHOULD BE COMPLETED FOR EACH REPRESENTATION

Q1. To which part of the Local Plan or Sustainability Appraisal (SA) does this representation relate?

Paragraph	<input type="text"/>	Policy	<input type="text"/>	Policies Map	<input type="text"/>	SA	<input type="text"/>
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Q2. Do you consider the following to be legally compliant?

Local Plan	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3. Do you consider the Local Plan is:

Positively Prepared	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justified	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Effective	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consistent with national policy	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
In compliance with the Duty to Co-Operate	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4. If you answered 'No' to question 2 or 3 above, please give details below. Please be as precise as possible and follow guidance in our note 'Guidance notes on completing the Representation Form'. You can also use this box to set out your representation if you support the Local Plan or SA.

(Continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Q5. If you answered 'No' to question 2 or 3 above, please set out what change(s) you consider necessary, and why, to make the Local Plan or SA legally compliant or sound. It will be helpful if you are able to put forward your suggested revised wording for any policy or text. Please be as precise as possible.

(Continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Q6. It is important to note that written and oral representations carry exactly the same weight and will be given equal consideration in the examination. As such, do you consider it necessary to participate at the oral part of the examination?

<input type="checkbox"/> No I do not wish to participate at the oral examination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes I do wish to participate at the oral examination
--	--

THANK YOU FOR TAKING TIME TO RESPOND

Please email forms to: talkplanning@central-lincs.org.uk

Or post to: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team, District Council Offices, Kesteven Street, Sleaford, NG34 7EF

EXECUTIVE

21 MARCH 2022

SUBJECT:	HERMIT STREET REGENERATION
DIRECTORATE:	HOUSING AND INVESTMENT
REPORT AUTHOR:	TRACEY FOOTSOY – HOUSING STRATEGY OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report is to provide an update on progress made with the Hermit Street Regeneration project and to request authority to progress the project to RIBA stage 4 and budget approval to enable this.

2. Background

- 2.1 As part of the Council's ongoing intervention at Sincil Bank, approval has previously been granted for feasibility work to take place under a framework, to carry out works to RIBA stage 2 to redesign an area of the estate, Hermit Street.
- 2.2 Originally an older persons' housing scheme, but in recent years allocated as general needs housing, Hermit Street comprises 127 dwellings, 21 of which have been sold through the Right to Buy. Of the dwellings remaining in Council ownership, the mix comprises 88% one-bedroom flats and 11% two-bedroom flats.
- 2.3 However, due to its location, design, and composition the estate has suffered from anti-social behaviour and criminal activity over several years. This has included several high-profile incidents including drug related deaths. It is also evident that the current scheme is failing to meet local housing need¹, there is low demand for flats in this area resulting in those that move in do so out of desperation rather than choice.
- 2.4 As part of the wider Sincil Bank intervention and regeneration scheme in October 2019 architects were appointed by the Council to undertake a community-led concept plan re-design of the Hermit Street estate, to result in a scheme which better met local housing need and reduced anti-social behaviour. The re-design seeks to provide both new build and to remodel several one-bedroom flats to provide greater numbers of two-bedroom accommodation and provide three-bedroom accommodation to better meet local housing need. In addition, the concept plan seeks to design out crime and anti-social behaviour by "opening up" much of the communal space and to prevent unauthorised access into communal stairwells by providing single access points.

¹ The 2019 Housing Needs Survey suggests that affordable new build general need schemes have a mix of circa 14% one-bedroom dwellings; 40% two-bedroom dwellings; 40% three-bedroom dwellings; and 6% four-bedroom dwellings.

- 2.5 Concept plans were produced which were presented to members, followed by a public consultation on 17 February 2020. This resulted in a number of ideas being put forward including the redesign of some of the units to create more family units. Taking the feedback from the local community in to account it was proposed to develop the plans further to ensure these were embedded in future plans. However, this process was delayed due to the Covid –19 response
- 2.6 As restrictions were eased the design and community consultation for the scheme was moved from the concept stage to RIBA stage 2. A procurement exercise also took place to engage a contractor via a framework.
- 2.7 In October 2021, an initial report was provided which detailed a concept design, associated costs, a delivery timeline for a scheme whilst maintaining the core aspirations of the local community.
- 2.8 Within that report three phases were identified, one of which was, 8 no new build units and two phases of refurbishment / regeneration work to existing the existing flats.
- 2.9 During the course of this feasibility work, essentially between Oct and Dec 2021, additional works were identified as required to finalise the design and the project phasing. This included further site visits with the Architects, contractor and officers representing planning and waste collection which identified additional physical constraints to the site which required considerable design amendments to be made. This was specifically in relation to site lay out, waste collection issues.

The site visit also afforded the opportunity to explore further potential green amenity opportunities, specifically in the area connecting Monson Street and Hermit Street. Consequently, the feasibility work undertaken by the contractor identified further, more creative options to increase the number of homes and enhance the scheme. The updated feasibility report and revised design options were received in December 2021.

- 2.10 A revised and enhanced range of options are set out below. These are considered to make best use of the site land available and to assist in maximising potential funding sources. This work identified 3 options as part of a two-phased project: -
- Phase One, Option 1, would deliver 9 new build homes
 - Phase One, Option 2, would deliver 10 new build homes
 - Phase One, Option 3, would deliver 11 new build homes
 - Phase Two would be to remodel existing flats at Hermit Street.
- 2.11 Within the process of designing the scheme to RIBA stage 4 opportunities can be taken to further enhance the design standards without compromising the core principle of the design as agreed with the community. This could include: -
1. Green space opportunities, including potential for tree planting especially in the area connecting Monson Street and Hermit Street.

2. Further opportunities to create changes to the façade of the existing buildings at Hermit Street, especially the linking stairwells, which would create a safe but contemporary look.
3. Whilst the concept specification includes ground source heat pumps for the new build properties further consideration will be required for exploration of potential renewable energy installations to the phase 2 refurbishment properties to create sustainable energy for the use of all residents, e.g., Photo Voltaic electricity for lighting in stairwells and communal gardens.

2.12 Options Considered

To date the contractor has, under a framework, overseen this work alongside Core Architects due to their involvement in the development of the initial concept designs. Site investigation work has been completed and reviewed, along with concept design work. This has provided high level budget costings and a programme for the project. It has also included a range of options for Executive to consider, these are detailed below

2.13 Revised Phase 1

Three options have been created to deliver Phase one of the scheme for consideration. Each scheme would deliver the new build housing, including the demolition and remodelling necessary to enable it, formation of a new layby & access road, utilities, external works, excluding footpaths, driveways and fencing and landscaping.

2.14 Phase 1, Option 1 – 8 no new build 2/3 bed units

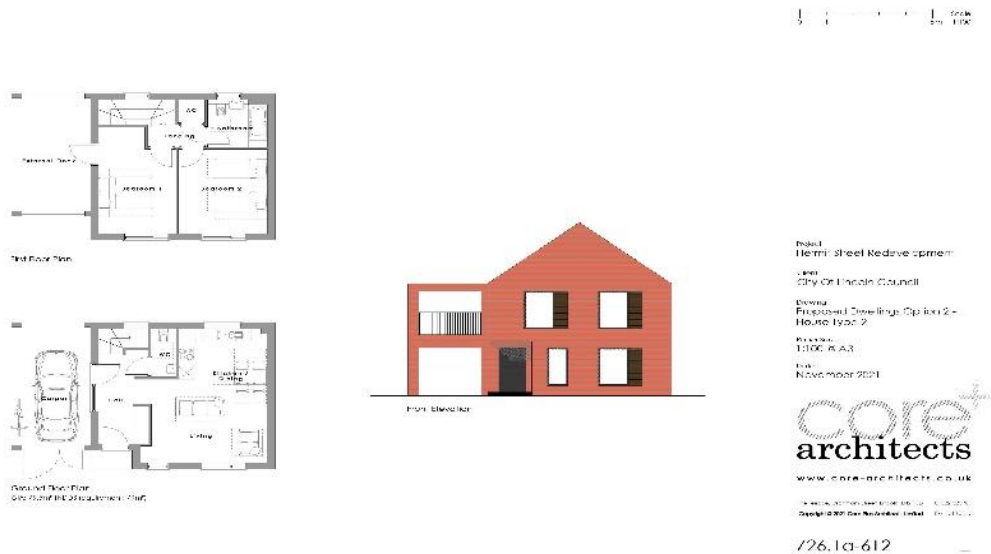
This proposal will see two storey only with wider and reduced depth footprints and more traditional elevations.

All options retain two integrated parking spaces per dwelling.



2.15 Phase 1, Option 2 – 10 no new build 2/3 bed units

This proposal will see a mix of two and three storey contemporary units, detached and with carports and terraces.



2.16 Phase 1, Option 3 – 11 no new build 2/3 bed units

This proposal will see a mix of two and three storey, semi-detached units with more traditional features and no carports or terraces.



2.17 **Preferred Option**

Having reviewed the options in detail alongside the original scheme objectives, it is felt that Option 3 provides the best opportunity to meet those objectives. Additionally, costs associated with Option 3 are broadly in line with the costs outlined in the original 3 phases of work which would deliver 8 new build units compared to the 11 now proposed.

2.18 **Site Complexities for Consideration**

A number of site-specific constraints have been identified which require further investigation in order to progress to RIBA stage 4 prior to a planning application being made. These include existing and proposed car parking, refuse collection, green amenity spaces and gardens, access, and security.

3. **Moving Forward**

3.1 If approval to proceed is granted, the Lincoln Project Management Model (LPMM) will be followed. It is anticipated that Housing will retain a client role, whilst DMD complete the contracting delivery.

3.2 Authority is now sought from Executive to agree to progress the phased project as set out in 2.16 and a feasibility budget to progress to RIBA stage 4.

3.3 This will allow for further development of the design and costs, along with a planning application and resolution of other factors as outlined in the LPMM as key milestones.

3.4 A governance structure will be established to ensure the success of the project as follows:

- Hermit Street Regeneration Board
- Construction Delivery Working Group
- Tenancy and Allocations Working Group
- Marketing and Communications Working Group
- Finance Working Group

Each group will have heads of terms and a work plan. All working groups will meet monthly and feed into the Board, which will be chaired by the project sponsor.

4. **Strategic Priorities**

4.1 **Let's drive inclusive economic growth**

Support for this strategic priority can be achieved at Hermit Street through use of local contractors and consultants.

4.2 Let's reduce inequality

Hermit Street Regeneration will reduce inequality by providing much needed affordable family accommodation within the city centre.

4.3 Let's deliver quality housing

The delivery of 11 new build homes in phase one, built with quality in mind. The homes will exceed the nationally described space standards and we aspire to include energy renewables.

The refurbishment of the existing flat accommodation in phase two, to a high standard, including environmental works in the communal garden spaces, external works to the outside façade of the building, improvements to communal lighting (including low level lighting) and the aspiration to include energy renewables increase the quality of the housing offer.

4.4 Let's enhance our remarkable place

By using community led design and place shaping principals, we will enhance this community, creating a sense of belonging and pride in the local area.

4.5 Let's address the challenge of climate change

By aspiring to include renewables within the new build phase one and the aspiration to retrofit renewables to the apartments will help the challenge of climate change. With the use of renewables in both phases of this project, we can address the challenge of climate change and fuel poverty.

By introducing more family accommodation into the city centre, we will encourage sustainable modes of transport with a live/walk/work ethos.

5. Organisational Impacts

5.1 Finance

So that a more detailed specification and build cost can be produced, a further budget allocation of £150,000 is required. This will be allocated from the New Build Scheme Budget, already provided for within the Housing Investment Programme. Expenditure for this is expected within the 2022/23 financial year.

5.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules

There are a number of legal implications surrounding the Hermit Street Regeneration project. These will be outlined in the LPMM documentation but briefly comprise of:

- Construction contract for Main Contractor
- Contracts for professional services required

This will require extensive support from Legal Services.

Support will also be required from the Procurement Manager to undertake the following in order to ensure compliance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and ultimately, Public Contract Regulations (2015)

- Procurement of a Main Contractor to deliver the building work outlined within the proposal
- Procurement of professional services required to support the client delivery team

5.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

As part of this project, an equality impact assessment will be required.

5.4 Human Resources

None anticipated.

5.5 Land, Property and Accommodation

All dwellings will form part of the Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

5.6 Significant Community Impact

There will be significant community impact associated with this project.

Long term, the community impact will be positive as we will be creating a sustainable community.

6. Risk Implications

6.1 (i) Options Explored

Alternative masterplan options have been explored, including a full demolition and rebuild of the existing area to a very scaled back scheme which included a "light touch" on the existing flats and some new build units.

Our preferred option is somewhere in the middle – to introduce some larger family accommodation to create a sustainable community and also a new build element of 11 houses.

- 6.2 (ii) Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach
Delivery time and costs associated with the legal implications outlined in 5.2.

7. Recommendation

- 7.1 For Executive to provide approval for Option 3 to be progressed to RIBA Stage 4 for the provision of technical design information to achieve planning and building regulations in preparation for progressing the scheme to start on site.
- 7.2 To agree a further budget allocation of £150,000 to progress the feasibility of the scheme, to be included in the Housing Investment Programme.

Is this a key decision? No

Do the exempt information categories apply? No

How many appendices does the report contain? None

List of Background Papers: None

Lead Officer: Tracey Footsoy, Housing Strategy Officer
(Development Enabling)
Telephone (01522) 873880

EXECUTIVE

21 MARCH 2022

SUBJECT: PERFORMANCE TARGETS REPORT FOR 2022/23

DIRECTORATE: CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK

**REPORT AUTHOR: ROBERT MARSHALL – BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE ANALYST
– CORPORATE POLICY**

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To update officers and members on proposed performance targets for 2022/23 across Chief Executive's (DCX), Communities and Environment (DCE) and Housing and Investment Directorates (DHI) and provide supporting commentary.
- 1.2 This report is to confirm targets for the 2022-23 financial year based on all current measures but not intended to review each measures suitability and or accuracy.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 There are 87 measures within City of Lincoln Council (COLC) Performance Scrutiny Committee (PSC) of which 19 are volumetric (value-based or contextual). The table below gives an overview across all directorates as a highlight of targets that have; Increased, Decreased, Adjusted (Change in how it is reported) or that have had no change. The next page gives a breakdown across each Directorate to allow you to focus.

Including the changes highlighted in table 1, 8 measures have had their targets increased, 15 which have had a reduction and 9 which have been adjusted. Within **Appendix A**, by the side of each measure is commentary given by each directorate to outline the reason for any suggested change to target. It is worth noting that a small number of measures have been adjusted to allow for accuracy in reporting and achievement of goals. E.g., Having a target of 0% which has never been achieved and is very unlikely ever to be achieved has been adjusted to bring it in line with SMART targeting.

Table 1 – Summary of Targets for 2022-23 (All Directorates)

ColC KPI's	Total	Volumetric	Increased Target 22-23	Decreased Target 22-23	Adjusted Target 22-23	No Change
Total Number of Measures	87	19	8	15	9	36
QTR Measures	65	17	7	12	6	23
Cumulative Measures	8	0	1	3	3	1
Annual Measures	11	2	0	0	0	9
Not being monitored	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	3

During the process of target setting and target reporting for Q3, several inconsistencies were highlighted, this target setting report sets out the initial steps to

rectify inaccurate reporting processes but as outlined in 1.2 does not set to resolve all target and reporting tasks.

2.2 Table 2 – Summary of Targets for 2022-23 (Chief Executive)

DCX KPI's	Total	Volumetric	Increased Target 22-23	Decreased Target 22-23	Adjusted Target 22-23	No Change
Total Number of Measures	27	4	5	5	3	10
QTR Measures	15	3	5	2	2	3
Cumulative Measures	5	0	0	3	1	1
Annual Measures	5	1	0	0	0	4
Not being monitored	2	0	0	0	0	2

2.3 Table 3 – Summary of Targets for 2022-23 (Communities and Environment)

DCE KPI's	Total	Volumetric	Increased Target 22-23	Decreased Target 22-23	Adjusted Target 22-23	No Change
Total Number of Measures	39	10	1	1	3	24
QTR Measures	30	9	0	1	2	18
Cumulative Measures	2	0	1	0	1	0
Annual Measures	6	1	0	0	0	5
Not being monitored	1	0	0	0	0	1

2.4 Table 4 – Summary of Targets for 2022-23 (Housing and Investment)

DHI KPI's	Total	Volumetric	Increased Target 22-23	Decreased Target 22-23	Adjusted Target 22-23	No Change
Total Number of Measures	21	5	2	9	3	2
QTR Measures	20	5	2	9	2	2
Cumulative Measures	1	0	0	0	1	0
Annual Measures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not being monitored	0	na	na	na	na	na

3. Target Adjustment Update For 2021-22 into 2022-23

- 3.1 In August 2021, 19 measures were brought to the Performance Scrutiny Committee following the call-in of the original Performance Target report.

Table 5 – Summary of KPI Measures altered during 2021-22 Financial Year shows the 19 measures, column 5 'How Measure Changed' shows what changed in the last financial year. Each measure is numbered in the first column to allow for referencing.

2 Targets increased - 9 and 10

3 Targets Suspended - 3, 4, 19

2 Targets changed to volumetric - 1 and 2

11 Targets were lowered/reduced– 5,6,7,8,10,13,14,15,16,17,18

3.2 The 6th column of Table 5 shows what changes, if any, there has been to these 19 measures as we enter the 2022-23 financial year.

1 Suspended measure (19) has returned with the other two suspended measures (3 and 4) due to be back by Q1 following an initial trial.

The 2 targets that were increased for 2021-2022, 1 has been increased for 2022-23 (11) or 1 is maintaining the higher target level last year (9).

The 2 volumetric targets (1 and 2) have now returned to pre-covid target levels.

Out of the 11 reduced (made reduced);

1 has returned to pre-covid targets (15)

2 targets have increased but not back to pre-covid levels (5,13)

1 target has stayed at the reduced target level (14)

7 targets (6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18) have had a further reduction (made reduced) from what was set in 2021-22

Further details on all target adjustments with commentary can be found in Appendix A.

Table 5 - Summary of KPI Measures altered during 2021-22 Financial Year

No.	Service Area	Measure Code	Measure Description	How Measure Changed	What about this year
1	Work Based Learning	WBL 1	Percentage of apprentices completing their qualification on time	Changed to Volumetric	Target Returned
2	Work Based Learning	WBL 2	Number of new starters on the apprenticeship scheme	Changed to Volumetric	Target Returned
3	Customer Services	CS 4	Average customer feedback score (face to face enquiries)	Temporarily Suspended	No alternate solution has been found
4	Customer Services	CS 5	Customer satisfaction with their phone call to Customer Services	Temporarily Suspended	No alternate solution has been found
5	Accountancy	ACC 1	Average return on investment portfolio	Target Decreased	Target Increasing
6	Revenues Administration	REV 1	Council Tax - In year collection rate for Lincoln	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
7	Revenues Administration	REV 2	Business Rates - in year collection rate for Lincoln	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
8	Revenues Administration	REV 3	Number of outstanding customer changes in the Revenues Team	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
9	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 1	Average (YTD) days to process new housing benefit claims from date received	Target Increased	No Change
10	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 3	Number of Housing Benefits / Council Tax support customers awaiting assessment	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
11	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 4	Percentage of risk based quality checks made where Benefit entitlement is correct	Target Increased	Target Increased
13	Private Housing	PH 3	Number of empty homes brought back into use	Target Decreased	Target Increasing
14	Waste & Recycling	WM 1	Percentage of waste recycled or composted	Target Decreased	No Change
15	Rent Collection	RC 1	Rent collected as a proportion of rent due	Target Decreased	Returned
16	Rent Collection	RC 2	Current tenant arrears as a percentage of the annual rent debit	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
17	Housing Voids	HV 2	Average re-let time calendar days for all dwellings - standard re-lets (minor works)	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
18	Housing Voids	HV 3	Average re-let time calendar days for all dwellings (including minor and major works)	Target Decreased	Target Decreased
19	Housing Maintenance	HM 3	Percentage of tenants satisfied with repairs and maintenance	Temporarily Suspended	Returned

- 3.3 **Appendix A** details the measures chosen to have targets monitored. The targets were developed by the Assistant Directors in consultation with their Service Managers and then confirmed by Directors and Portfolio Holders, before going to Performance Scrutiny and Executive.

Wherever possible every effort has been made to clearly outline changes and give reasons.

Changes are highlighted as;

RED = Reduced Target

GREEN = Increased Target

AMBER = Adjusted (This highlights that there has been a change to a target but not a specific change to the value. E.g., Changing from quarterly to cumulative or a measure that might have been split to allow for clearer reporting.

The use of Red, Amber and Green does not reflect an agreement or consideration of the changes and its suitability but an easy way to highlight changes. E.g., Red does not mean a bad change or that the change is wrong.

4. Background

- 4.1 Performance measures are an important aspect of understanding how well a service is working and form a key component of recognising whether a service is delivering value for money.

Like SMART goals – measures also need to be specific, stretching but achievable, relevant and timely. We have an identified set of performance measurements that we consider still meet the specific and timely aspects of this aim.

Targeted Performance measures are those where the team can influence how successful the outcome or outturn is (how fast, how many, how far etc.); volumetric measures are those that a service team cannot influence but are still valuable for contextual information relating to other measures provided.

All of these considerations were part of the debate held with Assist Directors and Service Managers.

- 4.2 The council's Performance Information Management System (PIMS) has been in operation since April 2019. This system now holds a set of 87 measures being a mix of quarterly and annual; volumetric and targeted indicators. There are currently 68 targeted indicators for which low and high targets have been set which form the 'acceptable' level of performance.
- 4.3 Performance targets are reviewed annually to reflect changes in the marketplace, the council's strategic direction, as well as current outturn achievements. During 2020/21 performance of a number of measures were significantly impacted by changes arising as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Details on the affected measures can be found in section 3 Above.

During this period of uncertainty, we introduced commentary on all measures and not just underperforming measures and this will continue for the foreseeable future.

5. Targets for the Year 2022/2023

- 5.1 At the start of Q3 2021/22, all Assistant Directors and some Service Managers were consulted on the set of measures and individual targets for each measure – these include a high target, i.e., the point at which the measure will turn ‘green’, plus a second low target, which is the point at which performance is considered to be Acceptable and is blue and below this lower target is Red, highlighting an area of concern.
- 5.2 Full details of proposed high and low targets, as well as details of volumetric measures, are provided in **Appendix A**. There are a total of 32 proposed changes, which are highlighted in columns Y and Z.

Column Y – Target Change

- “Y” indicates that this target has changed in some way

Column Z – How?

- H (Increased Target)
- L (Reduced Target)
- A (Adjusted) An aspect of how this measure is tracked or measured has changed or there was an administration

Section 2 outlines the top line breakdown for CoLC as well as being split by the directorate.

- 5.3 At the time of this report, 3 measures have not been reinstated following their suspension in 2020-21. It is envisaged that these measures will be up and running for Q1 following an initial trial with property repairs;

DCX

- CS 4 – Average Customer Satisfaction score with face to face enquires
- CS 5 – Customer Satisfaction with phone calls to customer service

DCE

- ASB 4 – Satisfaction of complaints relating to how a complaint has been handled

A further update will be given on this from the CVP group.

- 5.4 8 measures have seen their targets increase against their 2021-22 target;

DCX

- ACC 1 – Average Return on investment portfolio
- BE 4 - Percentage of risk-based quality checks made where Benefit entitlement is correct
- COM 1 - Percentage of media enquiries responded to within four working hours
- DCT 2 - Percentage of invoices that have a Purchase Order completed
- DCT 3 - Average number of days to pay invoices

DCE

- PH 3 - Number of empty homes brought back into use

DHI

- BD 1 – Number of users logged into the online self-service system this quarter
- HM 4 - Appointments kept as a percentage of appointments made (priority 1-day and urgent 3-day repairs)

5.5 15 measures have seen their targets reduced against their 2021-22 target;

DCX

- BE 3 - Number of Housing Benefits / Council Tax support customers awaiting assessment
- REV 3 - Number of outstanding customer changes in the Revenues Team
- BE 2 - Average (YTD) days to process housing benefit claim changes of circumstances from the date received
- REV 1 - Council Tax - In year collection rate for Lincoln
- REV 2 - Business Rates - in-year collection rate for Lincoln

DCE

- FHS 2 - Average time from the actual date of inspection to achieving compliance

DHI

- CC 2 – Percentage of Lincare Telecare Alarm calls answered within 60 seconds
- HI 1 – Percentage of council properties that are not at the 'Decent Homes' standard (excluding refusals)
- HI 3 – Percentage of dwellings with a valid gas safety certificate
- HM 1b – Percentage of reactive repairs completed within target time (urgent - 3-day repairs ONLY)
- HS 3 – Successful preventions and relief of homelessness against the total number of homelessness approaches (updated measure)
- HV 1 – Percentage of rent lost through dwelling being vacant
- HV 2 – Average re-let time calendar days for all dwellings - standard re-lets (minor works)
- HV 3 – Average re-let time calendar days for all dwellings (including minor and major works)
- RC 2 - Current tenant arrears as a percentage of the annual rent due

5.6 9 measures have had an Adjustment to their 2021-22 target;

DCX

- WBL 1 - Percentage of apprentices completing their qualification on time
- WBL 2 – Number of new starters on the apprenticeship scheme
- WBL 3 - Percentage of apprentices moving into Education, Employment or Training

DCE

- FHS 1 - Percentage of premises fully or broadly compliant with Food Health & Safety inspection
- PH 2 - Average time (weeks) from receiving to resolving a complaint about housing standards in private rented accommodation (updated measure)
- AH 1 - Cumulative number of affordable homes delivered to date this year

DHI

- CC 1 – Percentage satisfied of new connections for the control centre
- HM 1a – Percentage of reactive repairs completed within target time (priority 1-day ONLY)
- RC 1 - Rent collected as a proportion of rent due

5.7 Corporate measures, monitored by the corporate centre (i.e., sickness, complaints and vacant establishment posts, are volumetric and do not have targets.

6. Strategic Priorities

6.1 Let's drive inclusive economic growth; Let's reduce all kinds of inequality; Let's deliver quality housing; Let's enhance our remarkable place, Let's address the challenge of climate change:

Performance targets are set with the aim of improving performance and therefore could result in positive effects on all priorities.

7. Organisational Impacts

7.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable) – n/a

7.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules – n/a

7.3 Equality, Diversity & Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees. It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

Although there is no direct impact, effective performance monitoring will help us to deliver better services for all.

8. Risk Implications

8.1 (i) Initial Options Explored – n/a

9. Recommendation

9.1 Executive is asked to approve the targets as proposed for 2022/23

Is this a key decision? No

Do the exempt information categories apply? No

Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply? No

How many appendices does the report contain? One

List of Background Papers: None

Lead Officer: Robert Marshall – Business Intelligence Analyst – Corporate Policy, CX Directorate

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Appendix A - Directorate of Chief Executive - Quarterly Measures

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23							
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year		
✓	Accountancy	ACC 1	Average return on investment portfolio	%	QTR	High is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Colleen Warren - Financial Services Manager	0.75%	0.85%	0.45	0.18	0.09	0.20	0.12%	0.18%	0.10	0.13	0.14		Y	H (Increased Target)	0.15%	0.25%	Predicted small improvement. Our current investments are on fixed rate terms, so we would not be able to achieve much change this financial year.	5	Increasing but not returned		
✓	Accountancy	ACC 2	Average interest rate on external borrowing	%	QTR	Low is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Colleen Warren - Financial Services Manager	4.75%	3.75%	Missing	3.69	3.64	3.25	4.75%	3.75%	3.15	3.15	3.10				4.75%	3.75%	No Change				
✓	Communications	COM 1	Percentage of media enquiries responded to within four working hours	%	QTR	High is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Steve Welsby - Communications Manager	70.00%	85.00%	89.00	86.00	84.00	87.00	70.00%	85.00%	76.00	78.00	76.00		Y	H (Increased Target)	75.00%	90.00%	No reply - Continuously breaking higher target so increased lower and higher				
✓	Customer Services	CS 3	Average time taken to answer a call to customer services	Seconds	QTR	Low is good	Clir Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Joanne Crookes - Customer Services Manager	120	90	124	109	81	156	300	180	291	413	272				300	180	No Change				
✓	Debtors & Creditors	DCT 1	Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days	%	QTR	High is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Colleen Warren - Financial Services Manager	95.00%	97.00%				98.92	95.00%	97.00%							95.00%	97.00%	No Change				
✓	Debtors & Creditors	DCT 2	Percentage of invoices that have a Purchase Order completed	%	QTR	High is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Colleen Warren - Financial Services Manager	40.00%	50.00%				45.40	40.00%	50.00%					Y	H (Increased Target)	45.00%	55.00%	Big push across CoLC on compliance with PO being used				
✓	Debtors & Creditors	DCT 3	Average number of days to pay invoices	Days	QTR	Low is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Colleen Warren - Financial Services Manager						8.00	30	27					Y	H (Increased Target)	30	15	Constantly smashed target so increasing Higher target as lower 30 day is set as standard				
✓	Work Based Learning	WBL 1	Percentage of apprentices completing their qualification on time	%	QTR	High is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Claire Burroughs - HR and WBL Manager	92.00%	95.00%	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	Volumetric	Volumetric	100.00	0.00	0.00		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	95.00%	100.00%	Original target was 92% - 95% but moved to volumetric last year. These original values were not suitable. E.g. With 20 apprentices you could never have 92% of people.	1	Returned and Adjusted		
✓	Work Based Learning	WBL 3	Percentage of apprentices moving into Education, Employment or Training	%	QTR	High is good	Clir Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Claire Burroughs - HR and WBL Manager	92.0%	95.0%	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	Volumetric	Volumetric	100.00	0.00	0.00		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	90.00%	95.00%	Targets reintroduced after volumetric for 2021-22 year. Lower and higher targets adjusted to be quantifiable and realistic. E.g. you cannot have 92% of 20 people				

Appendix A - Directorate of Chief Executive - Cumulative

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
Qtr	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year	
Q1	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 1	Average (YTD) days to process new housing benefit claims from date received	Days	CUM	Low is good	Cllr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 - 28.00 Q2 - 27.00 Q3 - 26.00 Q4 - 25.00	Q1 - 26.00 Q2 - 25.00 Q3 - 24.00 Q4 - 23.50	15.89	16.69	16.72	16.91	Q1 - 21.00 Q2 - 20.00 Q3 - 19.50 Q4 - 19.00	Q1 - 19.00 Q2 - 18.50 Q3 - 17.50 Q4 - 17.00	16.81	17.50	16.45				Q1 - 21.00 Q2 - 20.00 Q3 - 19.50 Q4 - 19.00	Q1 - 19.00 Q2 - 18.50 Q3 - 17.50 Q4 - 17.00	Target was made harder in 2021-22 so kept the same for this year	9	Increased	
Q2	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 2	Average (YTD) days to process housing benefit claim changes of circumstances from date received	Days	CUM	Low is good	Cllr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 - 10.00 Q2 - 9.00 Q3 - 8.00 Q4 - 6.00	Q1 - 7.50 Q2 - 7.00 Q3 - 6.50 Q4 - 4.50	4.22	4.63	4.27	3.00	Q1 - 10.00 Q2 - 9.00 Q3 - 8.00 Q4 - 6.00	Q1 - 7.50 Q2 - 7.00 Q3 - 6.50 Q4 - 4.50	4.88	5.49	5.37		Y	L (Reduced Target)	Q1 - 10.00 Q2 - 9.00 Q3 - 8.00 Q4 - 6.50	Q1 - 7.50 Q2 - 7.00 Q3 - 6.50 Q4 - 5.00	Very small change made. Change of Q4 by 0.5 for lower and higher targets due to COVID impact			
Q3	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 3	Number of Housing Benefits / Council Tax support customers awaiting assessment	Number	CUM	Low is good	Cllr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 1250 Q2 1200 Q3 1150 Q4 1100	Q1 1100 Q2 1050 Q3 1000 Q4 950	1365	1338	1835	2123	Q1 2000 Q2 1750 Q3 1500 Q4 1250	Q1 1700 Q2 1500 Q3 1300 Q4 1100	2098	1411	1643		Y	L (Reduced Target)	Q1 2000 Q2 1800 Q3 1600 Q4 1400	Q1 2500 Q2 2000 Q3 1750 Q4 1500	Amount of claims have continued to climb qtr. on qtr. Targets reduced to be in line with last year but expectation is that it will be above last year.	10	Decreased	
Q4	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 4	Percentage of risk based quality checks made where Benefit entitlement is correct	%	CUM	High is good	Cllr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 - 85.0% Q2 - 86.0% Q3 - 87.0% Q4 - 88.0%	Q1 - 88.0% Q2 - 89.0% Q3 - 90.0% Q4 - 91.0%	94.03	91.52	92.31	92.87	Q1 - 86.0% Q2 - 87.0% Q3 - 88.0% Q4 - 89.0%	Q1 - 89.0% Q2 - 90.0% Q3 - 91.0% Q4 - 92.0%	95.94	95.26	96.40		Y	H (Increased Target)	Q1 - 87.0% Q2 - 88.0% Q3 - 89.0% Q4 - 90.0%	Q1 - 90.0% Q2 - 91.0% Q3 - 92.0% Q4 - 93.0%	Targets have been made harder 2 years in a row. Supported by outturn	11	Increased x2	
Q1	Revenues Administration	REV 1	Council Tax - In year collection rate for Lincoln	%	CUM	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 - 26.50% Q2 - 52.50% Q3 - 78.50% Q4 - 96.75%	Q1 - 27.00% Q2 - 53.00% Q3 - 79.00% Q4 - 97.00%	25.90	50.53	76.20	94.78	Q1 - 25.00% Q2 - 50.00% Q3 - 75.00% Q4 - 95.00%	Q1 - 27.00% Q2 - 53.00% Q3 - 79.00% Q4 - 96.75%	25.10	49.58	75.82		Y	L (Reduced Target)	Q1 - 25.00% Q2 - 50.00% Q3 - 75.00% Q4 - 95.00%	Q1 - 26.00% Q2 - 51.50% Q3 - 77.00% Q4 - 96.00%	Very small change to Higher Target per qtr. Driven by no CT Hardship fund this year. Low targets maintained	6	Decreased	
Q2	Revenues Administration	REV 2	Business Rates - in year collection rate for Lincoln	%	CUM	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 - 33.00% Q2 - 58.00% Q3 - 82.50% Q4 - 98.60%	Q1 - 34.50% Q2 - 59.50% Q3 - 84.50% Q4 - 99.00%	41.31	65.15	90.42	98.97	Q1 - 33.50% Q2 - 58.50% Q3 - 83.39% Q4 - 98.50%	Q1 - 34.49% Q2 - 59.58% Q3 - 83.39% Q4 - 98.89%	29.10	55.70	84.11		Y	L (Reduced Target)	Q1 - 32.00% Q2 - 54.00% Q3 - 81.00% Q4 - 97.00%	Q1 - 29.00% Q2 - 57.00% Q3 - 84.00% Q4 - 98.00%	Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 on revenues collections, also new relief effective from 2022/23. This is a small change and forecasting is very accurate.	7	Decreased	
Q3	Revenues Administration	REV 3	Number of outstanding customer changes in the Revenues Team	Number	CUM	Low is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Q1 - 750 Q2 - 750 Q3 - 600 Q4 - 450	Q1 - 600 Q2 - 600 Q3 - 450 Q4 - 300	249	685	963	1650	Q1 - 800 Q2 - 750 Q3 - 700 Q4 - 650	Q1 - 700 Q2 - 650 Q3 - 550 Q4 - 450	2665	3737	1738		Y	L (Reduced Target)	Q1 - 2000 Q2 - 1800 Q3 - 1400 Q4 - 1200	Q1 - 1500 Q2 - 1400 Q3 - 1200 Q4 - 1100	Targets lowered to take into account the longer term outturn. COVID is continuing to have long term effects and increased demand. New targets although lower (reduced) are still predicting an improvement in service levels from the last financial year. E.g. Less cases open at the end of each quarter.	8	Decreased	
Q4	Work Based Learning	WBL 2	Number of new starters on the apprenticeship scheme	Number	CUM	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Claire Burroughs - HR and WBL Manager	Q1 - 3 Q2 - 8 Q3 - 13 Q4 - 18	Q1 - 5 Q2 - 10 Q3 - 15 Q4 - 20	3	5	9	11	Volumetric	Volumetric	4	2	3		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	Q1 - 3 Q2 - 8 Q3 - 13 Q4 - 18	Q1 - 5 Q2 - 10 Q3 - 15 Q4 - 20	Returned to cumulative measure from Vol. in 2021-22.	2	Returned	

Appendix A - Directorate of Chief Executive - Annual

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target				2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23							
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year				
CX	Procurement Services	PRO 2	Percentage value of the top 10 spend contracts that have been sub	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Heather Carmichael - Client Procurement Officer	70.00%	90.00%			24.00		70.00%	90.00%			23.60				70.00%	90.00%	No Change						
CX	Procurement Services	PRO 1	Percentage spend on contracts that have been awarded to "local" contractors (as the primary contractor)	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Heather Carmichael - Client Procurement Officer	20.00%	45.00%			35.00		20.00%	45.00%			45.00				20.00%	45.00%	No Change						
CX	Procurement Services	PRO 3	Percentage of total contract spend that is with an SME	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Heather Carmichael - Client Procurement Officer	20.00%	40.00%			40.00		20.00%	40.00%			42.10				20.00%	40.00%	No Change						
CX	Procurement Services	PRO 4	Percentage of total contract spend that is with an SME who meets the "local" definition	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Cllr Ric Metcalfe - Portfolio Holder for Our People and Resources	Heather Carmichael - Client Procurement Officer	20.00%	40.00%			46.00		20.00%	40.00%			48.20				20.00%	40.00%	No Change						

Appendix A - Directorate of Chief Executive - Volumetric

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23							
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year		
CX	Housing Benefit Administration	BE 5	The number of new benefit claims PER QUARETR (Housing Benefits/Council Tax Support)	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Martin Walmsley - Head of Shared Revenues and Benefits	Volumetric	Volumetric	1987	3073	4192	5335	Volumetric	Volumetric	973	1995	2966				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
CX	Customer Services	CS 1	Number of face to face enquiries in customer services	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Joanne Crookes - Customer Services Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	13.00	67.00	32.00	15.00	Volumetric	Volumetric	53.00	72.00	73.00				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
CX	Customer Services	CS 2	Number of telephone enquiries answered in Channel Shift Areas (Rev & Bens, Housing & Env. Service	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Joanne Crookes - Customer Services Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	18086	25690	25396	27453	Volumetric	Volumetric	29980	31960	29692				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric. Look at options to give more context in the future.				
CX	Democratic Services	DEM 1	The number of individuals registered on the electoral register (local elections)	Number	Annual Q3	Volumetric	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Cheryl Evans - Democratic Services and Elections Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric				68203	Volumetric	Volumetric			62292				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric. Look at options to give more context in the future.				

Appendix A - Directorate of Chief Executive - Suspended

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target				2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year			
CX	Customer Services	CS 4	Average customer feedback score (face to face enquiries	Number	QTR	High is good	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Joanne Crookes - Customer Services Manager	8	9.5														8	9.5	A new process for capturing customer satisfaction is being trialled in housing repairs. Once completed (by April 2022, it will be rolled out to this measure also)	3			
CX	Customer Services	CS 5	Customer satisfaction with their phone call to Customer Services	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Joanne Crookes - Customer Services Manager	80.0%	95.0%														80.00%	95.00%	A new process for capturing customer satisfaction is being trialled in housing repairs. Once completed (by April 2022, it will be rolled out to this measure also)	4	?		

Appendix A - Directorate Communities and Environment - Quarterly

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year	
DCE	Allotments	AM 1	Percentage occupancy of allotment plots	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	84.00%	92.00%	92.00	95.00	95.00	98.00	84.00%	92.00%	97.00	97.00	97.00				84.00%	92.00%	No Change			
DCE	Public Protection & Anti-Social Behaviour	ASB 3	Number of live cases open at the end of the quarter (ASB)	Number	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Francesca Bell - Public Protection, ASB and Licensing Service Manager	780	660	226	201	147	157	260	220	234	189	194				260	220	Maintain lower (harder) target from 20/21			
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 2	End to end time to determine a planning application (Days)	Days	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	85.00	65.00	80.00	74.91	56.91	66.85	85.00	65.00	56.26	61.91	68.96				85	65	No Change			
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 3	Number of live planning applications open	Number	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	180	120	140	105	129	148	180	120	128	135	156				180	120	No Change			
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 4	Percentage of applications approved	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	85.00%	97.00%	90.00	93.06	96.00	95.00	85.00%	97.00%	97.00	97.00	95.00				85.00%	97.00%	No Change			
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 5	Percentage of decisions on planning applications that are subsequently overturned on appeal	%	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	10.00%	5.00%	Missing	0.96	50.00	0.00	10.00%	5.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00				10.00%	5.00%	No Change			
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 6	Percentage of Non-Major Planning Applications determined within the government target (70% in 8 weeks) measured on a 2 year rolling basis	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	70.00%	90.00%	90.00	96.00	92.00	82.71	70.00%	90.00%	90.00	94.00	90.89				70.00%	90.00%	No Change			
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 7	Percentage of Major Planning Applications determined within the government target (60% in 13 weeks) measured on a 2 year rolling basis	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	60.00%	90.00%	70.00	88.37	100.00	100.00	60.00%	90.00%	75.00	88.00	82.50				60.00%	90.00%	No Change			
DCE	Food and Health & Safety Enforcement	FHS 1	Percentage of premises fully or broadly compliant with Food Health & Safety inspection	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	95.00%	97.00%	95.00	95.00	Missing	0.00	95.00%	97.00%	0.00	0.00	97.90		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	95.00%	97.00%	The target was never 96-98%. It was supposed to stay as the previous year but was increased in error.			
DCE	Food and Health & Safety Enforcement	FHS 2	Average time from actual date of inspection to achieving compliance	Days	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	13	8	16.50	13.00	Missing	0.00	13	8	15.80	33.21	40.30		Y	L (Reduced Target)	15	10	Target has not been achieved since 2014. Only achieved <=15 twice in 3 years. SMART. This is only a small change and does not track with outturn.			
DCE	Food and Health & Safety Enforcement	FHS 3	Percentage of food inspections that should have been completed and have been in that time period	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	85.00%	97.00%	85.00	85.00	Missing	0.00	85.00%	97.00%	11.00	0.00	100.00				85.00%	97.00%	No Change			
DCE	Grounds Maintenance	GM 1	Contractor points achieved against target standards specified in contract	Number	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	150	50	15	150	15	20	150	50	20	75	135				150	50	No Change			
DCE	Private Housing	PH 1	Average time in weeks from occupational therapy notification to completion of works on site for a DFG grant (all DFG's exc. extensions)	Weeks	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	26	19	27	26	Missing	23	26	19	21	31	24				26	19	No Change			
DCE	Private Housing	PH 2	Average time (weeks) from receiving to resolving a complaint about housing standards in private rented accommodation (updated measure)	Weeks	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	20	12	7	0	Missing	0	20	12	0	14	3		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	20	12	The target remains the same but this in effect is a stretch target due to the team still recovering services from covid 19 and the large backlogs in some inspections that need to be caught up over the next year.			
DCE	Parking Services	PS 1	Overall percentage utilisation of all car parks (P8)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Rod Williamson - City Services Team Leader	50.00%	60.00%	0.00	37.00	31.00	9.67	50.00%	60.00%	36.00	40.00	48.00				50%	60%	Target was changed in P2 2020-21 (45%-50%) but this was not reflected on this report. 2021-22 Target was increased to 50%-60% but is still not back to pre-COVID 60%-70%. NEW Strain of COVID and what is the new BAU. Needs to be reviewed quarterly going forward.			
DCE	Street Cleansing	SC 1	Contractor points achieved against target standards specified in contract	Number	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	150	50	45	90	45	355	150	50	90	75	80				150	50	NO Change			

DCE	Sport & Leisure	SP 2	Artificial Grass Pitch usage at Yarborough Leisure Centre (exp. to open July 19) & Birchwood Leisure Centre (exp. to open June 19) (New measure)	Hours	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Steve Lockwood - Leisure, Sport and City Services Manager	520	650	649	315	1980	83	520	650	895	790	806			520	650	No Change		
DCE	Sport & Leisure	SP 3a	Percentage of respondents to satisfaction survey who would recommend Birchwood Leisure Centre (new measure for 20/21)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Steve Lockwood - Leisure, Sport and City Services Manager	62.00%	70.00%					62.00%	70.00%						62%	70%	No Change		
DCE	Sport & Leisure	SP 3b	Percentage of respondents to satisfaction survey who would recommend Yarborough Leisure Centre (new measure for 20/21)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Steve Lockwood - Leisure, Sport and City Services Manager	62.00%	70.00%					62.00%	70.00%						62%	70%	No Change		
DCE	Waste & Recycling	WM 1	Percentage of waste recycled or composted	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	33.5%	41.0%	66.77	38.07	36.25	33.45	Qtr. 1 = 26.0% Qtr. 2 = 36.0% Qtr. 3 = 33.5% Qtr. 4 = 30.5%	Qtr. 1 = 30.0% Qtr. 2 = 39.0% Qtr. 3 = 39.0% Qtr. 4 = 35.0%	29.34	35.39	34.82			Qtr. 1 = 26.0% Qtr. 2 = 36.0% Qtr. 3 = 33.5% Qtr. 4 = 30.5%	Qtr. 1 = 30.0% Qtr. 2 = 39.0% Qtr. 3 = 39.0% Qtr. 4 = 35.0%	The targets remain as for last year because: a)No new waste recycling initiatives are planned or can be resourced for the 2022/3 year. b)Nationally recycling has continued to decline in areas where no new initiatives are being launched, so just maintaining existing levels will itself be a challenge. Tracking the baseline figure will however be helpful, as significant changes to waste /recycling are anticipated in 2024 and ongoing . Lincoln is to consider the introduction of paper and card collections for 2024 shortly, and the government is expected to make the collection of additional materials, and/or the way they are collected, statutory challenges in due course.	14	No change
DCE	Waste & Recycling	WM 2	Contractor points achieved against target standards specified in contract	Number	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	150	50	115	100	105	245	150	50	135	125	95			150	50	No Change		

Appendix A - Directorate Communities and Environment - Cumulative

Black Text - Qtrly		Purple Text - Cumulative		Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target			2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year
DCE	Affordable Housing	AH 1	Cumulative number of affordable homes delivered to date this year	Number	CUM	High is good	Clr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	25	125				109.00	25	125					Y	A (Adjusted Target)	Q1 - 5 Q2 - 15 Q3 - 25 Q4 - 35	Q1 - 15 Q2 - 45 Q3 - 80 Q4 - 115	Moved to quarterly inputing and cumulative. The target save also been reprofiled to take account of the challenging housing market currently		
DCE	Private Housing	PH 3	Number of empty homes brought back into use	Number	CUM (Collected 6 monthly)	High is good	Clr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	Q2 12 Q4 25	Q2 25 Q4 50	7	12	Missing	30	Q1 0 Q2 7 Q3 7 Q4 13	Q1 13 Q2 13 Q3 25 Q4 25	3	12	17		Y	H (Increased Target)	Q2 8 Q4 15	Q2 18 Q4 30	Targets have increased but not yet back to pre-covid which is in line with outturn.	13	increasing but not returned

Appendix A - Directorate Communities and Environment - Annual

Black Text - Qtrly		Purple Text - Cumulative		Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target			2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year
DCE	Grounds Maintenance	GM 2	Satisfaction with play areas, parks and open spaces (collected via Citizens' Panel)	%	Annual Q2	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	85.00%	90.00%				77.80	85.00%	90.00%							85%	90%	No Change		
DCE	Street Cleansing	SC 2	Satisfaction that public land and public highways are kept clear of litter and refuse (Street Cleansing) (collected via Citizens' Panel)	%	Annual Q2	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	68.00%	80.00%				76.00	68.00%	80.00%							68%	80%	No Change		
DCE	Waste & Recycling	WM 3	Satisfaction with refuse service (collected via Citizens' Panel)	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	90.00%	96.00%				96.30	90.00%	96.00%				97.00			90%	96%	No Change		
DCE	Waste & Recycling	WM 4	Satisfaction with recycling service (collected via Citizens' Panel)	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	90.00%	96.00%				94.80	90.00%	96.00%				94.50			90%	96%	No Change		
DCE	Food and Health & Safety Enforcement	FHS 4	Percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who are satisfied with the standard of hygiene in restaurants/cafes/ shops and takeaways in Lincoln	%	Annual Q3	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	tbc	80.00%	85.00%				91.00	80.00%	85.00%				87.80			80.00%	80.00%	No Change		

Appendix A - Directorate Communities and Environment - Volumetric

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23							
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year		
DCE	Sport & Leisure	SP 1a	Quarterly visitor numbers to Birchwood and Yarborough Leisure Centres	Number	QTR	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Steve Lockwood - Leisure, Sport and City Services Manager	Min increase of 0.7% each Q = 233,197 (based on Q3 19/20)	Increase of 1% each Q (Sport England Target) = 233,892 (based on Q3 19/20)	213990	37412	36488	10631	Min increase of 0.7% each Q = 233,197 (based on Q3 19/20)	Increase of 1% each Q (Sport England Target) = 233,892 (based on Q3 19/20)	60109	122034	110339		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	Volumetric	Volumetric	New measure - Split old measure 1 for both leisure centres into 2 separate KPI like SP 3.				
DCE	Sport & Leisure	SP 1b	Quarterly visitor numbers to Birchwood and Yarborough Leisure Centres	Number	QTR	High is good	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Steve Lockwood - Leisure, Sport and City Services Manager	213990 37412 36488 10631				60109 122034 110339					Y	A (Adjusted Target)	Volumetric	Volumetric	New measure - Split old measure 1 for both leisure centres into 2 separate KPI like SP 3. So each leisure centre now reported separately							
DCE	Public Protection & Anti-Social Behaviour	ASB 1	no. of cases received in the quarter (ASB)	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Francesca Bell - Public Protection, ASB and Licensing Service Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	76	93	65	80	Volumetric	Volumetric	115	88	73				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	Public Protection & Anti-Social Behaviour	ASB 2	No. of cases closed in the quarter (ASB)	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Francesca Bell - Public Protection, ASB and Licensing Service Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	553	730	594	676	Volumetric	Volumetric	861	849	747				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	CCTV	CCTV 1	Total number of incidents handled by CCTV operators	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Caroline Bird - Community Services Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	3649	3082	2503	2216	Volumetric	Volumetric	2549	2665	2181				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	Development Management (Planning)	DM 1	Number of applications in the quarter	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Kieron Manning - Assistant Director for Planning	Volumetric	Volumetric	0	233	266	271	Volumetric	Volumetric	224	235	227				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	Licensing	LIC 1	Total number of committee referrals (for all licensing functions)	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Francesca Bell - Public Protection, ASB and Licensing Service Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	2	3	1	6	Volumetric	Volumetric	0	6	9				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	Licensing	LIC 2	Total number of enforcement actions (revocations, suspensions and prosecutions)	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Bob Bushell - Portfolio Holder for Remarkable Place	Francesca Bell - Public Protection, ASB and Licensing Service Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	1	0	0	3	Volumetric	Volumetric	1	0	1				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	Parking Services	PS 2	Number of off street charged parking spaces	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Clr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Rod Williamson - City Services Team Leader	Volumetric	Volumetric	3750	3750	3750	3750	Volumetric	Volumetric	3750	3796	3796				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				
DCE	Contaminated Land	CON 1	Area of sites of potential concern (in m2) made suitable for use in the year.	Number	Annual Q4	Volumetric	Clr Neil Murray - Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth	Sara Boothright - Environmental Health & Corporate Safety Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric					Volumetric	Volumetric							Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric				

Appendix A - Directorate Communities and Environment - Suspended

Black Text - Qtrly		Purple Text - Cumulative		Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21							2021-2022						2022-23					Reduced Last Year	What about this year
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment		
DCE	Public Protection & Anti-Social Behaviour	ASB 4	Satisfaction of complainants relating to how the complaint was handled	%	QTR	High is good	Clr Sue Burke - Portfolio Holder for Reducing Inequality	Francesca Bell - Public Protection, ASB and Licensing Service Manager	75.00%	85.00%	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00%	85.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00				75.00%	85.00%	A new process for capturing customer satisfaction is being trialled in housing repairs. Once completed (by April 2022, it will be rolled out to this measure also)		

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Appendix A - Directorate Housing and Investment - Quarterly

Black Text - Qtrly			Purple Text - Cumulative			Blue Text - Annually		Cumulative Target		2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
	Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year	
DHI	Business Development & ICT	BD 1	Number of users logged into the on-line self service system this quarter	Number	QTR	High is good	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Matt Smith - Business Development & IT Manager	Profiled: Q4 = 10,000 Qs1-3 = 8,409	Profiled: Q4 = 10,500 Qs1-3 = 8,700	11064	9383	10232	15276	Profiled: Q4 = 10,000 Qs1-3 = 8,409	Profiled: Q4 = 10,500 Qs1-3 = 8,700	11625	10515	9026		Y	H (Increased Target)	10000	11000	Very seasonal and depends heavily of notices given e.g. government benefits			
DHI	Control Centre	CC 1	Percentage satisfied of new connections for the control centre	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Clive Thomasson - Supported Housing Manager													Y	A (Adjusted Target)	90.00%	95.00%	New measure			
DHI	Control Centre	CC 2	Percentage of Lincare Telecare Alarm calls answered within 60 seconds	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Clive Thomasson - Supported Housing Manager	97.50%	98.75%	97.85	97.67	97.53	97.37	97.50%	98.75%	98.04	98.25	98.30		Y	L (Reduced Target)	97.50%	98.00%	TSA sets target standard nationally at 97.5%. This is our lower limit as aspire to a higher target of 98% which remains above the national standard			
DHI	Housing Investment	HI 1	Percentage of council properties that are not at the 'Decent Homes' standard (excluding refusals)	%	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Kevin Bowring - Investment Manager	0.20%	0.00%	0.88	0.81	0.89	0.84	1.00%	0.00%	2.10	1.50	1.06		Y	L (Reduced Target)	1.5%	1.0%	Higher target of 0% never achieved and is unrealistic. There will always be a few properties where access is difficult or a slight delay in gaining access. Targets are therefore more aligned to the performance over recent years			
DHI	Housing Investment	HI 3	Percentage of dwellings with a valid gas safety certificate	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Kevin Bowring - Investment Manager	99.80%	99.96%	85.84	93.58	95.45	96.28	99.80%	99.96%	99.46	99.26	99.14		Y	L (Reduced Target)	98.20%	99.20%	99.96% will be impossible to achieve due to some having to go through the legal process for the council to gain access to the property. 99.96% as a target would mean the council would miss the target once only 2 or 3 properties went to legal stage. That is not realistic so a more accurate reset target has been inserted			
DHI	Housing Maintenance	HM 1a	Percentage of reactive repairs completed within target time (priority 1 day ONLY)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Matthew Hillman - Assistant Director Investment													Y	A (Adjusted Target)	98.50%	99.50%	The previous measure needs refining now the council has adopted a new approach to housing repairs. There are now priority jobs on a 1 day repair, urgent jobs on a 3 day repair and then scheduled repairs when the team are working in the area/estate. The focus is on reporting the priority and urgent repairs so the measure has been split into HM 1a and HM1b.			
DHI	Housing Maintenance	HM 1b	Percentage of reactive repairs completed within target time (urgent - 3 day repairs ONLY)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Matthew Hillman - Assistant Director Investment													Y	L (Reduced Target)	95.00%	97.50%	as above			
DHI	Housing Maintenance	HM 2	Percentage of repairs fixed first time (priority and urgent repairs only)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Matthew Hillman - Assistant Director Investment	90.00%	93.00%	89.57	90.11	89.85	92.00	90.00%	93.00%	92.48	91.95	92.91				90%	93%	No Change			
DHI	Housing Maintenance	HM 3	Percentage of tenants satisfied with repairs and maintenance	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Matthew Hillman - Assistant Director Investment	94.0%	96.0%					Remove indicator (reviewing current customer feedback framework)	Remove indicator (reviewing current customer feedback framework)							94.00%	96.00%	Measure has returned from Q4 2021-22 and targets are the same as before.	19	Returned	
DHI	Housing Maintenance	HM 4	Appointments kept as a percentage of appointments made (priority and urgent repairs)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Matthew Hillman - Assistant Director Investment	94.00%	96.00%	99.57	99.95	99.81	99.89	94.00%	96.00%	99.07	99.40	99.30		Y	H (Increased Target)	95%	97%	Whilst the measure has been set at a higher target - it is still below actual performance in the last two years. However, the council is extending the pilot for the scheduled housing repairs as covid did impact on the early pilot. As this pilot completes the targets for priority and urgent repairs will be re considered as resources are allocated accordingly			
DHI	Housing Solutions	HS 3	Successful preventions and relief of homelessness against total number of homelessness approaches (updated measure)	%	QTR	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Alison Timmins - Housing Solutions Manager	150	300	114.00	259.00	397.00	525.00	50.00%	55.00%	52.40	45.93	43.70		Y	L (Reduced Target)	45.00%	50.00%	The implications arising from Covid have significantly altered the housing market in the city, meaning we are less able to assist with successful preventions for our applicants at present. The impact has been felt in two ways - significantly more homeless cases for the team to address leading to waiting times for clients to get advice and a lack of accommodation (temporary and move on) within the housing market. Target needs to be viewed within the context of increasing volumes for cases			
DHI	Housing Voids	HV 1	Percentage of rent lost through dwelling being vacant	%	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Yvonne Fox - Assistant Director Housing	0.90%	0.80%	0.90	0.99	1.06	1.12	0.90%	0.80%	1.28	1.37	1.44		Y	L (Reduced Target)	1.00%	0.90%	Due to council's void contractor going out of business a while back and currently having a number of temporary contractors in place we won't be in a stable position until June 2022. Council also has over 100 voids currently in the system. Significant work is being done to address the voids backlog as reported to committee previously and so this target will be reviewed again mid term in 2022/23 as these improvement stake effect. The target as set here is still a stretch in the current circumstances			

DHI	Housing Voids	HV 2	Average re-let time calendar days for all dwellings - standard re-lets (minor works)	Days	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Yvonne Fox - Assistant Director Housing	30 days	27 days	47.81	46.16	44.58	44.44	32 days	29 days	40.39	44.83	51.94	Y	L (Reduced Target)	34	32	Due to council's void contractor going out of business a while back and currently having a number of temporary contractors in place we won't be in a stable position until June 2022. We also have over 100 voids currently in the system, with a high number of those being longer voids, once these become let it will increase our voids times before we then eventually get in to a more stable position bringing the re-let times down. It should be noted that looking across local government the targets still represent upper quartile performance and the council continues to focus on keeping re-let standards high i.e. quality not sacrificed for speed	17	Decreased
DHI	Housing Voids	HV 3	Average re-let time calendar days for all dwellings (including minor and major works)	Days	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Yvonne Fox - Assistant Director Housing	31 days	28 days	49.40	46.16	50.34	50.21	38 days	35 days	48.17	53.09	59.88	Y	L (Reduced Target)	40	38	Reasons for void target would be that the higher target would match our internal goal of 38 days (32 minor only). Due to our void contractor going bust a while back and currently having a number of temporary contractors in place we won't be in a stable position until June on that front. We also have over 100 voids currently in the system, with a high number of those being longer voids, once these become let it will increase our voids times before we then eventually get in to a more stable position bringing the re-let times down. It should be noted that looking across local government the targets still represent upper quartile performance. Finally some properties are not re-let for some time due to external factors such as court cases, which impact.	18	Decreased
IHD 374	Rent Collection	RC 2	Current tenant arrears as a percentage of the annual rent due	%	QTR	Low is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Yvonne Fox - Assistant Director Housing	4.00%	3.00%	3.26	3.47	4.00	3.74	4.50%	3.50%	4.20	4.88	3.68	Y	L (Reduced Target)	4.65%	4.55%	Reasons for arrears target would be that the new target would still reduction of around £30,000 off the arrears which would still be challenging with the amount of UC cases we have (over 2,000 and rising), a lot of these cases contribute to our overall arrears total. We haven't be able to our usual eviction protocols due to covid so there will be cases of arrears that pre covid would of come off the balance. We have increased UC cases by 428 since same time last year, the % increase of arrears due to UC cases has also increased by 8%. We don't know what our final outturn will be so it's difficult to pick a target. Like all targets here, portfolio holder has agreed these as more realistic in the current environment	16	Decreased

Appendix A - Directorate Housing and Investment - Cumulative

Black Text - QtrlyPurple Text - CumulativeBlue Text - AnnuallyCumulative Target									2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner		Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year
DHI	Rent Collection	RC 1	Rent collected as a proportion of rent due	%	Cumulative	High is good	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Yvonne Fox - Assistant Director Housing	96.5%	98.0%	103.14	100.75	99.86	99.46	Q1-2 96.0% Q3< 96.5%	Q1-2 97.0% Q3<98.0%	99.31	97.61	100.52		Y	A (Adjusted Target)	Q1 - 92% Q2 - 92.5% Q3 - 95.5% Q4 - 96.5%	Q1 - 93% Q2 - 95% Q3 - 96.5% Q4 - 98.5%	The end of year overall target is the same but moved target to a phased cumulative to take account of the 3%+ jump each Christmas.	15	Increased and maintained

Appendix A - Directorate Housing and Investment - Volumetric

Black Text - QtrlyPurple Text - CumulativeBlue Text - AnnuallyCumulative Target									2020-21						2021-2022						2022-23						
Service Area	Code	Measure	Unit	QTR or Cum	High / Low is Good	Portfolio Holder	Owner		Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2020-21 Q1 Outturn	2020-21 Q2 Outturn	2020-21 Q3 Outturn	2020-21 Q4 Outturn	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (Best)	2021-22 Q1 Outturn	2021-22 Q2 Outturn	2021-22 Q3 Outturn	2021-22 Q4 Outturn	Target Changed?	How?	Low Target (Worst)	High Target (High)	Comment	Reduced Last Year	What about this year
DHI	Housing Investment	HI 2	Number of properties 'not decent' as a result of tenants refusal to allow work (excluding referrals)	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Kevin Bowring - Investment Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	216	207	197	199	Volumetric	Volumetric	189	188	178				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric		
DHI	Housing Solutions	HS 1	The number of people currently on the housing list	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Alison Timmins - Housing Solutions Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	1437	1418	1436	1380	Volumetric	Volumetric	1183	1338	1448				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric		
DHI	Housing Solutions	HS 2	The number of people approaching the council as homeless	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Donald Nannestad - Portfolio Holder for Quality Housing	Alison Timmins - Housing Solutions Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	130	290	497	704	Volumetric	Volumetric	251	461	707				Volumetric	Volumetric	Has always been volumetric		
DHI	Business Development & ICT	ICT 1	Number of calls logged to IT helpdesk	Number	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Matt Smith - Business Development & IT Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	0	0	701	614	Volumetric	Volumetric	990	927	993				Volumetric	Volumetric	Discussed logic of having a volumetric measure and why it is. Agreed that ICT 1 and ICT 2 are dependant and would create poor behaviours and increase workload.		
DHI	Business Development & ICT	ICT 2	Percentage of first time fixes	%	QTR	Volumetric	Cllr Chris Burke - Portfolio Holder for Customer Experience and Review	Matt Smith - Business Development & IT Manager	Volumetric	Volumetric	0.00	0.00	52.80	56.50	Volumetric	Volumetric	53.50	56.30	58.60				Volumetric	Volumetric	Discussed logic of having a volumetric measure and why it is. Agreed that ICT 1 and ICT 2 are dependant and would create poor behaviours and increase workload.		

SUBJECT: DELIVERY REVIEW OF THE COUNTY HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY

DIRECTORATE: HOUSING AND INVESTMENT

REPORT AUTHOR: ANITA CLEUGH - HOUSING INVESTMENT & STRATEGY MANAGER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To seek approval to extend Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy for a further 12 months in order to allow time for review.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Lincolnshire County Homelessness Strategy Group (LCHSG) consists of members from each of the local authority area in Lincolnshire together with other statutory and voluntary organisations. This partnership has been recognised as an example of best practice which has enabled the successful development of three previous countywide Homelessness Strategies and provided access to additional funding to support service provision across the county.
- 2.2 The current Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy was approved by Executive in December 2017 and covered the period up to the end of 2021. The strategy has an action plan to underpin the priorities and is led by the Strategic Leads of the seven local authorities across the county, (Boston, Lincoln, East Lindsey, South Kesteven, North Kesteven, South Holland and West Lindsey).
- 2.3 Previously the Lincolnshire Homelessness Prevention Programme Manager hosted by West Lindsey District Council had responsibility for co-ordinating the partnership and monitoring of the strategy. This later passed to the County Homelessness Partnerships Manager hosted at City of Lincoln Council (CoLC) whilst options for the post were explored.
- 2.4 In May 2021, the District Housing Network (DHN) approved appointment of a Lincs Housing Partnerships role to take on the duties of the previous postholder, including a wider remit linking in with DHN priorities relating to Housing, Health and Social Care. The postholder is now in post and will be responsible for reviewing the strategy and the wider implementation plan.
- 2.5 The strategy was due to be reviewed in 2021, however Covid-19 presented many challenges and workstreams were re-prioritised. The focus on ensuring the 'Everyone In' campaign and vulnerable people were able to access accommodation and advice throughout the pandemic was prioritised. The recruitment process to the new post also created further delays.

- 2.6 A copy of the Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy 2017-2021 can be found in **Appendix One**

3. Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy Review

- 3.1 A review of the existing strategy will take place to update progress on previous highlighted priorities and shape workstreams to fit within pandemic recovery plans. This will be carried out by all seven local authority areas in the county.

- 3.2 The purpose of the review is to:

- establish the current level of homelessness across the county,
- project its likely growth (or decline) in future years,
- identify what is currently being done and by whom,
- identify what level of resources are available to prevent and tackle homelessness in the future
- identify gaps and what needs to be done to ensure a robust response to homelessness.

- 3.3 A refresh of the strategy document will also be carried out at this point.

- 3.4 Whilst there are many benefits to a joint strategy to address the common themes and challenges across Lincolnshire, it is also important that we maintain a local perspective for those issues specific to City of Lincoln and which may require a local solution. We will therefore continue to work with our partners to identify local issues and shape services at a district level.

4. Strategic Priorities

- 4.1 Let's reduce inequality

Delivery of the Lincolnshire Homeless Strategy will have a positive impact on this strategic priority by working to support the most disadvantaged groups within our community.

- 4.2 Let's deliver quality housing

Working with partners to maximise the availability of affordable housing across the city will reduce homelessness and rough sleeping.

5. Organisational Impacts

- 5.1 **Finance**

No finance implications.

- 5.2 **Legal Implications including Procurement Rules**

As set out in the report, the Homelessness Act 2002 Section 1 (1) requires all local authorities to complete a homelessness review and Section 1 (4) to have a Homelessness Strategy.

The Department of Levelling up, Homes & Communities have confirmed extending the current strategy is an acceptable approach given recent challenges.

5.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

An Equality Impact Assessment was previously produced which identified this Strategy would not have a detrimental impact on any group, rather the Strategy would positively impact disadvantaged groups. A further Equality Impact Assessment will be produced when the Strategy is reviewed.

5.4 Human Resources

It is anticipated that commitment to review the strategy and action plan can be met within existing resources. Each Local Authority currently contributes to the post of Lincs Housing Partnerships Manager, which is hosted by North Kesteven District Council on behalf of the 7 Lincolnshire Authorities.

5.5 Land, Property and Accommodation

All dwellings will form part of the Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

5.6 Significant Community Impact

No Significant community impact.

6. Risk Implications

6.1 i. Options Explored

- a) Extend the current County Homelessness Strategy
- b) Develop a City of Lincoln Homelessness Strategy

6.2 ii. Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach

The preferred approach is (a) as there is no associated risk. Whilst CoLC could develop its own individual homelessness strategy which would take additional time to develop, there is an established and effective partnership in place with positive outcomes achieved to date.

7. Recommendation

- 7.1 It is recommended that the Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy be extended for a further 12 months to allow time for review.

Is this a key decision? Yes

Do the exempt information categories apply? No

Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules (call-in and urgency) apply? No

How many appendices does the report contain? One

List of Background Papers: None

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Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy

2017-2021



contents

Welcome	4
Lincolnshire in context	5
Boston	6
City of Lincoln	8
East Lindsey	10
North Kesteven	12
South Holland	14
South Kesteven	16
West Lindsey	18
Reflecting on the previous Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy 2012 – 2016	20
Strategy introduction	23
Homelessness in context in Lincolnshire	37
Priorities, Delivery Plan and Governance	49



welcome

Welcome to the fourth Homelessness Strategy produced by Lincolnshire housing authorities. The strategy sets out the key challenges, priorities and objectives for preventing and tackling homelessness across Lincolnshire over the next five years.

Local authorities and their partners face unprecedented change, economic challenges and significant welfare, housing and planning policy developments.

Over recent period the current government has introduced substantial and wide-ranging changes meaning that the period ahead will be one of the most challenging for local authorities and their partners.

Homelessness is a complex issue that cuts across many policy areas. Local authorities have long recognised that partnership working is the key to tackling homelessness. Now more than ever we need to work together to respond to an environment of rapid change. The potential impact of a wide range of policy changes on people vulnerable to experiencing homelessness cannot be underestimated.

The strategy is supported by a delivery plan which clearly sets out the short, medium and longer term activities to deliver an effective homelessness strategy for Lincolnshire. To ensure the strategy remains relevant and can respond to change, the delivery plan will be regularly

monitored by the Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy Group and will be reviewed annually.

Over the past four years Lincolnshire has experienced both an increase in homelessness, alongside an increase in the complexity of the needs of individuals and households affected by homelessness.

During the lifetime of this strategy we will see significant changes which, without innovation, collaboration and partnership may lead to increased homelessness amongst vulnerable households. In order to respond to the challenges ahead we must build on our relationships with other statutory services, registered providers, employment and skills colleagues and financial inclusion services, all of whom will play a larger role in preventing homelessness over coming years. With continued pressures on the level of available resource across local authorities and their partners, we will have to be innovative in our approach to homeless prevention, develop further initiatives and make best use of our collective resources to improve the lives of those who are at risk of, or are experiencing, homelessness across Lincolnshire.

This strategy represents a partnership response to preventing and tackling homelessness. We would like to thank all of the individuals and organisations who have contributed to the development of the strategy.

Lincolnshire in context

Lincolnshire is the fourth largest county in England, covering 5921 sq. km. It is also the fourth most sparsely populated. It is a county of contrasts, with a diverse landscape covering coastal, rural and urban areas with concentrations of population around the city of Lincoln and the key market towns of Gainsborough, Sleaford, Boston, Grantham, Louth, Skegness, Spalding and Stamford. Rural and coastal areas present particular homelessness challenges, with the coastal area characterised by high concentrations of deprivation and high levels of low paid seasonal work while rural areas have low population density areas, limited road networks and transport infrastructure coupled with social isolation.



5,921km²

743,400

Estimated population 2016



**Having some
of the highest
private rents
in the region
and lowest full
time wages,
Boston faces
real affordability
challenges**



Boston

Covering an area of 362 square kilometres Boston Borough consists of the market town of Boston and 18 rural parishes. Boston is a sub-regional centre, second in the county to Lincoln, and provides retail employment and a variety of visitor attractions. It has a strong food and agricultural sector as well as a stable historic industrial base and a port. Its historic environment is recognised by English Heritage as one of the most important in England.

Shaped by agricultural and horticultural activity, the Boston area has seen one of the largest increases in population since the 2001 Census, nationally. The population of Boston Borough has increased by 19.3% (to 66,500) since 2001. A high proportion of the increase has come from economic migrants, particularly from Portugal and Eastern Europe, placing a strain on housing and local services. The population is forecast to grow further by 10,000 for the period 2014 to 2039.

In common with many other coastal communities, Boston faces significant challenges. These include geographical isolation, low wages, an economy over-reliant on elementary occupations and a poor skills base. Gross weekly full time pay is £411.20 compared with an East Midlands average of £492.00 (2015) while the proportion employed in elementary occupations is 20.3%, more than double the Great Britain figure of 10.8%. However, long-term unemployment remains below the England average.

Although local schools are of a generally high quality, the proportion of residents with NVQ4 Level qualifications and above is significantly below the East Midlands and Great Britain average.

Some 19.8% of the district's population falls within the 20% most deprived areas in England compared to a Lincolnshire average of 11.7%. Private sector rented accommodation is of generally low quality and rents are higher than the East Midlands average.



66,500

19.3% increase in
population since 2001

£411.20

Gross weekly full
time pay

Compared with an East
Midlands average of

£385.492

City of Lincoln

City of Lincoln has an estimated population of 97,065 residents across approximately 44,600 households, with the average Lincoln household containing 2.21 people.

In 2015 Lincoln had 10 areas that were in the highest 10% of deprived areas nationally. This has increased from seven areas in 2010 and five areas in 2007 according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The 10 areas equates to 16,014 Lincoln residents and 16.6% of the total City of Lincoln population.

Over the last 10 years there has been a rise in the number of properties within Lincoln. This is a result of an additional 2,110 flats being built in that time which equates to an increase of 11.2% in the number of homes within the city.

There has been an increase in private rented properties between 2001 to 2011 across Central Lincolnshire. In Lincoln this is partly due to the growth of the

university therefore resulting in an increase in the student population. This increase has raised concerns about the condition of the private rented properties, with estimates of up to 35.6% non-decency and 21% Category 1 Hazards under the Housing and Health Rating System.

Lincoln has a fast growing student population which is reflected in the age demographic which shows a higher proportion of younger people living in Lincoln, compared to other districts close to the area.

In 2012/13, the City of Lincoln Council accepted 199 people as homeless. Some 48% of these were aged between 25 and 44. In 2015/16 the number of acceptances had reduced slightly to 142, but 84.5% of these were acceptances from people aged 16-44. The City of Lincoln aims to reduce the number of homelessness acceptances over the forthcoming years by focussing more on homelessness prevention.



There is a higher proportion of younger people living in Lincoln, compared to other districts



97,065

Residents across approximately
44,600 households



387

2,110

flats being built



199

people as
homeless

East Lindsey

East Lindsey has an estimated population of 138,400 and covers approximately 1,765 square kilometres making it the second largest non-unitary District in England or the ninth largest overall if you include unitary authorities. Only four of its 189 parishes have a population greater than 5,000.

The population is expected to increase but below national levels. However the percentage of working age people is set to decrease significantly whilst the number of over 65's, which is already higher than regional and national averages, will continue to rise. The demand for adapted lifetime homes and health related services is already high and will continue to increase.

Employment, training and education opportunities are poor resulting in an out of work claimant count of 8,930 (11.6% of the working age population) for main out of work benefits including JSA, ESA & Income Support. The total claimant count is 12,580 (16.4% of working age population) which includes Carers, Bereavement and Disability benefits as well.

Average wages in East Lindsey have traditionally fallen behind regional and national levels but for full-time workers this gap has narrowed. Part-time workers continue to earn less than the

national average and this gap has widened. There are few major employers, and lots of self-employed and micro businesses.

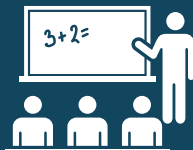
Being a coastal district, with circa 28,000 static caravans, brings many challenges. The population of Skegness area increases from circa 25,000 up to 250,000 during the summer months which generates income to individuals and the wider area but can also put pressure on public services. There are high levels of seasonal employment which creates financial uncertainty for many residents.

Overall, East Lindsey is ranked the 33rd most deprived local authority district area in England (out of 326) and there are approximately 4,500 children living in poverty. During summer months there is an increase in rough sleepers who generally migrate from the Midlands to the coast to make a fresh start.

Between 1st April 2008 and 1st April 2017, the Council enabled the development of 1351 new affordable homes. Opportunities for large scale housing development are limited due to restrictions linked to the Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), proximity to the coast and the risk of flooding and existing market town infrastructure.



138,400
Estimated population



Poor employment,
training and education
opportunities

11.6% Adults claim
key out of
work benefits

Being a coastal district, there are high levels of seasonal employment



High levels
of seasonal
employment



28,000
static caravans bring
many challenges



1351
New affordable
homes

North Kesteven

North Kesteven has the lowest crime rate in the country and is ranked as the 34th best place to live according to Rural Quality of Life Survey. However, there are a range of issues that pose challenges for residents, businesses, district council and other public services. The 2011 census showed that North Kesteven was the fourth fastest-growing district in England and Wales. Latest projections indicate this is to grow a further 6% by 2021, which creates additional demand on accessible and affordable housing, support, education and health services. As well as the predicted growth levels, the age profile of the population will change significantly with a projected 44% increase in the 65+ population by 2031.

The NK Economy is built upon traditional strengths relating to agriculture and associated industries.

The district council has financial plans to invest in new social, affordable and private rented accommodation. In recent years the district has experienced growth in local economy and 277 jobs have been created or safeguarded and a further 131 local businesses have stated their intention to grow. Unemployment is below the national average but wage levels are not only below the national average but amongst the lowest in the country. Deprivation is lower than average, but approximately 2,200 children live in poverty. Locally we are experiencing an increase in mortgage lending, property sales and average houses prices but they remain below the national average. The private rented sector has also seen increases in rental charges but Local Housing Allowance rates remain unchanged for the second year.



922.6km²



44%
increase in
65+ by 2031



111,000
Estimated population

The District Council has financial plans to invest in new social, affordable and private rented accommodation



Growth in local economy and

277
jobs created

131
local businesses
have stated
intention to growth



2,200
children live
in poverty

South Holland

South Holland has an estimated population of 92,000. The population has grown by c.20% between 2001 and 2011, driven by a combination of inward migration from other parts of the UK and further afield, alongside growth in the ageing population locally. Whereas unemployment remains consistently lower than national averages, lower earnings locally compound the issue of housing affordability within South Holland. The population of the district is anticipated to grow significantly over the next 21 years, with rates of population growth anticipated to reach the second highest levels of growth within Lincolnshire. Whereas there is a buoyant housing market in South Holland, driven by the district's excellent connectivity to places of high growth such as Peterborough, levels of growth have fallen short of local targets. Market rents in South Holland are high, and are comparable with those in Cambridgeshire to the south of the district. There is a notable gap between Local Housing Allowance rates and local market rents.

The number of applications for assistance with homelessness to the council has increased over the past 12 months, leading to corresponding increases in temporary accommodation use. The district has also seen an increase in rough sleeping over the past few years. In response to these challenges, South Holland District Council is seeking to play an activity role in increasing supply of new housing within the district. The authority has set up Welland Homes Ltd (a private company with a remit to develop new housing for market rent), alongside pursuing a number of new affordable housing developments through the council's Housing Revenue Account. The council is also planning for major housing growth through two Sustainable Urban Extensions within Spalding; the largest settlement within the district. Growth is also planned for Crowland and Holbeach.



39.2%
own their own
home without a
mortgage



33.3%
home owners
with a mortgage



12.7%
privately rent/rent
within
social housing

The population is expected to increase significantly over the next 21 years



6,250+
new homes
planned over 2
major sites



20%
population
increase since 2001

South Kesteven

South Kesteven is a district of divides. Stamford in the south of the district is very affluent yet areas of Grantham in the north of the district rank among the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In 2013 the Sunday Times voted Stamford as the Best Place to Live in Britain. Many households cannot afford to buy a house in Stamford.

The Office for National Statistics data shows that South Kesteven will see the highest increase across the county of the 75+ age group between 2012 and 2037. This means that the demand on accessible and affordable housing will increase whilst the number of people of working age and paying tax for much needed services will decrease.

The district council intends to invest approximately £8m on affordable housing over the next four to five years. The number of unemployment claimants has reduced by more than a half in the last four years. Between April 2015 and April 2016, there was a drop in claimant rate of over 4%. The median average house price across the whole of South Kesteven in 2012 was £156,500. Between 2009

and 2013, there has been an increase in the house prices in all areas of South Kesteven. The increase has ranged from 4% in Market Deeping to 14% in Stamford.

The Local Housing Allowance rates have remained the same in South Kesteven for the last five years. Only about half of two and three bed private rental properties available to let in Grantham are at or below Local Housing Allowance rates; most if not all of the rental properties in Stamford and Bourne are above the LHA rate and all 4+ bed properties are above the LHA rate (Rightmove figures as at 2016).

The Peterborough Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment shows that the indicative income required to buy a property at the lower quartile purchase price is: £37,100; for a lower quartile private rent: £19,400; for an affordable rent: £15,500 and for a social rent: £13,400 (figures as at 2013). These statistics show that many households are priced out of private homeownership and many households who need to rely on welfare benefits are priced out of the private rental sector.

Stamford is a very expensive place to live, making housing unaffordable to many households



Stamford
best place to live in Britain
Sunday Times 2013



395

SK will see the highest increase across the county of 75+ age group



£8m
on affordable housing over the next 4 - 5 yrs

West Lindsey

The district of West Lindsey covers the area immediately north of Lincoln and forms the north west gateway to Lincolnshire. The district is predominantly rural and has a diverse housing market with significantly higher levels of demand and higher house prices and affordability challenges in villages closer to Lincoln compared to the main market town of Gainsborough. This is also reflected in the levels of deprivation and unemployment across the district.

Whilst some of the West Lindsey villages are amongst the least deprived in the country, the South West Ward of Gainsborough is one of the most deprived. This area is characterised by a dense private rented sector requiring a number of council initiatives to improve housing standards and reduce vulnerability. The Council is working hard to tackle empty homes and has recently introduced a selective licensing scheme to improve the standards and management of private sector properties. A number of successful multi-agency approaches to tackling the wider issues that contribute to deprivation and vulnerability across the District are underway.

Varied micro markets across former Ministry of Defence villages, rural villages and market towns within the district present very different housing challenges.

Gainsborough has been identified as an area in which there will be significant growth and development over the next few years. Gainsborough is one of the few areas of the Country to have achieved Housing Zone status, with ambitious plans to develop a minimum of 800 new homes on brownfield sites within the town. Further land is allocated to accommodate an additional 3635 which represents 12% of the total growth planned for Central Lincolnshire

Over the last 10 years, West Lindsey has experienced 4.3% growth in population and it is anticipated that by 2030, the population will increase by 30% which is the highest level of growth in the county and compares with a regional level of 20% and a national level of 15%.

West Lindsey has an ageing population. Some 21% of the population in the census was of retirement age compared with 19% in the rest of the country. It is envisaged that this will rise to 32% by 2037. This is also reflected in a lower than average proportion (75%) of people who are economically active. This means that the demand on accessible and affordable housing will increase whilst the number of people of working age and paying tax for much needed services will decrease.

West Lindsey District Council's housing stock was transferred to Acis Group in 1999.

The district is predominantly rural and has a diverse housing market



4.3% growth
in population
30% increase
by 2030



397

21%
of population in
the census was
of retirement age

Reflecting on the previous Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy 2012 – 2016

Lincolnshire's Homelessness Strategy 2012 – 2016 focused on five key priority areas:

- Priority 1: Prevention
- Priority 2: Partnership working
- Priority 3: Welfare reform
- Priority 4: Young people
- Priority 5: Rough sleeping

Through working together, the Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy 2012-16 achieved the following key outcomes:

- Prevented in excess of 9,700 households across Lincolnshire from experiencing homelessness
- Secured around £1 million of additional homelessness-related government grant for Lincolnshire, which has been used to fund services and initiatives that have contributed towards the prevention of homelessness

The strategy and partnership also secured the following achievements which made a significant contribution to reducing homelessness across Lincolnshire:

PREVENTION

- We focused our resources to target the most vulnerable enabling them to remain in their own homes or obtain suitable alternative accommodation, mitigating as far as possible the impacts of welfare reform. The range of measures deployed include the use of discretionary housing payments, charitable funding, government grants and rent deposit schemes to prevent homelessness
- We delivered a 'Breaking the Myths' communications campaign, that sought to dispel the myths about homelessness through various media in Lincolnshire.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

- We established a genuine collaboration to broker additional local and central government funding to deliver services such as the rough sleeper outreach team to redirect the lives of over 1,200 individuals
- Following a successful partnership bid of £430k we secured the provision of new accommodation and support, introducing specialist accommodation for male domestic abuse victims
- Through closer working with criminal justice agencies

we enhanced our understanding of the links between homelessness and offending to achieve better risk management and enable more settled housing solutions

- Together with statutory and voluntary partners, we developed our Vulnerable Adult Panels across Lincolnshire to assist in meeting the needs of complex and chaotic households

WELFARE REFORM

- We have worked closely in partnership with the Department of Work and Pensions, Citizens Advice and Credit Unions to prepare for and mitigate against the impact of welfare reform
- Lincolnshire has taken a lead for the Universal Credit 'pilots', training over 500 advisors on the implications of Universal Credit and how to identify support needs for customers, together with the setting up of digital hubs across Lincolnshire managed by trained volunteers

YOUNG PEOPLE

- We worked in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council to develop a model of early intervention and prevention to reduce youth homelessness and developed a joint protocol to meet the needs of young people at risk of homelessness
- With a focus on early intervention to prevent youth homelessness, we commissioned a successful drama programme in schools. A total of 278 shows were performed during the life of the strategy to 16,589 young people. The project has since been commissioned by 10

other local authority areas across the country.

- Our youth homelessness prevention work is cited as best practice by the Department for Communities and Local Government

ROUGH SLEEPING

- We developed and supported implementation of rough sleeper outreach service operating across Lincolnshire and Rutland, redirecting the lives of 1,395 individuals
- Lincolnshire received national recognition from Homeless Link for best practice when tackling rough sleeping across multiple local authority areas
- Our partnership working had a significant impact on reducing rough sleeping across Lincolnshire by 47% in the first year of the outreach service
- We encouraged members of the public to play an active role by reporting and referring people sleeping through implementation of a dedicated 0800 rough sleeper hotline
- 279 EU Nationals were connected back to their local communities and support networks
- Recognising the important contribution that this service made to vulnerable rough sleepers, an extension for the funding for this service was secured for a minimum of three years through discussions with Public Health



Strategy introduction

The Homelessness Act 2002 requires housing authorities to take a long term strategic approach to preventing and managing homelessness. Councils are required to carry out regular reviews of the homelessness situation in our local authority areas, taking account of the activities and services available to prevent and tackle homelessness in addition to taking account of relevant national and regional policies and to develop a strategy based on the findings of these.

Lincolnshire's Homelessness Strategy 2017 – 2021 sets out how the seven Lincolnshire housing authorities, together with a range of partners, aim to prevent and tackle homelessness over the next five years. This is Lincolnshire's fourth joint homelessness strategy; a combined strategy between the seven Lincolnshire district authorities who, although managing very diverse housing and homelessness pressures and needs, have committed to working to common goals to prevent homelessness across Lincolnshire.

This strategy has been developed through engagement with stakeholders of the Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy Group, elected members and service users. It has been informed by the findings of a homelessness review undertaken during 2016 and 2017.

Engagement has taken place with statutory and voluntary sector partners to ensure our homelessness strategy is effective and relevant. Consideration has been made of

local and wider sub-regional plans and regional plans and strategies. Therefore a series of engagement events and surveys were held to assist in the collation of data.

It is important to acknowledge this strategy has been developed at a time of considerable change in the housing sector. Legislative changes being introduced at the time of writing are being implemented and will likely have significant implications for local authorities and our partners in tackling homelessness.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT AND DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

Over the next five years there are a number of challenges that are likely to impact heavily upon those who are vulnerable to experiencing homelessness, alongside those who work to prevent homelessness. These challenges include changes to government policy where careful management of the possible impacts are required, a continuous demand on resources in the face of tightening budgetary pressures, a fragile national economic picture and various policy areas that have the potential to impact on preventing and tackling homelessness but are not necessarily coordinated. In order to successfully prevent homelessness going forward, the homelessness prevention agenda across Lincolnshire will need to prepare those vulnerable to homelessness and the services that support

them for the challenges that may lie ahead. This section sets out the national, countywide and local context that surrounds some of these challenges.

A national government focus on supporting home ownership, and a likely corresponding reduction in the supply of new homes for affordable rent

Since the May 2015 General Election there has been a notable shift in central government policy in relation to affordable housing. Whereas previous government policy was strongly focused on increasing the number of homes available for affordable rent, prevailing government strategy has seen investment and policy directed towards increasing the supply of affordable homes designed to help households into home ownership. Early indications following the June 2017 General Election suggest that supporting households into home ownership will remain a key theme of the government's focus in relation to affordable housing.

The government has sought to do this in a number of ways. The government has consulted on proposals for local authorities to secure a higher large proportion of new housing on new housing developments as 'low cost home ownership housing (e.g. shared ownership and shared equity housing) as opposed to low cost rented housing. The government is also seeking to direct higher levels government grant for affordable housing into 'rent to buy' housing; a product aimed at working households who can afford a market rental property, but as a result do not have the available income to save for a deposit to buy.

The government has also applied a constraint on the income that social landlords can derive from rented housing between 2016 and 2020. This has had the impact of encouraging

housing associations to build a higher proportion of homes for market sale and rent, as a means of cross-subsidising the delivery of rented housing. Whereas cross-subsidisation is helping housing associations to deliver rented housing, the investment priorities of many housing associations have drifted away from rented housing as a result.

Whereas this shift in government policy will undoubtedly generate opportunities to support households into home ownership across Lincolnshire, these changes are likely to result in the delivery of fewer rented homes for affordable rent. This creates challenges for local authorities in relation to how they plan to meet the needs of those for whom home ownership is not a viable housing solution.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

A decrease in the supply of new social housing has the potential to significantly impact on the ability of Lincolnshire local authorities to meet their statutory duties in relation to homelessness households. The reduction in supply which may result from these policy changes may also limit our ability to utilise social housing to prevent and/or alleviate homelessness before it arises, and also to limit the options available for those in need of independent accommodation (such as those presently residing in supported accommodation).

Over the next four years, it will become vitally important to the success of this strategy to ensure that the available supply of affordable rented housing is prioritised for the most vulnerable, and that those who can meet their housing needs through alternative tenures are supported to do so.

Home ownership opportunities will be varied across

Lincolnshire. One of the biggest challenges in Lincolnshire is to understand how many households will be able to afford low cost home ownership products – for some, this will present a new opportunity for home ownership however for others and in some parts of the county, this will not be viable. Lincolnshire’s ageing population presents additional challenges, with some households being unable to access high street borrowing options to enable home ownership. Housing providers will need the flexibility to be able to develop a range of home ownership products and must also consider how best to ensure that social rented stock prioritised for those in the greatest need.

A likely reduction in the size of the existing pool of available affordable housing for rent

In addition to limiting the supply of new affordable housing to rent, a number of new government initiatives may also result in reducing the existing stock of affordable rented housing across Lincolnshire. Such initiatives include the extension of the Right to Buy for housing association tenants (affording housing association tenants the right to buy their home at a discount), alongside an plans to introduce a policy which will compel stock-owning local authorities to sell their higher value stock in order to fund the replacement of homes purchased through the extended Right to Buy scheme.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

As with the potential decrease in the supply of new affordable housing for rent, any reduction of the existing pool of homes to rent is likely to limit the ability of Lincolnshire local authorities and their partner organisations to utilise social housing to meet the needs of all but the most vulnerable households. Once again, it will become vitally

important to the success of this strategy to ensure that the available supply of affordable rented housing is prioritised for the most vulnerable.

A likely increased reliance on the private rented sector to meet housing need amongst vulnerable groups, and other PRS reforms

With the government placing a strong emphasis on supporting home ownership, there are a number of factors that are likely to impact upon the supply of new and existing affordable housing for rent. Lincolnshire local authorities and their partners rely heavily upon the existing stock of affordable rented housing within the county to meet the needs of the most vulnerable households, including those who are either threatened with or have experienced homelessness.

If the supply of new affordable housing for rent decreases, and the pool of existing stock for rent shrinks, it is likely that over the lifespan of this strategy there will be an increased reliance upon the private rented sector across Lincolnshire in order to meet the housing needs of those whose needs would have previously been met through a housing association or local authority home.

This comes at a time when central government is seeking to encourage a higher quality private rented sector by introducing new standards in relation to fire safety, new standards in relation to lettings practices and bolstering consumer rights for tenants and also through utilising the tax system to encourage landlords to become more ‘visible’ and adopt more formal business arrangements. It also comes at a time when many local authorities are exploring becoming private landlords themselves, as a means of setting a higher

standard for within the sector locally in terms of management practices and quality of accommodation. South Holland District Council is one local authority within Lincolnshire who has established itself as a market rented landlord.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

There is evidence of a high level of demand for private rented housing across all of the major towns in Lincolnshire. The quality and affordability of the private rented sector offer is however, hugely varied across Lincolnshire.

Our evidence suggests that the private rented sector plays an important role in meeting housing need and demand across the county, however, consistent with the national picture, the ending of a an assured shorthold tenancy in the private rented sector continues to be a leading reason for households approaching local authorities as homeless.

Increased reliance on the private rented sector to meet housing need will require those working in homelessness agenda across Lincolnshire to consider how we best engage with the sector as a means of supporting households to access private rented accommodation, in addition to supporting private landlords to provide accommodation for those who will come to rely upon it. Supporting vulnerable households in accessing the sector will become a key focus of our strategic approach to addressing homelessness over the course of this strategy.

A government welfare reform agenda with a strong emphasis on supporting access to employment

a strong government focus on reform to the Welfare Benefits system. There have been a number of national drivers for these reforms, including a tightening of government expenditure on welfare budgets and a policy focus on encouraging and supporting households to take up employment opportunities as opposed to being reliant upon welfare payments to meet housing and living costs.

The government's Welfare Reform agenda includes a number of key policies, most notably the introduction of Universal Credit (which consolidates a range of existing welfare payments into a single monthly payment) and the introduction of caps and limits of the benefit that households are entitled to in order to cover their living and housing costs. There are some specific elements of welfare reform which pose potential challenges to the homelessness agenda at a national, county and local level over the lifetime of this strategy. These challenges include the following:

THE DESIGN OF KEY ASPECTS OF THE UNIVERSAL CREDIT SYSTEM

A flagship policy of the government's welfare reform agenda, the Universal Credit system seeks to pull together six means tested benefits into a single welfare payment. The government's view is that the Universal Credit scheme, which will see a single payment of welfare benefit paid to households on a monthly basis, will support households in the transition into employment by simplifying the benefits system from the perspective of the claimant (thus making it easier for the claimant to understand how their benefits may change if they enter employment) whilst also preparing claimants for life in employment by mirroring the typical monthly pay cycles associated with paid work. A large number of housing and homelessness charities

Since the 2010 and 2015 General Elections, there has been



Lincolnshire local authorities and their partners rely heavily upon the existing stock of affordable rented housing within the county to meet the needs of the most vulnerable households, including those who are either threatened with or have experienced homelessness

have raised concerns about some elements of the design of the Universal Credit scheme, and how these elements may heighten the risk of vulnerable households claiming the benefit from experiencing budgeting challenges, debt issues and homelessness. Concerns relating to scheme design issues include the monthly payment of benefits (which will require households to effectively manage their income over a month long period, ending the current fortnightly arrangement), and the ending of direct payment of rent to social landlords (which will lead to claimants in the social sector being required to take responsibility for ensuring the housing elements of Universal Credit are paid to their housing provider). Claimants of Universal Credit will also be required to enter into formal arrangements with the Department for Work and Pensions in relation to their commitment to find employment. Those who cannot satisfy the requirements of the DWP in relation to expectations around finding employment may be subject to benefit sanctions.

Whereas there is broad political consensus that the welfare system should be reformed to better support households into employment, a number of housing and homelessness charities have raised concerns about the sanctions system and how it may adversely affect vulnerable individuals and those who live chaotic lifestyles.

At the time of writing, there are 2300 Universal Credit claimants in Lincolnshire. Whilst new claimants moving onto Universal Credit will do so only in line with the eligibility criteria, any change in circumstances for those claimants will not lead to a move away from Universal Credit, therefore there will be people in receipt of Universal Credit with varied circumstances and needs.

THE LOWERING OF THE BENEFIT CAP FROM £26,000 TO £20,000

Another flagship policy of the government's welfare reform system relates to the lowering of the national household benefit cap. The benefit cap, which limits the total annual value of welfare entitlement that a household can claim, was lowered from £26,000 to £20,000 in November 2016.

Whereas the original £26,000 cap introduced in April 2013 broadly only affected larger out of work families, the proposed £20,000 cap has affected a larger number of households nationally, especially those in higher value areas where housing benefit is being claimed to support accommodation costs.

THE CAPPING OF HOUSING BENEFIT ENTITLEMENT FOR THOSE IN THE SOCIAL RENTED SECTOR AT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOWANCE RATES, AND THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO THE 'REMOVAL OF THE SPARE BEDROOM SUBSIDY'

As part of the 2015 Comprehensive Spending Review, the government introduced a national policy to cap the entitlement of tenants in the social rented sector (such as housing association or council tenants) to the same benefit levels of households residing in the private rented sector (benefit levels termed the 'Local Housing Allowance').

Whilst some protection has been proposed for supported accommodation, this policy poses potentially significant financial challenges for those under the age of 35 who are living in, or would benefit from living in, housing association or local authority housing. This is because, in the private sector, households under the age of 35 are only entitled to

claim a level of housing benefit sufficient to cover to the cost of a room in a shared house. This level of entitlement can be substantially lower than the actual cost of a self-contained one bedroom property in the affordable rented sector, meaning that those residing in one bed housing with a housing association or local authority are likely to experience a large shortfall between their housing benefit entitlement and their actual rental cost.

In addition to this policy, the government remains committed to the continued removal of the 'spare bedroom subsidy' for those claiming housing benefit whilst residing in affordable housing. This welfare reform, introduced in 2012, requires tenants in the social rented sector to make a financial contribution to their rent where the property that they occupy is larger than what their family requires. Whereas many housing providers and local authorities have sought to mitigate the impact of this policy by reviewing how they allocate and manage affordable housing, it remains a financial challenge for many tenants residing in social housing where their ability to move to smaller accommodation is restricted. There are proposals to extend the policy to include those of pensionable age who were previously exempt.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

The government's strong and continued emphasis on utilising welfare reform as a means to encourage households to enter employment presents a number of challenges for the homelessness prevention agenda across Lincolnshire over the lifespan of this strategy.

The government's use of Universal Credit to encourage greater personal responsibility in relation to budgeting

requires those working in the homelessness agenda across the county to consider the importance of budgeting advice and financial inclusion as a tool to protect and mitigate against vulnerable households experiencing debt and homelessness.

The policy focus on capping the welfare entitlement of many out of work households will lead to many households being compelled to find employment or move to less expensive housing, in order to meet their accommodation and living costs, including households who are presently furthest away from the jobs market.

The changes to the welfare entitlement of those under 35 will create challenges for local authorities and their partners in how they plan to meet the housing needs of this age group, specifically in relation to those whose needs are best met in self-contained accommodation as opposed to shared housing in the private sector.

Preparing households for the impacts of welfare reform will form a key component of our strategy to prevent homelessness over the coming four years.

A shifting role for social housing in meeting housing need

A key theme of emerging government policy in relation to housing is the shifting role of social housing in meeting housing need, with a strong focus on social housing starting to play the role of a 'stepping stone' to alternative housing tenures as and when the circumstances of the tenant improve to a point that allows them to move out of publicly subsidised accommodation.

Debt



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This shift is demonstrated through the Housing and Planning Act 2016, which has paved the way for secondary legislation to be introduced which, if enacted, will bring to an end the automatic granting of ‘lifetime tenancies’ for those in local authority housing.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

The government’s agenda in relation to the shifting role of social housing in meeting housing need presents both challenges and opportunities for the homelessness agenda across Lincolnshire. In relation to the opportunities, measures which assist housing providers in directing social housing to those in greatest need have the potential to ensure that opportunities are created for vulnerable households to benefit from a scarce resource. It will be necessary to revisit and review housing allocations policies and tenancy strategies to ensure that the social housing resource is prioritised for those in the greatest need.

A growing call for local authorities to do more to prevent homelessness

Nationally there is a growing call for local authorities to go beyond their current statutory duties and play a more direct and proactive approach in preventing homelessness and to improve the help that single people receive under the homelessness legislation. These calls have not only come from leading housing and homelessness charities, but also from Parliament itself.

In August 2016, the cross-party Communities and Local Government Committee published the findings of its enquiry into homelessness. The review explored the factors contributing to homelessness, the present role and

performance of local authorities in supporting those who lose their accommodation, and the experiences of the system of those who have become homeless. Much of the work has also drawn on the experiences of the revised homelessness legislation in Scotland and Wales, leading to consideration of whether any of the lessons learned and changes made could be applied in England.

In addition to making several recommendations in relation to government welfare and housing policy, the committee called on the government to amend the existing homelessness legislation. As such The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 became law in 2017 and will go live in April 2018. The Act will amend Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 and is far reaching in its ambitions.

Key measures in the Act include:

- An extension of the period during which an authority should treat someone as threatened with homelessness from 28 to 56 days, and clarification of the action an authority should take when someone applies for assistance having been served with a notice to leave market rented housing. These provisions represent a shift in focus to early intervention, and aim to encourage local housing authorities to act quickly and pro-actively, addressing some concerns that some previously only intervened at crisis point.
- A new duty to prevent homelessness for all eligible applicants threatened with homelessness, regardless of priority need. This extends the help available to people not in priority need, with local housing authorities supporting them to either stay in their accommodation or help them find somewhere to live and should mean fewer households reach a crisis situation.

- A new duty to relieve homelessness for all eligible homeless applicants, regardless of priority need. This help could be, for example, the provision of a rent deposit or debt advice. Those who have a priority need will be provided with interim accommodation whilst the Local Housing Authority carries out the reasonable steps.
- A new duty on public services to notify a local authority if they come into contact with someone they think may be homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. It is hoped that this measure will ensure that a person's housing situation is considered when they come into contact with wider public services, and encourage public services to build strong relationships based on local need and circumstances.

The legislation reflects a recognition that tackling homelessness is not simply a matter of increasing housing supply, and instead that an effective national strategy to tackle homelessness will need to be developed across a wider cross-government programme of work. At a national level, homelessness policy currently sits within the Department for Communities and Local Government, but is influenced by policy from many other Government departments including Department for Works and Pensions, the Department of Health and the Treasury. The committee recognised that policies from these departments have impacted on homelessness through the absence of joined up working and at times, as a result of contradictory policies. A wider, cross government strategy on homelessness prevention has been recommended by the committee report, including a focus on early intervention and a duty for public services to cooperate. The committee also set out a view that legislative change will only deliver ambitions to reduce homelessness if implemented as part of a

coherent, workable, long-term national strategy for ending homelessness. The committee reported the view that a successful strategy would review the impact of national policy on homelessness trends and bring together local housing, health, justice and employment partners.

The committee also set out a need to address the increasing gap between household incomes and rising rents and allow councils to protect and build more affordable homes.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

The extension of the statutory duties that local authorities have to homeless households to include a wider group of people beyond the most vulnerable is likely to result in increased costs for local authorities, requiring a renewed emphasis on homelessness prevention across Lincolnshire.

Proposed changes to the future funding of supported housing

Supported housing, such as refuges and hostels, play a vitally important role in mitigating and preventing homelessness.

Nationally there have been widespread concerns amongst homelessness charities and local authorities that efforts to reduce the cost of welfare benefits, such as proposals to cap housing benefit entitlement at Local Housing Allowance rates, will have a disproportionate impact on the supported housing sector. These concerns led to a government review into the way that supported housing is funded. In September 2016 government announced a series of proposed changes to the funding regime for supported housing, within the context of the government's wider welfare reform agenda.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 is far reaching in its ambitions and includes a new duty to prevent homelessness for all eligible applicants threatened with homelessness, regardless of priority need



The key features of the government's proposed approach to the funding of supported housing are as follows:

- A proposal to apply a planned 1% per annum rent reduction for supported housing between April 2017 and March 2019
- A proposal to exclude supported housing from the proposed 'Local Housing Allowance cap' until 2019
- A proposal to exclude supported housing from the 'shared accommodation' rate which is applicable in general needs housing, thus enabling those under 35 years of age to achieve a higher level of housing benefit to fund stays in supported housing
- A proposal that, post 2019, local authorities will receive funding to support the additional costs of providing supported housing in their area once the Local Housing Allowance cap is introduced.

The outcome of a formal consultation, held during early 2017, is due to be published focussed which will address matters such as:

- The projected future need for supported housing in local authority areas
- The model for funding the development of new supported housing
- The mechanism for ensuring that top up funding continues to be spent on developing and providing supported housing
- The level of funding required to enable local authorities to administer the new arrangements
- The options available to reform the regulation of supported housing in an effective and proportionate way.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

There remains a great deal of uncertainty at the time of

drafting this document. The period in which the detail around the mechanisms to support the proposals that will be developed will be one of uncertainty for providers and it is important that this time is used effectively and that we engage pro-actively, to ensure that the needs of Lincolnshire residents, providers and stakeholders are met and that commissioning intentions are coordinated and aligned with local needs.

One of the biggest challenges in Lincolnshire is how to meet the housing needs of vulnerable young people under 35 with many locations across the county having little or no shared accommodation. The exemption to the shared accommodation rate in supported housing for this age group is to be welcomed. It will be important to ensure that young people are prevented from becoming homeless through being able to access supported accommodation to meet their housing and support needs.

It is presently unclear as to what costs the ring-fenced funding will cover, or how the proposed top up fund will be administered or to which tier of local government this will be provided. Either way, it will be important that commissioners, housing authorities and supported housing providers play a key, collaborative role in shaping this initiative, including through forthcoming consultation on the subject.

Depending upon the outcome of the consultation relating to the future funding of supported housing, the future provision and sustainability may prove challenging with such significant constraints placed on providers' revenue. The Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy Group, in addition to its constituent partners and local authorities, will seek to play an active role in the national discussions relating to the proposed changes to the funding of supported housing.





Homelessness in context in Lincolnshire

The term homelessness is broad, and in this section we consider key matters impacting on homelessness.

Some forms of homelessness are governed by law and this is commonly known as statutory homelessness. The law is complicated but covers households which do not have accommodation they have a legal right to occupy, is accessible and physically available to the household and it would be reasonable for them to continue to live in.

Local authorities have a duty to provide free advice and assistance to all households threatened with homelessness, although in practice authorities often go beyond this to proactively attempt to prevent or relieve homelessness.

Rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness and in line with government advice, a count of people sleeping rough is undertaken each autumn.

An increasing number turn to the council for assistance with their homeless crisis.

Between 2010/11 and 2016/17, 6,286 homeless applications were made to the seven housing authorities across Lincolnshire. A total of 3,969 of these applications led to a full homelessness duty being accepted.

Between 2010/11 and 2016/17, the number of decisions made by Lincolnshire authorities rose by 46.5%. Discounting East Lindsey where the number of decisions made fell (15.9%), decisions rose by 79.8%. This is a considerable rise when viewed against the national rise in decisions of 6.26% and evidences the lack of affordable alternatives across the county.

Homelessness Decisions 2016/17

SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	Totals
268	94	127	101	243	95	89	1078

Not all homeless applications are approved by authorities. Some applicants are found to be not homeless or to be homeless but have no priority need, or to have made themselves intentionally homeless. Applicants falling into these categories are provided with advice and assistance to obtain alternative accommodation or to remain in their current accommodation where possible. Nevertheless, the number of applications that were awarded the full main duty has risen across Lincolnshire by 46.5% over the period.

Homeless Duty Acceptances 2016/17

SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	Totals
197	12	77	65	164	42	150	707

Many homeless households are literally homeless, requiring the council to find temporary accommodation whilst enquiries are progressing or until a more settled home is secured.

The following tables do not show all households provided with temporary accommodation by the authority over the year. Instead, they show the numbers accommodated at the end of March 2017. For those households who require temporary accommodation, the majority (53%) are housed within local authority stock.

No. in TA (snapshot end of Q4) 2016/17

SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	Totals
22	11	29	2	14	28	12	118

Type of TA (snapshot end of Q4) 2016/17

TYPE	SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	Totals
B&B / hotel	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	12
Other nightly paid, privately managed accommodation	0	0	17	2	4	0	0	23
Hostel	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Women's refuges	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	6
PRS/RP	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
LA stock	22	0	0	0	4	28	5	59

Acceptances/1000 population 2016/17

	SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	TOTAL
2011 Census population figure	133,788	64,637	136,401	89,250	93,541	88,270	107,766	713,653
Acceptances	197	12	77	65	164	42	89	646
Acceptances per 1000 population	1.47	0.19	0.56	0.73	1.75	0.48	0.83	0.91

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

There is a long term trend of a rise in homelessness both nationally and locally. Every homeless application made comes at a cost to the local authority in terms of staff time and potentially for temporary accommodation whilst enquiries are being made or whilst more settled accommodation is being secured.

Homelessness Reasons 2016/17	SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	%
Parents no longer willing or able to accommodate	30	1	0	1	6	2	8	7.43
Friends no longer willing or able to accommodate	11	0	9	2	11	8	6	7.28
Relationship breakdown – non violent	22	0	6	9	14	5	21	11.92
Violence	12	6	15	21	54	5	16	19.97
Harassment, threats or intimidation	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	1.24
Mortgage arrears	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	1.39
Rent arrears	2	0	0	1	3	3	7	2.48
Termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancy	69	2	25	23	39	6	5	26.16
Reason other than Termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancy	15	1	19	1	23	7	12	12.07
Required to leave accommodation provided by Home Office as asylum support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Left an institution or LA care	2	1	0	2	7	2	0	2.17
Left armed forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.15
Other	32	0	1	3	5	3	6	7.74

The Homeless Reduction Act 2017 has the potential to increase considerably the work load of Lincolnshire authorities in meeting their duties to households in housing need. There are risks of legal challenge to the authority if resource requirements are not met and councils are unable to meet new legal duties arising from the Act. Government has committed to providing additional resource to local councils to help them implement the new Act. The demands will be met from a combination of existing resource, partnership working and any future funding from government.

The loss of private rented accommodation as a key cause of homelessness across Lincolnshire

The ending of an assured shorthold tenancy is the single largest reason for loss of settled accommodation amongst statutorily homeless households nationally. This trend that has been increasing sharply since 2009, with over 4,000 households (11% of all cases in 2009/10) becoming homeless through the ending of a private tenancy to now 17,900 (31% of cases in 2015/16). The main reason for homelessness in Lincolnshire is the ending of an assured shorthold tenancy, this accounts for 26% of all statutory homeless acceptances in 2016/17 across the county.

Domestic abuse is a key driver of homelessness across Lincolnshire

Violence is the second most common reason for homelessness in Lincolnshire. During 2015/16 there were 856 cases of domestic abuse that were assessed as being high risk and have required a high level of multi agency intervention and a referral to Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference. This demand on services demonstrates a continued need to pro-actively ensure early intervention is used to help households that have become homeless through violence.

Parents no longer willing or able to accommodate

Parental exclusions is also considered a main reason for homelessness across Lincolnshire, with many young people also being captured in the category of friends no longer willing or able to accommodate. Councils work

collaboratively with Lincolnshire County Council to ensure that young people receive the help and support that they need.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

With an increased reliance on the private rented sector to meet housing need including for vulnerable households; access, sustainability, quality and affordability in the private rented sector must be a key feature of our strategy to prevent and reduce homelessness in Lincolnshire. Councils will need to develop new incentives to engage with private sector landlords and help customers to access or remain in their tenancies.

It will be more important than ever for councils to work in partnership to address the many forms of domestic abuse and to ensure that schemes to prevent homelessness are prioritised.

Partnership working forms the cornerstone of our work with young people. We need to maintain current work streams whilst together we assess if better outcomes could be delivered by doing things differently.

Developing a joined and cohesive approach to homelessness prevention between districts and county

It is becoming more important for councils to make attempts to prevent homelessness and during the five year period of the homeless strategy, over 9,700 households were prevented from becoming homeless across Lincolnshire.

Tackling financial issues highlighted by the need for debt advice, resolving housing benefit issues and resolving rent arrears remain key factors in preventing homelessness. Many of these issues relate to helping a household to remain in the private rented sector or to find accommodation in the private rented sector. This mirrors the major cause of homelessness being the ending of an assured shorthold tenancy.

Homelessness Preventions 2016/17	SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	TOTAL	%
Mediation	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0.25
Conciliation	5	1	5	14	0	9	12	46	2.85
Homeless Prevention Fund	2	2	0	33	1	27	2	67	4.15
Debt Advice	2	1	7	2	0	84	7	103	6.38
Resolve Housing Benefit	3	0	28	62	348	119	275	835	51.73
Resolve Rent Arrears	15	1	65	0	0	3	24	108	6.7
Sanctuary Scheme	8	0	3	17	33	1	14	76	4.71
Crisis Intervention	2	0	0	4	3	1	8	18	1.12
Negotiation with PRS	21	18	7	13	2	6	21	88	5.46
Assistance with PRS	13	0	6	83	1	102	0	205	12.71
Mortgage Arrears intervention	1	1	8	0	0	0	7	17	1.05
Other	10	0	22	0	1	0	14	47	2.91
Total	84	24	151	228	389	352	386	1,614	

	SKDC		BBC		ELDC		WLDC		COL		SHDC		NKDC		TOTAL		
	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	Prevent	Relief	%
Hostel/HMO	7	1	0	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	76	6	6.93
PRS - Incentive Scheme	10	4	1	3	60	2	5	0	29	6	21	0	8	1	134	16	12.68
PRS - Without Incentive	1	0	0	4	67	0	11	1	0	0	3	0	61	0	143	5	12.51
Friends/ Relatives	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	4	21	7	2.37
Supported accomm-odation	4	1	0	7	31	0	33	10	23	5	12	0	15	0	118	23	11.92
Social Housing - Existing LA Tenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0.34
Social Housing - Part 6 offer	7	1	7	11	82	4	85	2	111	10	123	0	66	15	481	43	44.29
Social Housing - Non Part 6	14	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	51	1	4.4
Low cost home ownership scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	45	9	4.56
	44	7	8	43	343	6	134	13	163	21	170	0	211	20	1073	110	

Homeless People - Priority Needs

Of those households accepted as being homeless, the following priority needs were recorded. They demonstrate that households with children are the

main category of priority need. Also notable is the demonstration that homeless people are approaching with high prevalence of physical disability and mental illness or disability.

Priority Need 2016/17	SKDC	BBC	ELDC	WLDC	COL	SHDC	NKDC	TOTAL	%
Emergency (fire, flood, storms, disaster, etc)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.31
Dependent children	130	9	56	42	101	22	59	419	64.86
Pregnant woman - no dependents	24	0	0	2	11	7	6	50	7.74
Aged 16 or 17 years old	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0.46
Formerly "in care", and aged 18 to 20 years old	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.15
Old age	1	0	1	8	0	1	3	14	2.17
Physical disability	18	0	7	5	5	1	11	47	7.28
Mental illness or disability	18	0	6	3	22	6	6	61	9.44
Drug dependency	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0.62
Alcohol dependency	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0.62
Former asylum seeker	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.15
Having been "in care"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Having served in HM Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Having been in custody/on remand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.15
Having fled their home because of violence/threat of violence	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.31
Domestic violence	1	2	6	3	20	3	1	36	5.57
Total	197	12	77	65	164	42	89	646	

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

The role of preventing homelessness will have to be strengthened and further developed particularly in finding incentives to encourage the private rented sector to work in partnership. The Homeless Reduction Act will act as a key driver for authorities with new duties for Councils and new responsibilities placed on applicants.

There are clear linkages with other public services and a requirement to work in partnership to ensure that homeless people receive the right support.

Just as the government’s cross party Communities and Local Government Committee found that an effective strategy needed to be developed across a wider cross government programme of work, it is clear that the same requirement exists at the local level. Our future approach requires collaboration from a range of partners across the statutory and voluntary sectors.

A continued challenge to tackle rough sleeping in Lincolnshire

Rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness. It is also one of the most destructive forms of homelessness. The life expectancy of someone who has experienced rough sleeping is around 47 years compared with 77 within the general population.

Rough sleeping is rising. Nationally rough sleeping rates have risen by 79% between 2012 and 2016. Despite efforts of the service to reduce rough sleeping during 2016, there has been a year on year increase in rough sleeping levels across Lincolnshire (100% from 2012 to 2016, source: Autumn Rough Sleeper Counts).

Local Authority Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
COL	5	11	8	14	13
WLDC	0	0	1	0	1
NKDC	0	0	0	0	3
SKDC	1	1	2	2	1
BBC	7	5	4	7	5
SHDC	1	2	6	3	4
ELDC	3	2	1	6	7
Lincs Total	17	21	22	32	34
England Total	2309	2414	2744	3569	4134

Rates of rough sleeping vary across the county, with specific ‘hotspots’ existing in Lincoln, Boston, Spalding and Skegness.

ROUGH SLEEPING LEVELS IN LINCOLNSHIRE OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED BY THE FOLLOWING KEY CHALLENGES:

The introduction of restrictions to the welfare entitlement for EEA nationals

Changes to the welfare entitlement of EEA nationals has been a contributing factor to increased levels of rough sleeping amongst EEA nationals across Lincolnshire and most particularly, those individuals assessed as ineligible for welfare benefits but considered by the Home Office to have permanent residency in the UK. These changes have had the impact of limiting the housing options available to those who experience a loss of employment whilst residing in the UK, resulting in some individuals who experience sporadic employment patterns which in turn leads to street homelessness. Such individuals can face being 'trapped' with no resources to return to their home country, no work and therefore no money and no home.

These challenges are likely to remain for the lifetime of this strategy, requiring authorities across Lincolnshire and their partners to consider how support is provided to those who have lost their employment and experience street homelessness. This includes support in re-accessing employment, in addition to support in returning to their country of origin.

Rough sleeping as a result of being vulnerable and/or having a chaotic lifestyle

Significant numbers of rough sleepers and those known as hostel hoppers or sofa surfers are vulnerable in the commonly understood sense of the word. This can include

having a mental health problem, or addiction to drugs or alcohol, being physically unwell or any combination of these. Many have had abusive childhoods or have had a sequence of major life traumas which have the consequence of an inability to form positive relationships and 'difficulty coping'. The fear of isolation and loneliness can act as a barrier for some to access and maintain settled accommodation where the 'street' represents a known quantity and familiar faces.

There are examples where partners involved in supporting rough sleepers across Lincolnshire express difficulties in accessing appropriate services for individuals. The Rough Sleeper Outreach Service, commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council and delivered by P3, frequently reports the difficulties in supporting rough sleepers with mental health issues in accessing services to provide support and assistance with such issues.

In addition to difficulties in accessing mental health services, many partners report difficulties in securing suitable accommodation for rough sleepers, often as a result of their higher support needs, substance misuse and their tenancy history.

There is some evidence of individuals experiencing homelessness as a result of being discharged from hospital without suitable accommodation being available for them upon discharge.

The challenges facing us include:

- Concerns around engaging mental health services to assess and support individuals.
- Evictions from supported housing
- Unplanned discharge from hospital.
- Difficulties in accessing accommodation due to support needs and tenancy histories.

More recently, a report commissioned by the independent anti-slavery commissioner considered the links between modern slavery and homelessness. The results were eye opening, showing that homeless people are at risk of being exploited when they are on the streets, but also that victims of modern slavery are at risk of becoming homeless if no long-term support is provided to them. The report makes 12 recommendations for organisations who work with homeless people.

In response to the challenge, the street outreach team have implemented a 'Housing First' model, initially within Lincoln. Through this model, accommodation is offered to those who have been rough sleeping for a period of time or where traditional housing related support services have not worked.

More recently, together with P3 and Lincolnshire County Council, the seven district councils were successful in securing funding from the Department of Communities and Local Government's Homelessness Prevention Programme to expand our work with some of the most entrenched rough sleepers across Lincolnshire. This funding presents an opportunity to build on strong foundations to try, in partnership, something new and more innovative than previous traditional service models.

The service, ACTions Lincs is based on the premise that traditional methods of engagement do not meet the needs of the most vulnerable and will incorporate the support and coordination of other key services including the Mental Health Trust, Addaction, Lincolnshire CCG's, the Police and Crime Commissioner, Health Watch and Credit Union to take an holistic approach to the needs of rough sleepers.

This is a £1.3m fund, just one of eight social impact bond

projects across England and the first complex needs project in Lincolnshire. The project launched in September 2017 and will support 120 of the most entrenched and vulnerable homeless individuals intensively for a three and a half year period. The model adopts a housing first approach, and will be delivered through genuine collaboration and partnership. ACTion Lincs will provide life changing support to the most entrenched rough sleepers across the County.

The project will be delivered by a team of specialists including a seconded drug and alcohol recovery worker and a seconded mental health practitioner. Crucially, once someone is accepted onto the program, then unlike traditional services, they will remain part of the program and support will be provided in any setting whether that be the street, hospital, prison or home. By offering support over a prolonged period of time, and by being flexible to meet the needs of the people that we are working with, we hope that it will give them the best opportunity of bringing about lasting change.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

Tackling rough sleeping will continue to form a major part of our work on homelessness. There is a need to build on relationships with key statutory and voluntary sector partners to address concerns and to tackle the barriers which prevent rough sleepers from moving away from the streets.

It is recognised that tackling homelessness is not simply a matter of increasing housing supply. To tackle the broader causes and symptoms of homelessness in Lincolnshire, there is a need for coordinated action; bringing together housing, health, criminal justice and employment commissioners and partners. At a time of increasing

homelessness in Lincolnshire, there is a need to ensure that effective collaborative working is in place across each of these areas and that all partners and commissioners understand their roles and genuinely contribute to preventing homelessness even in the absence of national joined up policy.

At a national level the Homelessness Reduction Act provides an opportunity to include a duty to cooperate for other public bodies to comply with efforts to prevent and relieve homelessness, particularly for vulnerable groups. We will seek to engage with ongoing discussions regarding the Act. We will seek to engage with relevant strategic partners and commissioners, seeking to invite adoption of the homelessness strategy and action therein. Whilst a wider group of partners and stakeholders will continue to play an important role in homelessness prevention, the emergence of a group of strategic commissioners partners, focussed on the prevention and reduction in homelessness across the county.

The need to ensure the availability of services and supported housing to meet the needs of those who are at risk of, or experience homelessness

Housing related support plays a vital role in preventing and relieving homelessness, particularly for vulnerable groups who are unable to access or sustain alternative housing options. It is important that the limited resources available are able to meet the needs of those customers in need, and that the services form part of a pathway to housing and independence.

Thanks to Lincolnshire County Council's ongoing commitment to preventing and tackling homelessness,

Lincolnshire has not to date encountered the levels of reduction to housing related support provision experienced in other parts of the country. In 2014, the Public Health Directorate of Lincolnshire County Council recommissioned housing related support services in Lincolnshire. The revised model sought to provide transitional accommodation and support to a greater number of people – services were rationalised and an emphasis placed on throughput and more even distribution of services across Lincolnshire.

Whilst the recommissioning process has resulted in the loss of client group specific accommodation and support, the need to continue to address rough sleeping was integrated into the revised model as part of a countywide floating support service. The development of an electronic referral system sought to improve areas such as ease of access to services, greater transparency, accountability and improved data capture to inform evidence of need and future commissioning. The services commissioned as part of the revised model are available to:

- Former rough sleepers, and other single homeless people living in hostels, to move-on into self-contained accommodation;
- Recovering substance misusers, to settle down after treatment and rehabilitation;
- Offenders, who have lost their home while in prison, to plan for their release;
- People suffering domestic abuse to find new accommodation freeing themselves from abusive relationships

It is anticipated that housing related support services will be re-commissioned during the life of this strategy. A Public Health led review of the service as part of the commissioning cycle is currently underway, with a focus on:

- Rationale for current model
- Delivering outcomes
- Future commissioning needs and alignment with other key areas of work (such as the Housing for Independence Strategy)

homelessness across Lincolnshire. We will seek to actively engage with providers of these services operating in Lincolnshire.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR OUR STRATEGY?

Access to stable and suitable accommodation plays a vital role in assisting vulnerable people to rebuild their lives. It is also important to genuinely work collectively and collaboratively to meet the needs of those at risk of, or experiencing homelessness and to make best use of the limited resources available to us in Lincolnshire. We will engage fully with the review of Housing Related Supported services, with a focus on ensuring that supported housing continues to be available to those who need it. We will seek to ensure that associated work streams (including housing for independence, the Housing Health and Care Delivery Group and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) are aligned. We also seek to engage Lincolnshire County Council as a partner in adoption and delivery of this countywide homelessness strategy.

The emergence of a number of non-commissioned supported housing schemes, funded in the main through intensive housing management must also be considered as part of this strategy in terms of their role in preventing and tackling homelessness, their sustainability and opportunities to ensure a partnership approach to preventing and tackling

Priorities, Delivery Plan and Governance

We have used the sections above on 'national and local context and drivers for change' (pages 21 – 33) and 'homelessness in context in Lincolnshire' (pages 35 – 46) to formulate the following Key Priorities that we hope to focus on and achieve throughout the life of this strategy. We will meet these priorities through working to meet the actions

set out in a Delivery Plan. Accompanying this strategy will be our first Delivery Plan which will run for the first two years following launch of the strategy. We will undertake a review of our Delivery Plan after 18 months and consider progress, whether it is still fit for purpose and whether other actions need to be added.

The Key Priorities are:

Priority One: Partnership	Developing and maintaining strategic relationships and partnerships.
Priority Two: Prevent	Preventing homelessness wherever possible to do so.
Priority Three: Protect	Protecting the most vulnerable from experiencing homelessness including tackling rough sleeping.
Priority Four: Place	Ensuring access to the right type of housing solution.
Priority Five: Possibility	Ensuring a sustainable future for supported housing.

Effective governance arrangements are key to driving change and improvements across the sector. Coordination of our Delivery Plan and associated work programmes will be the responsibility of Lincolnshire's Homelessness Prevention Programme Manager. This post will be accountable to the Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy Partnership. Any further

demands will be met from a combination of existing resource, partnership working and any future funding from Government.

The following table sets out our governance arrangements and the key roles and responsibilities of those involved in making this strategy a success:

	Context / Role
Homelessness Prevention Programme Manager	<p>A countywide role funded by a grant from the Department for Communities and Local Government.</p> <p>Accountable to the Homelessness Strategy Partnership.</p>
Homelessness Strategy Network	<p>Wide network of voluntary and statutory sector stakeholders working together to prevent and tackle homelessness in line with the objectives of the countywide homelessness strategy and delivery plan. Information sharing, collaboration and delivery.</p>
Homelessness Strategy Partnership (Strategic)	<p>Strategic partnerships comprising the District Councils, County Council and other key stakeholders from Health and Criminal Justice. Oversee the delivery of the Homelessness Strategy and ensure the delivery plan is responsive to emerging needs. Unblock and address key strategic issues that are impacting on homelessness.</p> <p>Oversee the ACTion Lincs Project and steering group</p> <p>Accountable to the District Housing Network.</p>
Programme / Project Sponsorship	<p>Within the homelessness strategy, work programmes / key projects may require strategic leadership from a member of the Homelessness Strategy Partnership. For these areas of work, a Local Authority programme /project sponsor will be agreed.</p>
District Housing Network	<p>Endorsed by the Lincolnshire Chief Executives Group as the senior housing group on Lincolnshire. Oversee the work and outcomes of the Homelessness Strategy Partnership.</p>
Housing, Health and Care Delivery Group	<p>A sub group of Lincolnshire's Health & Wellbeing Board. Driving forward collaboration and integration between housing, health and care.</p>

South Holland District Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 01775 761161
Housing Advice/Needs: contact via SHDC
Switchboard: 01775 761161

North Kesteven District Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 01529 308308
The Safe as Houses and Housing Options: contact via
NKDC switchboard: 01529 414155

West Lindsey District Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 01427 613960
The Housing & Communities Team and Home Choices Team
contact via WLDC switchboard: 01427 676676

East Lindsey District Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 07766 776447
Housing Advice: 01507 613126

Boston Borough Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 01205 362151
Housing Advice/Needs: 01205 314555

South Kesteven District Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 01476 590044
Housing Advice/Needs: contact via SKDC
switchboard – 01476 406080

City of Lincoln Council

Homelessness Out of Hours: 01522 534737
For housing advice contact the Property Shop:
01522 873777
Private Sector Housing team: 01522 873787



SUBJECT: AFFORDABLE WARMTH STRATEGY

DIRECTORATE: MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

REPORT AUTHOR: KATE BELL, CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Council's new Affordable Warmth Strategy and request that the strategy is approved by the Executive.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Council adopted the last Affordable Warmth Strategy in 2009 which set out a plan for reducing the negative impact of fuel poverty on the City. The Strategy was in place until 2016 and since then the Council's affordable warmth and fuel poverty agenda has not been reviewed or updated in line with more recent Government and City of Lincoln Council (CoLC) policies.
- 2.2 Since 2016 the Council have continued to engage with the Home Energy in Lincolnshire Partnership (HELP) which has more recently merged with North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire Councils to form the Greater Lincolnshire Energy Efficiency Network (GLEEN)
- 2.3 Since 2019 GLEEN created a Project Officer post to manage the Lincs 4 Warmer Homes (L4WH) scheme support residents in Greater Lincolnshire to access ECO3 and Warm Homes funding and appoint accredited energy efficiency installers on behalf of the residents to undertake the work.
- 2.4 To date the L4WH scheme has engaged with 119 households in Lincoln, 32 in relation to ECO3 funding and 20 for the Warm Homes Fund. 23 households were able to benefit from ECO3 funding to support energy efficiency improvements to their home. Only 7 households were identified as suitable for Warm Homes Funding, of which 1 gas heating installation has been completed and 4 are due to have gas heating installations completed by February 2022.
- 2.5 The Warm Homes Fund and Project Officer post is due to come to an end in March 2022 and there are no confirmed plans in place to extend the L4WH scheme in 22/23. However, discussions are underway between Local Authorities to work collaboratively to deliver the Sustainable Warmth Programme where possible and to set up a Home Energy advice service for Lincolnshire.
- 2.6 In August 2020, Government announced £2b Green Homes Grant with the purpose of stimulating a green recovery through investment into the UK energy efficiency and low carbon sectors, significantly reducing CO2 emissions from housing to mitigate climate change as well as reducing instances of fuel poverty.

- 2.7 In February 2021 the Government published the Sustainable Warmth Strategy¹ which outlines Government support for vulnerable households in England. The Strategy sets out its ambition to work towards all homes having a minimum Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) band C rating by 2030.
- 2.8 In May 2021 the City Council, as part of a consortium bid with the Midlands Energy hub were allocated £479,600 capital funding to retrofit up to 40 energy inefficient homes in Lincoln during 2021/22.
- 2.9 In October 2021 the City of Lincoln Council were awarded £2,203,194 direct from BEIS and £545 500 from the Midlands Energy Hub to deliver the Sustainable Warmth Programme in 2022/23. The Council have formed a consortium with North Kesteven, South Kesteven and West Lindsey District Councils to jointly manage the scheme across central Lincolnshire and appoint a Principal Delivery Partner.

3. Affordable Warmth Strategy

- 3.1 A new and updated Affordable Warmth Strategy for Lincoln is necessary following the recent changes in national, regional and local policies to address fuel poverty.
- 3.2 The Affordable Warmth strategy brings together the success of our partnership approach to ensure that all sectors are working together to tackle fuel poverty effectively. The strategy reflects the objective of the Council's Housing Strategy 2021 – 2026 to improve housing standards for all and contributes to the Council's ongoing work to achieve a net zero carbon target by 2030.
- 3.3 Key objectives of the Lincoln Affordable Warmth Strategy 2021 - 2026:
- To reduce the number of Lincoln residents that are in fuel poverty, targeting those with the highest fuel poverty gap.
 - To improve our processes for identifying residents who are in fuel poverty or at risk of ill health due to a cold home.
 - To increase the number of homes in Lincoln with domestic energy efficiency ratings of C, one of the key ways in which the City can tackle the Climate Emergency.
- 3.4 A key challenge highlighted by the strategy is the recent increase in the level of fuel poverty in Lincoln. The latest available data for Lincoln shows that the City has the second highest level of fuel poverty of all districts in Lincolnshire. In 2019 the total estimated number of households meeting the government's fuel poverty criteria was 6568. The implications of the Covid Pandemic and the significant rise in global, wholesale gas prices are likely to have pushed more households in Lincoln into fuel poverty.
- 3.5 The Strategy sets out the following priorities to deliver affordable warmth over the next 5 years: -

¹ [Sustainable Warmth – Protecting Vulnerable Households in England.](#)

- Raise Awareness of Affordable Warmth.
 - Improving the Energy Efficiency of All Housing in Lincoln.
 - Deliver a Co-ordinated approach to Affordable Warmth.
- 3.6 The Sustainable Warmth programme for Central and South Lincolnshire is a consortium led scheme across four local authority areas to retrofit fuel poor homes. The City of Lincoln Council are the lead local authority on the legal and procurement on behalf of the consortium. A consortium approach will deliver economies of scale, reduce the administrative costs and achieve a more efficient and effective customer journey for residents in our area.
- 3.7 **The Affordable Warmth Strategy can be viewed in Appendix 1** and sets out what the City of Lincoln Council will do to help lift residents out of fuel poverty and overcome the health effects of cold, damp, draughty living conditions. It also explains what action the Council will take to improve collaboration and co-ordination among the wide variety of organisations that are working to tackle fuel poverty.
- 4. Corporate Strategic Priorities**
- 4.1 **Let's address the challenge of climate change**
- The priorities and actions in the Affordable Warmth Strategy contribute towards the Council's commitments to reach a net zero carbon target by 2030.
- 4.2 **Let's deliver quality housing**
- The priorities and actions in the Affordable Warmth Strategy contribute towards the Quality Housing objective 'Let's Improve housing standards for all.'
- 4.3 **Let's reduce all kinds of inequality**
- The priorities and actions in the Affordable Warmth Strategy contribute towards the Inequality objective 'Let's provide help to the most vulnerable in our city.'
- 5. Organisational Impacts**
- 5.1 **Finance**
- The Affordable Warmth Strategy has no direct financial implications. Subject to the strategy being approved, delivery of actions will be funded under existing budgets or through external funding.
- 5.2 **Legal Implications including Procurement Rules**
- The Affordable Warmth Strategy has no legal implications.
- 5.3 **Equality, Diversity and Human Rights**
- The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering

services and in relation to their own employees. It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

An Equality with Human Rights Analysis has been completed and the conclusion confirms that the Affordable Warmth Strategy (AWS) includes consideration of protected characteristics as part of the objectives and actions set out to address fuel poverty.

6. Risk Implications

6.1 Options Explored

- 1) To progress the Affordable Warmth Strategy and deliver the actions set out to address fuel poverty which delivers the Council's Vision 2025 ambitions.
- 2) To reduce the scale and ambition of the Affordable Warmth Strategy and deliver the actions over a longer timescale to relieve pressure on Council resources.

6.2 Key Risks Associated with the Preferred Approach

The preferred approach, Option 1, relies on the Council to continue to be able to secure external funding to deliver energy efficiency measures and having the necessary Council resources. The Council will need to review the actions identified in the Strategy regularly over the next five years to ensure they remain deliverable.

7. Recommendations

7.1 Executive are asked to consider and approve the Affordable Warmth Strategy.

How many appendices does the report contain? One

List of Background Papers: None

Lead Officer: Kate Bell, Climate Change Manager

CITY OF
Lincoln
COUNCIL

City of Lincoln Council

DRAFT Affordable Warmth Strategy

2022-27

1

Foreword



Councillor Donald Nannestad
Deputy Leader and Portfolio
Holder for Quality Housing.

A basic requirement of life is a home that is both warm and dry. However some residents find themselves living in poorly insulated properties that have inefficient, ineffective heating systems that are expensive to run.

Couple this with low incomes and this can lead to people being forced to choose between heating their home and buying food. The consequences of cold damp homes is the deterioration of health especially amongst the vulnerable in our society, exacerbating conditions such as asthma, arthritis and mental health, while increasing the risk of heart disease and strokes.

Tackling fuel poverty can have far-reaching benefits, from reducing health risks and relieving pressure on health services, to cutting carbon emissions, contributing to our fight to tackle the climate emergency.

Our new strategy sets out what we will do over the next five years to ensure that all residents in Lincoln have a warm place to call home. I'm confident it can make a real difference to the lives of many of our residents.



Councillor Bob Bushell,
Portfolio Holder for Remarkable
Place and Climate Change.

Improving domestic energy efficiency is one of the most effective ways to tackle fuel poverty. It's shocking that the average annual fuel bill is three times higher for those living in the least efficient homes in comparison to those in the most efficient homes (Band A-C). Our residents are spending their hard-earned money heating inefficient homes that retain heat so poorly, or simply can't afford to do so and go without.

Not only does improving domestic energy efficiency help reduce fuel poverty, it also helps tackle the Climate Emergency by reducing domestic carbon emissions, which account for 35% of Lincoln's carbon emissions.

This is why we are prioritising domestic energy efficiency in both our fuel poverty strategy and our emerging Climate Emergency Strategy, which will be published in 2022.

With growing attention on the pressing issue of the Climate Emergency and the impact of domestic emissions, our strategy aims to ensure that we leverage as much Government funding as possible, focusing on reducing energy loss and installing renewable energy measures to support fuel poor households in Lincoln, whilst helping to tackle the Climate Emergency.



	Contents	Page
1	Foreword	2 -3
2	Executive Summary	5
3	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ What is Fuel Poverty?➤ What Causes Fuel Poverty?➤ What are the Consequences of Fuel Poverty?	5 – 7
4	The National and Regional Context	9 - 11
5	The Local Context <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Local Policies to address fuel povertyHousehold Type➤ Fuel Poverty in Lincoln	12 – 15
6	Progress So Far	16 – 17
7	Priorities Going Forward <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Raise Awareness of Affordable Warmth➤ Improving the Energy Efficiency of All Housing in Lincoln➤ Deliver a Co-ordinated approach to Affordable Warmth➤ Improving Health and Well-Being	18
8	Affordable Warmth Action Plan	19



2 Executive Summary

Ensuring quality housing for all our residents will be a key part of Lincoln's Vision 2025 strategic priorities. A home should be warm, comfortable and affordable, providing a healthy environment that encourages good health and well-being. When a household is unable to keep their home heated to an adequate temperature, they are said to be in fuel poverty. This is often the result of a combination of low income, high fuel prices and poor energy efficiency.

Fuel poverty is a considerable issue in Lincoln, with 15.4 per cent of residents living in fuel poverty in 2019, the most recent available open data. Since 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in many consumers seeing reduced income and therefore an increased number of households may now be struggling with their energy bills, especially during Winter.¹ In addition evidence from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) shows that fuel poverty puts households at greater risk from the worst effects of Covid-19.²

Over recent years, the City of Lincoln council working with the Greater Lincolnshire Energy Efficiency Network (GLEEN) have been working to tackle fuel poverty in county. Since 2018 GLEEN have successfully bid for nearly £784,800 funding towards projects delivering gas connections and central heating to 200 fuel poor households as well as training and advice in health and housing issues.

We have also continued to fund the Big Energy Saving Network, currently held with YMCA Lincolnshire, which provides advice and outreach services to help reduce fuel bills and maximise income, as well as practical home improvement work to increase energy efficiency.

This Affordable Warmth strategy brings together the success of our partnership approach to ensure that all sectors are working together to tackle fuel poverty effectively. The strategy reflects the objective of the Council's Housing Strategy 2021 – 2026 to improve housing standards for all and contributes to the Council's ongoing work to achieve a net zero carbon target by 2030.

Key objectives of the Lincoln Affordable Warmth Strategy 2021 - 2026:

- To reduce the number of Lincoln residents that are in fuel poverty, targeting those with the highest fuel poverty gap.
- To improve our processes for identifying residents who are in fuel poverty or at risk of ill health due to a cold home.

¹ [Sustainable warmth: protecting vulnerable households in England \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

² [Public health annual report 2021: rising to the challenges of COVID-19 | Local Government Association](#)



- To increase the number of homes in Lincoln with domestic energy efficiency ratings of C, one of the key ways in which the City can tackle the Climate Emergency.

3 Introduction

The ability to live in comfortable warm surroundings is today taken for granted by most people, but for some, in particular those that are disadvantaged or the more vulnerable in the community it is a constant struggle to keep their home warm during the winter months. This is particularly relevant given the impact coronavirus (COVID-19) can have on respiratory systems, where symptoms may make individuals more vulnerable to cold exacerbated ill-health.

In September 2021 the wholesale rise in gas prices has led to the collapse of multiple energy suppliers and raised fears of increased bills over Winter. This is of particular concern for those households who find themselves on low incomes, unable to afford to heat their homes.

“The Covid19 pandemic has once again brought the connection between poor, overcrowded housing and health and wellbeing into stark relief. A legacy of the pandemic must be a renewed determination to ensure that everyone has access to a decent, affordable home.” John Bibby, Chief Executive of the Association of Retained Council Housing

What is Fuel Poverty?

Fuel poverty occurs when a household cannot keep its home warm, well-lit and with hot water at an acceptable cost. In 2013, the government adopted the new definition of fuel poverty, with the “Low Income High Costs” (LIHC) indicator, that categorises a household as fuel poor when it has:

- An income below the poverty line (including if meeting its required energy bill would push it below the poverty line); and
- Higher than typical energy costs (higher than the median).

Being on the poverty line, refers to household income below 60% of the average. Also, in terms of the median energy costs, according to Ofgem, the average dual fuel variable tariff is approximately £92 per month or £1,106 a year (as of September 2021).³

In practice, we recognise that some households do not meet these criteria but may still struggle to keep their home warm. Our strategy aims to support households in Lincoln that cannot afford to heat their home to an adequate temperature.

What causes Fuel Poverty?

³ [Retail market indicators | Ofgem](#)



Residents tend to be in fuel poverty as a result of one or more of the following three key drivers:

❖ Low income

Households experiencing fuel poverty earn less than half of the average UK household income, at just £10,325 a year.⁴ Households on a lower income are more likely to experience fuel poverty as they are required to spend a higher proportion of their income on keeping their home warm.

❖ High fuel prices

When national fuel prices go up, households are required to spend a higher proportion of their income on heating. Fuel price rises push more people into fuel poverty and increase the fuel poverty gap of those households that are already fuel poor.

The price a household pays for fuel can also vary based on how the energy supplier sets its tariffs and how households pay their bills. For example a fixed tariff sets the energy price for a fixed period, whilst a standard tariff can vary. Households tend to pay higher prices when paying by cash or cheque on receipt of a bill than those paying by direct debit.

For households with a pre payment meter they are able to pay small amounts often, but it's usually a more expensive way to pay for energy.⁵ Fuel poverty charity [National Energy Action \(NEA\)](#) warns that the average increase of £153 for prepayment customers and £139 from those paying by direct debit using a default tariff is likely to result in more utility debt, 500,000 extra households in fuel poverty and an increase in preventable deaths this winter.⁶

❖ Poor energy efficiency

The cost of heating a home can differ greatly depending on its energy efficiency. When a home is very inefficient, it costs a lot to keep it heated to a comfortable temperature as energy is wasted, normally due to an inefficient heating system or lack of insulation.

The energy efficiency of a home is measured by a SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating, numbered from 0 (low efficiency) – 100 (high efficiency) and banded from A-G. The SAP rating is shown on an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), which also includes estimated costs for heating the home and recommended measures for improving the home's energy efficiency.

All homes let or sold since 2008 must have an EPC, which remains valid for 10 years. Average annual fuel costs for the least efficient properties (Band G) were three times higher (£2,861) than costs for the most efficient properties (£939) (Band A-C) in 2017 in England.

Households living in homes with poor energy efficiency will spend more on fuel to keep their home adequately heated and are more likely to be fuel poor.

⁴ [What is fuel poverty? | usave.co.uk](https://www.usave.co.uk/what-is-fuel-poverty/)

⁵ [Decide if prepayment is right for you - Citizens Advice](#)

⁶ [500,000 at risk of fuel poverty after tomorrow's price rises - NEA](#)

❖ Household behaviours

As well as these three key drivers, inefficient use of energy through particular behaviours can also increase fuel bills and increase the risk of fuel poverty. Examples include:

- Having the heating on whilst nobody is at home.
- Keeping windows open when the heating is on.
- Leaving household appliances on when they are not being used.

What are the consequences of Fuel Poverty?

Cold, damp homes, which are inadequately heated or ventilated, have been repeatedly linked to ill health and early deaths amongst the most vulnerable. This link gives rise to, and exacerbates, several medical conditions including hypothermia, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory illnesses such as bronchitis, childhood asthma and pneumonia etc. Cold homes also impact on conditions such as rheumatism, arthritis and those people with poor mobility, thus increasing the risk of falls and other household accidents.

The effect of cold, damp homes can also have a negative effect on people's mental health, leading to stress and anxiety which may be compounded by high bills, fuel debt and other related factors. Poor living conditions will impact on a householder's sense of wellbeing and their perception of quality of life.

Other compounding factors must also be brought into the equation as these may contribute to or exacerbate fuel poverty. For example, those households that contain one or more individuals that require higher indoor temperature levels due to health conditions or because they are more sedentary and spend longer periods in the home. This might be a household that includes very young children, pensioners, or those with long-term illnesses or disabilities.

Although not necessarily in receipt of benefit, these households tend to be on lower incomes and have less capital to improve their homes. In terms of fuel poverty these households are deemed to be 'vulnerable'.

The City of Lincoln Affordable Warmth Strategy aims to assist its residents move out of fuel poverty and will facilitate support and actions to improve the health and well-being of the city's more vulnerable households.



4 The National Context

The UK Sustainable Warmth Strategy 2021

In February 2021 the Government published the Sustainable Warmth Strategy⁷ which outlines Government support for vulnerable households in England. The Strategy sets out its ambition to work towards homes being EPC Band C by 2030, with interim milestones (contained in the 2015 fuel poverty strategy):

- As many fuel-poor homes as is reasonably practicable to Band E by 2020.
- As many fuel-poor homes as is reasonably practicable to Band D by 2025.

Key actions contained in the strategy (some of which have already been announced) include:

- Investment of £60m to retrofit social housing, and £150m invested in the Home Upgrade Grant.
- A review of the Decent Homes Standard.
- Expand the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) – a requirement for larger domestic energy suppliers to install heating, insulation or other energy efficiency measures in the homes of people who are low income and vulnerable or fuel poor.
- Invest in energy efficiency of households through the £2bn Green Homes Grant, with a renewed focus on low income households to install energy efficient and low carbon heating measures in their homes.

Decent Homes Standards

The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper published on 17 November 2020 announced a review of the Decent Homes Standard to understand if it is right for the social housing sector today. [A decent home: definition and guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-decent-home-definition-and-guidance)

The Government have commenced a review of the Decent Homes Standard which is being conducted in two parts.

Part 1 will run from Spring to Autumn 2021 and will seek to understand the case for change to criteria within the Decent Homes Standard. If the case for change is made, part 2 will run from Autumn 2021 to Summer 2022 and will consider how decency should be defined.

It is anticipated that the Government's main outcome will be a refreshed Decent Homes Standard.

⁷ [Sustainable Warmth – Protecting Vulnerable Households in England.](#)



Minimum Energy Efficiency standards (MEES)

The Energy Efficiency Regulations 2015, (as amended most recently by the Energy Efficiency Regulations 2019) introduced a minimum energy efficiency standard for the private rented sector.

- Since 01 April 2018, landlords of relevant domestic private rented properties must not grant a tenancy to new or existing tenants if their property has an EPC rating of F or G (as shown on a valid EPC for the property)
- Since April 2020, landlords must not continue letting a relevant domestic property which is already let if that property has an EPC rating F or G (as shown on a valid EPC for the property). Landlords were encouraged to take action to ensure that their properties reached EPC E by the deadline of 01 April 2020.

The Government has committed to upgrade as many private rented sector homes as possible to Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band C by 2030, where practical, cost-effective and affordable.⁸ In September 2020 the Government consulted on a suite of policy proposals towards achieving this target and we are awaiting the outcome of the consultation.

Heat and Buildings Strategy 2021

In October 2021 the Government published the Heat and Buildings Strategy⁹ The strategy sets out the government's plan to significantly cut carbon emissions from the UK's 30 million homes and workplaces in a simple, low-cost and green way whilst ensuring this remains affordable and fair for households across the country.

The strategy builds on the commitments made in Clean growth: transforming heating¹⁰, our Energy white paper¹¹ and the Prime Minister's 10 point plan¹². The strategy aims to provide a clear direction of travel for the 2020s, set out the strategic decisions that need to be taken this decade, and demonstrate how the Government plan to meet our carbon targets and remain on track for net zero by 2050.

Government sets out plan to drive down the cost of low carbon heating technologies like heat pumps, working with industry to ensure that in future they are no more expensive to buy and run for consumers as fossil fuel boilers households to benefit from £5,000 government grants through £450 million Boiler Upgrade Scheme to help install low-carbon heating systems, part of more than £3.9 billion of new funding to decarbonise heat and buildings £60 million innovation fund launched to make clean heat systems smaller and easier to install and cheaper to run funding supports

⁸

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heat-and-buildings-strategy>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heat-decarbonisation-overview-of-current-evidence-base>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-future>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-ten-point-plan-for-a-green-industrial-revolution/title>

government's confirmed ambition for all new heating systems installed in UK homes from 2035 to be low carbon.

UK Net Zero Strategy 2021

In October 2021 the Government published the Net Zero Strategy¹³ which commits to providing £3.9 billion of new funding for decarbonising heat and buildings, including the new £450 million 3-year Boiler Upgrade Scheme, so homes and buildings are warmer, cheaper to heat and cleaner to run.

Home Energy Conservation Act 1995

The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) requires all 326 local authorities in England to submit reports to the Secretary of State demonstrating what energy conservation measures they have adopted to improve the energy efficiency of residential accommodation within that LA's area. This covers measures to improve properties in the owner-occupier, private rented sector, and social rented sector. The Department of Business Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) uses data submitted through Local Authority's HECA returns to inform policy thinking on energy efficiency, and to build an ongoing picture of local and national energy efficiency policy delivery. Since 2013 the City of Lincoln Council has submitted a bi-annual progress report.

The Care Act 2014

A fundamental component of the Care Act is the 'suitability of accommodation' in meeting the at home care and support needs of older and vulnerable people. The Act and the accompanying regulations and guidance outline how housing can support a more integrated approach. Of particular note:

- A general duty to promote wellbeing makes reference to suitable accommodation.
- Housing is not just the 'bricks and mortar', also includes housing related support or services.
- Housing must be considered as part of an assessment process that may prevent, reduce or delay an adult social care need.
- Information and advice should reflect housing options, as part of a universal service offer.
- Care and support delivered in an integrated way with cooperation with partner bodies, including housing.

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uks-path-to-net-zero-set-out-in-landmark-strategy>



5 The Local Context

Lincoln is a city with huge ambitions. The vision for the city is

'Homes are sustainable and fuel efficient, fuel poverty is a thing of the past.'

The Council's Vision 2025 sets out a range of projects that focus on improving the health of residents of Lincoln and ensuring they have and can live the best quality of life. [vision-2025-strategic-plan \(lincoln.gov.uk\)](https://lincoln.gov.uk/vision-2025-strategic-plan)

The Affordable Warmth Strategy will complement the Council's existing policies and strategies to support our most vulnerable residents.

Local Policies to address fuel poverty.

The Council produces strategies that set the housing priorities for Lincoln, and what we are going to do to address them. On 22 February 2021 the Council formally adopted the Lincoln Housing Strategy 2020-25. This Housing Strategy sets out how we will work together with our partners across the public, private and voluntary sectors to meet housing demand and improve standards across all tenures.

The Housing Strategy seeks to deliver quality housing through three objectives:

- Providing housing which meets the varied needs of our residents;
- Building sustainable communities;
- Improving housing standards for all.

Improving the housing condition is important because we know that living in a cold, damp home can have a detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of residents of all ages. The City of Lincoln Council through this Affordable Warmth Strategy and its key partnerships intend to fulfil this ambition by raising living standards across the City through improving energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty.

The City of Lincoln Council's Private Housing Health Assistance Policy¹⁴ seeks to:

- To provide advice, information and support on repair, maintenance and adaptation of properties across the City.
- To offer a health based framework of assistance to vulnerable groups & households, including those with a long term health condition.
- Whilst it is recognised that it is the home owner's responsibility to maintain their own properties the Council will target limited resources to those that are most vulnerable or have a health condition and are not able to maintain their own properties which could impact on their independent living.
- Private landlords will not be eligible for any grants under this policy. Landlords have a duty to maintain their properties free from hazards and the Council will exercise their enforcement powers as appropriate to ensure that safe and healthy standards are attained in the private rented sector. In

¹⁴ [private-housing-health-assistance-policy-2018-22 \(lincoln.gov.uk\)](https://lincoln.gov.uk/private-housing-health-assistance-policy-2018-22)

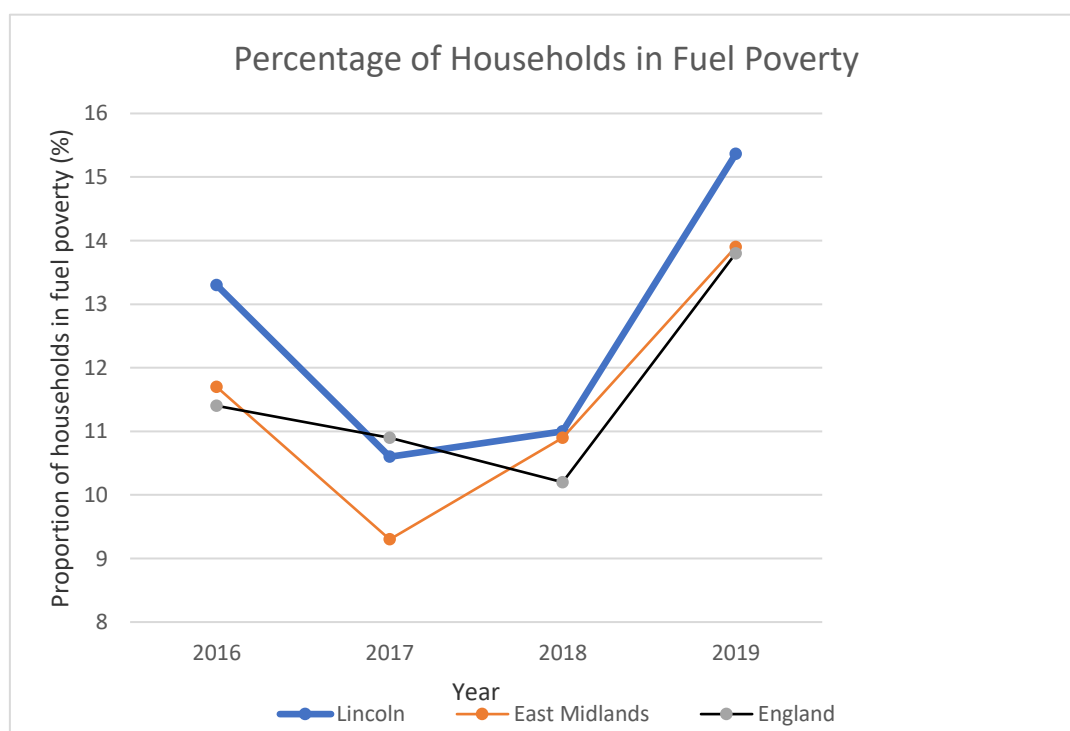


certain circumstances the tenant maybe eligible to apply for a grant under this policy, this will be considered on a case by case basis.

- To contribute to the aims of the Better Care Fund, principally to reduce delayed transfers of care, minimise avoidable hospital admission and facilitate early or timely discharge from hospital by tackling housing related matters.
- To facilitate an increase in the number of vulnerable households able to heat their homes at reasonable cost.
- To assist disabled people with adaptations to facilitate their movement in and around their home thereby improving their quality of life.
- In offering assistance the Council will promote relevant services offered by other organisations.
- To treat individuals fairly as required by the Equality Act 2010 and ensure that an individual's rights under Data Protection and human rights legislation are protected.

Fuel Poverty in Lincoln

The latest available data for Lincoln, shows that the City has the second highest level of fuel poverty of all districts in Lincolnshire. Between 2016 and 2019, the proportion of Lincoln households in fuel poverty from 13.3% in 2016 to 15.4% in 2019. This is proportionally higher than the England and East Midlands percentage figures. In 2019 the total estimated number of households meeting the government's fuel poverty criteria was 6568.¹⁵



[Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/981910/2021-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-tables.xlsx)

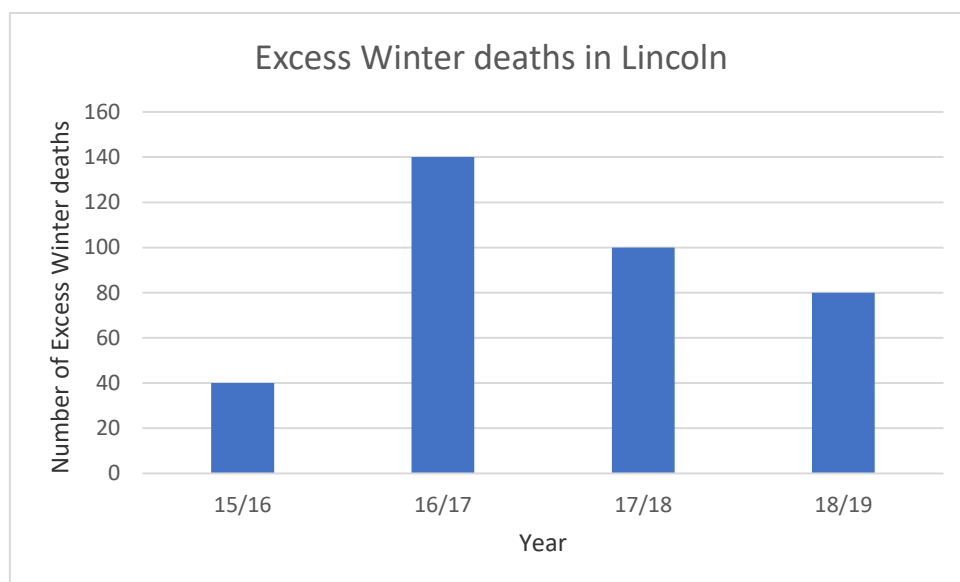
The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 30 per cent of excess Winter Deaths are attributable to cold homes. The following chart shows that in Lincoln

¹⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/981910/2021-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-tables.xlsx



there are on average 73 excess winter deaths per year. Therefore the average number of cold related excess winter deaths in Lincoln is 27. The Department of Health in 2009 estimated that for every cold-related death there are eight non-fatal hospital admissions.¹⁶ For Lincoln, this means that for the 27 cold-related deaths that occur each winter, there are at least 216 hospital admissions.



The National fuel poverty charity NEA highlighted that millions of people in cold homes are at greater risk this winter, as COVID-19 intensifies seasonal stresses for those on lowest incomes and in the least efficient homes.¹⁷

The energy efficiency of homes in Lincoln has improved since the introduction of the Energy Performance Certificate in 2008. A programme of investment in Lincoln's council homes has raised the average SAP from 61.37 in 2016 to 70.31 in 2021.

The average SAP for all homes in Lincoln, in the table below, shows that privately owned and rented homes in Lincoln are more energy inefficient. It is therefore a priority in this Affordable Warmth Strategy to work with households and landlords to improve the average SAP for Lincoln properties over the next 5 years.

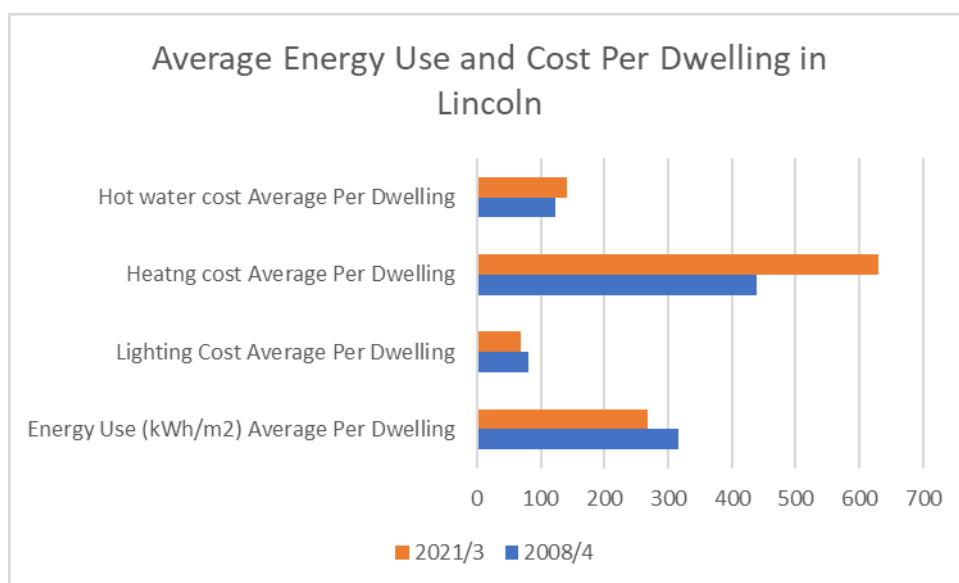
	Average SAP
Council Stock:	70.3
Private Sector:	48
Owner Occupier:	47
Housing Association:	66
Private Rented:	49

¹⁶ [the-health-impacts-of-cold-homes-and-fuel-poverty.pdf \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](#)

¹⁷ [New ONS figures reveal cold homes death toll - NEA](#)



The average household energy consumption in Lincoln has also reduced since 2012, however as the graph below shows the average cost of energy has increase by 22%.



[Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates)

The rise in energy cost is due to the rise in whole sale energy process leading to higher costs to the consumer for heating and hot water. The cost of lighting has actually reduced by 6% due to the availability of more energy efficient lighting appliances. The UK began phasing out the sale of higher-energy halogen lightbulbs in 2018 under EU-wide rules.



6

Progress So Far



Greater Lincolnshire Energy Efficiency Network (GLEEN)

The Greater Lincolnshire Energy Efficiency Network (GLEEN) brings together the main parties involved in the development of strategies and initiatives to tackle fuel poverty through improving the energy efficiency of homes and reducing energy costs.

The remit and main purpose of GLEEN is to coordinate home energy efficiency advice and affordable warmth schemes across the Greater Lincolnshire area and collaborate to fulfil statutory Home Energy Conservation Act (**HECA**) duties.

In October 2020 GLEEN published an Energy Company Obligation Local Authority Flexible Eligibility Statement of Intent (SOI) signed by all Local Authorities in Greater Lincolnshire.¹⁸ The purpose of the SOI is to extend eligibility for Energy Company Obligation (ECO) funding from people who are in receipt of qualifying means tested and disability benefits to:

1. People who are fuel poor (FP) – living on a low income and in a home with high heating costs; and
2. People who are living on a low income and are vulnerable to the effects of living in a cold home.

In March 2020 GLEEN set up the Lincs 4 Warmer Homes (L4WH) Scheme through a Partnership Agreement with Local Authorities in Greater Lincolnshire. The scheme is managed by North East Lincolnshire Council and supports residents to access ECO and Warm Homes funding and appoint accredited installers from the L4WH framework. More information about the scheme available on the Council's website [Green and sustainable living – City of Lincoln Council](#)

Safe Warm and Well

The Council has a statutory duty for the provision of mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants under the provisions of the Housing Grants, Construction & Regeneration Act 1996. In addition, the Council has the discretion to provide flexible assistance to help improve living conditions as determined by the

¹⁸ [Energy Company Obligation Local Authority Flexible Eligibility Statement of Intent \(nelincs.gov.uk\)](#)



Council in adopting Article 3 of the Regulatory Reform Order (Housing Assistance) (England & Wales) Order 2002.

The discretionary scheme provides support to owner occupiers over the age of 65, or those with chronic or severe health conditions affected by poor housing conditions who need to undertake essential repairs to their home to remain safe and healthy.

Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery Scheme

In 2021 the Council received £479,600 from the Midlands Energy Hub to deliver a trial of the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery Scheme (LAD1). LAD 1 funding can be used to help cover the cost of a wide range of retrofit measures, including roof and wall insulation, double glazing windows and other low carbon heating solutions. The scheme is available to owner occupiers or tenants with a household income of less than £30 000 per year.

The scheme is currently underway and has identified 40 homes in Lincoln and is working with the residents and installers to improve the energy efficiency of their homes to PAS 2035 standard. The scheme is due to be completed by March 2022.

In November 2021 the Council secured an additional £2.8 million from the Government's Sustainable Warmth Fund to improve the energy efficiency of an additional 250 homes by April 2023. The council will continue to seek to secure funding to raise the average SAP of private sector homes and reduce fuel poverty wherever possible.



7 Priorities Going Forward

Raise Awareness of Affordable Warmth

The efforts to combat fuel poverty in the UK have often been hampered by the poor knowledge that residents have of affordable warmth and its potential benefits. Homeowners have not prioritised spending on insulation measures and have only requested advice after serious problems have occurred. The importance of affordable warmth is now beginning to be recognised through schemes such as the Home Information Packs, but this is still only a catalyst for action when people come to move house.

This priority focuses on the need to ensure the profile of fuel poverty and the Affordable Warmth Strategy are raised through promotions and training to allow better cross partnership commitment and fuel poverty awareness between agencies, stakeholders and partners.

Improving the Energy Efficiency of All Housing in Lincoln

To successfully tackle fuel poverty, it is important that the housing stock across all tenures is brought up to a minimum standard. This priority focuses on ensuring a better standard of housing is available and that where possible those properties are future proofed against fuel poverty and climate change.



Deliver a Co-ordinated approach to Affordable Warmth

This priority centres on the need to ensure high-level awareness, resource and information sharing across all agencies to address fuel poverty in the community. A well-coordinated approach is characterised by clear identification of need, planned and effective use of resources and the utilising of innovative solutions to ensure everyone benefits from affordable warmth measures.

The City of Lincoln Council will continue to work with the Greater Lincolnshire Energy efficiency Network to deliver a joined up approach to address fuel poverty. We will seek to collaborate with our neighbouring councils within central Lincolnshire, wherever possible, to improve the efficiency of services to our residents.

8 Affordable Warmth Action Plan

No.	Action	Priority	Responsibility	Delivery
1	To carry out appropriate housing energy advice and support activities on how to achieve affordable warmth through lifestyles changes, accessing cheaper energy tariffs, and taking advantage of government and energy company grants to improve the energy efficiency of people's homes.	Raise Awareness of Affordable Warmth	Climate Change Manager	Ongoing throughout the Strategy
2.	To develop further collaborative working with the Greater Lincolnshire Energy Efficiency Network to raise awareness of the health impact of living in cold homes	Deliver a Co-ordinated approach to Affordable Warmth	Climate Change Manager/Private Sector Housing Team Leader	Ongoing throughout the Strategy



		Improving Health and Well-Being		
3.	To identify homes where an excess cold hazard exists and to take appropriate action to reduce the hazard. This may include the use of external grant funding or enforcement action in the case of privately-rented accommodation and internal and external financial assistance for vulnerable owner occupiers.	Improving Health and Well-Being	Private Sector Housing Team	Ongoing throughout the Strategy
	To review and implement the Council's Statement of Intent on delivering ECO Flexible Eligibility to reach as many vulnerable households as possible.	Improving the Energy Efficiency of All Housing in Lincoln	Private Sector Housing Team Leader/ Climate Change Manager	September 2023
	To continue to utilise discretionary funding to expediate the discharge from hospital, of vulnerable residents into a warm and safe home environment.	Improving Health and Well-Being	Private Sector Housing Team	Ongoing throughout the Strategy
	To deliver the Sustainable Warmth Programme to improve the energy performance of fuel poor homes.	Improving the Energy Efficiency of All Housing in Lincoln	Climate Change Manager	Ongoing throughout the Strategy
	To continue to identify external sources of funding that could be accessed to support affordable warmth work e.g. Sustainable Warmth,	Improving Health and Well-Being Improving the Energy Efficiency of All Housing in Lincoln	Climate Change Manager	Spring 2022 Social Housing decarbonisation Fund. August 2022 Sustainable Warmth Fund for 2023/24

SUBJECT:	EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
DIRECTORATE:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE & TOWN CLERK
REPORT AUTHOR:	CAROLYN WHEATER, MONITORING OFFICER

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To advise members that any agenda items following this report are considered to contain exempt or confidential information for the reasons specified on the front page of the agenda for this meeting.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 It is recommended that the press and public be excluded from the meeting at this point as it is likely that if members of the press or public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt or confidential information.

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