



South East Lincolnshire
Joint Strategic Planning Committee

**SOUTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE
MONITORING REPORT**

1st April 2011 – 31st March 2012

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This is the first Monitoring Report prepared by the South East Lincolnshire Joint Policy Unit for the Joint Strategic Planning Committee which covers the constituent local planning authorities of Boston Borough and South Holland District. It covers the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012 and monitors the implementation of policies contained within the South Holland Local Plan (2006), the adopted Boston Borough Local Plan (1999) and the Boston Borough Interim Plan (2006).

1 Annual Monitoring Update

On 30th March 2011 guidance on local plan monitoring was formally withdrawn by the Secretary of State. Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) were informed that they could choose which targets and indicators to include in their report as long as they conform to the relevant UK and EU legislation.

Further to this, on the 15th November 2011, the Localism Act received royal assent. The Act introduced a number of new clauses, some of which impact upon development planning and the existing framework. Part of this change, under Section 113, sees the removal of the requirement for annual monitoring reports to be made to the Secretary of State and states that LPAs must publish this information direct to the public at least yearly in the interests of transparency in the form of the monitoring report.

In April 2011, following the removal of local plan monitoring guidance, the Government published a Single Data List (SDL) for consultation. The SDL is a list of all data that local government must submit to central government bodies. Whilst the consultation included Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Core Output Indicators, the final version published in July 2011 saw the removal of these.

In the past both Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council have reported against the Core Output Indicators (COIs) as they provide a useful indication of how some of the existing local plan policies are performing and therefore remain helpful in maintaining various evidence base. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) clearly states that local planning policies will be based upon sound evidence, with the inference that this will include existing recommended approaches such as Employment Land Reviews and Strategic Housing Market Assessments. Maintaining this evidence involves reporting on information collected for reporting against the COIs. For this purpose, as well as consistency of record keeping over time, it is considered necessary to continue monitoring against the COIs despite the removal of the requirement to report on these nationally.

Alongside this, the Local Planning Regulations (2012) also require an authorities monitoring report to cover;

- Progress on preparing documents specified in the local development scheme
- The implementation of policies
- Net additional dwellings (and net additional affordable dwellings)
- Neighbourhood development orders
- Neighbourhood development plans
- Information specified in regulation 62(4) of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 if the LPA prepare a report pursuant to the regulation, and;
- Action taken under the Duty to Co-operate.

Local Development Scheme Update

Planning authorities are required to submit a Local Development Scheme (LDS) to the Secretary of State. The LDS is a public statement setting out what planning documents are to be prepared locally (these are together referred to as the Local Plan) and the timetable for their production.

The local development scheme has three main roles:

- 1 To create certainty for the public and stakeholders, informing them of the range of plans being produced, the timescales for producing them and the intended outcomes.
- 2 To effectively prioritise, programme and allocate resources for the preparation of plans, and;
- 3 To provide a framework and timetable for the review of plans

Following prolonged discussions between Boston Borough Council (BBC), Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) and South Holland District Council (SHDC) regarding the possibility of preparing a Joint Local Plan for the areas covered by BBC and SHDC, the three 'partner authorities' signed an agreement dated 12th January 2011 to provide and support a South East Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee. This signed agreement was submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration and a Parliamentary Order establishing the Joint Committee came into force on 5th July 2011.

The Joint Strategic Planning Committee approved its LDS on 13th July 2012 and the document can be viewed online at; <http://www.southeastlincslocalplan.org>

Local Plan Update

Work has commenced on preparing the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan Preferred Options document and the timetable for Local Plan preparation can be viewed online in the Local Development Scheme.

2 Introduction

Population

South East Lincolnshire covers the areas of Boston Borough and South Holland District with a geographical area of 110,392 hectares. The latest population estimate for the area is 152,900, an increase of 9,300 since 2010¹. Tables 1 and 2 below provide a demographic composition of the area showing population and age structure change over the past ten years.

Table 1: Population Change 2001 – 2011²

Year	Boston Borough	South Holland
2001	55750	76522
2002	56600	78000
2003	57300	79600
2004	58500	81000
2005	58800	81600
2006	59000	82100
2007	59100	82600
2008	59100	*83400
2009	59000	84100
2010	59000	84600
2011	64600	88300
% increase 2001 - 11	15.9%	15.4%
% increase 2010 – 11	9.5%	4.4%

Table 2: Age Structure 2011³

Age Group	Boston Borough	South Holland District	% Boston Borough	% South Holland District	% Lincolnshire	% England
0-4	3,800	4,300	5.9	5.1	5.2	6.2
5-9	3,200	4,200	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.6
10-14	3,500	4,800	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8
15-19	3,700	4,700	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.3
20-24	3,900	4,300	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.8
25-29	4,400	4,500	6.8	5.3	5.5	6.8
30-34	3,900	4,400	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.6
35-39	3,900	5,100	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.7
40-44	4,400	6,000	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3
45-49	4,500	6,400	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.3
50-54	4,200	5,700	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.4
55-59	4,100	5,400	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.7
60-64	4,400	6,400	6.8	7.5	7.4	6.0
65-69	3,700	5,300	5.7	6.2	6.3	4.8
70-74	3,000	4,700	4.6	5.4	5.0	3.9
75-79	2,400	3,900	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.2
80-84	1,900	2,900	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.4
85+	1,600	2,500	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.2

¹ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2011) '2011 Census Quality Assurance Pack', available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-257414> Accessed 17/07/2012

² 2001 Census, ONS mid-year population estimates, *revised ONS 2008 population estimates and 2011 Census.

³ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2011) '2011 Census Quality Assurance Pack', available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-257414> Accessed 17/07/2012

At the 2011 Census there were 64,600 households in South East Lincolnshire. The average household size currently stands at 2.4 people; this matches the average in England and Wales⁴. Table 3 below uses the number of new dwellings built since 2001 and South East Lincolnshire's average household size to estimate the areas population in 2012.

Table 3: Estimated Population 2012⁵

Parish	Population 2001	Net Housing Completions											Population estimate 2012
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Boston Borough	55750	228	616	441	284	268	271	503	282	128	96	91	63449
South Holland District	76522	570	745	697	550	515	348	560	418	282	202	167	89074
Total:	132272	798	1361	1138	834	783	619	1063	700	410	298	258	152523

Economy

Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics identify that during April 2011 – March 2012, 66,300 (74.5%) people in South East Lincolnshire were economically active (either in employment or seeking employment)⁶. This is lower than the overall average of 76.5% in the East Midlands and 76.2% in Great Britain and a fall on last year (2010 – 11) of 4%. However, Table 4 below shows that the area's workforce is comparatively poorly qualified and skilled. This is particularly apparent in terms of the proportion of people with no qualifications in Boston Borough.

Table 4: Highest Qualification Attained⁷

% of persons aged 16-64 (Jan 2011 to Dec 2011)					
	Boston Borough	South Holland	South East Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
NVQ 1 and above	62.1	73.9	68	82.1	82.7
NVQ 2 and above	53.2	53.7	53.4	68.2	69.7
NVQ 3 and above	41.4	35.9	38.6	50.1	52.7
NVQ 4 and above	16.1	13.4	14.7	28.4	32.9
No qualifications	20.9	15.3	18.1	11.5	10.6
Other qualifications	17.0	10.8	13.9	6.4	6.7

⁴ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2011) '2011 Census, Population and Household estimates, available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-257414>, Accessed 18/12/2012

⁵ 2001 Census, Boston Borough Council's housing land availability figures and South Holland District Council housing land availability figures.

⁶ nomis Official Labour Market Statistics (2011), available at:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>, Accessed 15/08/2012.

⁷ nomis Official Labour Market Statistics (2011), available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/lmp/la/contextnts.aspx>, Accessed 15/08/2012.

Given the rural nature of the area, employment is mainly focused on agriculture, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade sectors as shown in Table 5. This equates to local scarcity of higher grade jobs and relatively low paid wages in the area (see Table 6).

Table 5: Industry of Employment⁸

% of persons in employment by Industry (April 2011)					
	Boston Borough	South Holland District	South East Lincolnshire	East Midlands	England
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	6.2	5.8	1.2	0.8
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	17.9	15.8	14.8	12.9	8.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6
Water Supply	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Construction	6.0	7.8	6.9	7.7	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	20.1	20.8	20.5	17.8	15.9
Transport and storage	5.2	6.6	5.9	5.2	5.0
Accommodation and food services	4.2	3.6	3.9	5.1	5.6
Information and Communication	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.6	4.1
Financial and Insurance activities	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.4
Real estate activities	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.6	4.3	3.5	5.0	6.7
Administrative and support services	6.4	6.0	6.2	4.5	4.9
Public administration and defence	3.4	3.6	3.5	5.6	5.9
Education	6.5	6.7	6.6	9.9	9.9
Human health and Social work activities	14.6	9.4	12.0	12.6	12.4
Other	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.4	5.0

Table 6: Earnings by Place of Work⁹

Gross mean pay (2011)					
	Boston Borough	South Holland District	South East Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Weekly pay	£369.60	£455.60	£412.60	£471.90	£503.10
Hourly pay	£8.60	£10.34	£9.47	£11.85	£12.77

⁸ ONS Neighbourhood Statistics (2011) Industry of Employment; All people, available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?newquery=* &newoffset=25&pageSize=25&edition=tcmm%3A77-286262 Accessed 14/12/2012.

⁹ nomis Official Labour Market Statistics (2011), available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>, Accessed 15/08/2012

Table 6 above shows that earnings in South East Lincolnshire are considerably lower than those for the region or country. This combined with the amount of people employed in the lower skilled agricultural industry and the high percentage of people with no qualifications in the area means that the area as a whole is relatively poor compared to the rest of the region and nationally.

However, unemployment rates in South East Lincolnshire do remain relatively low, although they have recently been subject to significant rises, as has been the case nationally. At present;

- 7.7% of South East Lincolnshire's economically active population were unemployed (July 2011 – June 2012), compared with 8.1% for the East Midlands and 8.1% for Great Britain¹⁰; and
- In November 2012, 2,707 people in the area were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, which equates to 3% of the working age population. The equivalent rates for the East Midlands and Great Britain were 3.6% and 3.8% respectively¹¹.

Transport

Table 7 below reveals that car or van ownership rates in South East Lincolnshire have increased between 2001 and 2011. Car/van ownership is more prevalent in South Holland District than Boston Borough. Compared to the national average (32.2%), South Holland District has a greater proportion of households with more than one car or van (41.1% in 2011), whilst Boston Borough is broadly similar (33.2%). Both Boston Borough (20.8%) and South Holland District (14.6%) have a lower proportion of households with no car or van compared to the national average (25.6%), reflecting reliance on car travel in rural areas.

Table 7: Car or Van Ownership Rates¹²

	Boston Borough 2001*	Boston Borough 2011**	South Holland District 2001*	South Holland District 2011**	Lincs 2011 %	England and Wales 2011%
Total Number of Households	23,992	27,291	32,752	37,264	100.0%	100.0%
Households with 0 car	5,221 (21.8%)	5,667 (20.8%)	5,276 (16.1%)	5,442 (14.6%)	18.0%	25.6%
Households with 1 car	11,802 (49.2%)	12,561 (46.0%)	15,658 (47.8%)	16,499 (44.3%)	44.8%	42.2%
Households with more than 1 car	6,969 (29.0%)	9,063 (33.2%)	11,818 (36.1%)	15,323 (41.1%)	37.2%	32.2%

Table 8 (below) shows that the proportion of people travelling to work by car (as either driver or passenger) in both Boston Borough and South Holland District is greater than the national average. The use of public transport is considerably lower, but those travelling by bicycle is higher than the national average, most notably in Boston Borough where it is 10.1%. This illustrates the rural nature of the area and the

¹⁰ nomis Official Labour Market Statistics (2011), available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>, Accessed 14/12/2012

¹¹ nomis Official Labour Market Statistics (2011), available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>, Accessed 14/12/2012

¹² ONS Neighbourhood Statistics (2011) Car or Van availability, available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?newquery=*%&newoffset=0&pageSize=25&edition=tcm%3A77-286262, Accessed 14/12/2012

lack of sufficient public transport provision to provide an alternative to the car for many people.

Table 8: Mode of Travel to work in Lincolnshire (people aged 16-74 in employment)¹³

	Boston Borough 2001 %	South Holland District 2001 %	Lincolnshire 2001 %	England and Wales 2001 %
Driving a Car or Van	58.7	64.3	60.0	55.2
Passenger in a car or van	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.3
Public Transport	2.1	2.4	4.1	14.5
Bicycle	10.1	5.7	5.4	2.8
On Foot	9.2	6.9	10.9	10.0
Work from Home	9.5	11.6	10.6	9.2

Natural Environment

South East Lincolnshire is characterised by flat fertile fenland that supports a large agricultural industry. The area is rich in wildlife with major areas of significant habitats including The Wash. There are also a number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) designated by the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership as well as Frampton Marsh and Freiston Shore¹⁴ which are reserves under the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and; The Vernatt's, Havenside Country Park and The Shrubberies, which are Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) designated under Section 21 of the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949* by principal local authorities¹⁵. It is the aim of the Council's and Local Plan policies to ensure that a diversity of environments and landscapes are protected and enhanced.

In addition to this, both Boston Borough and South Holland District Councils have duties and responsibilities under the Town and Country Planning Act, Government Regulations and Circulars to protect trees within their administrative areas in the interest of amenity. These duties and responsibilities extend to making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). As at 1st April 2012 there were 497 TPOs throughout South East Lincolnshire (an increase of 3 since the 1st April 2011) with the largest numbers to be found in towns.

Historic Environment

Both Councils are committed to the protection of the area's cultural heritage in order to ensure that the historic fabric of the area is retained for future generations to enjoy. The preservation of the area's historic features makes a positive contribution to the quality of life of the inhabitants and helps to attract visitors to the area. The cultural assets of South East Lincolnshire include listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and sites of archaeological significance.

¹³ 2001 Census

¹⁴ The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (2012) 'Reserves by name', available at: <http://www.rspb.org.uk/reserves/guide/f/>, Accessed 15/08/2012

¹⁵ Natural England (2012) Local Nature Reserves, available at: <http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk>, Accessed 15/08/2012

In 2011, South East Lincolnshire contained the following designated historic assets¹⁶:

- 2 Registered Parks and Gardens;
- 24 Conservation Areas;
- 45 Scheduled Ancient Monuments; and
- 1,023 Listed Buildings.

Table 9 below identifies the number and percentage of registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and listed buildings (grade I and II*) on the English Heritage's *Heritage at Risk Register 2011*¹⁷. A notable point is that the percentage of conservation areas 'at risk' in South Holland is above the national average. Also the percentage of Grade I and II* buildings 'at risk' across both areas is higher than the national average.

Table 9: Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) on the Heritage at Risk Register

	Boston Borough	South Holland District	England
Registered Parks and Gardens %/Number	0% (0)	0% (0)	6% (103)
Conservation Areas %/Number	4% (1)	17% (4)	7% (516)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments %/Number	2% (1)	11% (5)	17% (3,339)
Grade I and II* Listed Buildings (including places of worship at risk) %/Number	7% (7)	5% (5)	3%

¹⁶ English Heritage (2011) Heritage Counts 2011, available at: <http://hc.english-heritage.org.uk/content/pub/2011/understanding-assets-2011.xls> , Accessed 15/08/2012.

¹⁷ English Heritage (2011) Heritage at Risk Register 2011, available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/>, Accessed 16/08/2012.

3 Housing

Both Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council have responsibilities to ensure that sufficient housing is available to meet the local community's needs. This chapter of the monitoring report examines the progress of housing developments in both Boston Borough and South Holland District over the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

As mentioned in the executive summary, LPAs no longer have to report against Core Output Indicators. However, due to consistency the following COIs will be used in this section;

- H1: Plan period and housing targets
- H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years
- H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for reporting year
- H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years
- H3: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land
- H4: Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches
- H5: Gross Affordable housing completions
- H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments

Other Local Indicators, which reflect important aspects of South East Lincolnshire, are included as follows:

- L1: The number of dwellings provided on allocated and non-allocated sites
- L2: Urban and rural housing completions
- L3: Density of new development
- L4: The mix of sizes of housing completed compared with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)
- L5: Number of housing applications allowed on appeal
- L6: Supply of specific deliverable housing sites

Core Output Indicators

Indicator H1 - Plan period and Housing targets identifies the source of the housing target used in the housing trajectory, and the total amount of housing to be delivered over the plan period. Table 10 and 11 below set out the housing targets.

Table 10: Boston Borough Housing Target:

	Start of plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing required	Source of Plan target
H1	01/04/2006	31/03/2026	2,700	Regional Plan

Table 11: South Holland District Housing Target:

	Start of plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing required	Source of Plan target
H1	01/04/2006	31/03/2026	7,400	Regional Plan

Indicator H2 - Net additional dwellings is sub-divided into the following four separate components:

- H2(a): net additional dwellings – in previous years;
- H2(b): net additional dwellings – for the reporting year;
- H2(c): net additional dwellings – in future years;
- H2(d): managed delivery target

They examine recent and likely future levels of housing delivery, and make up the various remaining elements of a housing trajectory. The components of Indicator H2 are set out in Table 12, Figure 1 and Table 13 for Boston Borough and Table 14, Figure 2 and Table 15 for South Holland District.

Table 12: Managed delivery target for Boston Borough

Year	H2(a)	H2(b)	H2(c)			H2(d)
			a) Net additions	b) Hectares	c) target	
04/05	284	-	-	-	-	-
05/06	268	-	-	-	-	-
06/07	271	-	-	-	-	-
07/08	503	-	-	-	-	-
08/09	282	-	-	-	-	-
09/10	128	-	-	-	-	-
10/11	96	-	-	-	-	-
11/12	Rep	91	-	-	-	-
12/13	Cur	-	297	-	270	
13/14	1	-	293	-	270	
14/15	2	-	293	-	270	
15/16	3	-	227	-	270	
16/17	4	-	0	-	0	
17/18	5	-	0	-	0	
18/19		-	0	-	0	
19/20		-	0	-	0	
20/21		-	0	-	0	
21/22		-	0	-	0	
22/23		-	0	-	0	
23/24		-	0	-	0	
24/25		-	0	-	0	
25/26		-	0	-	0	

Figure 1: Boston Borough Housing Trajectory

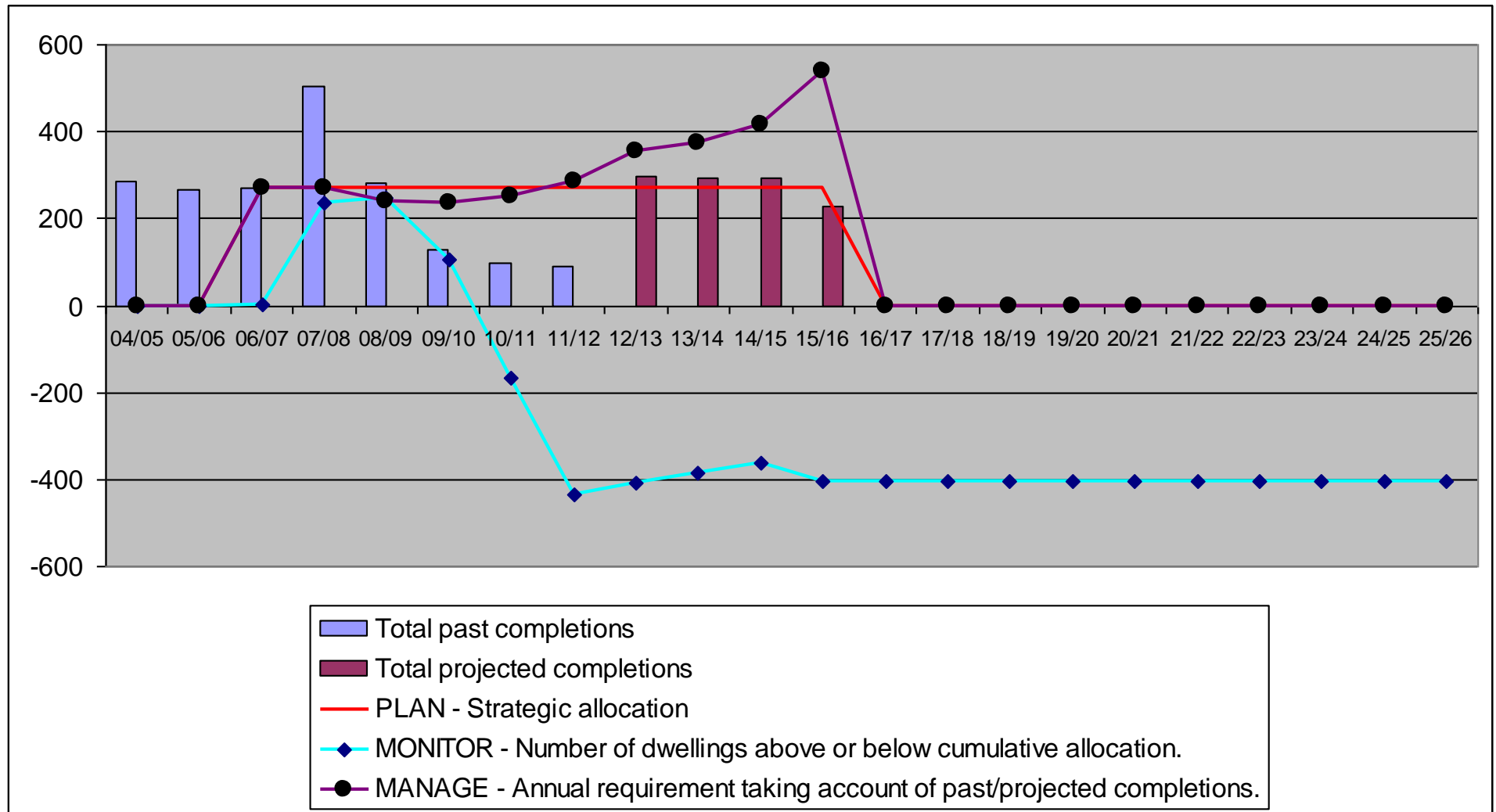


Table 13: Boston Borough Housing Trajectory

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Totals	
Total past completions	284	268	271	503	282	128	96	91																1923
Total projected completions									297	293	293	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1110
Cumulative completions	0	0	271	774	1056	1184	1184	1184	1481	1774	2067	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294
PLAN - Strategic allocation	0	0	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2700
Cumulative allocation	0	0	270	540	810	1080	1350	1620	1890	2160	2430	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700
MONITOR - Number of dwellings above or below cumulative allocation.	0	0	1	234	246	104	-166	-436	-409	-386	-363	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406	-406
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions.	0	0	270	270	241	235	253	284	355	374	415	537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 14: Managed Delivery Target for South Holland District

Year	H2(a)	H2(b)	H2(c)			H2(d)
			a) Net additions	b) Hectares	c) target	
02/03	745	-	-	-	-	-
03/04	697	-	-	-	-	-
04/05	550	-	-	-	-	-
05/06	515	-	-	-	-	-
06/07	348	-	-	-	-	-
07/08	560	-	-	-	-	-
08/09	418	-	-	-	-	-
09/10	282	-	-	-	-	-
10/11	202	-	-	-	-	-
11/12	Rep	167	-	-	-	-
12/13	Cur	-	250	-	370	
13/14	1	-	250	-	370	
14/15	2	-	300	-	370	
15/16	3	-	300	-	370	
16/17	4	-	400	-	370	
17/18	5	-	450	-	370	
18/19		-	470	-	370	
19/20		-	470	-	370	
20/21		-	470	-	370	
21/22		-	470	-	370	
22/23		-	470	-	370	
23/24		-	470	-	370	
24/25		-	470	-	370	
25/26		-	183	-	370	

Figure 2: South Holland District Housing Trajectory

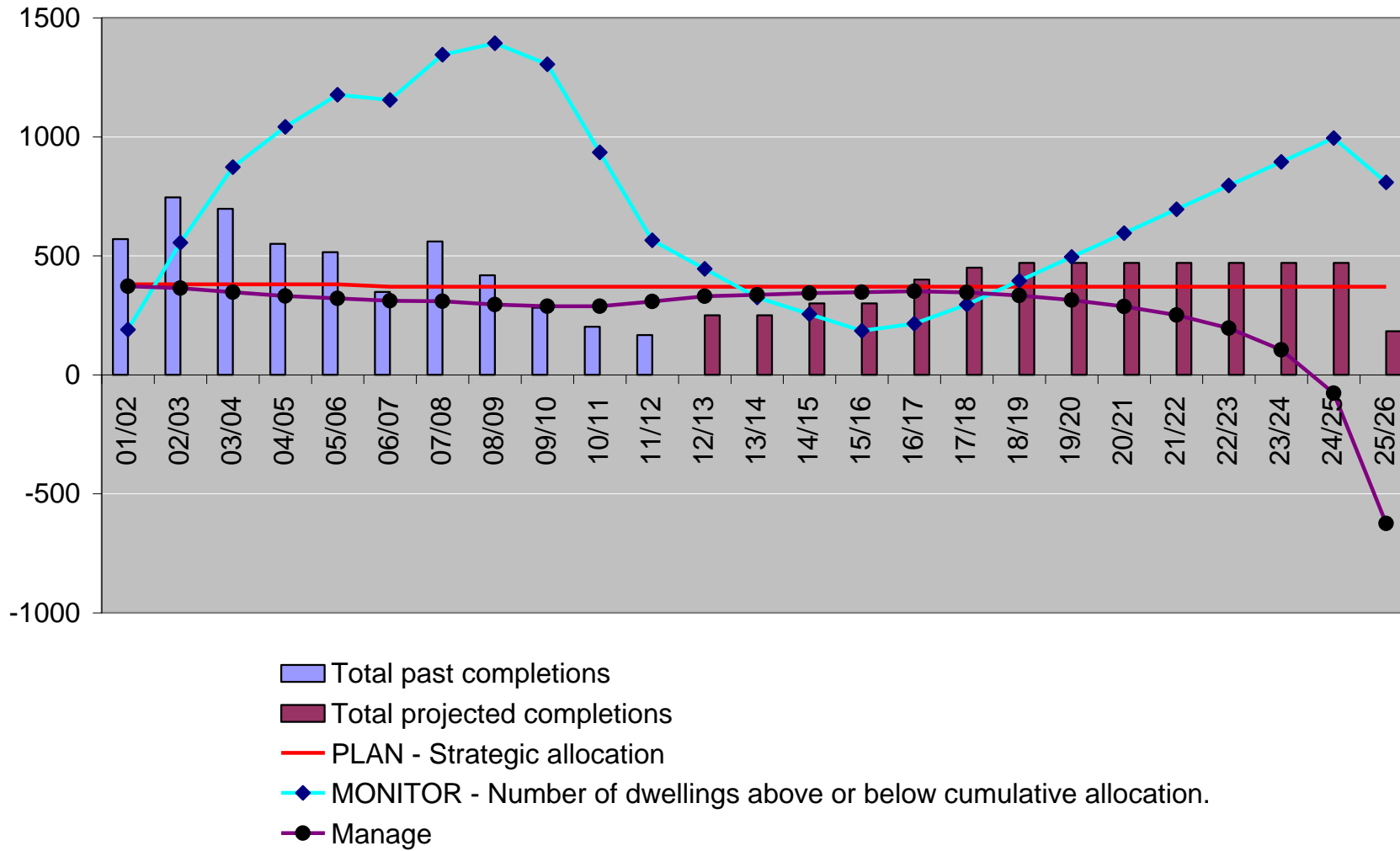


Table 15: South Holland District Housing Trajectory

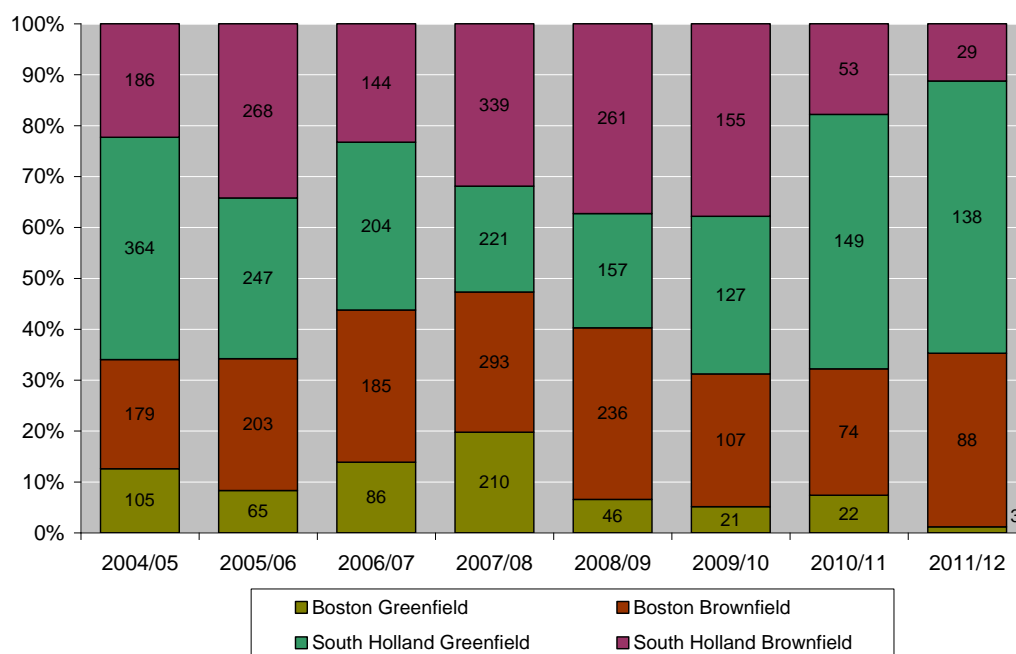
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Totals
Total past completions	570	745	697	550	515	348	560	418	282	202	167															5054
Total projected completions												250	250	300	300	400	450	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	183	5423
Cumulative completions	570	1315	2012	2562	3077	3425	3985	4403	4685	4887	5054	5304	5554	5854	6154	6554	7004	7474	7944	8414	8884	9354	9824	10294	10477	10477
PLAN - Strategic allocation	380	380	380	380	380	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	9300
Cumulative allocation	380	760	1140	1520	1900	2270	2640	3010	3380	3750	4120	4490	4860	5230	5600	5970	6340	6710	7080	7450	7820	8190	8560	8930	9300	9300
MONITOR - Number of dwellings above or below cumulative allocation.	190	555	872	1042	1177	1155	1345	1393	1305	1137	934	814	694	624	554	584	664	764	864	964	1064	1164	1264	1364	1177	1177
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions.	372	364	347	331	321	311	309	295	288	288	294	303	307	312	313	315	305	287	261	226	177	104	-18	-262	-994	

Indicator H3 - New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL) identifies how many of the year’s new homes have been built on previously developed land (PDL) (often known as ‘brownfield’ land). Table 16 and Figure 3 below show that development in South East Lincolnshire has delivered almost half its new housing on brownfield sites. Significantly, 96.7% of Boston Borough’s development was on brownfield land compared to only 17.4% in South Holland District.

Table 16: Dwellings built on previously developed land (01/04/2011 – 31/03/2012)

		Total
H3	Gross	117
	% gross on PDL	45.3%

Figure 3: Gross Completions on Greenfield and Brownfield sites (2004/05 – 2011/12)



Indicator H4 – Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches identifies how many new Gypsy and Traveller pitches have been delivered in South East Lincolnshire during the monitored financial year (2011/12) and previous financial years.

Table 17: Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches in South East Lincolnshire

Year	Permanent	Transit	Total
2007/08	0	20	20
2008/09	0	0	0
2009/10	0	0	0
2010/11	0	0	0
2011/12	14	0	14
Total	14	20	34

In 2011/12, three sites were delivered in South Holland District one site providing a total of 3 pitches, one site providing a total of 1 pitch, and one site providing a total of 10 pitches. There were no additional pitches provided within the Borough of Boston.

Indicator H5 – Net affordable housing completions examines affordable housing delivery over the financial year. Table 18 (below) shows that within South East Lincolnshire affordable housing delivery has remained relatively high and a total of 145 affordable homes were delivered over Boston Borough and South Holland District during 2011/12. This equates to 56% of overall delivery in South East Lincolnshire.

Table 18: Net affordable housing completions in South East Lincolnshire

Year	Social Rent Homes Provided	Intermediate Homes Provided ¹⁸	Affordable Homes Delivered (Total)
2004/05	37	0	37
2005/06	75	6	81
2006/07	87	57	144
2007/08	117	79	196
2008/09	73	46	119
2009/10	78	38	116
2010/11	141	47	188
2011/12	87	58	145

Indicator H6 – Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments identifies the number and proportion of all new build housing completions reaching very good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life Criteria. Table 19 shows that no Building for Life Assessments were carried out in South East Lincolnshire during 2011/12.

Table 19: Building for Life Assessments (2011 – 2012)

	H6
Number of sites with Building for Life Assessment of 16 or more	0
Number of dwellings on these sites	0
% of dwellings of 16 or more	0%
Number of sites with Building for Life Assessment of 14 to 15	0
Number of dwellings on these sites	0
% of dwellings of 14 to 15	0%
Number of sites with Building for Life Assessment of 10 to 14	0
Number of dwellings on these sites	0
% of dwellings of 10 to 14	0%
Number of sites with Building for Life Assessment of less than 10	0
Number of dwellings on these sites	0
% of dwellings of less than 10	0%
Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing site)	0
Number of dwellings on those site	0

¹⁸ Intermediate Housing includes housing that is classified as shared ownership, home buy direct and shared equity housing.

Local Indicators

Indicator L1 - The number of dwellings provided on allocated and non-allocated sites examines the relative importance of allocated and non-allocated sites in meeting both Boston Borough and South Holland Districts' housing needs.

Figure 4: Total completions on allocated and non-allocated sites in Boston Borough

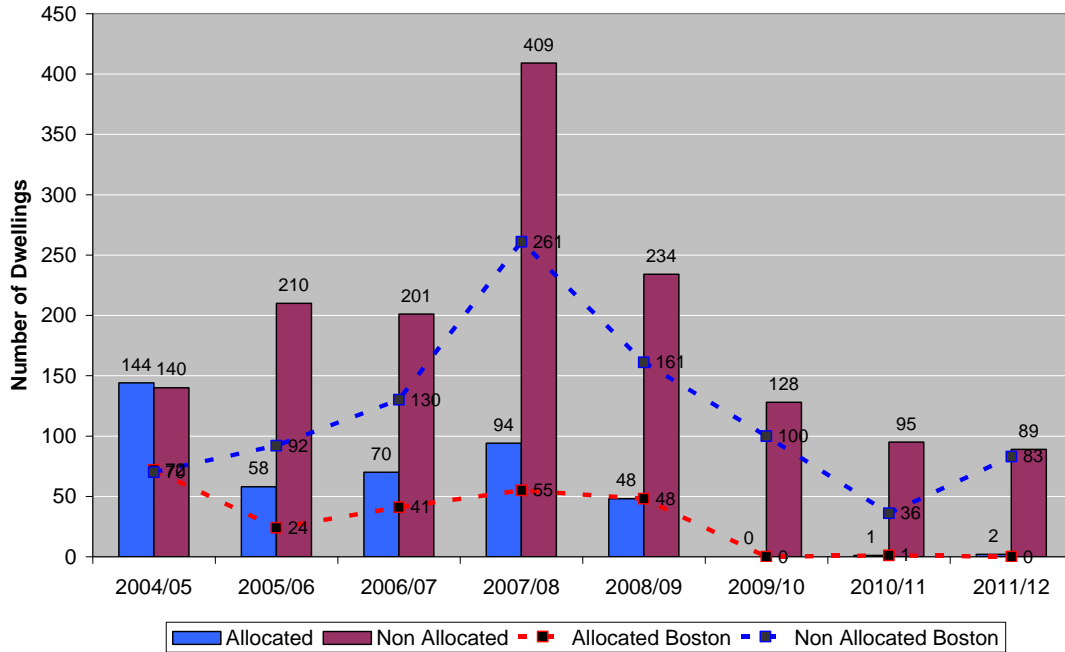


Figure 5: Total completions on allocated and non-allocated sites in South Holland District

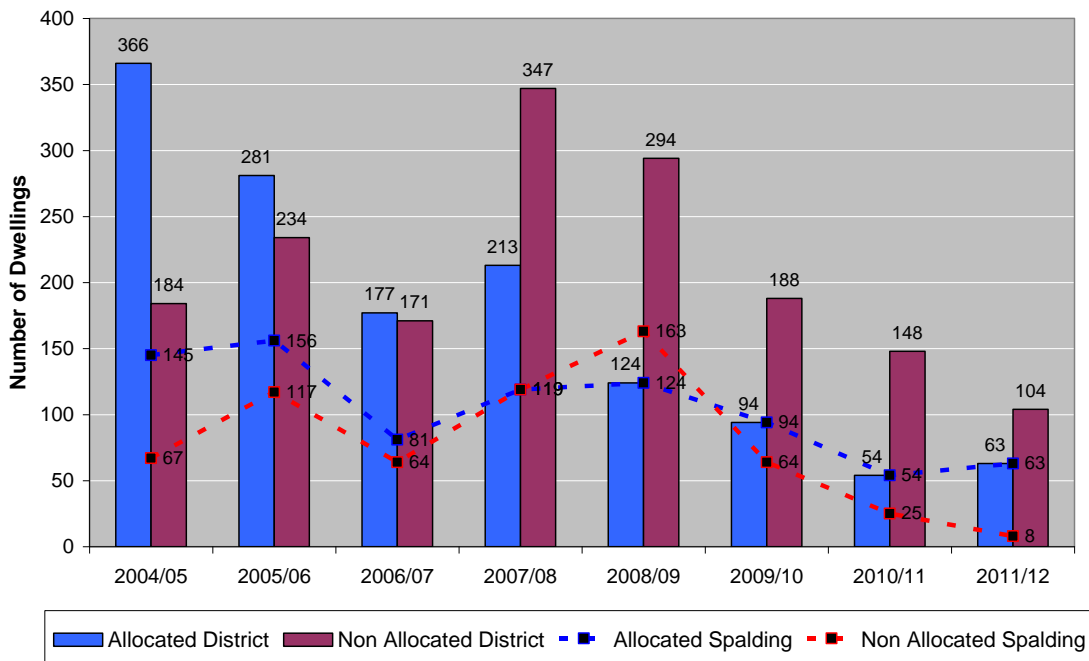


Figure 6: Total commitments on allocated and non-allocated sites in Boston Borough

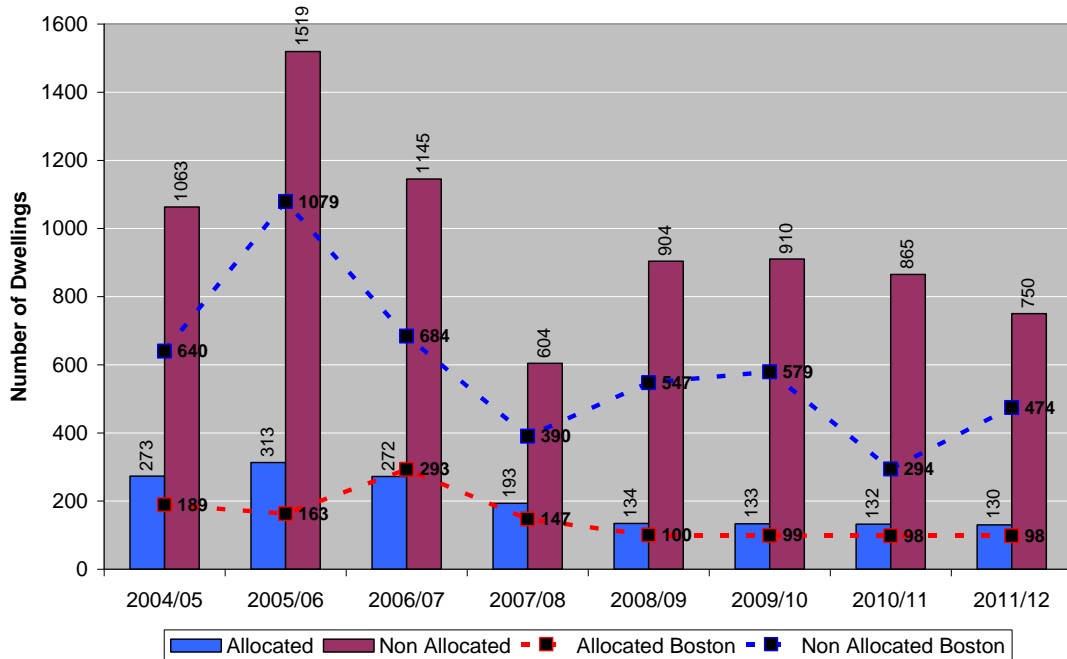
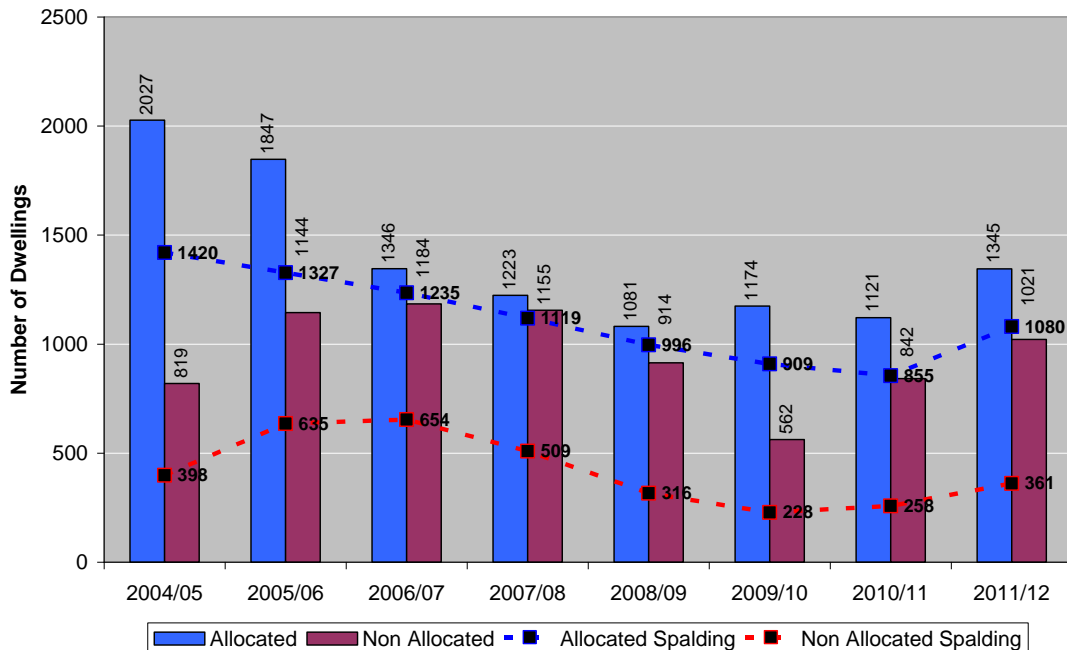


Figure 7: Total commitments on allocated and non-allocated sites in South Holland District



Indicator L2 - Urban and Rural Housing Completions examines where the majority of housing growth in South East Lincolnshire is situated.

The aim of the Boston Borough Council Local Plan (April 1999) is to focus most housing growth into the town of Boston. Figure 8 demonstrates that this is being achieved as rural development over the years has significantly reduced whereas urban development has risen. Similarly, in South Holland, Local Plan policy SG2

states that all proposals for development must be located having regard to sustainable development principles. They should adopt a sequential approach which gives priority to the use of previously developed land and buildings within defined settlement limits, then to greenfield land within defined settlement limits and finally to land adjacent to defined settlement limits.

Figure 8: Urban¹⁹ and Rural Housing Completions in Boston Borough (2004/05 – 2011/12)

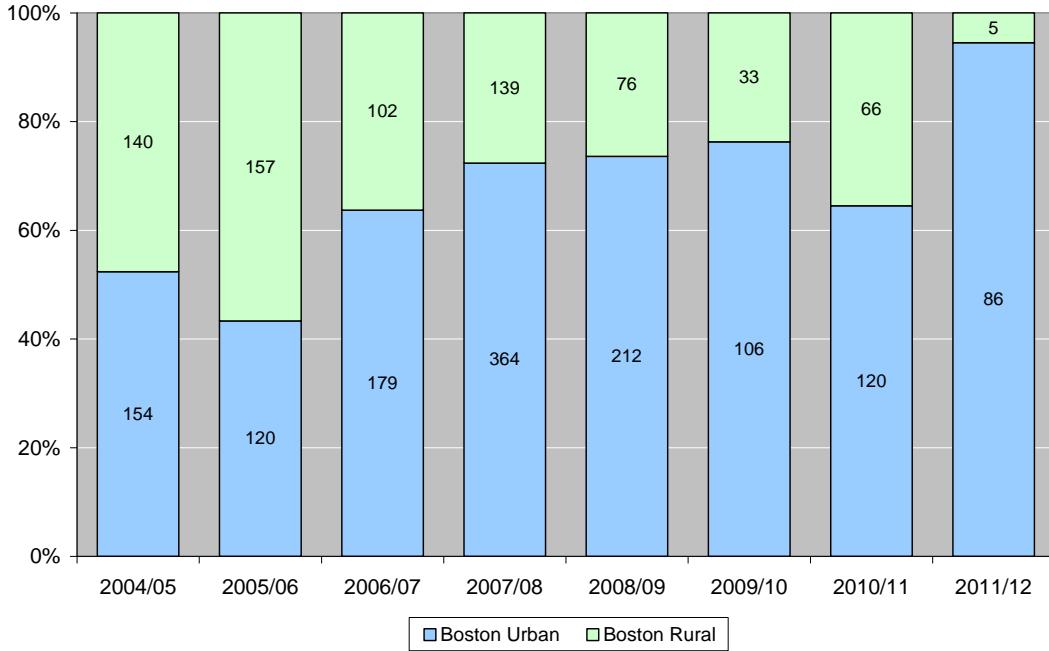
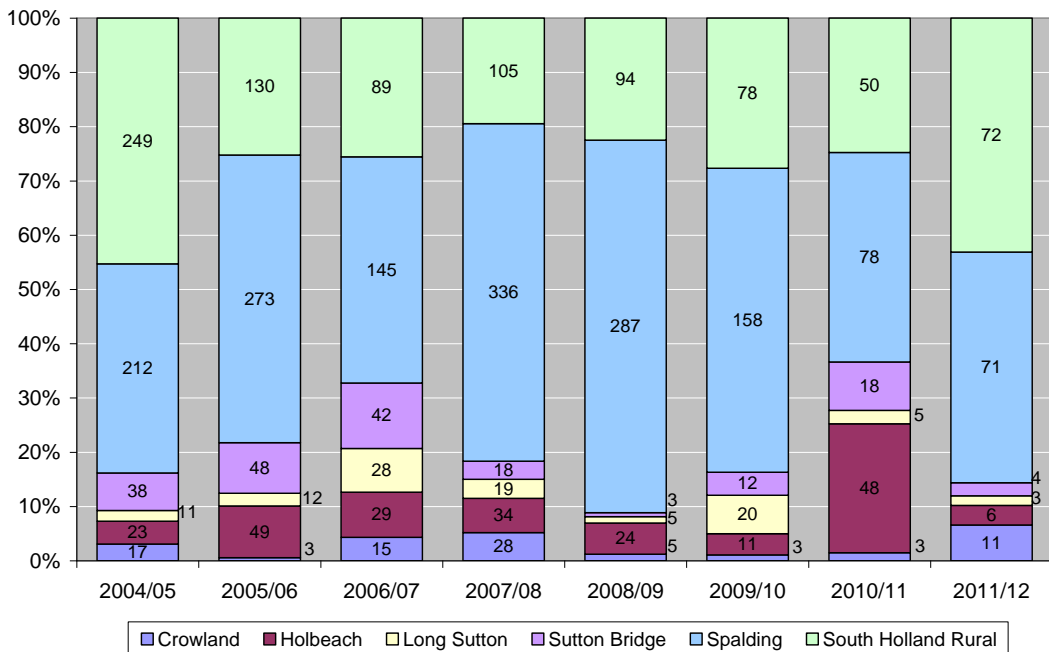


Figure 9: Urban and Rural Housing Completions in South Holland District (2004/05 – 2011/12)



¹⁹ Boston Urban comprises of the town of Boston and urban parts of the Fishtoft and Wyberton Wards

Indicator L3 - Average density of housing on larger schemes assesses the density (dwellings per hectare) of sites of 10 or more dwellings which have been completed in the financial year. However, both the Boston Borough Local Plan (1999) and South Holland Local Plan (2006) contain no specific policies relating to acceptable levels of density on new developments. Figure 10 and Figure 11 set out the densities of large schemes completed or approved during 2004/05 – 2011/12.

Figure 10: Average density of housing on large schemes completed in Boston (2004/12)

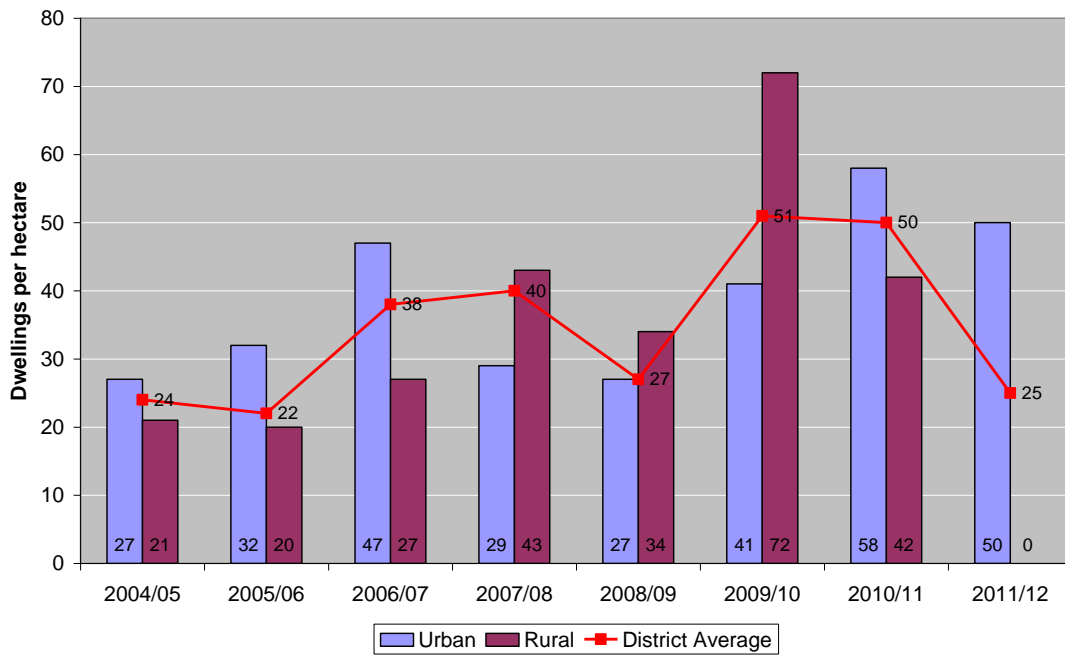
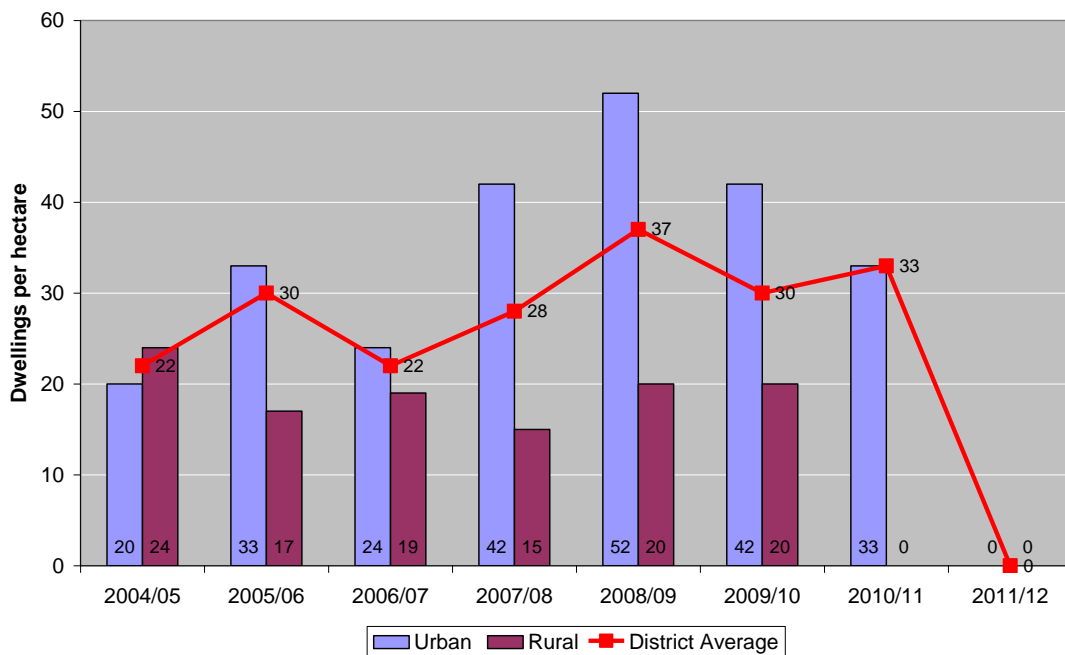


Figure 11: Average density of housing on large schemes completed in South Holland District (2004/12)



The next two figures show the average density of housing per hectare on sites of 10 or more dwellings that have received planning permission in the last eight years. The figures show that both Boston Borough and South Holland District have had an increase in the average density of housing approved on large schemes in the urban areas and have experienced a decrease in the amount approved in rural areas.

Figure 12: Average density of housing on large schemes approved in Boston Borough (2004/05 – 2011/12)

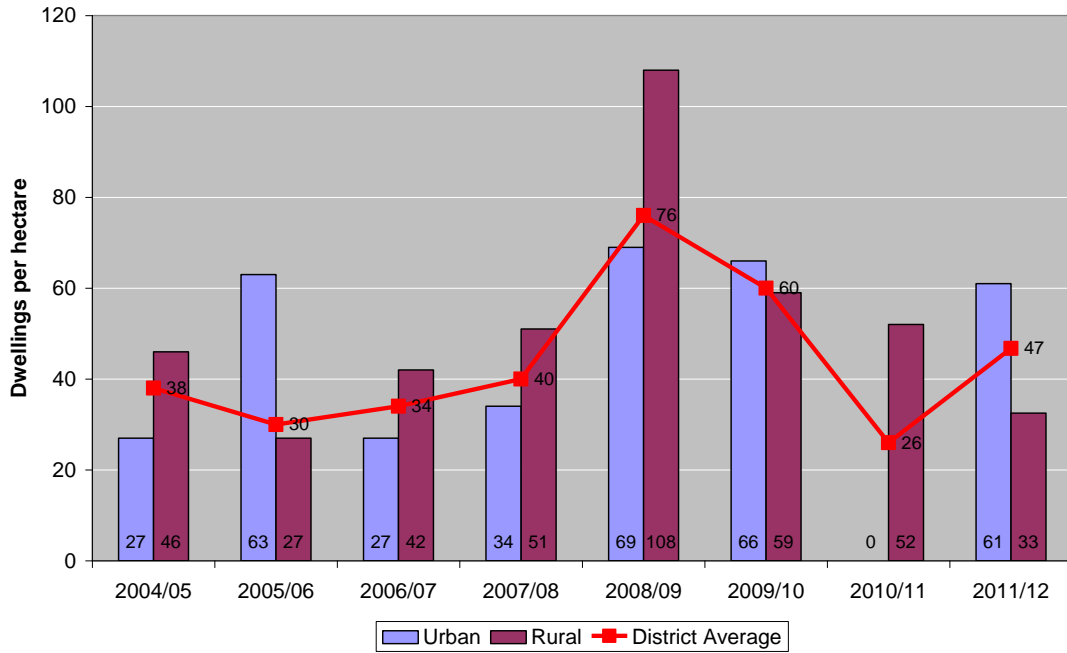
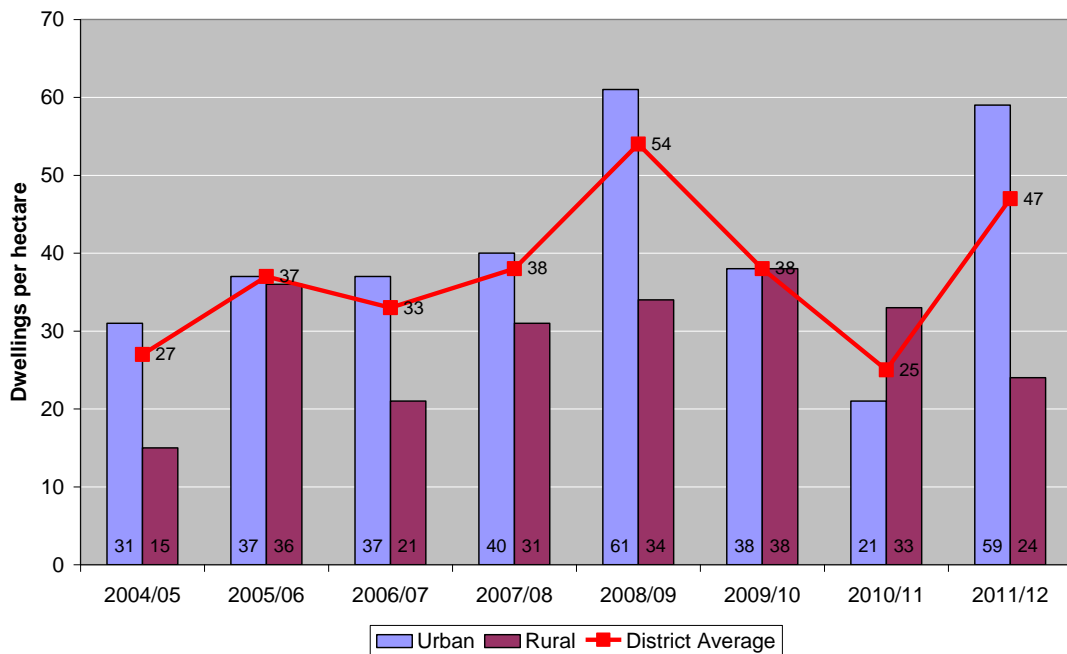


Figure 13: Average density of housing on large schemes approved in South Holland District (2004/05 - 2011/12)



Indicator L4 - The mix of sizes of housing completed compared with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) in Boston Borough and South Holland District

Figure 14: Number of bedrooms in completed dwellings (Boston Borough)

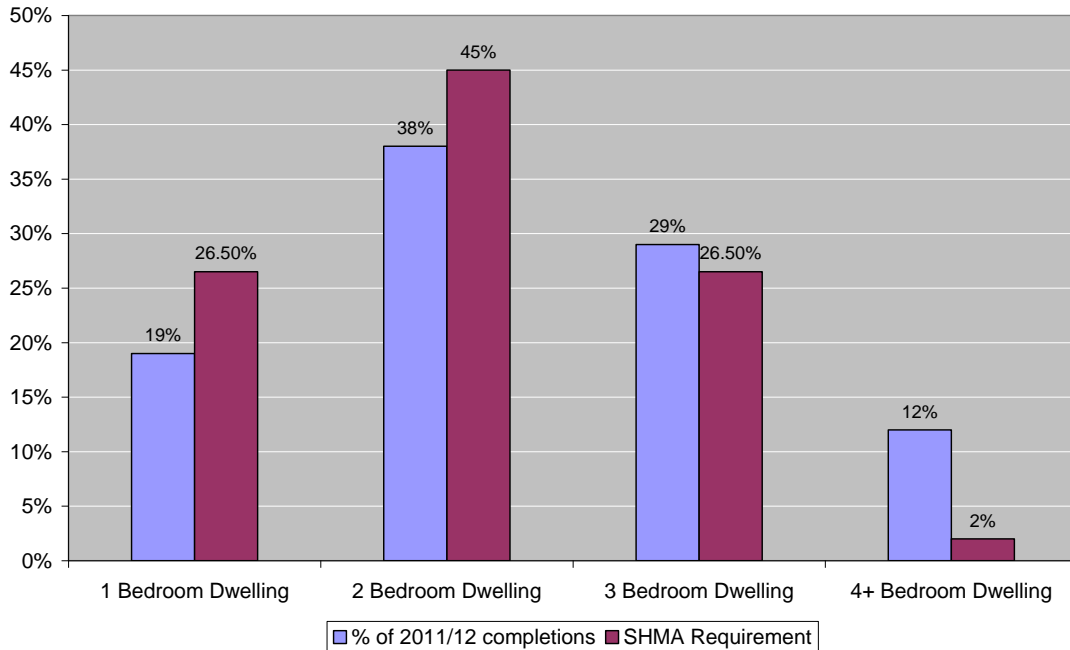
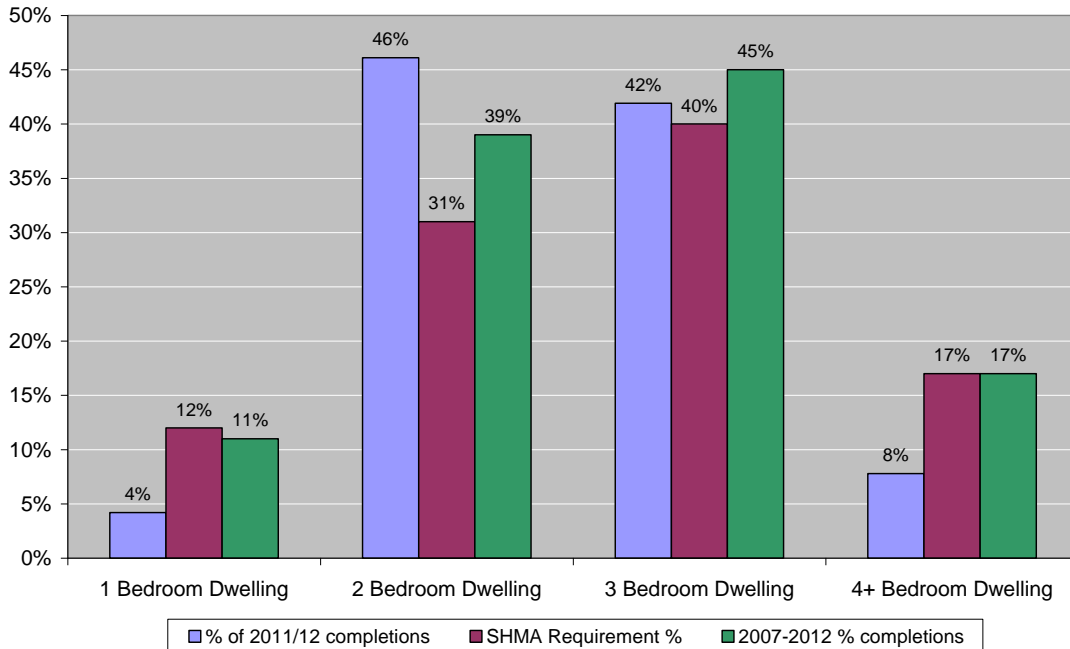


Figure 15: Number of bedrooms in completed dwellings (South Holland District)



Indicator L5 - Number of housing applications allowed on appeal provides a general assessment of the success or otherwise of the Local Plan’s housing policies, by examining the number of appeals made, and whether or not those appeals were successful.

Table 20: Housing appeal decisions in South East Lincolnshire (2004/05 – 2011/12)

Year	Number of appeals	Appeals dismissed		Appeals allowed	
		Number	%	Number	%
2004/05	46	32	70%	14	30%
2005/06	81	63	78%	18	22%
2006/07	41	33	80%	8	20%
2007/08	34	19	56%	15	44%
2008/09	37	23	62%	14	38%
2009/10	18	14	78%	4	22%
2010/11	18	15	83%	3	17%
2011/12	16	12	75%	4	25%

Indicator L6 - Supply of specific deliverable housing sites indicates to what extent Boston Borough and South Holland District meet the need as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²⁰ to provide five years supply of housing against the housing requirement as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

As of 31st March 2012, South Holland District has 5.8 years²¹ and Boston Borough has 3.6 years worth of deliverable sites.

²⁰ DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework, available at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf>, Accessed 22/08/2012.

²¹ SHDC (2012) NPPF 5.25-Year Housing Land Supply Assessment for South Holland District, available at: <http://southeastlincslocalplan.org/files/2012/04/5-25YearHousingLandSupplyEndMar12.pdf>, Accessed 22/08/2012.

4 Economy

This section of the monitoring report reviews the provision and take-up of land for employment uses during the financial year 2011 - 2012. The uses monitored here are set out below and defined in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, as amended.

- A1 Shops
- A2 Financial and professional services
- B1 (a) Offices (other than a use within class A2)
- B1 (b) Research and development of products or processes
- B1 (c) Light industry
- B2 General Industry
- B8 Storage and distribution

Core Output Indicators considered in this chapter are as follows:

- BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type
- BD2: Total amount of additional employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type
- BD3: Employment land available – by type
- BD4: Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses

Other Local Indicators, which reflect aspects that are of particular importance to both Boston Borough and South Holland, are included as follows:

- L7: Allocated employment land available with no planning permission (Ha)
- L8: Allocated and non-allocated employment land available with planning permission (Ha)
- L9: Floorspace on allocated and non-allocated employment land with planning permission (m²)
- L10: Number of vacant ground floor units in town centres
- L11: Number of A1 units in primary shopping frontages
- L12: Town centre pedestrian counts (**Boston only**)
- L13: Usage of town centre car parks (**Boston only**)
- L14: Usage of the Port of Boston (**Boston only**)

Core Output Indicators

Indicator BD1 – Total amount of additional employment floorspace examines the amount and type of employment floorspace completed during the monitored year. Table 21 shows that within Boston Borough light industrial uses dominated the year’s activity whereas in South Holland District storage and distribution had the vast increase in floorspace. The total amount of net additional floorspace completed in South East Lincolnshire for 2011/12 is 3515 m².

Table 21: Employment floorspace (m²) completed

	B1 (a)	B1 (b)	B1 (c)	B2	B8	Mixed	Total
Boston Gross	638	0	1002	720	0	0	2360
Boston Net	218	0	1002	720	-300	0	1640
South Holland Gross	0	0	0	175	1885	0	2060
South Holland Net	-185	0	0	175	1885	0	1875

Indicator BD2 – Total amount of additional floorspace on previously developed land – by type identifies how much of the new employment floorspace has been built on previously developed (brownfield) land. There is no local or national target, but Table 22 shows that 86.5% of South East Lincolnshire’s employment land development was on previously developed land.

Table 22: Employment floorspace (m²) completed on previously developed land

	B1 (a)	B1 (b)	B1 (c)	B2	B8	Mixed	Total
Boston Gross	638	0	354	720	0	0	1712
Boston %	100%	0%	35%	100%	0%	0%	73%
South Holland Gross	0	0	0	175	1885	0	1885
South Holland %	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%

Indicator BD3 – Available new employment land – by type identifies the amount and type of new employment land that remains available for development (land that is either allocated for employment development or for which planning permission is outstanding). Table 23 shows that within South East Lincolnshire there is approximately 237.5 hectares available for employment land development.

Table 23: Total amount of new employment land (including allocated land with no planning permission and land with planning permission not started).

	B1 (a)	B1 (b)	B1 (c)	B2	B8	Mixed	Total
Boston Borough Hectares	0.81	0.00	3.99	3.55	0.03	63.83	72.21
South Holland District Hectares	1.6	0.00	0.74	7.75	0.02	155.19	165.3
Total	2.41	0.00	4.73	11.3	0.05	219.02	237.51

Indicator BD4 – Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses shows the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within the local authority area generally.

Table 24: Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses end March 2012.

		A1	A2	B1(a)	D2	Total
Boston Borough	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	0	0	0	0	0
South Holland District	Gross	274.5	0	0	0	275.5
	Net	234.5	-113	0	0	121.5

Local Indicators

Indicator L7 – allocated employment land available without planning permission looks in more detail at the data covered by Core Indicator BD3, and identifies how much of the total available employment land does not have the benefit of a planning permission.

Table 25: Allocated employment land with no planning permission end March 2012.

Allocated Site	Area Available (Ha)
Boston Borough	50.84
Enterprise Park, Spalding	22.8
Crowland	5.5
Donington	10.6
Holbeach	10
Long Sutton	11.31
Wingland	50.4
Port Sutton Bridge	13
Total:	174.45

Indicator L8 - Allocated and non-allocated employment land available with planning permission (Ha) identifies all land that has the benefit of a planning permission for employment use. [N.B. this indicator includes land that is being recycled from one employment use to another, which is not covered in indicator BD3].

Table 26: Allocated and non-allocated employment land with planning permission (Ha) in Boston Borough.

Site	With Planning Permission		Completed during 2011/12
	Not Started	Under Construction	
Boston	5.21	0.81	0.32
Kirton*	17.47	-	-
Sutterton	2.07	-	-
Swineshead	-	-	-
Non-allocated Sites	6.74	10.24	1.59

Table 27: Allocated and non-allocated employment land with planning permission (Ha) in South Holland District.

Site	With Planning Permission		Completed during 2011/12
	Not started	Under Construction	
Enterprise Park	19.78	4.04	-
Crowland	-	-	-
Donington	-	-	-
Holbeach	-	-	-
Long Sutton	-	-	-
Wingland	-	-	-
Port Sutton Bridge	-	-	-
Non-allocated Sites	57.80	12.29	0.97

Indicator L9 – Floorspaces on allocated and non-allocated employment land with planning permission (m²) identifies the total amount of floorspace with planning permission which is committed to development or has been completed during 2011/12 on allocated and non-allocated sites. This includes extensions and redeveloped sites.

Table 28: Floorspaces on allocated and non-allocated employment land with planning permission (m²) in Boston Borough

Site	With Planning Permission		Completed during 2011/12
	Not Started	Under Construction	
Boston	7118	936	648
Kirton*	58000	-	-
Sutterton	10299	-	-
Swineshead	-	-	-
Non-allocated Sites	4511	5709	1712

* Land that is available at Kirton Distribution Park

Table 29: Floorspaces on allocated and non-allocated employment land with planning permission (m²) in South Holland District

Site	With Planning Permission		Completed during 2011/12
	Not Started	Under Construction	
Enterprise Park	31019 ²²	9693	-
Crowland	-	-	-
Donington	-	-	-
Holbeach	-	-	-
Long Sutton	-	-	-
Wingland	-	-	-
Port Sutton Bridge	-	-	-
Non-allocated Sites	80147	15582	2060

Indicator L10 – Number of vacant ground floor units in town centres looks at a town centre’s health and vitality by monitoring the number of vacant shop units it contains. A hierarchy of town centres in South Holland has been devised for retail policy purposes and the South Holland Local Plan (2006) identifies Spalding, Holbeach, Long Sutton, Crowland and Donington and Sutton Bridge as places with defined retail centres’. Boston town centre is the defined retail centre for Boston Borough.

Table 30: Number of vacant ground floor units within town centres

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Boston	39	28	38	48	32	37	28	41
Spalding	16	18	21	23	22	29	21	26
Holbeach	3	3	10	9	13	11	9	5
Long Sutton	6	10	9	10	9	9	12	10
Sutton Bridge	3	5	5	5	7	7	7	7
Crowland	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	4
Donington	1	4	4	6	7	5	5	4
Total	72	72	91	105	96	98	89	97

Table 30 above shows that the number of vacant units across South East Lincolnshire has risen considerably in the past year. Boston town centre has experienced the largest increase of 13 vacant units compared to 2011 whereas Spalding had an increase of 5. Most of the smaller town centres experienced a drop in the number of vacant units.

Indicator L11 – Number of A1 units in primary shopping frontages seeks to measure the effectiveness of Policies RTC6 and RTC7 of the Boston Borough Local Plan and Policy EC6 of the South Holland Local Plan. These policies state that development proposals resulting in the change of use from retail (Class A1) to non-retail on the ground floors within the primary shopping area will be permitted except where the number or coalescence of such uses would undermine the dominant retail function or harm the vitality or viability of the town centre.

²² Please note that this does not include floorspace on one site as this is an outline planning permission and is not providing the detailed information on floorspace and use class until the Reserved Matters stage.

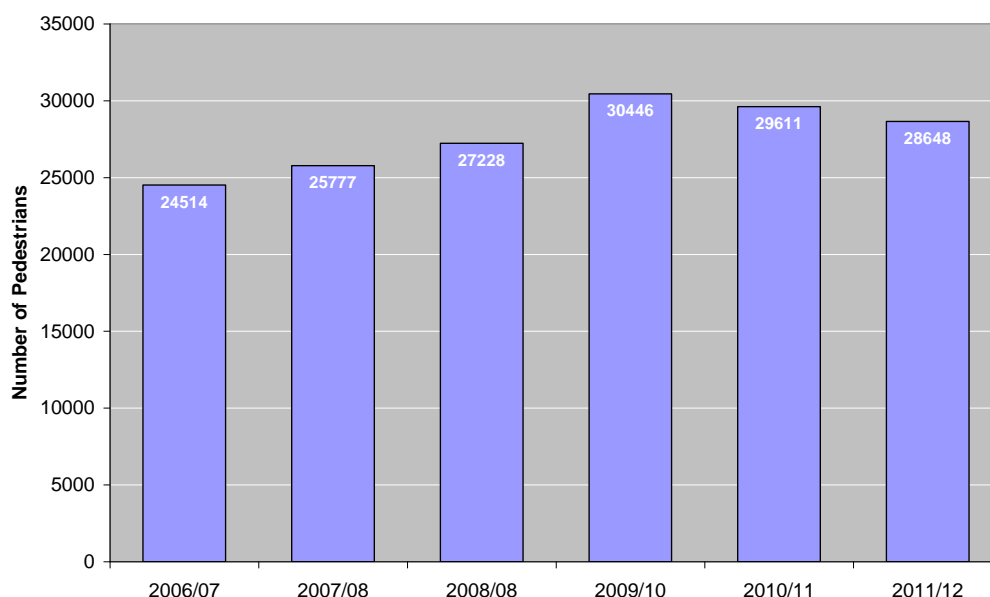
Table 31: number of A1 units in primary shopping frontages

Primary Shopping Area	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	N° of A1 units	% of A1 units	N° of A1 units	% of A1 units	N° of A1 units	% of A1 units	N° of A1 units	% of A1 units
Boston Prime	28	93%	28	93%	29	90%	26	81%
Boston Other	39	74%	37	73%	37	73%	33	60%
Spalding	36	63%	35	61%	35	61%	33	58%
Holbeach	26	54%	28	58%	28	58%	28	58%

Table 31 above shows that in respect of the number of A1 units in primary shopping frontages, the situation worsened between 2011 and 2012.

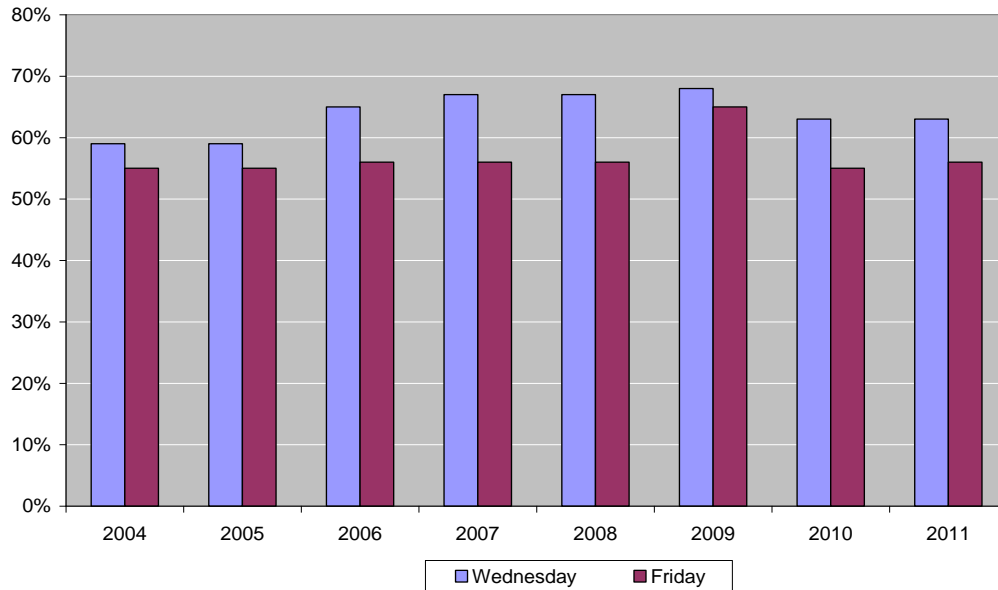
Indicator L12 – Town centre pedestrian counts (Boston Only) looks at another of the most obvious measures of a town centre’s health and vitality – the number of people walking through it. Figure 16 (below) shows the total number of pedestrians recorded as passing through Strait Bargate, Boston during monthly surveys conducted on Wednesday Market days. It shows year-on-year increases until 2010/11 when the recession takes effect.

Figure 16: Hourly pedestrian traffic through Strait Bargate on Wednesday Market day (2006/07 – 2011/12)



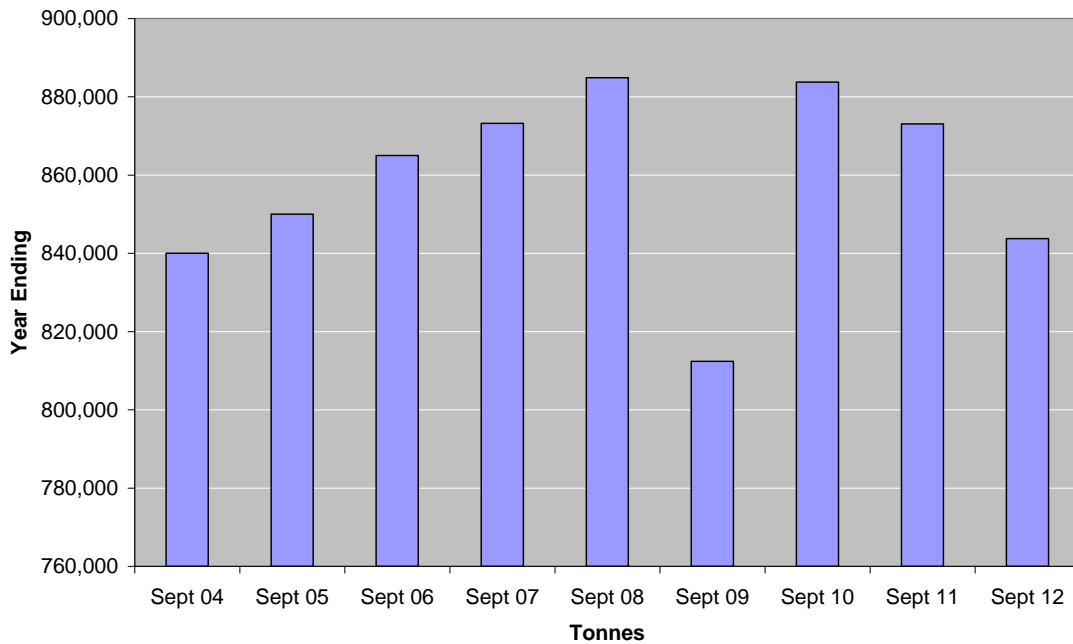
Indicator L13 – usage of town centre car parks (Boston only) provides another general measure of the town centre’s vitality. Figure 17 (below) shows that the occupancy rate of Boston’s town centre car parks remained relatively steady during the period 2010 – 2011. However, there has been a decrease since 2009. This is thought to reflect both the nationwide reduction in vehicle use caused by the recession, as well as the local effects of increase bus usage.

Figure 17: Occupancy of Boston’s town centre car parks in October (2004 – 2011).



Indicator L14 – usage of the Port of Boston looks at one of the Borough’s major employers. Figure 18 (below) shows that, during the year to September 2012 the port continues to do well and has nearly matched the previous year’s tonnage of grain, timber, steel, paper and other products being handled. The Port of Boston continues to benefit from ample available space and storage areas including grain silos, 18,000 square metres of buildings and a container park. The rail line to the port is allowing larger quantities of materials to be transported by the rail networks.

Figure 18: Total tonnage of grain, timber, steel, paper and other products handled by the Port of Boston (2004 – 2012)



5 Environment

The purpose of this section of the monitoring report is to monitor progress on environmental and recreational schemes/facilities and assess how effective the Local Plan is in protecting the urban and rural environment

Core Output Indicators used in this chapter are as follows:

- E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on the grounds of flooding or water quality grounds
- E2: Renewable energy generation

Local Indicators, which reflect aspects that are of particular importance to South East Lincolnshire, are included as follows:

- L15: Biodiversity importance
- L16: Number of Listed Buildings
- L17: Number of buildings on the buildings at risk register
- L18: Provision of open space

Core Output Indicators

Indicator E1 - Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on the grounds of flooding or water quality grounds shows the number of new planning permissions which are potentially located where: they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; and adversely affect water quality. Table 32 shows that, in 2011/12, there were no planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

Table 32: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

	Flooding	Quality	Total
Boston Borough	0	0	0
South Holland District	0	0	0

Indicator E2 – Renewable Energy Generation identifies the amount of renewable energy developments/installations that are existing, proposed with planning permission and proposed without planning permission in the South East Lincolnshire area. It provides details on the potential capacity (MW), homes supplied and electricity generated (GWh).

Table 33: Existing and Projected Renewable Energy Development in South East Lincolnshire²³

Place	Capacity MW	Number of homes supplied	CO ₂ Tonnes saved	Annual electricity generated GWh
Existing				
Bicker Wind Farm	26.0	15,367	38,327	63.8
Deeping St Nicholas wind farm	16.0	9,457	23,586	39.2
Gedney wind farm	12.0	7,092	17,690	29.4
Pilgrim Hospital bio fuel boiler	3.0	N/A	5,000	N/A (heat)
Bell Bros bio fuel boiler	2.0	N/A	1,500	N/A (heat)
Staples anaerobic digester	1.4	N/A	5,700	11.6
Installed PV under FIT	1.3	266	467	1.1
Installed wind under FIT	0.1	45	Unknown	0.3
SUB TOTAL	61.8	32,337	92,270	145.4
Proposed with Planning Permission				
Tydd St.Mary wind farm	14.0	8,000	Unknown	38.0
Boston gasification plant	10.5	10,500	Unknown	88.2
Long Sutton PV	2.5	531	934	2.2
SUB TOTAL	27.0	19,031	934	128.4
Domestic PV	115.9	24,719	43,430	101.0
Proposed without Planning Permission				
Long Sutton PV	1.0	213	373	0.9

²³ SELJPU (2012) Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, available at: <http://southeastlincslocalplan.org/files/2012/07/Strategy-and-Policies-DPD-Final-Scoping-Report-July-2012.pdf>
 Accessed 28/08/2012

Sutton Bridge energy from waste plant	80.0	164,464	Unknown	672.0
Holbeach Marsh windfarm	16.0	7,500	21,024	35.0
Sutton St.Edmund windfarm	4.0	1,847	3,900	9.0
SUB TOTAL	101.0	174,024	25,297	716.9
Total	305.7	250,001	161,931	1091.7

Local Indicators

Indicator L15 - Biodiversity importance

At present, South East Lincolnshire has 40 Local Wildlife Sites, 32 of which are considered to be in positive management. There are more sites being investigated which will go to the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership for determination in due course.

Indicator L16 - Number of Listed buildings identifies how many buildings are listed as being of special architectural or historic interest in the area. There are a total of 1,023 Listed Building entries in South East Lincolnshire. A single entry may include more than one building or structure. These are an important link to the history and heritage of the area, comprising:

Table 34: Number of Listed Buildings in South East Lincolnshire by Grade²⁴.

	Boston Borough	South Holland District
Grade I	21	23
Grade II*	22	37
Grade II	453	467
Total:	496	527

Indicator L17 - Number of buildings on the heritage at risk register identifies those Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites and registered parks on gardens that are on the English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register²⁵. Table 35 and 36 (below) outline that in South East Lincolnshire there are;

Table 35: Listed Buildings on the 2011 Heritage at Risk Register (including places of Worship)

Name	Street	Parish	Condition	Occupancy	Grade	Ownership
Crowland Manor	East Street	Crowland	Poor	Part Occupied	II*	Private
Sneaths Mill	Lutton Gowts	Lutton	Fair	Vacant	I	Trust
Old office block of Land Settlement	Mallard Road	Spalding	Very bad	Vacant	II*	Private

²⁴ English Heritage (2011) Heritage Counts 2011, Available at: <http://hc.english-heritage.org.uk/content/pub/2011/understanding-assets-2011.xls>, Accessed 23/08/2012.

²⁵ English Heritage (2011) Heritage at Risk Register 2011, Available at: <http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx?rs=1&rt=0&pn=1&st=a&di=South+Holland&co=Lincolnshire&re=East+Midlands&ctype=all&crit=> Accessed on 20/08/2012.

Association						
The Abbey Church of our Lady	Abbey Walk	Crowland	Poor	N/A	I	Religious organisation
Church of St Mary	Main Street	Weston	Very bad	N/A	I	Religious organisation
Bay Hall	Hall Lane	Benington	Fair	Occupied	II*	Private
116²⁶	High Street	Boston	Very bad	Vacant	II*	Trust
All Saints Church	Main Road	Benington	Poor	N/A	I	Religious organisation
Rochford Tower	Rochford Tower Lane	Fishtoft	Very bad	N/A	I	Private
Church of St Peter and St Paul	Church Land	Algarkirk	Very bad	N/A	I	Religious organisation
Church of All Saints	Old Main Road	Fosdyke	Poor	N/A	II	Religious organisation
Church of St Peter and St Paul	High Street	Kirton	Poor	N/A	I	Religious organisation

Table 36: Scheduled Monuments on the 2011 Heritage at Risk Register

Name	Parish	Condition	Principal Vulnerability	Trend	Principal Ownership
Settlement north east of Whitebread Farm	Crowland	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Arable ploughing	Declining	Private
Settlement north of The Parks	Deeping St. Nicholas	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Arable ploughing	Declining	Private
Settlement south west of The Parks	Deeping St. Nicholas	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Arable ploughing	Declining	Private
Settlement south of Bank House	Pinchbeck	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Arable ploughing	Declining	Private
Settlement south east of Lower Delgate Farm	Weston	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Arable ploughing	Declining	Private
Multon Hall moated site	Frampton	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Arable ploughing	Declining	Private

²⁶ Undergoing repair and restoration work.

In addition, the conservation areas of Boston, Dawsmere, Holbeach, Long Sutton and Spalding are at risk on the 2011 Heritage at Risk Register. A notable point is that the number of conservation areas 'at risk' in South Holland is above the national average. Also the number of Grade I and II* buildings 'at risk' across both areas is higher than the national average (refer to page 10 for the national percentages).

Indicator L18 - provision of open space

In May 2012 the South East Lincolnshire Sports Provision and Open Space Assessment was published and the following are key findings relating to provision of open space in the area;

- In total there are 6 parks and gardens in South East Lincolnshire totalling an area of 14.11 ha. This amounts to 0.10ha per 1,000 people.
- There are 36 accessible natural and semi-natural green space sites in the area totalling 633.53ha which amounts to 4.41ha per 1,000 people.
- There are 426 amenity green space sites totalling 107.3ha which amounts to 0.75ha per 1,000 people
- 117 children's play sites are available totalling 14.76ha. This amounts to just more than 0.10ha per 1,000 people.
- There are 18 allotment sites comprising of 809 plots which equates to 39.47ha. This amounts to 0.27ha per 1,000 people; and
- There are 79 cemeteries and churchyards in the area totalling 81.39ha. This amounts to 0.57ha per 1,000 people.

It was identified that there was a shortage of allotment land in the area and overall facilities needed to be maintained and improved to meet future needs.