

North East Lincolnshire

Authority Monitoring Report

1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Published November 2025

Region

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1 Introduction

- 1.0.1** All local planning authorities are required to produce a monitoring report, to set out how the implementation of policies in their local plan are progressing.
- 1.0.2** This Authority Monitoring Report 2025 (AMR) provides a baseline against which the implementation of the policies and proposals in the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan will be assessed. It examines monitoring data related to the policies set out in the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2013 to 2032) adopted 2018 (the 'Local Plan').
- 1.0.3** The monitoring indicators are primarily set out in Appendix A of the Local Plan. Each indicator is linked to relevant Local Plan Strategic Objectives and Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The AMR does not capture data related to each strategic indicator, but core indicators have been identified which will illustrate key aspects relating to the performance of the policies within the Local Plan. This will ensure that monitoring captures progress against all aspects of the Plan.
- 1.0.4** Due to resourcing issues, the last Authority Monitoring Report for North East Lincolnshire was published in June 2019. The Council has recently conducted a detailed audit and review of the monitoring data, which aims to fully evaluate the success of policies across the plan period so far, 2013 to 2025.
- 1.0.5** Wherever possible, data relating to the financial year (1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025) has been used. Where this has not been possible, the most recent data available has been used.
- 1.0.6** The Council is working towards updating the Local Plan with the hope that a revised local plan will be submitted for examination in 2026 and subsequently adopted. Progress on the Local Plan review will be reported on in future monitoring reports against the timetable set out in the 2025 Local Development Scheme.¹

¹ The Local Development Scheme is available to view and download from the Council's website at: <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-development-scheme/>.

2 Monitoring indicators

2.1 Spatial strategy

2.1.1 In the Local Plan, North East Lincolnshire is separated into four Spatial Zones: Estuary Zone, Urban Area, Western and Southern Arc and the Rural Area. The information set out below demonstrates how the population and distribution of housing development has changed in each of those zones.

Population

Year	Estuary Zone	Rural Area	Urban Area	Western and Southern Arc
2012 ²	8,934	6,686	119,385	24,403
2022 ³	8,628	7,214	115,841	26,062

Table 2.1 Total number of residents

2.1.2 Table 2.1 Total number of residents demonstrates that the resident population of the Estuary Zone and Urban Area has decreased, whilst the resident population of the Rural Area and the Western and Southern Arc has increased.

Households

Year	Estuary Zone	Rural Area	Urban Area	Western and Southern Arc
2011 ⁴	3,826	2,833	52,655	10,393
2021 ⁵	3,694	3,079	51,873	11,181

Table 2.2 Number of households

2.1.3 Table 2.2 Number of households shows that the number of households in the Urban Area and Estuary Zone has decreased. Whilst the Western and Southern Arc and the Rural Area has seen a significant increase in the number of households. This aligns with trends in the resident population figures.

Distribution of development

2.1.4 Policy 4 'Distribution of housing growth' of the Local Plan sets out the how the delivery of new dwellings will be distributed across the Spatial Zones. Table 2.3 Housing completions by Spatial Zone shows the percentage of housing completions per Spatial Zone between 2018 and 2025. Each zone has similar characteristics and was assessed dependent on existing employment clusters,

2 ONS (2023) Population Estimates by Small Area – 2022 based.

3 ONS (2023) Population Estimates by Small Area – 2022 based.

4 Census 2011

5 Census 2021

development constraints, accessibility and service provision to ascertain how much development should be constructed within it. The table also shows the development percentage targeted for each zone compared to development percentage delivered.

Year	Estuary Zone	Urban Area	Western and Southern Arc	Rural Area
Target	5 to 10%	60 to 65%	30 to 35%	1 to 2%
2018 to 2025	221 (6.4%)	1,623 (46.8%)	1,532 (44.1%)	94 (2.7%)

Table 2.3 Housing completions by Spatial Zone

Summary

- 2.1.5** There has been a gross total of 3,470 housing completions between 2018 and 2025.
- 2.1.6** The target for development within the Estuary Zone is between five and ten percent, which has been met across the plan period. Within the Urban Area, 60 to 65 percent is the target for development constructed which has not been met.
- 2.1.7** The target for the Western and Southern Arc is 30 to 35 percent. Consistently, there has been a higher percentage of development within the Western and Southern Arc than recommended.
- 2.1.8** The target for the Rural Area is between one and two percent, which has been exceeded over the plan period.

NOTE

Due to wider resourcing issues, there is no data relating to housing delivery per Spatial Zone between 2013 to 2018. However, it is considered that the figures from 2018 to 2025 provide an accurate representation of patterns of delivery per Spatial Zone.

2.2 Housing

Housing completions

- 2.2.1** The Council monitors the delivery of new homes utilising data from several sources to ensure that changes in the housing stock are accurately captured and recorded.

Year	Allocated site completions	Windfall site completions
2018 to 2019	316	104
2019 to 2020	235	153
2020 to 2021	375	88
2021 to 2022	427	231
2022 to 2023	424	84
2023 to 2024	378	117
2024 to 2025	476	62

Table 2.4 Key housing indicators

- 2.2.2** Data received from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (an executive agency of His Majesty's Revenue and Customs) has long been the principle data source, providing a robust method of capturing changes in housing stock throughout the plan period.
- 2.2.3** It has, however, been necessary to conduct an audit of the figures published since 2018, in recognition of errors and duplications within the dataset. This work has taken place at a time when the VOA announced changes to its internal systems, which has resulted in significant delays in its supply of information. As a result, officers are now working with Council Tax officers to ensure that accurate monitoring is established and maintained. The outputs of this work are presented in Table 2.6 Published and amended housing figures (2018 to 2025).
- 2.2.4** Due to the availability of the relevant data, the Council has been unable to conduct an audit of the housing completions from 2013 to 2018. As a result, the published net figures for 2013 to 2018 have been used. This is shown in Table 2.5 Published housing figures (2013 to 2018).

Year	Gross completions	Demolitions and losses	Net completions
2013 to 2014	364	50	314
2014 to 2015	381	15	366
2015 to 2016	376	19	357
2016 to 2017	311	45	266
2017 to 2018	289	99	190
Total	1,721	228	1,493

Table 2.5 Published housing figures (2013 to 2018)

Year	Published gross completions	Published demolitions	Amended gross completions	Amended demolitions	Amended net figures
2018 to 2019	451	98	420	75	345
2019 to 2020	435	142	388	94	294
2020 to 2021	494	205	463	172	291
2021 to 2022	682	113	658	51	607
2022 to 2023	533	65	508	30	478
2023 to 2024	543	84	495	35	460
2024 to 2025	462	60	538	6	532
Total	3,600	767	3,470	463	3,007

Table 2.6 Published and amended housing figures (2018 to 2025)

Summary

2.2.5 The Local Plan set a target of 9,742 net housing completions between the plan period 2013 to 2032. There were 4,500 net housing completions between 2013 to 2025.

Self-build and custom build homes

2.2.6 Self-build housing is one element of the Government's agenda to increase supply and tackle the housing crisis. There is a requirement within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to provide suitable development permissions to meet the identified demand.

Year	Additions to register (individual)	Additions to register (group)	Permissions granted
2017 to 2018	5	0	23
2018 to 2019	4	3	38
2019 to 2020	9	0	15
2020 to 2021	6	2	7
2021 to 2022	2	0	3
2022 to 2023	3	0	4
2023 to 2024	3	0	11
Total	32	5	101

Table 2.7 Self build register entries

Summary

2.2.7 There has been a detailed review of the monitoring data regarding self-build completions throughout the period 2017 to 2024 and it has been determined that the Council has consistently provided suitable self-build permissions to meet the demand identified on the self-build register. The cumulative total of self-build permissions throughout this period is 101.

2.2.8 In 2016, the baseline number of individual entries on the self-build register was 20 and there was no group entries to the register. There has been 32 individual additions to the register between 2017 and 2024 and five group entries. Therefore, in the context of North East Lincolnshire, the Council has 52 individuals and five groups on the register. Of these, three individual applications for the register were made in the October 2023 to October 2024 monitoring period, with 11 planning permissions for serviced plots suitable for self-build granted in this time.

Affordable housing

Year	Social rent	Affordable rent	Intermediate rent	Shared ownership	Rent to buy	Total
2013 to 2014	78	0	0	15	0	93
2014 to 2015	6	31	0	13	2	52
2015 to 2016	0	6	0	5	0	11
2016 to 2017	0	10	0	0	0	10
2017 to 2018	15	6	0	3	0	24
2018 to 2019	12	14	6	25	0	57
2019 to 2020	20	0	0	18	0	38
2020 to 2021	17	0	0	1	0	18
2021 to 2022	33	6	0	10	0	49
2022 to 2023	22	9	0	12	0	43
2023 to 2024	6	0	0	14	0	20
Total	-	-	-	-	-	415

Table 2.8 Affordable housing completions by type

Summary

2.2.9 Table 2.8 Affordable housing completions by type shows the number of properties given to Registered Providers (RPs) per year, which is an accurate monitoring tool for affordable housing completions. The total affordable housing completions between 2013 and 2024 is 415 units, with an average delivery per annum (DPA) of 39.5.

- 2.2.10** The target of 110 DPA for affordable housing has not been met in any year during the plan period. However, viability is an issue for North East Lincolnshire which makes delivering affordable housing more difficult. It is considered that affordable housing delivery has been positive through the plan period.

Vacant dwellings

Year	Number of vacant dwellings ⁶
2013	2,894
2014	3,072
2015	3,133
2016	3,097
2017	3,167
2018	3,158
2019	3,142
2020	2,988
2021	2,819
2022	2,869
2023	3,090
2024	3,220

Table 2.9 Number of vacant dwellings in North East Lincolnshire

⁶ DLUHC Live Table 615 Vacant dwellings by local authority district.

2.3 S106 contributions

Contributions received	Education contributions received	Highways contributions received	Open space contributions received	Affordable housing contributions received	Water management contributions received
2017	£0	£1,600	£0	£0	£0
2018	£0	£9,000	£0	£0	£0
2019	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
2020	£112,764.40	£0	£0	£145,320	£0
2021	£383,398.96	£80,500	£40,000	£0	£4,000
2022	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
2023	£907,258.74	£93,000	£38,919	£44,690	£0
2024	£1,057,631.64	£172,000	£0	£267,880	£0
2025	£124,499.56	£0	£45,000	£44,960	£0
Total	£2,585,533.30	£356,100	£123,919	£502,580	£4,000

Table 2.10 Section 106 contributions received

2.3.1 Table 2.10 Section 106 contributions received shows the total amount of developer contributions paid through Section 106 agreements.

2.3.2 North East Lincolnshire's Infrastructure Funding Statement provide more detail regarding how developer contributions have been and will be used to provide infrastructure to support development within the Borough and mitigate its impacts.⁷

⁷ This is available to view on the Council's website at: <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/monitoring/>.

2.4 Economy

Employment

Year	Number of people in employment	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Percentage of economically active people
2013 to 2014	70, 800	68. %	10.2%	76.4%
2024 to 2025	72,300	73.5%	3.7%	76.6%

Table 2.11 Employment rates

Summary

2.4.1 Between 2014 and 2025 the number of people in employment has increased.⁸

Skills and training

Year	Percentage of adults qualified to Level 2 or above	Percentage of adults qualified to Level 4 and above
2019	66.4	22.8
2020	68.6	23.2
2021	68.9	25.5
2022	67.4	23.6
2024	79.4	27.1

Table 2.12

Summary

2.4.2 The percentage of adults with level 2 and 4 qualifications in North East Lincolnshire has on the whole seen an increase between 2019 and 2024.⁹

⁸ Office for National Statistics (ONS) annual population survey

⁹ North East Lincolnshire Council Plan progress tracker

Tourism and visitor economy

2023	8.682M	£697.19M

Table 2.13 Tourism figures

Summary

2.4.3 Despite the Covid-19 pandemic there has been a slight increase in the number of people visiting the area which has also boosted the visitor economy.¹⁰

2.5 Climate change, flooding and energy

Carbon emissions by sector

2020	222.6	279.7	107.2	3.7	486.6
2021	224.9	271.7	122.2	3.8	517.3
2022	188.2	256.1	112.4	3.9	434.7
2023	175.8	254.3	74.1	3.7	425.2

Table 2.14 Carbon emissions by sector

Air quality

Year	Number of Air Quality Management Areas
2014 to 2015	2
2024 to 2025	0

Table 2.15 Air quality

¹⁰ Scarborough Tourism Economic Assessment Monitor (STEAM) Report

¹¹ Nelincsdata.net BEIS

¹² Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry" and refers to greenhouse gas emissions and removals from human activities related to land, including agriculture, forestry, and wetlands.

Summary

2.5.1 In 2014, North East Lincolnshire had two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), areas where air pollution levels exceed or are predicted to exceed national air quality objectives set to protect human health and the environment. As at 2025, there were no AQMAs. This is a success in terms of improving air quality.

2.6 Transport

Private vehicles

2021 ¹⁴	18,794	29,470	16,725	4,837

Table 2.16 Number of cars per household

2.6.1 The North East Lincolnshire Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (2023) sets out the amount of public vehicle charging points required. Table 2.17 Amount of public charge points shows the position at the publication of the strategy.

Indicator	Need	Total charge points as at 2023
Amount of public charge points	364	37

Table 2.17 Amount of public charge points

Bus

Year	Total bus passengers	Elderly and disabled bus passengers
2013 to 2014	8,368,085	2,651,517
2024 to 2025	3,581,851	1,011,915

Table 2.18 Number of bus passengers

13 Office for National Statistics, Census 2011.

14 Office for National Statistics, Census 2021.

Train stations

Year	Grimsby Town	Grimsby Docks	Habrough	Healing	New Clee	Great Coates	Stallingborough	Cleethorpes
2013 to 2014	427,367	4,662	30,710	12,260	348	10,652	12,434	277,724
2023 to 2024	385,812	3,492	46,478	7,048	2,412	5,350	5,342	242,632

Table 2.19 Entries and exits at train stations

Travel to work

Year	Work mainly from home	Train	Bus	Car or van	Bicycle	On foot
2011	1,912	328	4,319	45,080	3,881	8,297
2021	9,605	157	2,272	41,180	3,423	6,360

Table 2.20 Mode of transport to work

Summary

- 2.6.2** Table 2.20 Mode of transport to work shows the amount of people mainly working from home has increased by 7,693 people.
- 2.6.3** During the Covid-19 pandemic many people worked from home, which has been continued long-term by certain businesses. Therefore, working from home has reduced dependence on cars, a success in terms of sustainable travel. However, those using a bus to travel to work has also decreased.
- 2.6.4** Overall there has been a drop in numbers using train stations in North East Lincolnshire.¹⁵ Ultimately train entry and exit numbers are still recovering, but there is an indication that they are steadily increasing.

¹⁵ Office of Rail and Road, estimates of station usage.

2.7 Health and wellbeing

Physically active

Year	Adults active at least 150 minutes a week
2020 to 2023	56.1
2022 to 2023	54.5

Table 2.21 Percentage of adults identified as physically active

Year	Children and young people active at least 60 minutes a day
2021 to 2022	48.6
2023 to 2024	39

Table 2.22 Percentage of children and young people identified as physically active

2.8 Heritage and conservation

2024	6	5	2

Table 2.23 Identified on Heritage at Risk Register

Year	Out of date Conservation Area Appraisals
2023	17
2024	17

Table 2.24 Conservation area appraisals

Summary

- 2.8.1** As of 2024 there are five Grade I and II buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register, which is an increase from the two on the Register in 2013. Across the period the Church of Saint Margeret has been removed, but the Sir Moses Montefiore Synagogue, the Former Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Site, Grimsby Haven Locak, and Waltham windmill have been added. Grimsby Ice Factory has remained on the Register throughout the period.

- 2.8.2** However, it is important to recognise that many listed buildings actively seek inclusion on the Heritage at Risk Register, as this status can unlock access to additional funding opportunities. Therefore, an increase in the number of listed buildings on the Register should not be interpreted solely as a sign of decline. In fact, being listed can elevate a building's profile and attract the investment needed for its preservation.
- 2.8.3** The data from Historic England shows a positive trend in terms of reducing the number of conservation areas on the Heritage at Risk Register. Throughout the plan period, Laceby, Waltham and Great Coates have been removed, but Victoria Mills and the Kasbah have been added. Overall, there are six conservation areas on the Register as of 2024, an overall reduction since 2013.
- 2.8.4** At a local level, the Council's Development Management team undertake design review as part of regular weekly team meetings. In this way the design rationale of schemes presented as applications and pre-application enquiries can be interrogated by a wider professional audience, including heritage officers.

2.9 Town centres

- 2.9.1** Springboard footfall counters have been used to count the amount of footfall in the main shopping areas of Grimsby and Cleethorpes.

Year	Victoria Street, Grimsby	Promenade, Cleethorpes	St Peters Avenue, Cleethorpes
2019	4,273,159	1,905,128	1,739,152
2020	2,863,002	1,523,561	1,279,215
2021	2,909,522	1,691,354	1,324,124
2022	3,281,879	1,711,436	1,525,365
2023	3,347,972	1,572,106	1,571,475

Table 2.25 Rolling 12 month change in footfall

2.10 Waste

2.10.1 The figures presented below are reported on by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Year	Household waste sent for recycling	Household waste not sent for recycling	Total collected waste
2019 to 2020	24,911 tonnes	46,006 tonnes	-
2023 to 2024	27,659 tonnes	43,846 tonnes	71, 505 tonnes

Table 2.26 Household waste collection

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