

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

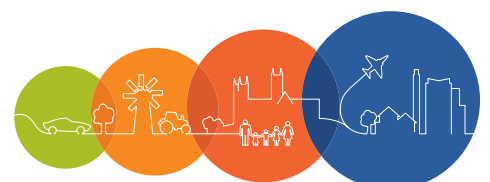
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# Interim Integrated Impact Assessment

of the Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan



October 2014



Central Lincolnshire 2011  
**LOCAL PLAN** 2036

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## Frequently Used Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CCH	Clinical Commissioning Group
EA	Environment Agency
EqA	Equalities Analysis
GI	Green Infrastructure
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
IIA	Integrated Impact Assessment
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEP	Local Economic Partnership
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OAN	Objectively Assessed Need
RIG	Regionally important Geological Site
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SNCI/SINC	Site of Nature Conservation Importance/Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SUE	Sustainable Urban Extension

## Non Technical Summary

This non-technical summary summarises the findings of the Interim Integrated Impact Assessment of the Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan.

### Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

IIA is an approach 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 well-being. IIA therefore attempts to cover more than one type of impact assessment in a single process.

The IIA for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan integrates and fulfils the requirements for the following impact assessments:

- Sustainability Appraisal
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Equality Impact Assessment
- Health Impact Assessment

The IIA consists of five main stages as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
- Stage D: Consulting on the Plan and SA Report
- Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan

For the assessment of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, an Integrated Impact Assessment Framework has been prepared that will allow potential impacts; sustainability, health and equalities, to be assessed. The purpose of the Framework is to provide a consistent basis for describing and analysing the potential impacts of the Local Plan. The Framework is objectives led, whereby a set of objectives have been devised which set out what is ideally to be achieved in terms of sustainable development. The degree to which the Local Plan is anticipated to contribute towards these objectives provides a measure of its sustainability.

A set of 15 objectives have been developed to consider the impacts of the Local Plan. These are supported by decision making questions which act as prompts for those undertaking the IIA to tease out the likely impacts of the policies and proposals in the Plan. The objectives are:

Central Lincolnshire IIA Objectives
<b>1. Housing.</b> To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.
<b>2. Health.</b> To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-

being.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community.</b> To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities in Central Lincolnshire. To also ensure equitable outcomes for all, particularly those most at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.</b> To conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire and provide opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and the natural environment. To create and improve high quality green and blue spaces that are multifunctional, (including opportunities for sport, recreation and play), accessible to all and which form part of and are connected to the green infrastructure network.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape.</b> 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.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment.</b> To protect and enhance the significance of the buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic or architectural and artistic interest and their settings, and ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality.
<b>7. Natural Resources – Water.</b> To protect and enhance water resources and their quality in Central Lincolnshire.
<b>8. Pollution</b> To minimise pollution (air, noise and light) and improve air quality.
<b>9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.</b> To protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire.
<b>10. Waste.</b> To minimise the amount of waste generated across all sectors and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.</b> To minimise the effects of climate change by developing the area's renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, minimise energy usage, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the area.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</b> To ensure Central Lincolnshire adapts to the effects of climate change, both now and in the future through careful planning and design of development, including reducing and managing the risk of flooding from all sources.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility.</b> To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, 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).
<b>14. Employment.</b> To create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities for everyone within the Central Lincolnshire area.
<b>15. Local Economy.</b> 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.

## Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

The Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan is a draft new Local Plan to replace the current Local Plans of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The plan period for the new Local Plan is 2011 to 2036 (25 years).

The Preliminary Draft Local Plan includes:

- A draft vision for Central Lincolnshire for the plan period to 2036 and beyond;
- A set of overarching objectives to achieve the vision;
- Draft planning policies for growth and regeneration in Central Lincolnshire.

The table below summarises the policies contained within the draft Local Plan and the different options that have been considered in developing each policy.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	A general policy as required to be included by central government to complement the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	Policy determining which towns and villages fall into what category of the settlement hierarchy. Development and investment will be prioritised to those places higher up the hierarchy.	Option 2 To set out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy  Option 3 To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	Policy which sets the housing growth targets (currently a range of between 25,000 - 47,500). Policy directs the majority of growth to the City of Lincoln (50%), Sleaford (15%) and Gainsborough (15%).	Option 2 A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.  Option 3 No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.
LP4: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	Policy to promote employment growth, with targets for new jobs and the release of employment land (no targets at this draft stage).	Option 2 A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, without specific criteria setting out how this will be achieved.  Option 3 No policy about delivery jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP5: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	Policy sets the retail hierarchy and retail impact assessment threshold.	<p>Option 2 A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.</p> <p>Option 3 No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>
LP6: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	Policy to promote the growth of the tourism economy.	<p>Option 2 A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities attractions in Lincoln.</p> <p>Option 3 No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>
LP7: Health and Well-being	Policy requiring developers to take full account of health issues when preparing development proposals including the submission of a Health Impact Assessment, as appropriate.	<p>Option 2 Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).</p> <p>Option 3 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p>
LP8: Meeting Accommodation Need	Policy encouraging a range of accommodation types such as custom build, single storey dwellings and executive homes. Policy also sets out criteria for assessing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople related development.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 A broad policy setting out objectives for meeting wider housing need and Gypsy and Traveller and travelling Showpeople plots but without specific design criteria.</p>
LP9: Meeting Housing Needs	Policy setting affordable housing requirement and threshold (targets not yet available at this draft stage).	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.
LP10: Infrastructure to Support Growth	Policy confirming the need for infrastructure to be provided alongside development, as well as an expectation for developers to contribute towards infrastructure provision.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.</p>

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP11: Transport	Policy covering strategic as well as site specific transport matters.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.  Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria.
LP12: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	Policy sets out the approach and criteria the Central Lincolnshire authorities will use in relation to flood risk and drainage matters.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.
LP13: Community Facilities	Policy setting out the criteria that will be used to assess the proposed loss of any community facilities or the creation of new stand-alone facilities.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.  Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities).
LP14: Development on Land affected by Contamination	Policy setting out the approach to land with the potential to be affected by contamination.	Option 2 To have no policy and rely on national policy.
LP15: Our Landscape	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing the landscape impact of proposed development.	Option 2 Have no local policy on landscape protection and instead rely on national level policy.  Option 3 Have separate policies on heritage assets, biodiversity and agricultural land.
LP16: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	Policy sets out an expectation for development to contribute to minimising resource consumption and contribute towards combatting climate change.	Option 2 Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.  Option 3 Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).
LP17: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing stand-alone renewable energy proposals.	Option 2 Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.

Policy	Summary	Reasonable Alternatives
		Option 3 Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).
LP18: Green Infrastructure Network	Policy encourages developers to have regard to the Green Infrastructure Network.	Option 2 To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.
LP19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy setting out the approach to assessing the impacts of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.
LP20: The Historic Environment	Policy with criteria to preserve or enhance historic assets.	Option 2 To have a quality environment policy covering the natural and built environment.
LP21: Design Principles	Policy requires high quality sustainable design and sets out criteria for assessing the design of proposals.	Option 2 One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.  Option 3 To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy.
LP22: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	Policy introducing the requirement for development proposals to provide open space. (Standards will be prepared to support this policy).	Option 2 Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.  Option 3 Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan.  Option 4 Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard.
LP23: Shop Fronts and Advertisements	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of shop fronts and advertisements.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP24: Threshold Test for locally supported growth in Villages	Policy sets out a capacity threshold (based on dwelling stock) of new development in villages before developers must demonstrate community support for their proposal.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.  Option 3 Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).  Option 4 Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold.
LP25: Local Green Spaces	Policy setting out the approach to Local Green Spaces.	No reasonable alternatives.
LP26: Sustainable Urban Extensions	Policy setting out a number of important general criteria as well as specific criteria in relation to design and energy, infrastructure and employment, and landscape which urban extensions should meet, where relevant.	Option 2 To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.  Option 3 Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan.
LP27: A Growing Lincoln	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions and options for growth in and around Lincoln (exact locations to be added at the next stage).	Option 1 Expanding Lincoln.  Option 2 Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages.  Option 3 Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth.  Option 4 Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)
LP28: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	Policy promoting schemes to improve transport in and around Lincoln.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on a single Central Lincolnshire wide policy.
LP29: Houses in Multiple Occupation including Student Housing	Policy setting out criteria for assessing proposals for houses in multiple occupation including student housing.	Option 2 No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.
LP30: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character.	Option 2 To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI or national policies.
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	Policy promoting a series of economic features in Lincoln.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP32: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln	Policy setting out the allocations (housing sites, employment sites, Green wedges, etc.) relating to Lincoln.	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP33: A Growing Gainsborough	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions (exact locations to be added at the next stage)	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Gainsborough.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP35: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Gainsborough	Policy setting out the allocations relating to Gainsborough.	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP36: A Growing Sleaford	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions (exact locations to be added at the next stage).	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP37: Building a Better Sleaford	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Sleaford.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP38: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Sleaford	Policy setting out the allocations relating to Sleaford	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP39: Development in Rural Areas	Policy specifically for development in rural areas covering matters such as conversion of buildings in the open countryside and mobile homes within the rural area.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.</p>

### Assessment of likely effects of the Local Plan

An appraisal has been undertaken of all the Local Plan policies and their reasonable alternatives against the IIA Framework using the criteria shown in the table below. Consideration has also been given to medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects and to geographical scale. The detailed assessment matrices can be found in **Appendix 2** to this report.

The IIA work has been undertaken 'in-house' by planning officers of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plans team. This has ensured a consistent approach and that the IIA has been an integral part of the plan making process.

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Definition</b>
✓✓ Major positive	The option or policy is likely to lead to a significant improvement, and to large scale and permanent benefits in the sustainability objective being appraised.
✓ Minor positive	The option or policy is likely to lead to moderate improvement and to large scale temporary or medium scale permanent benefits to the sustainability objective being appraised. Beneficial effects should not be easily reversible in the long-term. A minor positive effect is likely to halt or reverse historic negative trends.
0 Neutral	A neutral scoring indicates that there are no effects upon the sustainability objective being appraised. This may include the continuation of a current trend. The condition of any issues may continue to decline /improve, however the appraiser's judgement is that the policy or option is having no effect on the current trend.
X Minor Negative	The option or policy is likely to lead to moderate damage or loss, leading to large scale temporary or medium scale permanent negative effects on the sustainability objective being appraised.
XX Major	The option or policy is likely to lead to significant or severe damage or loss.

Symbol	Definition
negative	Major negative effects should only be recorded where effects are irreversible and difficult to mitigate.
? Uncertain	The effect of the option or policy is not known or is too unpredictable to assign a conclusive score. Where the option or policy is vague and require assumptions to assess, these should be clearly stated.
Mixed effects (eg ✓/X, ✓/?)	The effect is likely to be a combination of positive and negative effects. May also be combined with an uncertain score where the balance or nature of effects is uncertain.

## Summary of the Findings of the IIA

A brief summary of the likely impacts of the current version of the Local Plan against the IIA Objectives is set out below. More detailed information can be found in the main report that follows this Non-Technical summary.

### ***IIA 1. Housing. To ensure the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.***

Significant positive effects (✓✓) are predicted in relation to LP2 (Spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy), LP3 (Level and distribution), LP8 (Meeting accommodation need), LP9 (Meeting housing needs) and LP26 (Sustainable Urban Extensions). This suit of policies should lead to significant benefits in relation to overall housing numbers, housing types, sizes and tenures, ensuring a mix that meets the needs of local residents. Policies LP8 and LP26 also seek to specifically meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, for example through requiring Gypsy and Traveller pitches. In terms of affordable housing, the exact effects are currently unknown as the current draft of the Plan does not set out affordable housing thresholds and targets.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

### ***IIA 2. Health. To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.***

Significant positive effects (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP7 (Health and well-being), LP8 (Meeting accommodation need), LP10 (Infrastructure to support growth), LP12 (Managing water resources) and LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough). The main objective of LP7 is to deliver improvements to both physical and mental health and well-being. The policy seeks to ensure the potential health impacts of new development are identified and addressed early in the planning process through requiring Health Impact Assessments. Policy LP10 aims to ensure all new development is supported by and contributes towards infrastructure, including health provision.

Mixed significant effects (✓✓/✓) are predicted in respect of LP26 (Sustainable Urban Extensions).

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

### ***IIA 3. Social Equality and Community. To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities in Central Lincolnshire. To also ensure***

***equitable outcomes for all, particularly those most at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.***

A large proportion of the preferred policies in the Local Plan are predicted to have significant positive effects (✓✓) in relation to this IIA objective. Predicted benefits of the Local Plan include provision of affordable homes and homes to meet the needs of an ageing population, those with disabilities and the gypsy and traveller community (Policies LP8 Meeting accommodation need, LP9 Meeting housing needs). Further benefits are likely to include new community facilities such as open spaces community halls and leisure facilities to support growth (LP13 Community facilities), and promoting diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents in Lincoln (LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation including student housing).

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. To conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire and provide opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and the natural environment. To create and improve high quality green and blue spaces that are multifunctional, (including opportunities for sport, recreation and play), accessible to all and which form part of and are connected to the green infrastructure network.***

A number of the Local Plan policies have the potential to deliver significant positive benefits (✓✓) in relation to this objective. LP18 (Green Infrastructure Network), LP19 (Biodiversity and geodiversity), LP22 (Open space, sports and recreation facilities) and LP25 (Local Green Spaces) specifically seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity and to create and improve high quality open spaces as part of a green infrastructure network.

Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP26 (Sustainable Urban Extensions) and LP39 (Development in rural areas).

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 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.***

A number of the Local Plan policies have the potential to deliver significant positive benefits (✓✓) in relation to this objective. LP15 (Our landscape) specifically seeks to protect and enhance the diversity of the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape. LP21 (Design principles) requires all development to respect and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the area and create a sense of place. Area policies for Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, specifically LP30 (Protecting Lincoln's setting and character), LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough) and LP37 (Building a better Sleaford), seek to protect the landscape setting of these main settlements as well as surrounding villages and to enhance the townscape through public realm improvements.

Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals).

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 6. Built and Historic Environment. To protect and enhance the significance of the buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic or architectural and artistic interest and their settings, and ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality.***

Significant positive effects (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP15 (Our landscape), LP20 (The historic environment), LP21 (Design principles), LP26 (SUEs) and LP37 (Building a better Sleaford). The main thrust of LP20 is to protect, conserve and where ever possible enhance the historic environment and LP20 seeks to ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality. LP37 seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of specific features of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage in Sleaford Town Centre and promotes their sensitive re-use where appropriate.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 7. Natural Resources – Water. To protect and enhance water resources and their quality in Central Lincolnshire.***

Significant positive effects (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP10 (Infrastructure to support growth) and LP12 (Managing water resources and flood risk). Implementation of LP10 would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including water systems infrastructure (water treatment and water supply), ensuring there was available capacity to meet demand. The whole thrust of policy LP12 is the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources. The policy also seeks to encourage sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and suitable surface water management.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 8. Pollution. To minimise pollution (air, noise and light) and improve air quality.***

Only one Local Plan policy is predicted to have a significant positive impact (✓✓) on this objective. LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living) encourages proposals to reduce energy demand and thus minimise energy use which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other policies are predicted to have some minor positive benefits (✓), including LP7 (Health and well-being), LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals, and LP21 (Design principles).

Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals). Mixed minor effects (✓/X) are predicted in relation to LP11 (Transport) and LP28 (Transport priorities/movement strategy Lincoln) as the proposed policy approaches would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality (Lincoln has 2 designated Air Quality Management Areas). It will also help encourage modal shift. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place).

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 9. Natural Resources - Land Use and Soils. To protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire.***

Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are likely in respect of LP14 (Development on land affected by contamination) and LP15 (Our landscape). LP14 will ensure that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and remediated and LP15 seeks

to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and supports the use of brownfield land.

Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals). Minor effects (✓/X) are expected for a number of the policies which promote growth, including LP2 (The spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy) and LP3 (Level and distribution of growth). The majority of new development is proposed within existing urban areas therefore making the best use of previously developed land. This could also include the remediation of contaminated sites. However, it is also likely that some development will result in the loss of greenfield land and may also result in the loss of high quality agricultural land.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 10. Waste. To minimise the amount of waste generated across all sectors and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.***

The Local Plan policies are largely anticipated to have neutral effects (0) in relation to this objective. Minor positive effects (✓) are likely in respect of LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living) as the policy requires proposals to minimise construction waste, LP21 (Design principles) which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste and LP29 (Houses in multiple occupation).

No significant positive or negative effects are anticipated in relation to this objective.

***IIA 11. Climate Change Effects and Energy. To minimise the effects of climate change by developing the area's renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, minimise energy usage, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the area.***

Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are expected in respect of LP11 (Transport), LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living), LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals), LP26 (SUEs) and LP28 Transport priorities and movement strategy). Transport policies encourage a modal shift towards walking and cycling and thus reducing the use of fossil fuels. LP16 requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, and encourages renewable energy production.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk. To ensure Central Lincolnshire adapts to the effects of climate change, both now and in the future through careful planning and design of development, including reducing and managing the risk of flooding from all sources.***

Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP 12 (Managing water resources), LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living) and LP26 (SUEs). LP12 seeks to specifically meet this objective by only allowing development to take place if flood risk can be adequately managed and mitigated, and will not increase the risk of flooding to the development or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources. LP16 encourages sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and minimise the impacts of climate change.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 13. Transport and Accessibility. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, 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).***

A number of the Local Plan policies are predicted to have significant positive effects (✓✓), including LP2 (Spatial strategy), LP10 (Infrastructure to support growth) and LP11 (Transport). The policies in the plan focus growth to the most sustainable locations in terms of access to employment, services and facilities where travel by car can be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes maximised. They ensure that growth is supported by the necessary transport infrastructure, including public transport, walking and cycling as well as roads.

Mixed significant effects (✓✓/X) are predicted in respect of LP5 (Retail and town centres). By directing retail and other main centres uses to Lincoln City Centre and other town centres first is likely to reduce the need to travel for many people and bring significant positive benefits. However, because Lincoln acts as wider catchment this could increase the number of visitors driving to the city from other areas. This could result in a minor negative effect.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA14. Employment. To create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities for everyone within the Central Lincolnshire area.***

Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are likely in respect of LP3 (Level and distribution of growth), LP4 (Delivering prosperity and jobs), LP5 (Retail and town centres) and LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough). Policies promote the creation of more jobs to help reduce unemployment and provide a diverse range of opportunities to improve skills and train the workforce.

Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in relation to LP26 (SUEs). Mixed and employment only SUEs will deliver employment opportunities. Mixed SUEs may reduce the number of out commuters by enabling residents to access local employment opportunities.

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 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.***

Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP4 (Delivering prosperity and jobs), LP6 (A sustainable visitor economy), LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough) and LP37 (Building a better Sleaford). The Local Plan will directly ensure land is available to support existing business and also new investment in the area.

Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in relation to LP26 (SUEs) and LP39 (Development in rural areas).

No significant negative effects are anticipated.

## **Next Steps**

Following the consultation on the Preliminary Draft Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Authorities will consider all comments received and will prepare a second draft Local Plan for consultation mid 2015. This version of the Plan will contain site allocations as well as draft policies and will be informed by the findings of this Interim IIA Report as well as the outcome of the current consultation. An Integrated Impact Assessment Report will be prepared to accompany the second draft Local Plan.

There will be at least 2 further stages of consultation before the Local Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State to be independently examined by the Planning Inspectorate (Spring 2016). The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the project plan for the preparation of the Local Plan and further details on these subsequent stages can be found in the LDS available online

## Main Report

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Background

- 1.1.1. The Central Lincolnshire Local Authorities are in the process of preparing a new Local Plan which, when adopted, will set out planning policies for the Central Lincolnshire area up to 2036.
- 1.1.2. This Interim Integrated Impact Assessment Report has been prepared to accompany the Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan, which is the first stage in the preparation of the new Local Plan. It includes a Sustainability Appraisal, an assessment process that is carried out as an integral part of developing the Local Plan, with the aim of promoting sustainable development. Sustainability Appraisal is a mandatory requirement and is subject to the same level of public consultation and scrutiny as the Local Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is also an ongoing process. This Interim Report follows on from the Scoping Report, a draft of which was subject to consultation with the statutory consultees in May 2014 (see **section 3**, Stage A Task 5). An updated version of the Integrated Impact Assessment will be made available for comment alongside every future stage of the Local Plan.

#### 1.2. How to Comment

- 1.2.1. We welcome views on this Interim Impact Assessment Report, both on the appraisal methodology and the detailed appraisals themselves.
- 1.2.2. If you would like to send us your views you can do so using one of the following methods but please ensure your comments reach us by **11 November 2014**:
- Using the 'Consultation Response Form' and returning via post or email (forms available to download from [www.central-lincs.org.uk](http://www.central-lincs.org.uk), at locations listed on our website, or on request by calling 01522 414155 or writing to us at the address below);
  - Emailing us at [talkplanning@central-lincs.org.uk](mailto:talkplanning@central-lincs.org.uk);
  - Writing to us at:

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team  
c/o North Kesteven District Council  
Kesteven Street,  
Sleaford,  
Lincolnshire,  
NG34 7EF.

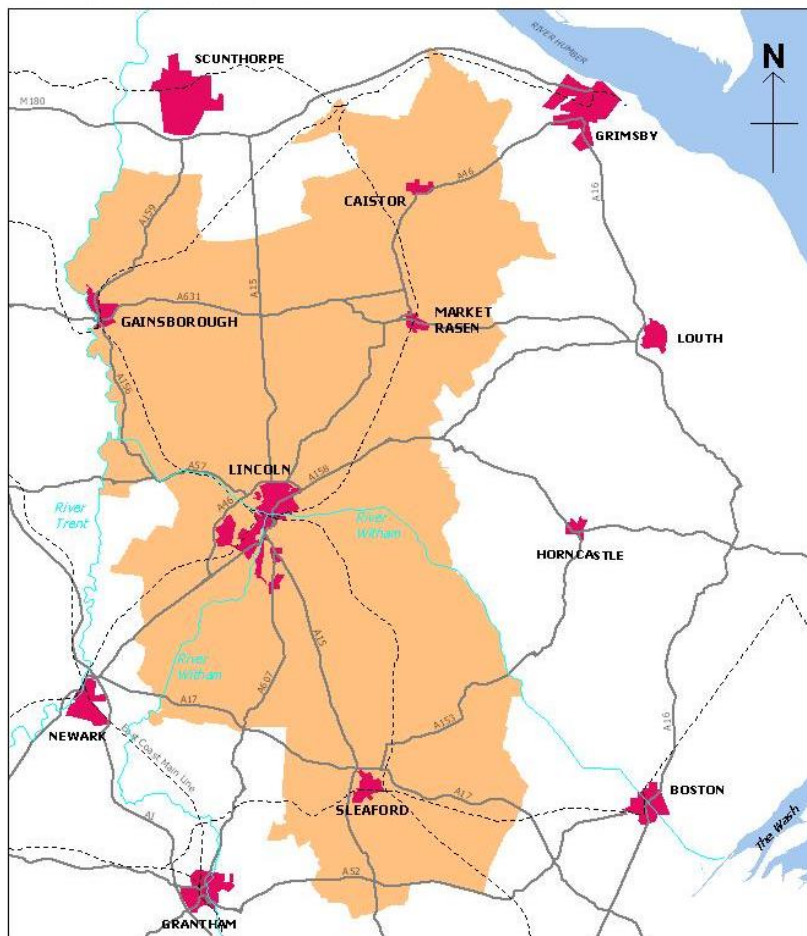
#### 1.3. Central Lincolnshire in Context

- 1.3.1. Central Lincolnshire refers to the combined area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey (**Figure 1**).
- 1.3.2. 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 100,000 living within the main built-up area including the settlement of North Hykeham. Lincoln acts as a service centre over a wide area, including settlements such as Welton, Saxilby, Skellingthorpe and Washingborough. These villages look

to Lincoln for most of their service and employment needs, and effectively boost its population to around 165,000.

- 1.3.3. 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 centre in the 19th century, and has an ongoing legacy of decline that is being tackled through urban regeneration and growth. Comparatively, Sleaford functions as a thriving market town which has experienced rapid housing growth and an expanding population over the last two decades.
- 1.3.4. The rest of Central Lincolnshire is predominantly rural, and is characterised by a scattered 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.
- 1.3.5. 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.

**Figure 1: Map of Central Lincolnshire**



#### 1.4. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

- 1.4.1. The Local Plan sets out the planning policies for an area. This includes allocating parcels of land for development, as well as identifying land which should be protected from development. All future planning applications must be determined on the basis of the policies and allocations in an adopted Local Plan. Local Plans are considered by Central Government to be key to delivering sustainable development and must be developed in accordance with national planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 1.4.2. The Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan is a draft new Local Plan to replace the current Local Plans of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The plan period for the new Local Plan is 2011 to 2036 (25 years).
- 1.4.3. The Preliminary Draft Local Plan includes:
- A draft vision for Central Lincolnshire for the plan period to 2036 and beyond;
  - A set of overarching objectives to achieve the vision;
  - Draft planning policies for growth and regeneration in Central Lincolnshire (see **Table 1**). Note this preliminary draft of the Plan does not include the allocation of land for housing, employment etc. This will be included in the next version of the Plan.

**Table 1: Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan Summary of Policies**

	<b>Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>A Growing Central Lincolnshire</b>	LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	A general policy as required to be included by central government to complement the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
	LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	Policy determining which towns and villages fall into what category of the settlement hierarchy. Development and investment will be prioritised to those places higher up the hierarchy.
	LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	Policy which sets the housing growth targets (currently a range of between 25,000 -47,500). Policy directs the majority of growth to the City of Lincoln (50%), Sleaford (15%) and Gainsborough (15%).
	LP4: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	Policy to promote employment growth, with targets for new jobs and the release of employment land (no targets at this draft stage).
	LP5: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	Policy sets the retail hierarchy and retail impact assessment threshold.
	LP6: A Sustainable Visitor	Policy to promote the growth of the tourism

	Economy	economy.
<b>A Caring Central Lincolnshire: meeting needs and the provision of infrastructure</b>	LP7: Health and Well-being	Policy requiring developers to take full account of health issues when preparing development proposals including the submission of a Health Impact Assessment, as appropriate.
	LP8: Meeting Accommodation Need	Policy encouraging a range of accommodation types such as custom build, single storey dwellings and executive homes. Policy also sets out criteria for assessing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople related development.
	LP9: Meeting Housing Needs	Policy setting affordable housing requirement and threshold (targets not yet available at this draft stage).
	LP10: Infrastructure to Support Growth	Policy confirming the need for infrastructure to be provided alongside development, as well as an expectation for developers to contribute towards infrastructure provision.
	LP11: Transport	Policy covering strategic as well as site specific transport matters.
	LP12: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	Policy sets out the approach and criteria the Central Lincolnshire authorities will use in relation to flood risk and drainage matters.
	LP13: Community Facilities	Policy setting out the criteria that will be used to assess the proposed loss of any community facilities or the creation of new stand-alone facilities.
	LP14: Development on Land affected by Contamination	Policy setting out the approach to land with the potential to be affected by contamination.
<b>A Quality Central Lincolnshire</b>	LP15: Our Landscape	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing the landscape impact of proposed development.
	LP16: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	Policy sets out an expectation for development to contribute to minimising resource consumption and contribute towards combatting climate change.
	LP17: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing stand-alone renewable energy proposals.
	LP18: Green Infrastructure Network	Policy encourages developers to have regard to the Green Infrastructure Network.
	LP19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy setting out the approach to assessing the impacts of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity.
	LP20: The Historic Environment	Policy with criteria to preserve or enhance historic assets.
	LP21: Design Principles	Policy requires high quality sustainable design and sets out criteria for assessing the design of proposals.
	LP22: Open Space, Sports	Policy introducing the requirement for development

	and Recreation Facilities	proposals to provide open space. (Standards will be prepared to support this policy).
	LP23: Shop Fronts and Advertisements	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of shop fronts and advertisements.
<b>Your Central Lincolnshire</b>	LP24: Threshold Test for locally supported growth in Villages	Policy sets out a capacity threshold (based on dwelling stock) of new development in villages before developers must demonstrate community support for their proposal.
	LP25: Local Green Spaces	Policy setting out the approach to Local Green Spaces.
<b>Delivering Locally</b>	LP26: Sustainable Urban Extensions	Policy setting out a number of important general criteria as well as specific criteria in relation to design and energy, infrastructure and employment, and landscape which urban extensions should meet, where relevant.
	LP27: A Growing Lincoln	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions and options for growth in and around Lincoln (exact locations to be added at the next stage).
	LP28: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	Policy promoting schemes to improve transport in and around Lincoln.
	LP29: Houses in Multiple Occupation including Student Housing	Policy setting out criteria for assessing proposals for houses in multiple occupation including student housing.
	LP30: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character.
	LP31: Lincoln's Economy	Policy promoting a series of economic features in Lincoln.
	LP32: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln	Policy setting out the allocations (housing sites, employment sites, Green wedges, etc.) relating to Lincoln.
	LP33: A Growing Gainsborough	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions (exact locations to be added at the next stage)
	LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Gainsborough.
	LP35: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Gainsborough	Policy setting out the allocations relating to Gainsborough.
	LP36: A Growing Sleaford	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions (exact locations to be added at the next stage).
	LP37: Building a Better Sleaford	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Sleaford.
	LP38: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Sleaford	Policy setting out the allocations relating to Sleaford
	LP39: Development in Rural Areas	Policy specifically for development in rural areas covering matters such as conversion of buildings in the open countryside and mobile homes within the rural area.

## **1.5. Structure of this report**

1.5.1. The first section of this report has provided an introduction to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and how to comment of the IIA. The rest of the report is structured as follows:

- 2: overview of the approach and requirements of the impact assessment processes covered in this report;
- 3: overview of the scoping stage and the Integrated Impact Assessment Framework;
- 4: the appraisal methodology, including development of reasonable alternatives, limitations and the main findings of the IIA work undertaken to date.
- 5: next steps in the IIA process.

## **2. Approach to Integrated Impact Assessment**

### **2.1. What is an Integrated Impact Assessment?**

2.1.1. IIA is an approach 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 well-being. IIA therefore attempts to cover more than one type of impact assessment in a single process. It recommends how to maximise benefits and minimise negatives of a proposal to inform decision making and improve joined-up working.

2.1.2. The IIA for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan integrates and fulfils the requirements for the following impact assessments:

- Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Equalities Analysis (EqA)
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

### **2.2. Strategic Environmental Assessment**

2.2.1. European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (known as the SEA Directive) came into force in the UK in 2004. It requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans or programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment, including those for town and country planning and land use. This process is commonly referred to as 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' or 'SEA'.

2.2.2. The SEA Directive and the SEA Regulations state that the SEA must consider the following topic areas:

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human health
- Flora and Fauna
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic Factors
- Material Assets
- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and built heritage
- Landscape

2.2.3. The Directive defines 'environmental assessment' as a procedure comprising:

- Preparing an environmental report on the likely significant effects of the plan;
- Carrying out consultation on the draft plan and the accompanying environmental report;
- Taking into account the environmental report and the results of consultation in decision making;

- Providing information when the plan is adopted and showing how the results of the SEA have been taken into account.

2.2.4. This Interim IIA Report includes some of the required aspects of the Environmental Report as required by the SEA Directive. **Table 2** below signposts where these can be found in this report. This table will be included and updated in the IIA Report at each stage of Local Plan preparation to show how the SEA Directive requirements have been met.

**Table 2: Requirements of the SEA Directive and where they have been addressed in this report**

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Found in this Report
<b>Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):</b>	
<b>Information referred to in Schedule 2, as required through Regulation 12 - (3)</b>	
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 1 Introduction and section 3 Stage A, Task 1.
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 3 Stage A Task 1, 2 and 3.
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 3 Stage A Task 1, 2, 3.
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(a) and the Habitats Directive.	Section 3 Stage A Task 1, 2, 3.
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 3 Stage A, Task 1.
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as— (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (l).	Section 4 Stage B Task 3 and Appendix 1.
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 4 Stage B Task 3 and Appendix 1.
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 4 Stage B Task 2, 3 and Appendix 1
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	To be addressed at a later stage of the IIA

<b>SEA Directive Requirement</b>	<b>Where Found in this Report</b>
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	A non-technical summary is included in this report at the start before the section1 Introduction.
<b>The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)</b>	
<b>Consultation</b>	
Authorities with environmental responsibilities, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4)	Section 3
Authorities with environmental responsibilities and the public, to give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinion on the draft plan and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan (Article 6.1, 6.2)	Section 3 Task 5 and through consultation on the Preliminary Draft Local Plan.
Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment in these countries.	Not applicable to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.
<b>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making (Article 8)</b>	
<b>Provision of information on the decision:</b> When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed: -the plan or programme as adopted - a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and - the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9)	To be addressed when the Local Plan is adopted.
<b>Monitoring</b>	
"The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Regulation 17-(1)).	To be addressed at a later stage of the IIA.
<b>Quality Assurance</b>	
Environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Art. 12).	This table demonstrates where the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met.

### 2.3. Sustainability Appraisal

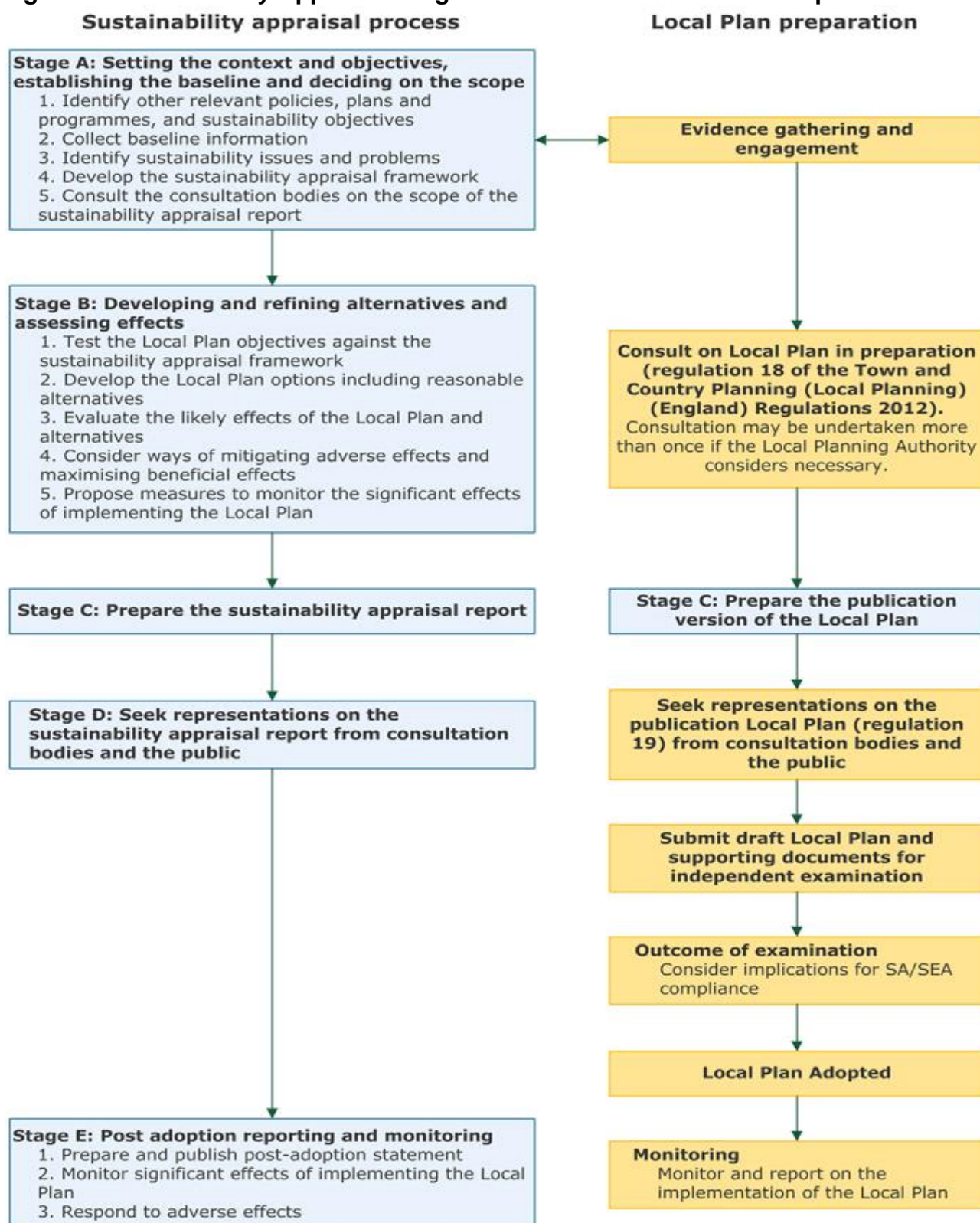
- 2.3.1. There are many different definitions of 'sustainability'. A widely used international definition is "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland Report 1987).
- 2.3.2. SA is an assessment of the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan or proposal. By undertaking an SA, it is possible to look at the Local Plan policies and examine how they contribute to the aims of sustainable development and to influence policy writing at an early stage to ensure policies are as sustainable as possible. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for Local Plans. Whilst the requirements to produce an SA and SEA are distinct, Government SA guidance<sup>1</sup> considers that it is possible to satisfy the two requirements through a single integrated approach. SA goes further than SEA requiring the examination of all the sustainability related effects whether they are social, environmental or economic. SA is an iterative process that should be fully integrated into plan making from the earliest stages to inform the development of the plan.
- 2.3.3. SA is based on an approach set out in the SA Guidance and the SEA Guidance<sup>2</sup> and consists of five main stages (**Figure 2**):
- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
  - Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
  - Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
  - Stage D: Consulting on the Plan and SA Report
  - Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan
- 2.3.4. The preparation of this IIA Report forms part of Stage C of the SA process.
- 2.3.5. The Guidance also requires the preparation of the following reports:
- Scoping Report: A report documenting Stage A of the SA, which is used for consulting on the level of detail and coverage of the SA;
  - Sustainability Appraisal Report: A report which fully encompasses the requirement to produce an Environmental Report under the SEA Directive.

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<sup>1</sup> (2014) National Planning Practice Guidance, online resource accessed on 5.9.14

<sup>2</sup> ODPM (2003) The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities.

**Figure 2: Sustainability Appraisal Stages in Relation to Local Plan Preparation**



**Source:** National Planning Practice Guidance web based resource

## 2.4. Equality Analysis

- 2.4.1. Equality Analysis is a way of considering the effect of policies and decisions on different groups protected from discrimination by the Equality Act 2010<sup>3</sup>. The Equality Act protects people from discrimination on the basis of certain characteristics. These are known as protected characteristics of which there are nine: disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender and age. It involves using equality information to understand the potential or actual effect of policies or decisions.
- 2.4.2. Under the new equality duty, public authorities are not required to follow any specific methodology or template to undertake Equality Analysis but they need to be able to show that they have had due regard to the aims set out in the general equality duty. It is generally agreed that Equality Analysis should start at the earliest opportunity prior to policy development and is an ongoing and cyclical exercise enabling equality considerations to be taken into account before a decision is made.
- 2.4.3. A specific objective on social equality has been included in the IIA Framework (IIA objective 3) to gather information on the likely effects of the Local Plan on equalities. More information on the results of the Equalities Analysis can be found in **Appendix 3**.

## 2.5. Health Impact Assessment

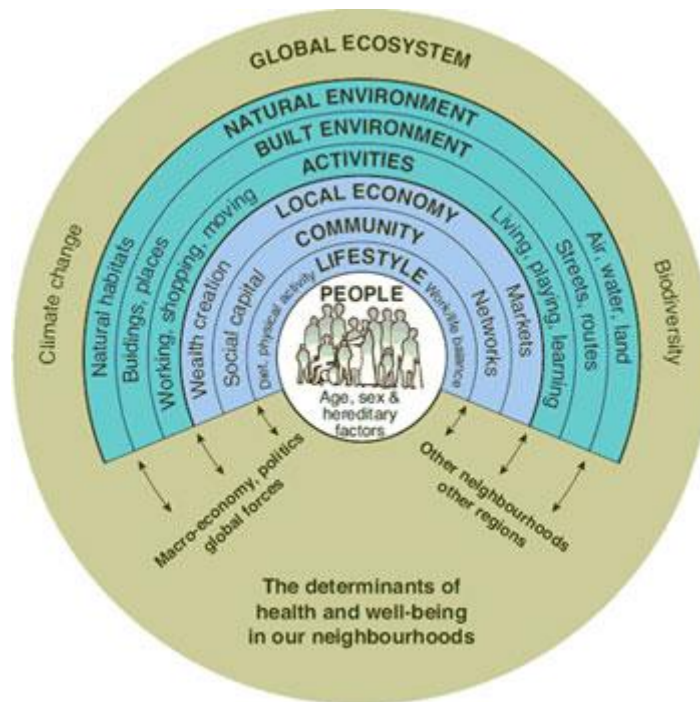
- 2.5.1. Health Impact Assessment is commonly defined as “a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.”<sup>4</sup>
- 2.5.2. There is no statutory requirement for HIA of Local Plans in the way that SA/SEA is required and there is no set approach to the preparation of HIA. However, the World Health Organisation<sup>5</sup> recommends five broad stages:
1. Screening: Decide whether HIA is required
  2. Scoping: Identify potential health issues, extent of the assessment and how to undertake the HIA
  3. Appraisal: Rapid or in-depth assessment of the health impacts
  4. Reporting: Conclusions and recommendations to remove negative effects or enhance positive effects.
  5. Monitoring: Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of impacts and mitigation or enhancement measures.
- 2.5.3. Health encompasses a wide range of social, economic and environmental factors that affect both people’s physical health and mental well-being. These factors are known as the ‘wider determinants’ of health (see **Figure 3**).
- 2.5.4. A specific objective on health has been included in the IIA Framework (IIA objective 2) to gather information on the likely effects of the Local Plan on health.

<sup>3</sup> Equality Act 2010, access online at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

<sup>4</sup> *Gothenburg Consensus Paper on Health Impact Assessment*, European Centre for Health Policy, WHO-Euro, Brussels 1999.

<sup>5</sup> World Health Organisation (2010) The HIA Procedure

**Figure 3: The Wider Determinants of Health**



**Source:** Barton and Grant 2006 adaptation of Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991)<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> From A Health Map for the Local Human Habitat, The Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, November 2006 126: 252-253.

### **3. Stage A Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.**

#### **3.1. Stage A. Task 1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives**

"...relationship with other relevant plans and programmes". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (1)).

"The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (5)).

3.1.1. One of the first stages of the IIA involves reviewing the key European, national, regional, and local plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Local Plan. The purpose of the review is to ascertain how they might affect the Local Plan, to identify sustainability issues and baseline information and to identify other sustainability objectives. The Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report for the Local Plan (July 2014) includes a review of plans, policies and programmes likely to have an influence on the Local Plan. This can be found on the Central Lincolnshire website at [www.central-lincs.org.uk](http://www.central-lincs.org.uk).

#### **3.2. Stage A. Task 2: Collect baseline information**

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (2)).

"The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (3)).

3.2.1. Collecting baseline information is an important stage in the IIA process, as it will help to identify the sustainability issues facing the Central Lincolnshire area and provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of policies within the Local Plan. Collection of baseline information should be kept up to date as the IIA process guides plan making, and as new information becomes available.

3.2.2. Baseline data to inform the IIA has been collected as part of preparing the Scoping Report and is presented under the following headings:

- Housing
- Healthy communities
- Biodiversity and green infrastructure
- Landscape, townscape and historic environment
- Water

- Pollution
- Land use and soils
- Waste
- Climate change (adaptation and mitigation)
- Transport and accessibility
- Economy, employment and education

3.2.3. The baseline can be found in the IIA Scoping Report online at [www.central-lincs.org.uk](http://www.central-lincs.org.uk)

### 3.3. Stage A. Task 3: Identify sustainability issues and problems

"Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (4)).

3.3.1. From the review of plans, policies and programmes and collection of baseline data, the IIA Scoping Report set out the key sustainability issues that should be a particular focus for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and IIA process. The table below sets out the issues as identified in the Scoping Report.

**Table 3: Sustainability Issues Facing Central Lincolnshire**

Sustainability Theme	Issue
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage in affordable housing supply to meet housing needs and current completion rates are below the level required to address the deficit.</li> <li>• The need to plan for a mix of housing types, tenures and sizes to meet local housing need based on demographic and market trends.</li> <li>• Quality and design of housing and impact on access, mobility and creating a sense of place</li> <li>• Meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers by addressing any shortfalls in provision.</li> <li>• Demand for housing to meet the needs of specific groups, such as the student population in Lincoln.</li> </ul>
Healthy and Inclusive Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the needs of the Central Lincolnshire population, including those of a growing ageing population, students etc.</li> <li>• A need to reduce the gap in health inequalities</li> <li>• A need to improve health and well-being and provide opportunities to lead a healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Need to reduce deprivation levels, in both rural and urban areas</li> <li>• Impact of poverty on accessing employment, housing, health services and transport</li> <li>• Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in urban settlements.</li> </ul>

<b>Sustainability Theme</b>	<b>Issue</b>
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of an ecological network of designated sites, habitats and species and the need to enhance and extend this network to reduce fragmentation.</li> <li>• Need to integrate biodiversity and green infrastructure into new development</li> <li>• Need to promote multi-purpose green infrastructure</li> <li>• Address deficiencies in access to strategic natural greenspace and Local Nature Reserves.</li> </ul>
Landscape, Townscape and Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to conserve and enhance the distinctive character of the Central Lincolnshire landscape and townscape, including nationally designated landscapes such as the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.</li> <li>• Opportunities to retain and reuse historic buildings where appropriate and reduce the number at risk.</li> <li>• Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Central Lincolnshire has nationally significant assets including Lincoln Cathedral and Castle and roman monuments.</li> <li>• Need to protect Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape from uncontrolled and unsympathetic development.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to protect and improve water quality</li> <li>• Improve water efficiency</li> <li>• Location and capacity of water infrastructure</li> </ul>
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• Ensure housing and employment growth doesn't worsen any local air quality issues, particularly in AQMAs in Lincoln.</li> <li>• Address reliance on the private car and encourage sustainable modes of travel, including walking and cycling.</li> </ul>
Land Use and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritising the redevelopment of previously developed land would reduce pressure on Greenfield land.</li> <li>• Legacy of contaminated land, particularly in Lincoln. Contamination issues may arise through reusing previously developed land and may require remediation before new development can take place.</li> <li>• Parts of Central Lincolnshire are covered by high quality agricultural land.</li> </ul>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the amount of construction and demolition waste arising from new development.</li> <li>• Increasing recycling rates across Central Lincolnshire.</li> </ul>
Climate Change (Adaptation and Mitigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change over the coming century is likely to increase the likelihood and consequences of flooding. Despite this development demands in the greater Lincoln area are likely to result in pressure to develop in areas at risk of flooding. Development coming forward in such areas will need to mitigate the impacts of climate change, to be</li> </ul>

Sustainability Theme	Issue
	<p>safe itself and not increase flood risk to others. Need to ensure Central Lincolnshire is resilient to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to cut greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• The need to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• Need to reduce reliance on finite resources and explore alternative ways to increase the amount of energy generated by decentralised or renewable sources, taking into account local opportunities.</li> </ul>
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce congestion in main urban settlements, particularly Lincoln and Sleaford.</li> <li>• For those without access to a car, improving accessibility to employment, services and facilities is a key issue, especially in rural areas.</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable modes of travel, including walking and cycling.</li> </ul>
Economy, Employment and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce dependency on limited number of employment sectors by growing and diversifying the economy</li> <li>• Above county averages for percentage of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training and pockets of education, skills and training deprivation in the top 10% most deprived in the country.</li> <li>• The need to broaden the skills base</li> <li>• Attract inward investment</li> <li>• Infrastructure to support sustainable economic growth</li> </ul>

### 3.4. Stage A. Task 4: Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.4.1. For the assessment of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, an Integrated Impact Assessment Framework has been prepared that will allow potential impacts; sustainability, health and equalities, to be assessed. The purpose of the Assessment Framework is to provide a consistent basis for describing and analysing the potential impacts of the Local Plan. The Framework is objectives led, whereby a set of objectives have been devised which set out what is ideally to be achieved in terms of sustainable development. The degree to which the Local Plan is anticipated to contribute towards these objectives provides a measure of its sustainability.

3.4.2. From the review of policies, plans and programmes, baseline data and analysis of the resulting key issues, a set of 15 objectives have been developed to consider the impacts of the Local Plan. These are supported by decision making questions which act as prompts for those undertaking the IIA to tease out the likely impacts of the policies and proposals in the Plan.

3.4.3. Following consultation on the IIA Scoping Report, the IIA Framework was updated and is presented in **Table 4** below. This is the assessment framework for general policies in the Local Plan. However, this framework would be unsuitable for the assessment of potential site allocations for housing, employment or retail. Therefore, an additional framework has been prepared, in draft form at this stage

that includes more detailed site assessment criteria and is presented in **Appendix A of the Preliminary Draft Local Plan**. We welcome your views on this Framework.

**Table 4: Integrated Impact Assessment Framework – Local Plan Policies**

<b>CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>IIA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>DECISION MAKING CRITERIA</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>
<b>Social</b>		
<b>1. Housing.</b> To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	Will it increase the supply of affordable housing?  Will it increase the range of housing types, sizes and tenures, to meet the identified needs of all social groups and local residents?  Will it meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people?  Will it reduce homelessness and overcrowding?  Will it reduce the number of homes that do not reach the Decent Homes Standard?  Will it improve insulation, internal air quality and energy efficiency in existing housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?  Will it bring empty homes back into use?	Affordable housing completions  % of affordable homes as proportion of new dwelling completions.  House prices; housing affordability  All Housing completions - Total houses built in plan period: numbers, types, sizes, tenures and locations of new houses  Number in housing need from SHMA and surveys  Profile of housing types and tenures  Total net additional gypsy and traveller pitches  Total number of vacant dwellings and number of private dwellings vacant for 6 months or more  Number of statutory homelessness households  "Percentage of homes classified as non decent by tenure".  % households in fuel poverty
<b>2. Health.</b> To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and	Will it help reduce health inequalities?  Will it help improve mental and	Health inequalities by groups and area  Life expectancy at birth

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
well-being.	<p>emotional health?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility for all to health and welfare services across the area?</p> <p>Will it encourage and support healthy lifestyles? (for example through the provision of and./or improved access to green space)</p> <p>Will it encourage a range and mix of land uses that underpin local health; for example, avoiding over concentration of hot food takeaways in one location?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities to access fresh, affordable and healthy food?</p> <p>Will it help improve road safety by reducing danger from traffic and traffic speed?</p>	<p>Early mortality rates (cancer, heart disease and stroke)</p> <p>Number of residents with long term illness</p> <p>Percentage of households within 30 minutes of a GP, pharmacy on foot/via public transport.</p> <p>Delivery of new or enhanced health and social care facilities</p> <p>% obese adults and children</p> <p>Adult participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport</p> <p>% healthy eating adults</p> <p>Number killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions per 100,000 population</p> <p>Excess winter mortality</p> <p>Accessible natural greenspace</p>
<p><b>3. Social Equality and Community.</b></p> <p>To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities in Central Lincolnshire. To also ensure equitable outcomes for all, particularly those most at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>Will regeneration provide benefits for the most deprived areas?</p> <p>Will it help reduce social inequality, poverty and social exclusion in communities in the area?</p> <p>Will it help reduce deprivation in communities the area?</p>	<p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation by domain and area</p> <p>Income inequality</p> <p>Housing mix within a given locality</p> <p>Population structure within a locality</p> <p>Interaction and opportunities for interaction and activities within communities. i.e.</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it support cultural diversity, social interaction, civic participation (social capital), to promote more diverse and cohesive communities?</p> <p>How will different groups of people be affected, including black and minority ethnic communities, women, disabled people, lesbians, gay men, bisexual and transgender people, older people, young people, children and faith groups? Will it benefit the groups listed above?</p> <p>Will it help people feel positive about the area they live in?</p> <p>Will it promote adequate accessibility for those people who are elderly or disabled?</p> <p>Will it help to create communities where people feel safe?</p> <p>Will it reduce levels of crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour?</p>	<p>(i) Number of new or existing accessible community or leisure centres by area and use (ii) Gains/losses of community facilities (iii) Participation (nos.) in voluntary and community activities.</p> <p>Satisfaction with leisure facilities</p> <p>Age, gender, gender reassignment, disability, marital status, religion and belief and ethnicity profiles for Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>No of Reported Crimes per 1000 population – by category and area</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour complaints per 1000 population</p>
<b>Environmental</b>		
<p><b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.</b> To conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire and provide opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and the natural environment. To create and improve high</p>	<p>Will it protect or enhance/ habitats of international, national, regional or local importance?</p> <p>Will it protect international, national, regional or locally important species?</p>	<p>Total number of sites: SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites and RIGS.</p> <p>Total number of SNCIs/SINCs/County Wildlife Sites</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
quality green and blue spaces that are multifunctional, (including opportunities for sport, recreation and play), accessible to all and which form part of and are connected to the green infrastructure network.	<p>Will it avoid the loss of existing habitats and sites valuable for their nature conservation interest?</p> <p>Will it lead to habitat re-creation, restoration or expansion?</p> <p>Will it reduce fragmentation of habitats by maintaining wildlife corridors or providing new wildlife linkages?</p> <p>Will it help achieve Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?</p> <p>Will it improve access to wildlife and the natural environment and promote their quiet enjoyment?</p> <p>Will it improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it provide open space in areas with deficiencies in publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it improve access to green and blue space for all?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for or</p>	<p>Total land area of: SSSIs, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Sites (LWS and LGS)</p> <p>Local Sites (Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites) as a percentage of total land area</p> <p>Local Geological Sites as a percentage of total Local Authority land area</p> <p>Area of SSSIs in favourable condition, neither favourable nor recovering condition and in recovering condition.</p> <p>Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage/enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest.</p> <p>% of Local Wildlife Sites (SNCI, CWS, SINC etc) and RIGS changed due to new development.</p> <p>Number and proportion of Local Sites in positive conservation management.</p> <p>Number of planning applications which result in the need for a protected species licence.</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect/ enhance protected species.</p> <p>Change in area of habitats and records of flora and</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>improve the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for local food production?</p>	<p>fauna species in respect of biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>BAP habitat created and/or managed as result of granting planning permission and which meet BAP targets.</p> <p>Proportion of farmers entering into agri-environment and environmental stewardship, and other similar schemes.</p> <p>Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</p> <p>Amount of new open space created by type</p> <p>Amount of open space lost to development by type</p>
<p><b>5. Landscape and Townscape.</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Will it protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, the distinctive landscapes within the area (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, Green Wedge land, Landscape Character Areas, Visual Amenity Areas).</p> <p>Will it conserve and enhance local landscape and townscape character, and visual amenity?</p> <p>Will it protect historic landscapes and settlement character?</p> <p>Will it protect important views?</p> <p>Will it protect, enhance and manage the historic character of towns and</p>	<p>Area of Ancient woodland.</p> <p>Area of woodland/new woodland and changes</p> <p>Area of land designated as Green Wedge, and amount lost to new development</p> <p>Percentage of landscape National Character Areas (Natural England) showing no change or showing change consistent with character area descriptions (also using local Landscape Character Assessments)</p> <p>No/% of new developments in areas of land designated for its landscape quality or amenity value.</p> <p>% of new development with landscape appraisals</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	villages to maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness?	or landscape management plans.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment.</b> To protect and enhance the significance of the buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic or architectural and artistic interest and their settings, and ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality.	Will it protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage in the environment?  Will it promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate?  Will it improve access to historic sites?  Will it improve the understanding of the area's heritage and culture?  Will it enhance the quality of the public realm?  Will it promote high quality design and sustainable construction?  Will it positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community?	Number of listed buildings and number at risk.  Number of Conservation Areas and number at risk.  Percentage of Conservation Areas with up to date (less than 5 years) Conservation Area character appraisals or Management Plans.  Number of Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites and number at risk.  Number of Historic Parks and Gardens and number at risk.  Local heritage at risk (Lincolnshire Heritage at Risk Project)
<b>7. Natural Resources – Water.</b> To protect and enhance water resources and their quality in Central Lincolnshire.	Will it improve the quality of water bodies?  Will it help meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive?  Will it promote Sustainable Urban	The % of rivers and water bodies achieving a good or high classification as part of the Water Framework Directive assessment for water bodies  Number and location of water pollution incidents dealt with by Environment Agency.

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Drainage?</p> <p>Will it reduce abstraction from surface and ground water sources?</p> <p>Will it reduce water consumption through water efficiency measures?</p> <p>Will the demand for water be within the available capacity of existing water systems infrastructure (e.g. water supply and sewage)?</p> <p>Will it provide new water systems infrastructure?</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency on water quality.</p> <p>Changes in demand for potable water consumption for all purposes (daily litres/household or business consumption)</p> <p>Total water abstractions (litres/day) and abstraction applications agreed/rejected by Environment Agency.</p> <p>Volume of water (litres/day) supplied to new development within existing water abstraction licence quantities.</p> <p>Volume of water (litres/day) supplied to new development where the Environment Agency have granted a new abstraction licence.</p> <p>Volume of water (litres/day) demanded by new development where the Environment Agency have refused permission for a new abstraction licence.</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</p>
<p><b>8. Pollution</b> To minimise pollution (air, noise and light) and improve air quality.</p>	<p>Will it minimise air, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>Will it improve local air quality, especially in Air Quality Management</p>	<p>Number of days moderate/high air pollution</p> <p>Fraction of all cause adult mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution.</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Areas?</p> <p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it help achieve national and international standards and objectives for air quality?</p> <p>Will it reduce levels of noise pollution?</p> <p>Will it result in an adverse change to the character of the night time lighting conditions?</p>	<p>Carbon Dioxide emissions in kilo tonnes by sector</p> <p>Change in PM10, NO2 and SO2 levels.</p> <p>Peak hour traffic congestion.</p> <p>Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)</p> <p>Number of noise complaints received per 1000 population.</p>
<p><b>9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.</b></p> <p>To protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>Will it protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soils to development?</p> <p>Will it remediate contaminated land?</p> <p>Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it result in the loss of Greenfield land?</p> <p>Will it make the best use of Brownfield land?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings?</p> <p>Will it help minimise resource use (e.g.</p>	<p>Amount of greenfield land lost to development</p> <p>Number of contaminated land sites and % remediated</p> <p>Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land</p> <p>Proportion of employment and housing development on previously developed land</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	primary aggregates)?	
<b>10. Waste.</b> To minimise the amount of waste generated across all sectors and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	Will it help minimise the production of waste?  Will it encourage the reuse and recycling of waste (e.g. in the design of buildings and spaces)?  Will it reduce waste through construction and demolition, and maximise the use of recycled materials, including aggregates?	Amount of household waste sent to landfill  % of household waste recycled Weight (kg) of household waste collected per head.  % of household waste composted.  % of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources  Proportion of construction and demolition waste to landfill.  Proportion of construction and demolition waste reused and/or recycled.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.</b> To minimise the effects of climate change by developing the area's renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, minimise energy usage, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the area.	Will it reduce the demand and need for energy?  Will it encourage and improve the efficient use of energy?  Will it support community energy projects?  Will it encourage or ensure some energy saving measures in all new developments?  Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources?	Number / proportion of new buildings / developments meeting BREEAM standards.  Number of new energy efficient buildings (average SAP rating of new buildings).  Average annual domestic and non domestic consumption of gas and electricity in kWh  Energy use – renewables and petroleum products  Number of new developments integrating renewable energy techniques.  Percentage of renewable energy utilised in new developments.

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources such as fossil fuels?</p> <p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</p>	<p>Capacity of renewable sources for energy generation within the Central Lincolnshire area, with identified constraints</p> <p>Number of new renewable energy projects installed or developments approved, and energy capacity installed by type</p> <p>% of energy generated in area from renewable sources.</p>
<p><b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</b></p> <p>To ensure Central Lincolnshire adapts to the effects of climate change, both now and in the future through careful planning and design of development, including reducing and managing the risk of flooding from all sources.</p>	<p>Will it use sustainable construction and design principles, such as maximising passive solar gain and minimising run-off from development?</p> <p>Will it improve the adaptability of people, property and wildlife to changing temperatures and help avoid overheating in new homes and built up areas (for example through new green space/tree planting)?</p> <p>Will it minimise the impacts of climate change on health and well-being, particularly on vulnerable groups in society?</p> <p>Will the development be in an area at risk of flooding? Can the development be otherwise located in an area at a lower risk of flooding?</p> <p>Will it increase the risk of flooding?</p>	<p>No of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds</p> <p>Number of properties at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Number of new developments built within the floodplain.</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it reduce the number of people and properties at risk of flooding?</p> <p>Will it be 'safe' and resilient to flooding?: manage and reduce flood risk overall and ensure there is no negative impact on third parties, taking into account the impacts of climate change?</p> <p>Will the development tackle existing flood risk problems where appropriate?</p> <p>Will it require substantial mitigation to facilitate the development?</p> <p>Will it incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) to reduce the amount of surface water run-off?</p>	
<p><b>13. Transport and Accessibility.</b> To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, 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).</p>	<p>Will it reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car by encouraging a modal shift to alternative modes of transport (including public transport, walking and cycling)?</p> <p>Will it have easy access to walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) routes and services?</p> <p>Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes and traffic congestion?</p>	<p>Percentage of the local population within 20 minutes public transport or walking time of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Hospital</li> <li>(ii) GP</li> <li>(iii) Primary school</li> <li>(iv) Secondary school</li> <li>(v) Further education</li> <li>(vi) Employment</li> <li>(vii) Food store</li> <li>(viii) Town centre</li> </ul> <p>% households with no car or van available</p> <p>Length of footpaths improved and created within</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it improve access to key local services and facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it improve access to leisure, sporting, cultural and arts destinations and facilities?</p> <p>Will it reduce the distances people have to travel to access work, services and leisure?</p> <p>Will it enhance the public rights of way and cycling networks?</p>	<p>the area.</p> <p>Levels of bus and railways patronage</p> <p>Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling</p>
<b>Economic</b>		
<p><b>14. Employment.</b></p> <p>To create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities for everyone within the Central Lincolnshire area.</p>	<p>Will it provide a net increase in new jobs?</p> <p>Will it help reduce unemployment overall?</p> <p>Will it increase average income levels?</p> <p>Will it help improve learning and the attainment of skills?</p> <p>Will it improve opportunities for and access to affordable education and training?</p> <p>Will it help reduce the number of out-workers/out-commuting and outward</p>	<p>Average annual income /weekly earnings</p> <p>Employment rate</p> <p>Out of work benefit claimants as % of working age population</p> <p>Unemployment rate as % working population</p> <p>% Long term unemployment claimants</p> <p>Working age population qualification levels (no qualifications, level 1, level 2, level 3, level 4, other qualifications, apprenticeships)</p> <p>Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C</p> <p>% and number of people employed in different sectors</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>migration of working age population from Central Lincolnshire?</p> <p>Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area?</p> <p>Will it help provide employment in areas of high deprivation and help stimulate regeneration?</p>	<p>Number of out-workers in the area.</p> <p>Percentage of resident workforce who work within / outside the area.</p> <p>% of the working age population who are in employment</p> <p>% of undergraduates retained within the area after graduation.</p> <p>Graduate employment destinations</p> <p>Indices of deprivation – income domain</p>
<p><b>15. Local Economy.</b> 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.</p>	<p>Will it assist in providing land and buildings of a type required by businesses, for a range of employment uses?</p> <p>Will it result in a loss of employment land?</p> <p>Will it provide for employment as part of mixed use development?</p> <p>Will it support the rural economy?</p> <p>Will it help diversify the economy?</p> <p>Will it support opportunities to encourage the growth of the visitor economy?</p>	<p>Number of new businesses created per year</p> <p>Completed business development floorspace</p> <p>Amount of Land developed for employment</p> <p>Amount of Employment land lost</p> <p>Amount of Employment land allocated</p> <p>Changes in employment floorspace (e.g. A1, B1, B2 and B8 uses)</p> <p>Monitoring of occupancy and void levels and business rates data through Tractivity</p> <p>New floor space –use classes of development (e.g.</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it encourage new business start ups and support the growth of businesses?</p> <p>Will it support emerging sectors of the economy?</p> <p>Will it support the development of green industries and a low carbon economy?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it encourage new investment from existing businesses?</p> <p>Will it support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas?</p> <p>Will it support the infrastructure required by a growing and changing economy?</p>	<p>A1 and B class uses)</p> <p>Employment land take up rate (Employment Land Review)</p> <p>VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations</p> <p>Businesses per 1000 population</p> <p>Annual growth rate of GVA per capita.</p> <p>Visitor spending – accommodation and attractions</p> <p>Number of Visitors to key tourist attractions.</p>

### **3.5. Stage A. Task 5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal**

"When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (5)).

3.5.1. The information gathered during Stage A Tasks 1 to 4 above was collated into a Draft IIA Scoping Report published in May 2014. The report was sent to Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency as per the SEA regulations. Additionally, the report was also sent to the Director of Public Health, Greater Lincolnshire Economic Partnership and the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership. Four organisations made comments. The comments they submitted and how they were considered in revising the Scoping Report can be found on the Central Lincolnshire website at [www.central-lincs.org.uk](http://www.central-lincs.org.uk).

## 4. Stage B Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

### 4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. This section of the IIA Report describes the work undertaken on the Local Plan to date and how the Plan has evolved. It sets out the options or alternatives that have been considered in preparing the Plan. It then goes on to describe and summarise the findings of the IIA of the Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan. Detailed appraisal matrices for the Local Plan policies can be found in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2**.

### 4.2. Stage B. Task 1: Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework

- 4.2.1. The Local Plan sets out a Vision for Central Lincolnshire up to 2036 and beyond. Overall, the Vision aims for Central Lincolnshire to be a prosperous and desirable place to live, work and visit.
- 4.2.2. To achieve the Vision, the Local Plan includes out an overarching set of Strategic Objectives. The Strategic Objectives of the Local Plan are the same as the IIA objectives.
- 4.2.3. The Vision and Objectives of the Local Plan have been tested for compatibility with the IIA objectives to identify any tensions between the two. The Vision is expected to have a positive effect across all the IIA objectives and the wording of the Vision is unlikely to lead to any significant effects. For some objectives (IIA7 water, IIA8 pollution, IIA10 waste, IIA11 climate change effects and IIA12 climate change adaptation) the extent of the positive effects are currently uncertain (✓/!), as the wording of the Vision doesn't explicitly state that it will address the issues covered by these objectives. The success of the Vision in helping to achieve the IIA objectives will ultimately be tested by the implementation of the policies contained within the Local Plan.
- 4.2.4. The Strategic Objectives are not predicted to have any significant negative effects in relation to the IIA objectives, with most compatible with minor or major positive effects (see **Appendix 1**). The Objectives to increase the housing stock (a. Housing) and grow the local economy (c. Local economy) may have negative impacts on some of the IIA objectives but this is with some uncertainty as it will depend in how other policies in the Local Plan are implemented. For example, there could be negative impacts on IIA11 climate change effects, however there may be opportunities to bring forward mitigating new infrastructure, such as decentralised energy schemes. The Objective to minimise the effects of climate change (n. Climate change effects and energy) is likely to have mixed effects against a number of the IIA objectives as the exact impacts will depend on the type of renewable energy schemes that come forward.

### 4.3. Stage B. Task 2: Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives

"The report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of -  
(a) implementing the plan or programme; and

(b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme." (SEA Regulations, Part 3 (12-2).

4.3.1. This section of the IIA Report sets out the work undertaken on the Local Plan to date and how the Local Plan has evolved. Future IIA Reports will contain more detail in this section as the Plan develops.

### **Background to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan**

4.3.2. Work began on a single Central Lincolnshire Local Plan following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in January 2014. From this point onwards, the Central Lincolnshire Local Authorities ceased to prepare a Local Development Framework. Previous work on the Core Strategy and Site Allocations work has been and will be used in the preparation of the Local Plan where relevant and appropriate. For example, a series of public engagement events were held throughout summer 2013 to publicise the Site Allocations Document and seek views to help direct future development to the most sustainable locations. There was also a 'call for sites' for land to be considered in the site allocation process. Although a separate Site Allocations Document is no longer being prepared, the sites and responses submitted as part of the public engagement of summer 2013 will be used to inform the site allocations in the new single Local Plan.

### **Preliminary Draft Local Plan**

4.3.3. The Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan is the first document to be prepared and consulted on as part of the development of a new Local Plan for Central Lincolnshire. As a first draft Plan, this document contains emerging planning policies for the growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire but also a set of options where policy areas are still being developed.

4.3.4. At this stage, the Plan does not contain precise figures for housing growth or affordable housing. Objectively assessed need for housing, both market and affordable, is being determined through the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment based on the most up to date population and household projections available. Interim findings identify three preliminary scenarios (**Table 5**) which lead to different possible levels of what objectively assessed need (OAN) might be for Central Lincolnshire, with a range of between **25,000 and 47, 500** new dwellings over the period 2011 to 2036.

**Table 5: Preliminary Objectively Assessed Need Scenarios**

<b>Scenario</b>		<b>Possible OAN dwellings per year (nearest 100)</b>	<b>Possible OAN total dwellings by 2036</b>	<b>Forecast jobs growth per year</b>
High	Jobs led growth	1, 900	47, 500	1, 150
Medium	10 year migration trends	1, 300	32, 500	450
Low	Official projections	1, 000	25, 000	110

- 4.3.5. Evidence to support the objectively assessed employment needs within Central Lincolnshire and what this means in terms of total employment land requirement in the Local Plan is currently being prepared via economic development studies due for completion in early 2015. The next draft of the Local Plan will include what the authorities believe to be the final objectively assessed need for Central Lincolnshire in terms of both housing and employment needs. Further IIA work will be undertaken to accompany revised policies.
- 4.3.6. In addition to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Economic Development Studies, the following evidence studies have also been updated, prepared or are currently being prepared since work started on the Local Plan in January 2014:
- 4.3.7. Completed:
- Greater Lincolnshire LEP - Strategic Economic Plan
  - Building our future on strong foundations - Growth Strategy for Lincoln 2014-2034
  - Sleaford Transport Strategy
  - Settlement Hierarchy Study - Policy off version
- 4.3.8. Under preparation:
- Whole Plan Viability, CIL and Affordable Housing
  - Infrastructure Delivery Plan
  - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment update (SHLAA)
  - Gainsborough Masterplan
  - Open Space Study

#### **Development of Local Plan Options**

- 4.3.9. National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) provides the following definition of reasonable alternatives: "Reasonable alternatives are the different realistic options considered by the plan-maker in developing the policies in its plan. They must be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made. The alternatives must be realistic and deliverable".
- 4.3.10. The reasonable options or alternatives considered during the preparation and development of the Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan include the overall spatial strategy and hierarchy of settlements, level and distribution of development and alternative policy approaches to thematic policies. Options for the allocation of specific sites have not been subject to IIA at this stage. These will be available in the next version of the Local Plan and appraised in the accompanying IIA Report. The preliminary Draft Local Plan policies and their alternatives are set out in **Table 6** below. Alternatives include 'Do Nothing' and rely on national planning policy where appropriate, as well as alternative policy approaches.

**Table 6: Local Plan Policy Alternatives**

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	A general policy as required to be included by central government to complement the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	Policy determining which towns and villages fall into what category of the settlement hierarchy. Development and investment will be prioritised to those places higher up the hierarchy.	Option 2 To set out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy  Option 3 To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	Policy which sets the housing growth targets (currently a range of between 25,000 - 47,500). Policy directs the majority of growth to the City of Lincoln (50%), Sleaford (15%) and Gainsborough (15%).	Option 2 A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.  Option 3 No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.
LP4: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	Policy to promote employment growth, with targets for new jobs and the release of employment land (no targets at this draft stage).	Option 2 A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, without specific criteria setting out how this will be achieved.  Option 3 No policy about delivery jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.
LP5: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	Policy sets the retail hierarchy and retail impact assessment threshold.	Option 2 A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.  Option 3 No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP6: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	Policy to promote the growth of the tourism economy.	Option 2 A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities attractions in Lincoln.  Option 3 No policy - rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.
LP7: Health and Well-being	Policy requiring developers to take full account of health issues when preparing development proposals including the submission of a Health Impact Assessment, as appropriate.	Option 2 Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).  Option 3 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.
LP8: Meeting Accommodation Need	Policy encouraging a range of accommodation types such as custom build, single storey dwellings and executive homes. Policy also sets out criteria for assessing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople related development.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.  Option 3 A broad policy setting out objectives for meeting wider housing need and Gypsy and Traveller and travelling Showpeople plots but without specific design criteria.
LP9: Meeting Housing Needs	Policy setting affordable housing requirement and threshold (targets not yet available at this draft stage).	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.
LP10: Infrastructure to Support Growth	Policy confirming the need for infrastructure to be provided alongside development, as well as an expectation for developers to contribute towards infrastructure provision.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.  Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.
LP11: Transport	Policy covering strategic as well as site specific transport matters.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
		Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria.
LP12: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	Policy sets out the approach and criteria the Central Lincolnshire authorities will use in relation to flood risk and drainage matters.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.
LP13: Community Facilities	Policy setting out the criteria that will be used to assess the proposed loss of any community facilities or the creation of new stand-alone facilities.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.  Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities).
LP14: Development on Land affected by Contamination	Policy setting out the approach to land with the potential to be affected by contamination.	Option 2 To have no policy and rely on national policy.
LP15: Our Landscape	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing the landscape impact of proposed development.	Option 2 Have no local policy on landscape protection and instead rely on national level policy.  Option 3 Have separate policies on heritage assets, biodiversity and agricultural land.
LP16: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	Policy sets out an expectation for development to contribute to minimising resource consumption and contribute towards combatting climate change.	Option 2 Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.  Option 3 Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).
LP17: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing stand-alone renewable energy proposals.	Option 2 Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
		<p>planning policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).</p>
LP18: Green Infrastructure Network	Policy encourages developers to have regard to the Green Infrastructure Network.	Option 2 To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.
LP19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy setting out the approach to assessing the impacts of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.
LP20: The Historic Environment	Policy with criteria to preserve or enhance historic assets.	Option 2 To have a quality environment policy covering the natural and built environment.
LP21: Design Principles	Policy requires high quality sustainable design and sets out criteria for assessing the design of proposals.	<p>Option 2 One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.</p> <p>Option 3 To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy.</p>
LP22: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	Policy introducing the requirement for development proposals to provide open space. (Standards will be prepared to support this policy).	<p>Option 2 Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</p> <p>Option 3 Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Option 4 Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard.</p>
LP23: Shop Fronts and Advertisements	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of shop fronts and advertisements.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP24: Threshold Test for locally supported growth in Villages	Policy sets out a capacity threshold (based on dwelling stock) of new development in villages before developers must demonstrate community support for their proposal.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).</p> <p>Option 4 Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold.</p>
LP25: Local Green Spaces	Policy setting out the approach to Local Green Spaces.	No reasonable alternatives.
LP26: Sustainable Urban Extensions	Policy setting out a number of important general criteria as well as specific criteria in relation to design and energy, infrastructure and employment, and landscape which urban extensions should meet, where relevant.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan.</p>
LP27: A Growing Lincoln	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions and options for growth in and around Lincoln (exact locations to be added at the next stage).	<p>Option 1 Expanding Lincoln.</p> <p>Option 2 Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages.</p> <p>Option 3 Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth.</p> <p>Option 4 Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)</p>
LP28: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	Policy promoting schemes to improve transport in and around Lincoln.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on a single Central Lincolnshire wide policy.
LP29: Houses in Multiple Occupation including Student Housing	Policy setting out criteria for assessing proposals for houses in multiple occupation including student housing.	Option 2 No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP30: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character.	Option 2 To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI or national policies.
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	Policy promoting a series of economic features in Lincoln.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP32: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln	Policy setting out the allocations (housing sites, employment sites, Green wedges, etc.) relating to Lincoln.	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP33: A Growing Gainsborough	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions (exact locations to be added at the next stage)	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Gainsborough.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP35: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Gainsborough	Policy setting out the allocations relating to Gainsborough.	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Reasonable Alternatives</b>
LP36: A Growing Sleaford	Policy setting out the sustainable extensions (exact locations to be added at the next stage).	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP37: Building a Better Sleaford	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Sleaford.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP38: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Sleaford	Policy setting out the allocations relating to Sleaford	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP39: Development in Rural Areas	Policy specifically for development in rural areas covering matters such as conversion of buildings in the open countryside and mobile homes within the rural area.	Option 2 To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.  Option 3 Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.

#### **4.4. Stage B. Task 3: Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives**

"The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (6)).

4.4.1. This stage of the IIA involves identifying and describing the likely impact of the Local Plan and reasonable alternatives on the IIA objectives and evaluating their significance. The symbols and criteria that have been used to predict and describe the impacts of the policies are set out in the tables below. The effects of each policy and alternatives

were recorded in matrices. Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment are set out in Schedule 1 to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>7</sup>.

**Table 7: Explanation of scoring criteria**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>✓✓ Major positive</b>	The option or policy is likely to lead to a significant improvement, and to large scale and permanent benefits in the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>✓ Minor positive</b>	The option or policy is likely to lead to moderate improvement and to large scale temporary or medium scale permanent benefits to the sustainability objective being appraised. Beneficial effects should not be easily reversible in the long-term. A minor positive effect is likely to halt or reverse historic negative trends.
<b>0 Neutral</b>	A neutral scoring indicates that there are no effects upon the sustainability objective being appraised. This may include the continuation of a current trend. The condition of any issues may continue to decline /improve, however the appraiser's judgement is that the policy or option is having no effect on the current trend.
<b>X Minor Negative</b>	The option or policy is likely to lead to moderate damage or loss, leading to large scale temporary or medium scale permanent negative effects on the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>XX Major negative</b>	The option or policy is likely to lead to significant or severe damage or loss. Major negative effects should only be recorded where effects are irreversible and difficult to mitigate.
<b>? Uncertain</b>	The effect of the option or policy is not known or is too unpredictable to assign a conclusive score. Where the option or policy is vague and require assumptions to assess, these should be clearly stated.
<b>Mixed effects (e.g. ✓/X, ✓/?)</b>	The effect is likely to be a combination of positive and negative effects. May also be combined with an uncertain score where the balance or nature of effects is uncertain.

**Table 8: Definitions of geographical scale**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Transboundary</b>	Impacts are likely beyond the boundaries of the Central Lincolnshire Housing Market Area (HMA), i.e. regional, national or international impacts
<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	Impacts are likely across Central Lincolnshire HMA
<b>District</b>	Impacts are likely to be confined to either West Lindsey, North Kesteven or Lincoln City district boundaries
<b>Settlement</b>	Impacts are likely to be confined to specific settlements in Central Lincolnshire HMA

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/schedule/1/made>

**Table 9: Definitions of duration of effects**

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Short Term</b> (first 5 years of the plan)	These effects are those that will typically occur for specific lengths of time, during certain phases of a development or project. An example of this may be a significant increase in traffic for one year due to the construction of a new development.
<b>Medium Term</b> (5 - 15 years)	This relates to effects that may last for several years. It could include visual effects of development, which will be screened as landscaping and planting measures become more established. This may also include the economic effects of establishing new small business centres which could require subsidy in order to become fully established.
<b>Long Term</b> (beyond the lifetime of the plan, i.e. beyond 2036)	These effects are those, which are persistent and are likely to continue for several years, decades or could even be regarded as permanent.

**Who has carried out the assessment?**

- 4.4.2. The IIA work has been undertaken 'in-house' by planning officers of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plans team. This has ensured a consistent approach and that the IIA has been an integral part of the plan making process.

**Difficulties and limitations encountered**

- 4.4.3. The main difficulty in carrying out the appraisal work has been the strategic nature of the Local Plan objectives and policies, and therefore the uncertainties surrounding their implementation and outcomes in practice. Implementation of some of the policies may be reliant on more detail in future policy documents such as Supplementary Planning Documents or on decisions made through the Development Management process. For the broader objectives and policies, the appraisal process has had to concentrate on whether, in principle, the proposed objective or policy is compatible with the IIA objectives to avoid trying to consider every eventuality.

**Overall performance of the Local Plan policies on the IIA objectives**

- 4.4.4. An appraisal has been undertaken of all the Local Plan policies and their reasonable alternatives against the IIA Framework. The detailed assessment matrices can be found in **Appendix 2** to this report. Potential effects of the preferred policies against each IIA objective are described below:

***IIA 1. Housing. To ensure the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.***

- 4.4.5. Significant positive effects (✓✓) are predicted in relation to LP2 (Spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy), LP3 (Level and distribution), LP8 (Meeting accommodation need), LP9 (Meeting housing needs) and LP26 (Sustainable Urban Extensions). This suit of policies should lead to significant benefits in relation to overall housing numbers, housing types, sizes and tenures, ensuring a mix that meets the needs of local residents. Policies LP8 and LP26 also seek to specifically meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, for example through requiring Gypsy and

Traveller pitches. In terms of affordable housing, the exact effects are currently unknown as the current draft of the Plan does not set out affordable housing thresholds and targets.

4.4.6. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 2. Health. To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.***

4.4.7. Significant positive effects (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP7 (Health and well-being), LP8 (Meeting accommodation need), LP10 (Infrastructure to support growth), LP12 (Managing water resources) and LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough). The main objective of LP7 is to deliver improvements to both physical and mental health and well-being. The policy seeks to ensure the potential health impacts of new development are identified and addressed early in the planning process through requiring Health Impact Assessments. Policy LP10 aims to ensure all new development is supported by and contributes towards infrastructure, including health provision.

4.4.8. Mixed significant effects (✓✓/✓) are predicted in respect of LP26 (Sustainable Urban Extensions).

4.4.9. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 3. Social Equality and Community. To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities in Central Lincolnshire. To also ensure equitable outcomes for all, particularly those most at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.***

4.4.10. A large proportion of the preferred policies in the Local Plan are predicted to have significant positive effects (✓✓) in relation to this IIA objective. Predicted benefits of the Local Plan include provision of affordable homes and homes to meet the needs of an ageing population, those with disabilities and the gypsy and traveller community (Policies LP8 Meeting accommodation need, LP9 Meeting housing needs). Further benefits are likely to include new community facilities such as open spaces community halls and leisure facilities to support growth (LP13 Community facilities), and promoting diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents in Lincoln (LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation including student housing).

4.4.11. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. To conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire and provide opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and the natural environment. To create and improve high quality green and blue spaces that are multifunctional, (including opportunities for sport, recreation and play), accessible to all and which form part of and are connected to the green infrastructure network.***

4.4.12. A number of the Local Plan policies have the potential to deliver significant positive benefits (✓✓) in relation to this objective. LP18 (Green Infrastructure Network), LP19 (Biodiversity and geodiversity), LP22 (Open space, sports and recreation

facilities) and LP25 (Local Green Spaces) specifically seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity and to create and improve high quality open spaces as part of a green infrastructure network.

- 4.4.13. Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP26 (Sustainable Urban Extensions) and LP39 (Development in rural areas).
- 4.4.14. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 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.***

- 4.4.15. A number of the Local Plan policies have the potential to deliver significant positive benefits (✓✓) in relation to this objective. LP15 (Our landscape) specifically seeks to protect and enhance the diversity of the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape. LP21 (Design principles) requires all development to respect and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the area and create a sense of place. Area policies for Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, specifically LP30 (Protecting Lincoln's setting and character), LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough) and LP37 (Building a better Sleaford), seek to protect the landscape setting of these main settlements as well as surrounding villages and to enhance the townscape through public realm improvements.
- 4.4.16. Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals).
- 4.4.17. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 6. Built and Historic Environment. To protect and enhance the significance of the buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic or architectural and artistic interest and their settings, and ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality.***

- 4.4.18. Significant positive effects (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP15 (Our landscape), LP20 (The historic environment), LP21 (Design principles), LP26 (SUEs) and LP37 (Building a better Sleaford). The main thrust of LP20 is to protect, conserve and where ever possible enhance the historic environment and LP20 seeks to ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality. LP37 seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of specific features of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage in Sleaford Town Centre and promotes their sensitive re-use where appropriate.
- 4.4.19. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 7. Natural Resources – Water. To protect and enhance water resources and their quality in Central Lincolnshire.***

4.4.20. Significant positive effects (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP10 (Infrastructure to support growth) and LP12 (Managing water resources and flood risk). Implementation of LP10 would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including water systems infrastructure (water treatment and water supply), ensuring there was available capacity to meet demand. The whole thrust of policy LP12 is the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources. The policy also seeks to encourage sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and suitable surface water management.

4.4.21. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 8. Pollution. To minimise pollution (air, noise and light) and improve air quality.***

4.4.22. Only one Local Plan policy is predicted to have a significant positive impact (✓✓) on this objective. LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living) encourages proposals to reduce energy demand and thus minimise energy use which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other policies are predicted to have some minor positive benefits (✓), including LP7 (Health and well-being), LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals, and LP21 (Design principles).

4.4.23. Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals). Mixed minor effects (✓/X) are predicted in relation to LP11 (Transport) and LP28 (Transport priorities/movement strategy Lincoln) as the proposed policy approaches would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality (Lincoln has 2 designated Air Quality Management Areas). It will also help encourage modal shift. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place).

4.4.24. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 9. Natural Resources - Land Use and Soils. To protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire.***

4.4.25. Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are likely in respect of LP14 (Development on land affected by contamination) and LP15 (Our landscape). LP14 will ensure that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and remediated and LP15 seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and supports the use of brownfield land.

4.4.26. Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in respect of LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals). Minor effects (✓/X) are expected for a number of the policies which promote growth, including LP2 (The spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy) and LP3 (Level and distribution of growth). The majority of new development is proposed within existing urban areas therefore making the best use of previously developed land. This could also include the remediation of contaminated sites. However, it is also likely that some development will result in the loss of greenfield land and may also result in the loss of high quality agricultural land.

4.4.27. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 10. Waste. To minimise the amount of waste generated across all sectors and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.***

4.4.28. The Local Plan policies are largely anticipated to have neutral effects (0) in relation to this objective. Minor positive effects (✓) are likely in respect of LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living) as the policy requires proposals to minimise construction waste, LP21 (Design principles) which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste and LP29 (Houses in multiple occupation).

4.4.29. No significant positive or negative effects are anticipated in relation to this objective.

***IIA 11. Climate Change Effects and Energy. To minimise the effects of climate change by developing the area's renewable energy resources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, minimise energy usage, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the area.***

4.4.30. Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are expected in respect of LP11 (Transport), LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living), LP17 (Stand alone renewable energy proposals), LP26 (SUEs) and LP28 Transport priorities and movement strategy). Transport policies encourage a modal shift towards walking and cycling and thus reducing the use of fossil fuels. LP16 requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, and encourages renewable energy production.

4.4.31. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk. To ensure Central Lincolnshire adapts to the effects of climate change, both now and in the future through careful planning and design of development, including reducing and managing the risk of flooding from all sources.***

4.4.32. Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP 12 (Managing water resources), LP16 (Climate change and low carbon living) and LP26 (SUEs). LP12 seeks to specifically meet this objective by only allowing development to take place if flood risk can be adequately managed and mitigated, and will not increase the risk of flooding to the development or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources. LP16 encourages sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and minimise the impacts of climate change.

4.4.33. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 13. Transport and Accessibility. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, 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).***

- 4.4.34. A number of the Local Plan policies are predicted to have significant positive effects (✓✓), including LP2 (Spatial strategy), LP10 (Infrastructure to support growth) and LP11 (Transport). The policies in the plan focus growth to the most sustainable locations in terms of access to employment, services and facilities where travel by can be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes maximised. They ensure that growth is supported by the necessary transport infrastructure, including public transport, walking and cycling as well as roads.
- 4.4.35. Mixed significant effects (✓✓/X) are predicted in respect of LP5 (Retail and town centres). By directing retail and other main centres uses to Lincoln City Centre and other town centres first is likely to reduce the need to travel for many people and bring significant positive benefits. However, because Lincoln acts as wider catchment this could increase the number of visitors driving to the city from other areas. This could results in a minor negative effect.
- 4.4.36. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA14. Employment. To create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities for everyone within the Central Lincolnshire area.***

- 4.4.37. Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are likely in respect of LP3 (Level and distribution of growth), LP4 (Delivering prosperity and jobs), LP5 (Retail and town centres) and LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough). Policies promote the creation of more jobs to help reduce unemployment and provide a diverse range of opportunities to improve skills and train the workforce.
- 4.4.38. Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in relation to LP26 (SUEs). Mixed and employment only SUEs will deliver employment opportunities. Mixed SUEs may reduce the number of out commuters by enabling residents to access local employment opportunities.
- 4.4.39. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

***IIA 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.***

- 4.4.40. Significant positive impacts (✓✓) are expected in relation to LP4 (Delivering prosperity and jobs), LP6 (A sustainable visitor economy), LP34 (Building a better Gainsborough) and LP37 (Building a better Sleaford). The Local Plan will directly ensure land is available to support existing business and also new investment in the area.
- 4.4.41. Mixed significant effects (✓/✓✓) are predicted in relation to LP26 (SUEs) and LP39 (Development in rural areas).
- 4.4.42. No significant negative effects are anticipated.

### Performance of the Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policies against their alternatives

4.4.43. With the exception of LP1 and LP25, each of the preferred Local Plan policies is accompanied by at least one reasonable alternative. The performance of each policy in relation to the reasonable alternatives is discussed below.

### A Growing Central Lincolnshire

LP1 A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

LP2 The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy

LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth

LP4 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs

LP5 Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire

LP6 The Visitor Economy

Local Plan Policy	IIA Summary
LP1P	No significant positive or negative effects are predicted against the IIA Objectives. Both the preferred policy and Option 2 are considered to be statements of approach and therefore would not directly influence development. Where the policy has no effect on objectives, we have ensured that other policies in the Local Plan meet the objective(s).
LP2	Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. In addition to setting out the spatial strategy, making decisions based on the settlement hierarchy will allow consideration of local issues to be taken into account. This would not be possible through Options 2 or 3, although both have positive impacts. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.
LP3	<p>The Preferred Policy (Option 1) is likely to result in more positive benefits when compared with the alternative options. It is likely to deliver more housing to meet the needs of the local community, increase job opportunities and help to regenerate the city and towns.</p> <p>Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits, but it could result in more negative impacts than Option 1, as it is not sustainable to locate significant growth to the rural areas.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to result in mainly uncertain or neutral effects, as by not having a policy it is unclear how the growth will be distributed and therefore not clear what the sustainability benefits could be.</p> <p>Overall option 1 is likely to result in the most positive outcomes and is therefore the preferred policy.</p>
LP4	Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to bring many significant positive benefits to the area. The policy will help increase jobs, reduce unemployment, support rural economies, encourage new businesses and encourage inward investment.

	<p>Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits to the area, such as an increase in jobs. But without the specific criteria set out in Option 1, the effects of this option will not be as significantly positive as Option 1.</p> <p>Option 3 is unlikely to result in any positive benefits to the area, with all neutral effects against the IIA objectives.</p> <p>The preferred policy is Option 1, as this brings significant positive effects to the area.</p>
LP5	<p>Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to result in positive benefits in relation to the social equality and community, employment and economy IIA objectives. The policy should help provide a better range and access to local services and facilities and create jobs.</p> <p>Option 2 scores similar to Option 1, but is likely to have a negative impact in terms of reducing the need to travel by car as it could result in more people having to drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas.</p> <p>Option 3 is the least sustainable option. By not having a policy setting out the retail hierarchy this is likely to result in more out of town retail development. This could put pressure on the other centres, particularly the smaller town centres, and this could affect their viability and vitality.</p>
LP6	<p>Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to bring a number of positive benefits to the area, for example, helping improve the landscape or townscape and reducing the need to travel by car. It is also likely to create more jobs and significant positive effects are likely in relation to improving the local economy by helping to bring investment into the area.</p> <p>Option 2 scores very similarly to Option 1, but overall Option 1 is likely to result in more positive benefits to the area.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to result in neutral effects.</p> <p>Therefore Option 1 is the preferred policy.</p>

## A Caring Central Lincolnshire: Meeting Needs and the Provision of Infrastructure

LP7 Health and Well-being  
 LP8 Meeting Accommodation Need  
 LP9 Meeting Housing Needs  
 LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth  
 LP11 Transport  
 LP12 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk  
 LP13 Community Facilities

LP14 Development on Land Affected by Contamination

Policy Number	IIA Summary
LP7	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) to develop a local health policy that reflects the key health issues facing the local area, is likely to generate more positive benefits in relation to the IIA objectives than relying on national policy alone (Option 3).</p> <p>The inclusion of the requirement to submit a HIA would enable an applicant to demonstrate how their development could contribute to addressing local health issues that could be influenced by their development, and this approach is likely to result in significant positive effects in relation to the health IIA Objective. It would also ensure a consistent approach from Public Health and CCGs.</p> <p>Overall it is felt that Option 1, to develop a local policy that reflects local health issues, should be the preferred approach in the Local Plan.</p>
LP8	<p>Option 1 has an overall positive effect when compared to any alternative option, particularly regarding housing and health objectives. Where the policy has no effect on objectives, we have ensured that other policy areas meet the objective(s).</p>
LP9	<p>Option 1 clearly has more significant positive effects on the objectives as it includes a local mechanism to ensure development proposals include an element of affordable housing. To rely on national policy, option 2, will not require developments to include an affordable housing element. As such, affordable housing provision will only be delivered through entirely affordable schemes.</p> <p>At the next stage of plan preparation alternative levels of affordable housing levels and thresholds should be assessed.</p>
LP10	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. A policy to cover infrastructure provision and developer contributions will ensure that development proceeds only when appropriate infrastructure is available. Relying on national guidance (option 2), may lead to some infrastructure improvements but is likely to lead to confusion locally, making it difficult for any positive effects to be realised. Infrastructure requirements only being set out in the allocation policies for each site (option 3), does result in mostly positive effects but these are not to the extent of wider ranging policy that will capture all developments in Central Lincolnshire.</p>
LP11	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. Option 2 largely results in a continuation of the current trend as it does not encourage locally specific transport solutions to come forward. Option 1 and 2 are finely balance. Both policy approaches highlight the need for transport improvements and encourage modal shift. However, Option 2 has more positive effects as it includes specific criteria to assess development proposals.</p>
LP12	<p>National and Local Plan policy would have a positive effect in relation to IIA objectives on biodiversity and green infrastructure, climate change adaptation, protecting water quality and greater water efficiency and effective management of water resources and should help to deliver suitably serviced development that will</p>

	not have an adverse impact on the environment. However, the Local Plan policy expands on national policy seeking to address locally specific issues and therefore Option 1 is the preferred option.
LP13	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. Option 2 largely results in a continuation of the current trend as it does not encourage the provision of new facilities.</p> <p>Option 3, safeguarding of community facilities, does have some positive impacts as it will offer strong local protection against the loss of facilities. However, Option 1, in regard to both the protection of existing facilities and the provision of new facilities provides the most significant positive effects on the relevant sustainability objectives.</p>
LP14	Out of the two options identified, option 1, to have a locally specific policy, has more positive effects on the sustainability objectives. It introduces a precautionary approach to ensure that development proposals fully consider the risk of contamination. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option.

### A Quality Central Lincolnshire

LP15 Our Landscape

LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living

LP17 Stand Alone Renewable Energy Proposals

LP18 Green Infrastructure Network

LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

LP20 The Historic Environment

LP21 Design Principles

LP22 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities

LP23 Shop Fronts and Advertisements

Policy Number	IIA Summary
LP15	<p>Option 2, 'do nothing' is the least preferred option as it is likely to have the least number of positive effects of the 3 options, and may possibly result in negative effects as proposals may not be sympathetic to the local context and character of the landscape.</p> <p>While Options 1 and 3 are both likely to result in minor or major positive effects in relation to several of the criteria, Option 1 is preferred because it is intended that specific policies on heritage assets and biodiversity will be also included in the Local Plan alongside this policy. It is intended that the 'Our Landscape' policy will supplement the more detailed heritage asset and biodiversity policies, and that it will reflect the interrelationship between these considerations (as well as considerations in relation to the preservation of character and the best and most versatile agricultural land).</p> <p>Option 3 will recognise only statutory designations, while Option 1 allows for the consideration of other, non-statutory factors which contribute to character and the valued sense of place.</p>

LP16	<p>Option 1 is the preferred policy option. Option 2 is the least preferred option because it is less likely to have positive effects. While Option 3 scores the same as Option 1, Option 1 is preferred because it offers a strategic approach to addressing the topic of climate change and low carbon living (a more detailed approach could be set out in a supplementary planning document if desired). A strategic overarching policy allows developers flexibility in their approach to reducing demand for energy, maximising resource efficiency, and increasing renewable and low carbon energy production and therefore allows innovative solutions to emerge, while a detailed policy approach may stifle innovation.</p>
LP17	<p>Option 2 is the least preferred option as this policy approach is likely to have no effect in relation to the various objectives, while the other two options are likely to have positive impacts in relation to several of the objectives. While Options 1 and 3 score the same in relation to each of the criteria, Option 1 is preferred because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It offers a strategic, overarching policy approach which can be applied, as necessary, to proposals for all forms of renewable energy;</li> <li>- Option 3 would involve various different policies which are likely to feature several criteria that are the same/ similar for each technology, thus the policies could be repetitive in many parts.</li> </ul>
LP18	<p>Option 1, the preferred policy, is expected to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, including significant positive effects against the objectives around biodiversity and green infrastructure (Obj 4) and landscape and townscape (Obj 5). No negative effects were identified for this option.</p> <p>Option 2 is also expected to generate positive effects but not on a significant scale. Overall Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable when considered against the IIA objectives and is the preferred option.</p>
LP19	<p>National policy in the NPPF provides strong protection for designated sites for habitats and species. However, relying on national policy alone (Option 2) has less certain effects in relation to non designated sites and the IIA biodiversity objective. The preferred policy (Option 1) of a local policy performs well in relation to the IIA objectives. The major positive effects of Option 1 are likely to be the ability to require development proposals to reflect local opportunities identified in the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study and to contribute to local biodiversity and geodiversity targets.</p>
LP20	<p>A combined natural and built policy (Option 2) would have a positive impact on landscape and green infrastructure objectives as well historic environment objectives, but these objectives could be equally covered by separate historic environment and natural environment policies.</p> <p>Separate policies for the historic environment and the natural environment, the preferred policy, should ensure that adequate weight is given to each area and would be more consistent with the NPPF and comments received from English Heritage. Option 1 would allow for a more detailed and less generic historic environment policy whilst allowing separate policies to focus on other aspects of the natural environment.</p>

LP21	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects on IIA objectives around landscape and townscape and the built and historic environment. No negative effects were predicted in relation to this option.</p> <p>Option 2 is expected to lead to similar positive effects as Option 1, but with additional positive effects in relation to IIA objectives on water, land use and climate change effects due to inclusion of policy criteria on sustainable construction measures.</p> <p>Option 3 is considered to be the least sustainable option when considered against the IIA objectives.</p>
LP22	<p>Option 1, the preferred policy, is likely to lead to a number of benefits in relation to the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects against the social equality/community and biodiversity/green infrastructure objectives. The policy specifically requires development to provide new or enhanced provision of open space for sport, play and recreation close to where people live. Further positive impacts were assessed against health, landscape/townscape, climate change effects, climate change adaptation and transport IIA objectives.</p> <p>Options 2 and 4 were also assessed as likely to lead to a number of minor positive effects but no significant positive effects were recorded. Option 2 would be a continuation of the current trend.</p> <p>The impacts of Option 3 are largely predicted to be uncertain with negative effects in relation to the health, biodiversity/green infrastructure, landscape/townscape and transport/accessibility IIA objectives. It is not known what types of open space would come forward under this option and whether they would be accessible by modes of transport other than the car. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option.</p>
LP23	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. Whilst the NPPF includes some guidance on this policy area it is brief and therefore it is felt local guidance is needed to ensure positive effects against the IIA objectives. Relying on national guidance alone (Option 2) has uncertain effects particularly in relation to impact on landscape and townscape character, the historic environment and the creation of safe and accessible environments.</p>

### Your Central Lincolnshire

LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages

LP25 Local Green Spaces

Policy Number	IIA Summary
LP24	<p>The purpose of this policy is to add an additional mechanism to allow greater levels of growth to occur in the smaller settlements of Central Lincolnshire only when it can be demonstrated that there is community support. As such, all options have the most effects on supply and community related objectives. Options 1 &amp; 3</p>

	<p>have a similar effect overall but option 3 will allow greater levels of growth before community support is explicitly required.</p> <p>The consequence of Option 2 is that there would be no clear limit for the development in villages. Other criteria could be used to mitigate this but it is likely to have mixed effects as the amount of development is difficult to define.</p> <p>Option 4 is the opposite in that it does not allow any further growth (above the 10%) and overall would have similarly mixed effects by being inflexible. Option 1 is therefore the preferred approach but the amount of development (the 10% threshold) should continue to be assessed as part of the preparation of the plan.</p>
LP25	<p>Option 1, the preferred policy, is considered to be the only reasonable alternative. This is because national policy set out in the NPPF is clear that Local Green Spaces should be designated through the Local Plan process and management of development within them should be consistent with Green Belt policy. Option 1 is expected to lead to significant positive effects in relation to the social equality, green infrastructure and landscape IIA objectives. This is largely due to the strong protection of open space close to where people live that this policy approach offers.</p>

### Delivering Locally

LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions  
 LP27 A Growing Lincoln  
 LP28 Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy  
 LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation Including Student Housing  
 LP30 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character  
 LP31 Lincoln's Economy  
 LP32 Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln  
 LP33 A Growing Gainsborough  
 LP34 Building a Better Gainsborough  
 LP35 The Natural Evolution of Gainsborough  
 LP36 A Growing Sleaford  
 LP37 Building a Better Sleaford  
 LP38 The Natural Evolution of Sleaford  
 LP39 Development in Rural Areas

Policy Number	IIA Summary
LP26	<p>The scores of policy Options 1 and 3 are the same. However, Option 1 is preferred as it is considered that the majority of the criteria within Option 1 is applicable to all SUEs and thus it is unnecessary to repeat these within each SUE specific policy. Furthermore, an overarching SUE policy demonstrates a consistent approach. Option 2 is the least preferred because it may result in negative effects for many of the objectives.</p>
LP27	<p>Option 1 (incremental, piecemeal expansion of Lincoln into the surrounding</p>

	<p>countryside) is predicted to have slightly more negative effects on the IIA objectives concerned with Lincoln's setting, loss of greenfield land and pollution than some of the other options. Option 4 (contained Lincoln growth with a new settlement) would result in the loss of quite a substantial amount of greenfield land and therefore this option performs quite badly against biodiversity and green infrastructure, water resources and quality and the protection and enhancement of soil and land resources objectives compared to options 2 and 3.</p> <p>Locations and details of sites are not known at this stage and therefore whilst principles can be assessed against IIA objectives, many effects could be mixed or are unknown and without further details are assessed as being fairly similar across all 4 options.</p>
LP28	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option, as it complements the general Central Lincolnshire transport policy encouraging locally specific transport solutions to come forward in Lincoln. Both options highlight the need for transport improvements and encourage modal shift.</p>
LP29	<p>The preferred policy approach (option 1) is to restrict conversion of properties into houses in multiple occupation which will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents. It will help to respond to an identified issue that will help residents to feel positive about the area that they live in and communities where people feel safe, reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour and having a neutral or positive impact on many of the sustainability objectives being appraised.</p>
LP30	<p>Both general Green Infrastructure and Lincoln Area Green Wedge policies have a major positive, minor positive or neutral impact on all IIA objectives. The preferred option (option 1) is to have a Lincoln specific Green Wedge policy (as well as a general Central Lincolnshire GI policy) as this would allow Lincoln's specific issues and opportunities to be captured rather than getting lost within or dominating a Central Lincolnshire wide GI policy.</p>
LP31	<p>The preferred option (option 1) is expected to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account.</p>
LP32	<p>At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.</p>
LP33	<p>At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.</p>
LP34	<p>Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in</p>

	relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development at Gainsborough can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.
LP35	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP36	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP37	Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.
LP38	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP39	Option 1 is the preferred option. This option scores no negative effects, has the highest number of 'minor positive effects' and there are several areas where the effects may be 'major positive effects'. Option 2 is the least preferred, as the effects of this option are largely neutral or unpredictable, and there are some areas where the effects may be negative. Though Option 3 does not present any anticipated negative effects, and indeed may result in some positive effects, the effects are mostly likely to be neutral and in some instances they are unpredictable. Furthermore, the work involved in identifying small scale residential sites is likely to be onerous and there is no reason to believe that policy option 1 will not result in suitable sites coming forward over the plan period.

### Duration of Effects

The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan sets out policies for shaping development over a 25 year period from 2011 to 2036. However, the effects of the policies in the Plan could be over a much shorter period, i.e. the first five years of the Plan, in the medium term (5 to 15 years) as well as in the long term over the 25 year plan period and beyond. Additionally, some effects are likely to be temporary, whilst others will be permanent.

Future IIA Reports will provide a summary of the duration of the likely effects of the Local Plan once a complete draft of the Plan has been prepared which includes firmer housing and employment figures and site allocations.

### Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are the combined impacts of a single activity or multiple activities. The individual impacts from a single development may not be significant on their own but when combined with other impacts, those effects could become significant. Cumulative effects

should be considered in strategic planning and strategic environmental assessments because these effects can erode environmental quality.

As per duration of effects, future IIA Reports will consider cumulative effects once a complete draft of the Local Plan has been prepared and in the following ways:

- Consideration of the combined effects of all the policies in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan;
- Consideration of how the Preliminary Draft Local Plan may combine with the effects of Plans in neighbouring districts.

#### 4.5. Stage B. Task 4: Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

"The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (7)).

4.5.1. Once the potential effects of the Plan and alternatives have been identified, described and evaluated, the IIA should identify measures to prevent, reduce and offset any significant negative effects and maximise significant positive effects. Typically, mitigation measures could include:

- Changes to policy wording;
- Removal of statements that do not promote the IIA objectives;
- The addition of new statements;
- Development of new options, for example a combination of the best aspects of existing options;
- Requirements to offset certain types of impacts;
- Requirements for further assessments, such as traffic assessments;
- Mitigation measures for other plans, programmes or strategies.

4.5.2. The recommendations of the IIA in terms of mitigation of effects of the preferred policies in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan are set out in **Table 10** below:

**Table 10: IIA Recommendations**

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Recommendations for Mitigation</b>
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	No recommendations
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	<p>Consideration of the quality of the landscape/townscape in the methodology for moving settlements up and down the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Consideration of the significance of the built and historic environment in the methodology for moving settlements up and down the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Consideration of flood risk in the methodology for moving settlements up and down the settlement hierarchy.</p>
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	No recommendations
LP4: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	No recommendations
LP5: Retail and Town Centres in	LP21 Design Principles expected to mitigate any

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Recommendations for Mitigation</b>
Central Lincolnshire	impacts on existing townscape.
LP6: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	No recommendations
LP7: Health and Well-being	LP21 Design principles expected to mitigate any impacts on the provision of good quality green spaces and public realm that are accessible from where people live and work and where people feel safe.
LP8: Meeting Accommodation Need	No recommendations
LP9: Meeting Housing Needs	No recommendations
LP10: Infrastructure to Support Growth	No recommendations
LP11: Transport	No recommendations
LP12: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	No recommendations
LP13: Community Facilities	No recommendations
LP14: Development on Land affected by Contamination	No recommendations
LP15: Our Landscape	No recommendations
LP16: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	No recommendations
LP17: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	Application of LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity should ensure mitigation of any negative impacts.
LP18: Green Infrastructure Network	No recommendations
LP19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	No recommendations
LP20: The Historic Environment	No recommendations
LP21: Design Principles	Ensure whole plan viability testing assesses the impact of design criteria and any standards on the delivery of affordable housing. LP18 and LP19 should mitigate any impacts on biodiversity and the green infrastructure network.
LP22: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	No recommendations
LP23: Shop Fronts and Advertisements	No recommendations
LP24: Threshold Test for locally supported growth in Villages	No recommendations
LP25: Local Green Spaces	No recommendations
LP26: Sustainable Urban Extensions	No recommendations
LP27: A Growing Lincoln	No recommendations – no preferred option at this stage as seeking views on options.
LP28: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	No recommendations
LP29: Houses in Multiple Occupation including Student Housing	No recommendations
LP30: Protecting Lincoln's setting and	No recommendations

<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy</b>	<b>Recommendations for Mitigation</b>
character	
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	No recommendations
LP32: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP33: A Growing Gainsborough	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough	More explicit reference in policy wording to protection and enhancement of buildings and features of the historic environment and their setting.
LP35: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Gainsborough	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP36: A Growing Sleaford	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP37: Building a Better Sleaford	No recommendations
LP38: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Sleaford	At this draft Local Plan stage, this policy currently consists of a statement setting out what will be needed in future drafts of the plan and therefore the policy and any reasonable alternatives cannot be appraised against the IIA objectives at this time.
LP39: Development in Rural Areas	LP2 helps guide development and restricts development in the rural areas.

#### **4.6. Stage B. Task 5: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan**

"The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action". (SEA Regulations, Schedule 2 (9)).

- 4.6.1. The measures required to monitor the effects of implementing the Local Plan will be set out in the Adoption Statement that will accompany the Plan once it has been formally adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Local Authorities.

## **5. What happens next?**

- 5.1.1. Following the consultation on the Preliminary Draft Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Local Authorities will consider all comments received and will prepare a second draft Local Plan for consultation mid 2015. This version of the Plan will contain site allocations as well as draft policies and will be informed by the findings of this Interim IIA Report as well as the outcome of the current consultation. An Integrated Impact Assessment Report will be prepared to accompany the second draft Local Plan.
- 5.1.2. There will be at least 2 further stages of consultation before the Local Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State to be independently examined by the Planning Inspectorate (Spring 2016). The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the project plan for the preparation of the Local Plan and further details on these subsequent stages can be found in the LDS available online at [www.central-lincs.org.uk](http://www.central-lincs.org.uk) under Local Plan preparation.

## **Appendix 1: Appraisal of Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives**

Interim Integrated Impact Assessment of the Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan, October 2014

<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>2. Health</b>	<b>3. Social equality and community</b>	<b>4. Biodiversity and green infrastructure</b>	<b>5. Landscape and townscape</b>	<b>6. Built and historic environment</b>	<b>7. Water</b>	<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>9. Land use and soils</b>	<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>11. Climate change effects and energy</b>	<b>12. Climate change adaptation and flood risk</b>	<b>13. Transport and accessibility</b>	<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>15. Local economy</b>
<b>Preliminary Draft Local Plan Vision</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	✓/?	✓	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	✓	✓	✓
<b>Strategic Local Plan Objectives</b>															
<b>a. Housing</b>	✓✓	✓	✓✓	X/?	X/?	X/?	✓/?	X/?	✓/X	X/?	✓/X/?	0	X/?	0	✓
<b>b. Employment</b>	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓
<b>c. Local economy</b>	0	✓	✓	X/?	X/?	X/?	0	X/?	✓/X	X/?	✓/X/?	0	X/?	✓	✓
<b>d. Transport and accessibility</b>	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓/?	0	0	✓/?	0	✓	✓	✓
<b>e. Health</b>	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>f. Social equality and community</b>	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>g. Biodiversity and green infrastructure</b>	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>h. Landscape and townscape</b>	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓

IIA Objectives	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social equality and community	4. Biodiversity and green infrastructure	5. Landscape and townscape	6. Built and historic environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land use and soils	10. Waste	11. Climate change effects and energy	12. Climate change adaptation and flood risk	13. Transport and accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local economy
i. Built and historic environment	0	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓
j. Natural Resources - Water	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
k. Pollution	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓✓	0	0	✓	0	✓/X/?	0	0
l. Natural resources - land use and soils	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓/X
m. Waste	X/?	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓	0	0	0	X/?
n. Climate change effects and energy	✓/X/?	✓	✓	✓/X/?	✓/X/?	✓/X/?	0	✓	✓/X/?	0	✓✓	0	✓/?	✓/?	✓/X/?
o. Climate change adaptation and flood risk	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0

## **Appendix 2: Appraisal of Local Plan Policies - Detailed Matrices**

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP1 – A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – N/A	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
2. Health	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
3. Social Equality and Community	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
7. Water	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
8. Pollution	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
9. Land Use and Soils	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
10. Waste	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
14. Employment	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP1 – A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – N/A	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
15. Local Economy	0	N/A – see other policies	0	N/A – see other policies		
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects are predicted		No significant effects are predicted			
<b>Conclusions:</b> No significant positive or negative effects are predicted against the IIA Objectives. Both options 1 and 2 are considered to be statements of approach and therefore would not directly influence development. Where the policy has no effect on objectives, we have ensured that other policies in the Local Plan meet the objective(s).						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓✓	The policy aims for development to provide the scale and mix of housing types to meet the identified needs of Central Lincolnshire with decisions on the location and scale of development to be taken on the basis of a settlement hierarchy. The settlement hierarchy is being devised initially on factual information, i.e. existing services and facilities, but there is opportunity for settlements to go up or	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost.	✓	Whilst the NPPF supports the objective, the local dimension is lost.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		down through the tiers if there are reasons to do so, which could allow housing needs at particular settlements to be addressed, e.g. releasing land for market housing in order to provide for an increase in affordable housing. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.				
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	The policy aims for development to enable a larger number of people to access services, such as health and welfare. Decisions on investment in such services are to be taken on the basis of the settlement hierarchy, the position of a settlement in the hierarchy in part being determined by its accessibility. As such, accessibility for all to health and welfare services, specifically, can be improved, in a focussed and sustainable manner,	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost.	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. However, without the local dimension provided by the preferred policy the extent to which the objective can be met in terms of meeting Central Lincolnshire's needs is likely to be reduced.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		which in turn will contribute to reducing health inequalities. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.				
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	The policy aims to deliver growth that regenerates places and communities, decisions on investment being taken on the basis of the settlement hierarchy. The hierarchy is being devised initially on factual information, i.e. existing services and facilities, but there is opportunity for settlements to go up or down through the tiers if there are reasons to do so, which could include the need to address deprivation issues. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective. However, without the local dimension provided by the preferred policy the extent to which the objective can be met in terms of meeting Central Lincolnshire's needs is likely to be reduced.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	The policy aims to deliver growth that supports necessary improvements to facilities, services and	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed	✓	The NPPF supports the provision of services and facilities and identifies the importance of open space and seeks to protect it.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		infrastructure, which can include publicly accessible open space and facilities for sports, recreation and play. Decisions on investment in such are to be taken on the basis of the settlement hierarchy. The hierarchy is being devised initially on factual information, i.e. existing services and facilities, but there is opportunity for settlements to go up or down through the tiers if there are reasons to do so, which could allow needs at particular settlements to be addressed. The policy also requires the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental value which could include important biodiversity sites. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.		nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost.		The NPPF also identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks. However, without the local dimension provided by the preferred policy the extent to which the objective can be met in terms of meeting Central Lincolnshire's needs is likely to be reduced.
<b>5. Landscape and</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	The policy requires	<b>✓/X</b>	Whilst the policy may or	<b>✓</b>	National policy recognises

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Townscape</b>		development to make the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental value, with decisions on the location and scale of development to be taken on the basis of a settlement hierarchy. Excluding land that is of high environmental value could contribute to protecting and enhancing the landscape and townscape, however, the pdl might be, for example, a vacant listed building, the future repair of which could be assured through a change of use (i.e. 'development'). The development could then result in the protection and enhancement of the landscape/townscape, despite the pdl being of high environmental value anyway. The settlement hierarchy is		may not contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy a balanced, focussed approach across Central Lincolnshire.		the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes.

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		being devised initially on factual information, i.e. existing services and facilities, but there is opportunity for settlements to go up or down through the tiers if there are reasons to do so. Potentially the quality of the landscape and townscape, including the presence of pdl that would benefit visually from redevelopment, could be a reason for moving a settlement up or down in the hierarchy, thus enabling a local emphasis.				
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓/X	The policy requires development to make the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental value, with decisions on the location and scale of development to be taken on the basis of a settlement hierarchy. Land that is of high environmental	✓/X	Whilst the policy may or may not contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy a balanced, focussed approach across Central Lincolnshire is forfeited.	✓	National policy sets out guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. The NPPF also states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. This approach should lead to positive impacts.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		value could include buildings, sites and features of architectural or artistic interest and their settings, however the pdl might be, for example, a vacant listed building, the future repair of which could be assured through a change of use (i.e. 'development'). In such instances the policy might not enable the significance of the building to be enhanced. The settlement hierarchy is being devised initially on factual information, i.e. existing services and facilities, but there is opportunity for settlements to go up or down through the tiers if there are reasons to do so. Potentially the significance of the built and historic environment, including the presence of pdl that would benefit visually from redevelopment, could				

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		be a reason for moving a settlement up or down in the hierarchy, thus enabling a local emphasis.				
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	The spatial strategy is to focus on delivering sustainable growth that supports necessary improvements to infrastructure, which is likely to include new water systems infrastructure. Water consumption will increase because of demand both during the development process and by end users, however the design of the development can incorporate water efficiency measures and promote SUDs.	<b>✓/X</b>	For the policy not to include a settlement hierarchy could mean that the economies of scale in respect of the cost of improving infrastructure resulting from concentrations of development are likely to be lost.	<b>✓</b>	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'.

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Taking decisions on the location and scale of development on the basis of the settlement hierarchy will concentrate development at more sustainable locations. This could mean that demand for water at certain locations will not be within the existing available capacity, however, it could also provide opportunities for improving infrastructure as the need to service more development could make the cost more affordable.				
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>?</b>	It is uncertain what overall impact the policy will have on minimising pollution and improving air quality. Development could increase pollution, for example large scale developments on greenfield sites are likely to change the character of the night	<b>?</b>	It is uncertain whether the inclusion or not of a settlement hierarchy would make any difference to how the policy might meet the objective.	<b>✓</b>	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		sky. At the same time, however, development could reduce pollution, for example by enabling the construction of a bypass which could lead to improvements in local air quality elsewhere.				impacts upon this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓/X	The policy requires the most effective use of previously developed land and it also seeks to deliver sustainable growth, which would involve the avoidance of development on the best and most versatile agricultural land. However, the settlement hierarchy focuses major growth at certain locations, and whilst such development will include on brownfield land, it is likely to also include greenfield land.	✓/X	This option would set out the spatial strategy, which prioritises the effective use of previously developed land leading to positive effects throughout the plan period. However, without a settlement hierarchy, there would be no prioritisation of development to Central Lincolnshire's main settlements and this could lead to permanent, negative impacts on this objective as it could lead to the loss of Greenfield land throughout the plan period.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	?	Development will create waste, both during construction and by its subsequent occupants. However,	?	To not include a settlement hierarchy will not make any difference to the policy's impact on the objective.	✓	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste.

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		opportunities for recycling may increase as a result of the development. On balance therefore it is considered that the impact of this policy on the objective is uncertain.				
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓/ X	Development will increase the demand for energy however there are opportunities, depending upon the nature of the development, to support the objective. Locating development on the basis of the settlement hierarchy could provide opportunities to minimise energy usage by concentrating growth in those places that are most accessible by forms other than the car. Large scale developments could also be more viable in terms of being able to provide alternatives to the car and other more	✓/ X	The opportunities to minimise energy usage are likely to be reduced by not locating development on the basis of the settlement hierarchy due to a greater reliance on the car for transport as development will not necessarily be focussed on the more sustainable, in terms of accessibility, places.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		energy efficient measures.				
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	?	It is uncertain whether the developments will make use of sustainable construction and design principles. The settlement hierarchy is being devised initially on factual information, i.e. existing services and facilities, but there is opportunity for settlements to go up or down through the tiers if there are reasons to do so. Potentially flood risk might be a reason.	?	The absence of a settlement hierarchy might not allow flood risk to be taken into account in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	Through this policy the location and scale of new development, including housing and employment, will be based on a hierarchy that categorises Central Lincolnshire's settlements according to levels of services and facilities amongst other factors. Accordingly growth will be focussed at those locations that are the most sustainable, or	✓	The absence of the settlement hierarchy from the policy might mean that the relative accessibility of Central Lincolnshire's settlements would not be taken into account in locating development and as such not optimise opportunities for meeting the objective.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		where levels of sustainability can be enhanced, increasing the ability of communities to be able to access jobs, services and facilities without the use of the car. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.				
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	The policy aims for development to provide a range of new job opportunities to meet the identified needs of Central Lincolnshire. It also seeks to enable a larger number of people to access jobs. The location and scale of new development, including employment, will be based on a hierarchy that categorises Central Lincolnshire's settlements according to levels of services and facilities amongst other factors. Accordingly growth will be focussed at those locations that are the	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		most sustainable, or where levels of sustainability can be enhanced, increasing the ability of communities to be able to access jobs, without the use of the car. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.				
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	The policy seeks to deliver growth that meets the needs for jobs, regenerates places and supports necessary infrastructure. It also aims for development to create strong communities, an element of such being prosperity. Decisions on the location and scale of development are to be based on the settlement hierarchy which distributes growth according to the relative sustainability of settlements and also opportunities to maintain and enhance their relative roles,	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		Option 2 – setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		Option 3 – To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		including rural settlements. Accordingly, the policy supports the objective. Long term effects across Central Lincolnshire will result.				
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. In addition to setting out the spatial strategy, making decisions based on the settlement hierarchy will allow consideration of local issues to be taken into account. This would not be possible through Options 2 or 3, although both have positive impacts. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, with the highest proportion of growth directed towards the existing urban areas. The policy requires that 50% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 15% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 20% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓✓	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, and will help to increase the range and types of housing to meet the needs of local residents. Bringing significant benefits to the area.	✓	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, particularly in rural areas.	✓	This option will increase the supply of housing.
2. Health	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	X	A policy promoting more growth in villages could result in more people living in areas with limited access to health services and community facilities.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy approach will help to regenerate existing urban areas and bring many local benefits.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	X	Additional growth in rural areas could put pressure on the natural environment.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
5. Landscape and	0	This policy approach	X	A policy supporting	0	This policy approach will

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, with the highest proportion of growth directed towards the existing urban areas. The policy requires that 50% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 15% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 20% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Townscape</b>		will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		significant growth in rural areas could have a negative impact of the landscape and character of villages.		not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>X</b>	A policy supporting significant growth in rural areas could have a negative impact of the landscape and character of villages.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>?</b>	<p>The effects of this option are uncertain. At this stage it is unclear how this policy will impact on the need to protect and improve water quality.</p> <p>The effect will depend on how other Local Plan policy will be implemented.</p> <p>There is insufficient information to make a judgement at this stage.</p>	<b>?</b>	<p>The effects of this option are uncertain. At this stage it is unclear how this policy will impact on the need to protect and improve water quality.</p> <p>The effect will depend on how other Local Plan policy will be implemented.</p> <p>There is insufficient information to make a judgement at this stage.</p>	<b>?</b>	<p>The effects of this option are uncertain. At this stage it is unclear how this policy will impact on the need to protect and improve water quality.</p> <p>The effect will depend on how other Local Plan policy will be implemented.</p> <p>There is insufficient information to make a judgement at this stage.</p>

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, with the highest proportion of growth directed towards the existing urban areas. The policy requires that 50% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 15% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 20% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
8. Pollution	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓IX	<p>The majority of new development is proposed within existing urban areas, this will bring positive benefits as it will make the best use of Brownfield land. This could also include the remediation of contaminated sites.</p> <p>However, it is also likely that some development will result in the loss of greenfield land resulting in negative impacts. It may also result in the loss of high quality agricultural land.</p>	X	A policy that promotes more growth in rural areas is likely to result in some loss of greenfield sites and also the loss of land classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. It is unknown at this stage where development will take place and therefore unclear what impact this could have. Without a clear policy setting out the distribution of growth it is unknown if this could result in the loss of land classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, with the highest proportion of growth directed towards the existing urban areas. The policy requires that 50% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 15% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 20% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Overall the effects will be mixed.				
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	A policy that promotes growth within existing urban areas will help reduce the need to travel by car and promote the uses of public transport.	X	A increased population living in rural areas will increase the need to travel by car.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy promotes increased jobs growth. The proposed sustainable urban	✓	This policy will help increase jobs growth in the area.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, with the highest proportion of growth directed towards the existing urban areas. The policy requires that 50% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 15% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 20% in other rural areas.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth. Instead rely on the settlement hierarchy, other Local Plan policies and national policy to identify most suitable locations for growth.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		extensions will provide employment opportunities.				
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to result in more positive benefits when compared with the alternative options. It is likely to deliver more housing to meet the needs of the local community, increase job opportunities and help to regenerate the city and towns.  Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits, but it could result in more negative impacts than Option 1, as it is not sustainable to locate significant growth to the rural areas  Option 3 is likely to result in mainly uncertain or neutral effects, as by not having a policy it is unclear how the growth will be distributed and therefore not clear what the sustainability benefits could be.  Overall option 1 is likely to result in the most positive outcomes and is therefore the preferred policy.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth. The policy helps to assist new businesses, increase skills and create opportunities for training.		Option 2 – A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, without specific criteria setting out how this will be achieved		Option 3 – No policy about delivery jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
2. Health	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This option will help provide job opportunities for local residents and support training to help raise the skills level.	✓	This option will help provide job opportunities for local residents	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth. The policy helps to assist new businesses, increase skills and create opportunities for training.		Option 2 – A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, without specific criteria setting out how this will be achieved		Option 3 – No policy about delivery jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
8. Pollution	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy promotes the retention of existing employment areas.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	This option promotes a low carbon economy, encouraging investment in green technologies on or around business premises.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth. The policy helps to assist new businesses, increase skills and create opportunities for training.		Option 2 – A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, without specific criteria setting out how this will be achieved		Option 3 – No policy about delivery jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	<p>This policy will bring more jobs to the area and could reduce the need for people to travel to work.</p> <p>The policy promotes the use of existing employment areas, which are likely to have access to public transport.</p>	✓	<p>This policy will bring more jobs to the area and could reduce the need for people to travel to work.</p>	0	<p>This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.</p>
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	<p>This policy will provide a significant net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment in the area.</p> <p>The policy is likely to provide opportunities to improve skills and training for the local workforce.</p> <p>The policy will also help to improve the diversity and quality of jobs in the area.</p>	✓✓	<p>This policy will provide a significant net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment.</p>	0	<p>This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.</p>
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	<p>This policy will offer opportunities for rural based economy and</p>	✓	<p>This option could help support the rural economy</p>	0	<p>This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective</p>

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –	
	A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth. The policy helps to assist new businesses, increase skills and create opportunities for training.		A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, without specific criteria setting out how this will be achieved		No policy about delivery jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		will ensure land is available to support existing business and also new investment in the area.				being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> <p>Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to bring many significant positive benefits to the area. The policy will help increase jobs, reduce unemployment, support rural economies, encourage new businesses and encourage inward investment.</p> <p>Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits to the area, such as an increase in jobs. But without the specific criteria set out in Option 1, the effects of this option will not be as significantly positive as Option 1.</p> <p>Option 3 is unlikely to result in any positive benefits to the area, with all neutral effects against the IIA objectives.</p> <p>The preferred policy is Option 1, as this brings significant positive effects to the area.</p>						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
2. Health	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy will help support Local Centre and could help in the regeneration of local areas. This policy could also help provide a better range and access to local services and facilities.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓/X	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve the townscape and character of the centre. However, it could also have an	✓/X	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve the townscape and character of the centre. However, it could also have an impact on the existing townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		impact on the existing townscape this would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP21) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.		this would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP21) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		appraised.		appraised.		
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. Insufficient information available to make a judgement at this stage, and this will also depend on how other Local plan policies are implemented.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. Insufficient information available to make a judgement at this stage, and this will also depend on how other Local plan policies are implemented.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. Insufficient information available to make a judgement at this stage, and this will also depend on how other Local plan policies are implemented.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. Insufficient information available to make a judgement at this stage, and this will also depend on how other Local plan policies are implemented.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. Insufficient information available to make a judgement at this stage, and this will also depend on how other Local plan policies are implemented.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. Insufficient information available to make a judgement at this stage, and this will also depend on how other Local plan policies are implemented.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓/X	By directing retail and other main centres uses to Lincoln City Centre and other town centres first is likely to reduce the need to travel for many people and bring significant positive benefits.  However, because Lincoln acts as wider catchment this could	X	A policy that did not direct new retail and other town centre uses to the larger settlements first would result in more people having to drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas. This would result in a minor negative effect.	XX	A policy that did not set out a retail hierarchy could result in more out of town retail development. This could mean that more people drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas. This would result in a significant negative effect.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		increase the number of visitors driving to the city from other areas. This could results in a minor negative effect.				
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area.	✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area.	✓	This option will help to increase jobs in the area
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy will support the local economy	✓	This policy will support the local economy	X	This approach could result in development of out of town retail parks. This would have a negative impact on Town centres and local centres and therefore the local communities and economies.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓/X)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 13 Transport and accessibility (XX)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to result in positive benefits in relation to the social equality and community, employment and economy IIA objectives. The policy should help provide a better range and access to local services and facilities and create jobs.  Option 2 scores similar to Option 1, but is likely to have a negative impact in terms of reducing the need to travel by car as it could result in more people having to drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Option 3 is the least sustainable option. By not having a policy setting out the retail hierarchy this is likely to result in more out of town retail development. This could put pressure on the other centres, particularly the smaller town centres, and this could affect their viability and vitality.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 A Sustainable Visitor Economy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		Option 2 – A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities attractions in Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
2. Health	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy could result in benefits to the local communities.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the areas.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 A Sustainable Visitor Economy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		Option 2 – A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities attractions in Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Tourism, culture or leisure facilities will only be support in the countryside where there is overriding benefit to the local economy/community/environment.				appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	This policy will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the areas.	✓	This policy will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the areas.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the areas.	✓	This policy will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the areas.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised..	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 A Sustainable Visitor Economy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		Option 2 – A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities attractions in Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	The policy requires new development should be located within existing settlement, this will help reduce the need to travel by car.	✓/X	The policy requires new development should be located within existing settlement, this will help reduce the need to travel by car. However, a new tourist attraction is likely to attract visitors	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 A Sustainable Visitor Economy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		Option 2 – A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities attractions in Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				from a wider catchment area and therefore increasing the need for people to travel by car.		
14. Employment	✓	This policy will help create more jobs	✓	This policy will help create more jobs	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy will help create more jobs and will bring benefits to the local economy.	✓✓	This policy will help create more jobs and will bring benefits to the local economy.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to bring a number of positive benefits to the area, for example, helping improve the landscape or townscape and reducing the need to travel by car. It is also likely to create more jobs and significant positive effects are likely in relation to improving the local economy by helping to bring investment into the area.  Option 2 scores very similarly to Option 1, but overall Option 1 is likely to result in more positive benefits to the area.  Option 3 is likely to result in neutral effects.  Therefore Option 1 is the preferred policy.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓	This policy encourages the provision of 'healthy' homes, including that are affordable and easy to warm.	✓	This policy encourages the provision of 'healthy' homes, including that are affordable and easy to warm.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
2. Health	✓✓	This policy is expected to have major positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period. For example, it specifically requires new development to make a positive contribution towards providing food growing opportunities, opportunities for physical activity and active travel, and avoiding the over concentration of uses that can detract from people adopting a healthy lifestyle. The policy requires health impacts of major developments to be considered through	✓✓/?	This policy is expected to have major positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period. For example, it specifically requires new development to make a positive contribution towards providing food growing opportunities, opportunities for physical activity and active travel, and avoiding the over concentration of uses that can	✓	Implementation of the specific health policies in the NPPF would have a positive impact on this objective but as national policy doesn't always reflect the key health issues facing a local area, relying on national policy alone is unlikely to lead to major positive effects.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		the submission of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) which would allow an applicant to demonstrate how their development would contribute to addressing local health issues.		detract from people adopting a healthy lifestyle. Whilst Public Health and the CCGs currently provide some advice on planning applications without the requirement for a HIA there is likely to be a less consistent response to applications.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy encourages social interaction through requiring development proposals to consider the provision of good quality green spaces and public realm that are accessible from where people live and work. This policy should also have an impact in relation to creating streets, paths, cycleways and communities where	✓	This policy encourages social interaction through requiring development proposals to consider the provision of good quality green spaces and public realm that are accessible from where people live and work. This policy should also have an impact in	✓	NPPF, para 69 requires safe and accessible developments where crime and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Also requires opportunities for members of the community to interact and meet.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		people feel safe. Implementation alongside other policies in the plan, including LP21 Design principles, should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.		relation to creating streets, paths, cycleways and communities where people feel safe. Implementation alongside other policies in the plan, including LP21 Design principles, should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.		
4. <b>Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	This policy requires developments to make positive contributions towards providing good quality green spaces, public realm, sports and recreational facilities and high quality food growing spaces, including green roofs, community gardens and allotments. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan	✓	This policy requires developments to make positive contributions towards providing good quality green spaces, public realm, sports and recreational facilities and high quality food growing spaces, including green roofs, community	✓	NPPF para 73 and 74 recognise the important contribution that access to open space and sports facilities has on health and well-being. Explicitly protects and safeguards open space, sports and recreational facilities and sets out criteria.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		period.		gardens and allotments. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
7. Water	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
8. Pollution	✓	Minor positive effects across the plan area, but specifically in areas covered by an Air Quality Management Area whereby the policy requires development to be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Air Quality Action Plan.	✓	Minor positive effects across the plan area, but specifically in areas covered by an Air Quality Management Area whereby the policy requires development to be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Air Quality Action	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				Plan.		
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
10. Waste	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	This policy requires consideration of how new homes will be safe from flooding and overheating. It therefore explicitly requires consideration of climate change adaptation. Implementation alongside the Policy LP13 managing water resources and flood risk should lead to permanent positive impacts against this objective.	✓	This policy requires consideration of how new homes will be safe from flooding and overheating. It therefore explicitly requires consideration of climate change adaptation. Implementation alongside the Policy LP13 managing water resources and flood risk should lead to permanent positive impacts	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				against this objective.		
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy encourages the creation of a safe and attractive network of streets, paths and cycleways to connect homes, workplaces, shops and schools. Implementation alongside LP12 Transport should lead to permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	This policy encourages the creation of a safe and attractive network of streets, paths and cycleways to connect homes, workplaces, shops and schools. Implementation alongside LP12 Transport should lead to permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓/?	NPPF para 75 recognises the importance of public rights of way and access to promoting healthier communities and para 70 encourages an integrated approach to the location of housing, employment and community services. However, policy is brief on the link between the provision of a good quality, well connected network of pedestrian and cycle routes and improved health.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	This policy supports the creation of employment opportunities in accessible locations and healthy workplace environments. Its should therefore have a positive impact on this objective across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.	✓	This policy supports the creation of employment opportunities in accessible locations and healthy workplace environments. It should therefore have a positive impact on this objective across	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 Health and Well-being						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being and requirement for HIA of development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key spatial contributors to health and well-being but without HIA requirement and rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)		Option 3 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.		
15. Local Economy	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 2 Health (✓✓/?)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The preferred policy (Option 1) to develop a local health policy that reflects the key health issues facing the local area, is likely to generate more positive benefits in relation to the IIA objectives than relying on national policy alone (Option 3).  The inclusion of the requirement to submit a HIA would enable an applicant to demonstrate how their development could contribute to addressing local health issues that could be influenced by their development, and this approach is likely to result in significant positive effects in relation to the health IIA Objective. It would also ensure a consistent approach from Public Health and CCGs.  Overall it is felt that Option 1, to develop a local policy that reflects local health issues, should be the preferred approach in the Local Plan.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 - Meeting Accommodation Need						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy for meeting wider housing need and specific criteria based policy for assessing Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople sites		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 A broad policy setting out objectives for meeting wider housing need and Gypsy and Traveller and travelling Showpeople plots but without specific design criteria.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓□	This policy approach sets out how a range of housing types, sizes and tenures will be sought. It also sets out that all housing will be sought to be of a lifetime homes standard. Both of which will lead to significant improvement on the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	To a limited extent national guidance will require a range of housing, types, sizes and tenures to be considered. It does not explicitly seek for housing to be of a Lifetimes Homes Standard.	✓✓	This policy approach also sets out that a range of housing types, sizes and tenures will be sought. It does not, however, provide additional detail on criteria to assess Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Plots, this is unlikely to limit the significant positive effects on this sustainability objective.
2. Health	✓✓	This policy approach will indirectly help improve mental and emotional health by encouraging a range of housing that meets people's needs. Through seeking lifetime homes, this policy will also help people to stay in their homes, in familiar surroundings, for longer. The support for Gypsy and Traveller sites will also ensure that sites have access to facilities and	✓	National policy will support meeting this sustainability objective, but not to the extent a positive local policy on this matter will.	X	No specific criteria covering Gypsy and Traveller, and travelling show people could lead to parts of the community will not have the opportunity for a decent home or have access to facilities and services.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 - Meeting Accommodation Need						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy for meeting wider housing need and specific criteria based policy for assessing Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople sites		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 A broad policy setting out objectives for meeting wider housing need and Gypsy and Traveller and travelling Showpeople plots but without specific design criteria.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		services. This policy approach would therefore have major positive effects.				
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	Policy specifically supports this objective by ensuring an appropriate amount of housing accommodates those with disabilities and families from the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act)	✓	National policy will support meeting this objective, but not to the extent a positive local policy on this matter will do.	X	No specific criteria recognising the specific requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller race could potentially increase inequalities which this race faces
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 - Meeting Accommodation Need						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy for meeting wider housing need and specific criteria based policy for assessing Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople sites		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 A broad policy setting out objectives for meeting wider housing need and Gypsy and Traveller and travelling Showpeople plots but without specific design criteria.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
8. Pollution	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	Through the inclusion of criteria to ensure	0	National policy will not have an impact on the	0	This approach would not have an impact on

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 - Meeting Accommodation Need						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy for meeting wider housing need and specific criteria based policy for assessing Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople sites		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 A broad policy setting out objectives for meeting wider housing need and Gypsy and Traveller and travelling Showpeople plots but without specific design criteria.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		that Gypsy and Traveller sites are located in with good access this policy will have some minor positive effects.		sustainability objective being appraised.		transport and accessibility sustainability objective being appraised.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 has an overall positive effect when compared to any alternative option, particularly regarding housing and health objectives. Where the policy has no effect on objectives, we have ensured that other policy areas meet the objective(s).						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 - Meeting Housing Needs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds,		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – n/a	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	This policy approach sets out how development will contribute towards meeting need, whilst ensure development remains viable. At this stage exact thresholds/targets have yet to be defined.	0	Without a locally based policy to define which development will be required to provide affordable housing and how much such development will need to provide, this approach is unlikely to significantly increase the supply of affordable housing.		
2. Health	✓	Through the provision of affordable housing, there is likely to be some positive effects on improving mental and emotional health.	0	Without a locally based policy to define which development will be required to provide affordable housing and how much such development will need to provide, this approach is unlikely to improve mental and emotional health.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy approach will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities.	0	Without a locally based policy to define which development will be required to provide affordable housing and how much such development will need to provide, this approach is unlikely to have positive effects on this objective.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability		

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		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		

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		appraised.		appraised.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	National policy will not have an impact on the sustainability objective being appraised.		
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.			
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 clearly has more significant positive effects on the objectives as it includes a local mechanism to ensure development proposals include an element of affordable housing. To rely on national policy, option 2, will not require developments to include an affordable housing element. As such, affordable housing provision will only be delivered through entirely affordable schemes.  At the next stage of plan preparation alternative levels of affordable housing levels and thresholds should be assessed.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	Whilst this option will support housing	X	Not having a policy could result in development	✓	This approach would ensure that larger

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		growth, it will not directly impact on meeting housing needs. Indirectly however, the provision of timely infrastructure will enable housing proposals to be delivered, thereby increasing supply.		proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to delays in provision – and therefore impact on housing provision.		developments would be supported by infrastructure but would not capture the cumulative impacts of smaller sites (under the 25 dwelling threshold). As such, whilst it would help support housing development, and thus improve supply, it would be more limited than option 1.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that all development proposals are supported and contribute towards infrastructure, including health provision. It will help improve accessibility, road safety and support healthy lifestyles. It therefore will result in major positive effects.	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure requirements but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. It is therefore unlikely to help reduce health inequalities, and may even exacerbate them.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including community facilities, but it would not address

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		community facilities. This would facilitate social interactions and civic participation and have wide positive effects.		national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of community facilities.		cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. Whilst it would help to facilitate interactions between the large new communities, it would not help create these interactions with existing communities.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including green infrastructure, open space and recreation and play facilities.. It would therefore have positive effects in improving accessibility to open spaces. Where appropriate, developer contributions may also be used to create and enhance habitats.	<b>0</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure, including green infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of community facilities	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including green infrastructure but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. Whilst it would help to facilitate localised improvements to accessibility, it would not contribute directly to improving accessibility across central Lincolnshire.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
6. <b>Built and Historic Environment</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
7. <b>Water</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including water systems infrastructure (water and water supply). It would therefore have major positive effects in ensure there is available capacity to meet demand.	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of water systems infrastructure.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including water systems infrastructure, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
8. <b>Pollution</b>	✓/x	This policy approach would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place). It therefore has mixed effects.	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓/x	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including water systems infrastructure, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
						in place). It therefore has mixed effects.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including mitigation measures for issues such as flood risk.	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including necessary mitigation measures, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		necessary infrastructure. It will therefore have major positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities, leisure and cycling networks.		be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.		reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including education facilities which will have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, education facilities but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure. Indirectly, this will ensure that businesses are able to move around the district effectively and have access to skilled	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	0	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure but these are unlikely to be in locations which would benefit existing towns centres, employment areas.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		employees (through the provision of education facilities).				
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 7 Water (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option. A policy to cover infrastructure provision and developer contributions will ensure that development proceeds only when appropriate infrastructure is available. Relying on national guidance (option 2), may lead to some infrastructure improvements but is likely to lead to confusion locally, making it difficult for any positive effects to be realised. Infrastructure requirements only being set out in the allocation policies for each site (option 3), does result in mostly positive effects but these are not to the extent of wider ranging policy that will capture all developments in Central Lincolnshire.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts, covering objectives and design criteria		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts, covering objectives and design criteria		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		upon the sustainability objective of housing.		sustainability objective of housing.		upon the sustainability objective of housing.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This approach is likely to have moderate effects on the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling. It would also improve road safety by encouraging networks of cycle routes. The use of design criteria ensures that all relevant proposals demonstrate how they have considered these measures.	<b>0</b>	Without a local policy on transport, opportunities would be missed to encourage walking and cycling. National policy would mitigate this impact to some extent leading to an overall neutral effect.	✓	This approach is likely to have moderate effects on the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling. However, this would not be to the same extent as option 1 as not all proposals would have to demonstrate how they have considered walking and cycling measures.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving accessibility for the elderly and disabled but it will have a neutral effect on the other decision making criteria.	<b>0</b>	Not having a policy will have neutral effects on this objective.	✓	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving accessibility for the elderly and disabled but it will have a neutral effect on the other decision making criteria.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts, covering objectives and design criteria		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
8. Pollution	✓/x	This policy approach would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. It will also help encourage modal shift. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place). It therefore has mixed effects.	✓/x	Without a specific transport policy, transport proposals, using national guidance, may come forward to improve congestion through modal shift or new roads. However, these proposals are unlikely to be locally specific and opportunities on development sites are likely to be missed.	✓/x	This policy approach would encourage, but not ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. It will also help encourage modal shift. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place). It therefore has mixed effects.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts, covering objectives and design criteria		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		appraised.		appraised.		appraised.
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓✓	This policy encourages, both through the objectives and design criteria, the modal shift towards walking and cycling and thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓	This policy encourages, through objectives, the modal shift towards walking and cycling and thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will therefore have major positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities, leisure and cycling networks.	✓/x	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in transport provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would help to encourage development proposals to consider transport related infrastructure but may miss opportunities to influence the specific design of proposals.
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach	0	Although national	✓	This policy approach

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Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts, covering objectives and design criteria		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To have general policy including objectives but not design criteria	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		would have some positive effects in improving access to education facilities which in turn would have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.		guidance would be sufficient to ensure that access to education does not get worse, it is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects.		would result in some positive effects in improving access to education facilities but it would not have the specific criteria to ensure these are locally specific, as in option 1.
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy approach would ensure that the Central Lincolnshire economy is supported by necessary transport routes. Indirectly, this will ensure that businesses are able to move around the district effectively.	0	Although national guidance would be sufficient to ensure that economy is supported by sufficient transport measures. It is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects.	✓	This policy approach would result in some positive effects in improving access to education facilities but it would not have the specific criteria to ensure these are locally specific, as in option 1.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is the preferred option. Option 2 largely results in a continuation of the current trend as it does not encourage locally specific transport solutions to come forward. Option 1 and 2 are finely balance. Both policy approaches highlight the need for transport improvements and encourage modal shift. However, Option 2 has more positive effects as it includes specific criteria to assess development proposals.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 Managing water resources and flood risk				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓	This policy does not directly meet housing needs but does seek to ensure that housing will be adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment and will be directed towards areas at a lower risk of flooding.	✓	This would not directly meet housing needs. It would require housing to be adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment and direct development towards areas at a lower risk of flooding but would not reflect local issues and concerns.
2. Health	✓✓	This policy will ensure that housing is adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment, without which health could be severely compromised. By ensuring development is not at an increased risk of flooding potential negative impacts on health arising from flood events, including stress, respiratory illness and injury should be avoided.	✓	National policy will ensure that housing is adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment, without which health could be severely compromised. By ensuring development is not at an increased risk of flooding potential negative impacts on health arising from flood events, including stress, respiratory illness and injury should be avoided. However, this does not adequately address local issues such as the need to separate foul and surface water flows which can have an impact on public health in the event of flooding.
3. Social Equality and Community	0	This policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	0	National policy on flood risk and water management is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect and improve the water environment, habitat and species and water quality, meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. It could lead to the provision of new open spaces and to maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets and networks.	✓✓	Natural environment policy seeks to protect and improve the water environment, habitat and species and water quality, meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Although the NPPF does say that this should be reflected in planning policies.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	This policy seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment. Potential flood risk solutions could protect or provide opportunities to enhance landscape and townscape character.	✓	National policy on flood risk and water management seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment.
6. Built and	✓	This policy should support the protection and	✓	National policy should support the protection

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 Managing water resources and flood risk				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Historic Environment</b>		enhancement of Central Lincolnshire's heritage assets, including the setting of such assets, by ensuring that development does not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere.		and enhancement of Central Lincolnshire's heritage assets, including the setting of such assets, by ensuring that development does not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere although will not address locally specific issues.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓✓	This policy, along with others, seeks to specifically meet this objective by requiring the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources. The policy seeks to encourage sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and suitable surface water management.	✓	National policy should support the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources but will not address locally specific issues.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	Whilst not directly impacting on air quality objectives, the policy does aim to prevent/ reduce water pollution.	✓	Whilst not directly impacting on air quality objectives, national policy does aim to prevent/ reduce water pollution.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	0	This policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	This policy is not expected to impact on the generation of energy.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓✓	This policy, along with others, seeks to specifically meet this objective by only allowing development to take place if flood risk can be adequately managed and mitigated, and will not increase the risk of flooding to the development or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources.	✓✓	National policy seeks to meet this objective by only allowing development to take place if flood risk can be adequately managed and mitigated, and will not increase the risk of flooding to the development or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources but will not address locally specific issues.
<b>13. Transport and</b>	✓	This policy recognises that Inland waterways are	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 Managing water resources and flood risk				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Accessibility		a multifunctional asset that can contribute to sustainable transport. This policy could also have a positive impact on green infrastructure but is unlikely to significantly impact on reducing the need to travel by car or length of journeys over the plan period.		not expected to directly impact on this objective.
14. Employment	0	This policy is not expected to impact on the provision of jobs. It will help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk but the policy will not directly influence job numbers and types of employment opportunities.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to impact on the provision of jobs. It will help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk but the policy will not directly influence job numbers and types of employment opportunities.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy will not directly impact the local economy but will, indirectly, help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage will not directly impact the local economy but will, indirectly, help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 7 Water (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 12 Climate Change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 12 Climate Change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions:				
National and Local Plan policy would have a positive effect in relation to IIA objectives on biodiversity and green infrastructure, climate change adaptation, protecting water quality and greater water efficiency and effective management of water resources and should help to deliver suitably serviced development that will not have an adverse impact on the environment. However, the Local Plan policy expands on national policy seeking to address locally specific issues and therefore Option 1 is the preferred option.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 Community Facilities						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
2. Health	✓	This approach will have a positive impact on the objective of improving mental and emotional health through helping to create supportive communities and increasing opportunities for enhancement of existing community facilities.	0	Without a local policy on community facilities, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of facilities. However, it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would ensure that existing facilities are protected but it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The protection and securing of new community facilities would have significant positive effects on this sustainability objective. It would maximise opportunities for social interaction, cultural diversity and promote access for all groups to communities.	0	Without a local policy on community facilities, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of facilities. However, it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would ensure that existing facilities are protected and thus positively contribute towards this sustainability objective but it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	As the definition of Community Facilities includes important green spaces, the	0	Without a local policy on community facilities, national policy will provide some protection	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would ensure that existing facilities, including green spaces, are protected and

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 Community Facilities						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		policy approach to protect and create new spaces will have significant positive effects on this sustainability objective.		against the loss of facilities, including green spaces. It is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.		thus positively contribute towards this sustainability objective but it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that green spaces come forward to support new development and communities. New green spaces may, however, come forward through other policies in the plan.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
8. Pollution	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have an impact	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 Community Facilities						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		the sustainability objective being appraised.		the sustainability objective being appraised.
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy approach will have positive impacts through ensuring that new community facilities are provided and therefore improve overall access to such facilities.	0	Not having a policy will be mitigated to some extent through national guidance but it is unlikely to have a positive impact as it will not be as effective in ensuring new local facilities are provided.	0	A 'safeguarding' approach would contribute towards ensuring that accessibility to community facilities would not deteriorate but it would not ensure that new facilities are provided.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach	0	This policy approach will	0	This policy approach will

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 Community Facilities						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option. Option 2 largely results in a continuation of the current trend as it does not encourage the provision of new facilities. Option 3, safeguarding of community facilities, does have some positive impacts as it will offer strong local protection against the loss of facilities. However, Option 1, in regard to both the protection of existing facilities and the provision of new facilities provides the most significant positive effects on the relevant sustainability objectives.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14: Development on land affected by contamination						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 – n/a	
	To have a general policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment and that will permit development only if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.		To have no policy and rely on national policy			
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon		

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14: Development on land affected by contamination						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a general policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment and that will permit development only if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.		Option 2 – To have no policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – n/a	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		the sustainability objective being appraised.		
2. Health	✓	By requiring development proposals to investigate and, if necessary, remediate contamination this policy approach will ensure that residents are not subjected to potential harmful materials that could have a negative impact on their health.	0	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend whereby developments proposal are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as EA or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. This policy option does not take the precautionary approach.		
3. Social Equality and Community	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability		

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14: Development on land affected by contamination						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a general policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment and that will permit development only if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.		Option 2 – To have no policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – n/a	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
8. Pollution	✓	This policy approach will ensure that contamination known about and that it is dealt with effectively and will therefore have some minor positive effects on this objective.	0	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend whereby developments proposal are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as EA or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. This policy option does not take the precautionary approach.		
9. Land Use and Soils	✓✓	This policy approach will have significant positive effects on this objective. It will ensure	0	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend. Developments proposal are only likely to		

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14: Development on land affected by contamination						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a general policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment and that will permit development only if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.		Option 2 – To have no policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – n/a	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and remediated.		investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as EA or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. This policy option does not take the precautionary approach		
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
14. Employment	0	This policy approach	0	This policy approach will		

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14: Development on land affected by contamination						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a general policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment and that will permit development only if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.		Option 2 – To have no policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – n/a	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.			
<b>Conclusions:</b> Out of the two options identified, option 1, to have a locally specific policy, has more positive effects on the sustainability objectives. It introduces a precautionary approach to ensure that development proposals fully consider the risk of contamination. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 Our Landscape						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – No policy on ‘Our Landscape’	
	Policy that seeks to protect, and where possible enhance, the valuable attributes of the Lincolnshire landscape, including heritage assets, areas of ecological and biodiversity interest, and elements of the landscape which contribute to its character.		Have no local policy on landscape protection and instead rely on national level policy.		Have separate policies on heritage assets, biodiversity and agricultural land.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	No impact on the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	0	No impact on the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	0	No impact on the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.
2. Health	0	No impact on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	0	No impact on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	0	No impact on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Protection of the most valued attributes of the landscape is likely to help people feel positive about the area they live in.	0	No effect on objective to stimulate regeneration/ ensure equitable outcomes for all.	0	No effect on objective to stimulate regeneration/ ensure equitable outcomes for all.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	Policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land to protect opportunities for local food production.	✓	National policy includes policy on agricultural land, brownfield land and heritage assets which will offer a reasonable level of protection and is likely to have positive implications.	✓	Likely to have positive effect: impact will depend on scope of policies.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the rich diversity of the	X	No policy provision in relation to landscape/ townscape protection:	✓/✓✓	Potential for minor or major positive effects, depending on scope of

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 Our Landscape						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – No policy on ‘Our Landscape’	
	Policy that seeks to protect, and where possible enhance, the valuable attributes of the Lincolnshire landscape, including heritage assets, areas of ecological and biodiversity interest, and elements of the landscape which contribute to its character.		Have no local policy on landscape protection and instead rely on national level policy.		Have separate policies on heritage assets, biodiversity and agricultural land.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.		may result in negative effects as proposals may not be sympathetic to the local context and character of the landscape.		policies.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	Policy aims to protect, maintain and enhance heritage assets, enhance the quality of the public realm and promote high quality design though requiring proposals to respect the local context and character.	0 /✓	National policy would apply and offer some protection to the built and historic environment.	✓/✓✓	Potential for minor or major positive effects, depending on scope of policies.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	0	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	0	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	0	No impact on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	0	No impact on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	0	No impact on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓✓	Seeks to protect the best and most versatile	0 /✓	National policy promotes the protection of the best	✓/✓✓	Potential for minor or major positive effects,

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 Our Landscape						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – No policy on ‘Our Landscape’	
	Policy that seeks to protect, and where possible enhance, the valuable attributes of the Lincolnshire landscape, including heritage assets, areas of ecological and biodiversity interest, and elements of the landscape which contribute to its character.		Have no local policy on landscape protection and instead rely on national level policy.		Have separate policies on heritage assets, biodiversity and agricultural land.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		agricultural land and supports the use of brownfield land.		and most versatile agricultural land and use of brownfield land.		depending on scope of policies.
10. Waste	0	No impact on the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	No impact on the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	No impact on the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	No impact on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.	0	No impact on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.	0	No impact on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	No impact on objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	0	No impact on objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	0	No impact on objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	No impact on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.	0	No impact on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.	0	No impact on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.
14. Employment	0	No impact on the	0	No impact on the	0	No impact on the

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 Our Landscape						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy that seeks to protect, and where possible enhance, the valuable attributes of the Lincolnshire landscape, including heritage assets, areas of ecological and biodiversity interest, and elements of the landscape which contribute to its character.		Option 2 – Do nothing Have no local policy on landscape protection and instead rely on national level policy.		Option 3 – No policy on ‘Our Landscape’ Have separate policies on heritage assets, biodiversity and agricultural land.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.		objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.		objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
15. Local Economy	✓	Will support the rural economy and diversification of the rural economy.	✓	National policy supports economic growth in rural areas.	0 / ✓	Potential for no or minor positive effects, depending on scope of policies.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓/✓✓)</li></ul>	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 2, ‘do nothing’ is the least preferred option as it is likely to have the least number of positive effects of the 3 options, and may possibly result in negative effects as proposals may not be sympathetic to the local context and character of the landscape..  While Options 1 and 3 are both likely to result in minor or major positive effects in relation to several of the criteria, Option 1 is preferred because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It is intended that specific polices on heritage assets and biodiversity will be also included in the Local Plan alongside this policy: it is intended that the ‘Our Landscape’ policy will supplement the more detailed heritage asset and biodiversity policies, and that it will reflect the interrelationship between these considerations (as well as considerations in relation to the preservation of character and the best and most versatile agricultural land).</li><li>- Option 3 will recognise only statutory designations, while Option 1 allows for the consideration of other, non-statutory factors which contribute to character and the valued sense of place.</li></ul>						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that stipulates that proposals will be expected to combat climate change and minimise resource use.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Detailed policy: Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.
2. Health	✓	This policy approach will encourage developments that are adaptable to climate change which will minimise the impacts of climate change on health and well-being (e.g. homes will be comfortable in both warm and cool weather).	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	✓	This policy approach will encourage developments that are adaptable to climate change which will minimise the impacts of climate change on health and well-being (e.g. homes will be comfortable in both warm and cool weather).
3. Social Equality and Community	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to stimulate regeneration that benefits the most deprived areas and communities and ensure equitable outcomes for all.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to stimulate regeneration that benefits the most deprived areas and communities and ensure equitable outcomes for all.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to stimulate regeneration that benefits the most deprived areas and communities and ensure equitable outcomes for all.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach would not have an impact upon the	0	This policy approach would not have an impact upon the	0	This policy approach would not have an impact upon the

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that stipulates that proposals will be expected to combat climate change and minimise resource use.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Detailed policy: Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity.		objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity.		objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the landscape will be refused.	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Without policy criteria regarding the protection and enhancement of the landscape, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape.	✓	Policy would state that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the landscape will be refused.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the built environment will be refused.	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's built and historic environment, the overarching historic environment policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.	✓	Policy would state that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the built environment will be refused.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	No effect. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and	<b>0</b>	No effect. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and	<b>0</b>	No effect. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that stipulates that proposals will be expected to combat climate change and minimise resource use.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Detailed policy: Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Flood Risk' policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources are afforded the necessary protection and infrastructure implemented as necessary.		Flood Risk' policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources are afforded the necessary protection and infrastructure implemented as necessary.		Flood Risk' policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources are afforded the necessary protection and infrastructure implemented as necessary.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓✓	Policy encourages proposals to: reduce energy demand and thus minimise energy use which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions; use sustainable materials with a low embodied energy content in the construction process; and minimise construction waste.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	✓✓	Policy would encourage proposals to reduce energy demand and consumption and thus minimise pollution.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that stipulates that proposals will be expected to combat climate change and minimise resource use.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Detailed policy: Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Landscape' policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		Landscape' policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		Landscape' policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
10. Waste	✓	Policy encourages proposals to address resource efficiency by minimising construction waste and avoiding materials with a high embodied energy content.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste generation and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	✓	Policy would encourage proposals to address resource efficiency by minimising construction waste and avoiding materials with a high embodied energy content.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓✓	Policy requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, and encourages renewable energy production.	✓	Without policy criteria regarding climate change, national policy will apply. Whilst national policy is likely to have some effect at ensuring that proposals address climate change issues, this effect may be more limited than the effect generated by a positive local policy.	✓✓	Policy would require proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, and would encourage renewable energy production.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓✓	Policy encourages sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and	✓	Without policy criteria regarding climate change adaption and flood risk, national policy will apply. Whilst national policy is likely	✓✓	Policy would encourage sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that stipulates that proposals will be expected to combat climate change and minimise resource use.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Detailed policy: Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		minimise the impacts of climate change on health and well-being.		to have some effect at ensuring that proposals address climate change issues, this effect may be more limited than the effect generated by a positive local policy.		minimise the impacts of climate change on health and well-being.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and service and ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and service and ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and service and ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that stipulates that proposals will be expected to combat climate change and minimise resource use.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Detailed policy: Policy detailing how applicants could ensure their proposal combats climate change and minimises resource use (i.e. details measures that could be incorporated within a proposal).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.		a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.		a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓).</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is the preferred policy option. Option 2 is the least preferred option because it is less likely to have positive effects. While Option 3 scores the same as Option 1, Option 1 is preferred because it offers a strategic approach to addressing the topic of climate change and low carbon living (a more detailed approach could be set out in a supplementary planning document if desired). A strategic overarching policy allows developers flexibility in their approach to reducing demand for energy, maximising resource efficiency, and increasing renewable and low carbon energy production and therefore allows innovative solutions to emerge, while a detailed policy approach may stifle innovation.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies	
	Policy detailing the key considerations for stand-alone renewable energy proposals. Include an appendix of more detailed considerations for residential and visual amenity		Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.		Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will have no impact upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	0	This policy approach will have no impact upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.	0	This policy approach will have no impact upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.
2. Health	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.
3. Social Equality and Community	0	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.	0	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.	0	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	Policy seeks to prevent adverse impact upon natural assets but does not score major positive effects as it does not encourage enhancement of habitats. However, policy LP19	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and to create and improve green and blue spaces.	✓	Policies would include specific criteria to prevent adverse impact upon and encourage the enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure in relation to the specific technologies. For

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies	
	Policy detailing the key considerations for stand-alone renewable energy proposals. Include an appendix of more detailed considerations for residential and visual amenity		Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.		Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		'Biodiversity and Geodiversity' will also apply and this policy does encourage the development of habitats.				example, policy criteria for wind turbines could include specific consideration for the impact upon birds and bats.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓/✓✓	Policy seeks to protect landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts.	<b>0</b>	Policy approach will have no impact in relation to the objective to protect and enhance the diversity, character and appearance of the landscape and townscape. Overarching policy LP15 'Our Landscape' would be effective at protecting the landscape/ townscape.	✓/✓✓	Policy would aim to protect the landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Policy seeks to prevent unacceptable adverse impact upon heritage assets.	<b>0</b>	Overarching policy LP20 'The Historic Environment' and national policy would be effective at protecting and enhancing the historic environment.	✓	Policy seeks to prevent unacceptable adverse impact upon heritage assets.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies	
	Policy detailing the key considerations for stand-alone renewable energy proposals. Include an appendix of more detailed considerations for residential and visual amenity		Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.		Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		quality.		quality.		quality.
8. Pollution	✓ / ✓✓	Policy encourages renewable energy proposals that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	✓ / ✓✓	Policy would encourage renewable energy proposals that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓ / ✓✓	Policy encourages the use of lower grade agricultural land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	✓ / ✓✓	Policy would encourage the use of lower grade agricultural land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓✓	Policy encourages renewable energy proposals that will increase the proportion of energy generated	0	National policy would apply.	✓✓	Policy would encourage renewable energy proposals that will increase the proportion of energy generated

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies	
	Policy detailing the key considerations for stand-alone renewable energy proposals. Include an appendix of more detailed considerations for residential and visual amenity		Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.		Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		from renewable energy sources and help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources.				from renewable energy sources and help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies	
	Policy detailing the key considerations for stand-alone renewable energy proposals. Include an appendix of more detailed considerations for residential and visual amenity		Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.		Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
15. Local Economy	? / ✓	This policy encourages the development of renewable energy proposals: the implementation of such proposals may result in businesses expanding/ new businesses emerging in this specialist sector, thus strengthening/ diversifying the economy.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy.	? / ✓	This policy approach would encourage the development of renewable energy proposals: the implementation of such proposals may result in businesses expanding/ new businesses emerging in this specialist sector, thus strengthening/ diversifying the economy.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓/✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓/✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 2 is the least preferred option as this policy approach is likely to have no effect in relation to the various objectives, while the other two						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for stand-alone renewable energy proposals. Include an appendix of more detailed considerations for residential and visual amenity		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> Have no specific policy for stand-alone renewable energy proposals and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
options are likely to have positive impacts in relation to several of the objectives. While Options 1 and 3 score the same in relation to each of the criteria, Option 1 is preferred because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It offers a strategic, overarching policy approach which can be applied, as necessary, to proposals for all forms of renewable energy;</li><li>- Option 3 would involve various different policies which are likely to feature several criteria that are the same/ similar for each technology, thus the policies could be repetitive in many parts.</li></ul>						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 Green Infrastructure Network					
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy			Option 2 –	
	To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.			To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	
1. Housing	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	
2. Health	✓	Extending and improving the GI network is likely to have positive impacts on this objective throughout the plan period and beyond by increasing opportunities for people to walk and cycle and partake in active recreation close to where they live and work.	✓	Although this option is likely to create opportunities for people to partake in active recreation as per the preferred option, it could miss opportunities to create and improve a connected and multifunctional network of open space.	
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire. Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –	
	To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	This policy should help provide new wildlife corridors and provide/improve connections between sites, improving access to nature. Major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire but particularly in the medium to long term.	✓	Whilst some minor positive impacts are likely, this option is unlikely to protect existing GI and wildlife corridors and could reduce movement potential for species populations.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	This approach should lead to long term, major positive impacts on this objective as Green Infrastructure forms an important component of both urban and rural character and local distinctiveness and helps safeguard the landscape. GI plays an important role in the positive management of landscapes.	✓	This option would bring about localised improvements to landscape and townscape as areas of open space would be protected and enhanced. However, it is unlikely to provide the same opportunity at the landscape scale as a policy on GI.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	This policy should have a long term positive direct and indirect benefits by protecting and enhancing the setting of local heritage assets and features, such as listed buildings, and undisturbed archaeological remains.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.
7. Water	✓	Use of SuDS as part of multifunctional GI would make a positive contribution to the sustainable management of water resources.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
8. Pollution	✓	Within Central Lincolnshire, there are areas that experience poor air quality. Increasing green infrastructure provision, for example, through tree planting, should have a beneficial impact on reducing pollution, particularly if targeted in AQMA (Lincoln).	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –	
	To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy approach should have strong positive effects in relation to this objective as protecting a GI network would contribute to protecting Greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land.	✓	Whilst offering some protection for Greenfield land through the protection of open spaces, this option is unlikely to afford the same level of protection as the preferred option which seeks also protect linkages between spaces which could include agricultural land.
10. Waste	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	There could be indirect positive effects in relation to this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Green Infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding and the urban heat island effect. Effects are most likely in the medium to long term.	✓	This approach would have similar effects to the preferred option, but may not offer the same level of protection for the wider network of water bodies that a GI policy could achieve.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	Extending and improving the GI network should result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes along linear features, i.e. walking and cycling and enhances use of waterways.	0	This option is unlikely to lead to improvement in the network of open spaces and linkages, including walking and cycling routes.
14. Employment	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of GI and improvements to linear features such as footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective as there would be little opportunity through this approach to improve access to jobs and education facilities.
15. Local Economy	✓/?	Indirectly, maintaining and enhancing the GI network may help to increase the attractiveness of the area to investors and lead to opportunities in agriculture, tourism	✓/?	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		and the ‘green economy’ in rural areas.		
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 is expected to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, including significant positive effects against the objectives around biodiversity and green infrastructure (Obj 4) and landscape and townscape (Obj 5). No negative effects were identified for this option. Option 2 is also expected to generate positive effects but not on a significant scale. Overall Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable when considered against the IIA objectives and is the preferred option.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
1. <b>Housing</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
2. <b>Health</b>	✓/?	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Extension of the wildlife network could improve opportunities to access the natural environment and places that are peaceful and tranquil.	✓/?	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Extension of the network of local wildlife sites would improve opportunities to access the natural environment and places that are peaceful and tranquil.
3. <b>Social Equality and Community</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
4. <b>Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy specifically seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire and therefore likely to have a	✓	National policy is strong and therefore this approach would contribute to the creation and restoration of habitats and protection of species, but it is likely to

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
		major positive effect on this objective throughout the plan period. It requires development to contribute targets for priority habitats and species in local habitat and geodiversity action plans and stresses the importance of considering biodiversity from the outset of the design process, including the need to reflect the opportunities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study.		offer less protection for regionally and locally designated and non designated sites, of which some may not benefit from protection under legislation. Does not enable the flexibility to target local areas or sites for the restoration or creation of habitats. GI policy may offer some protection.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	The requirement for development to contribute to habitat conservation and enhancement is likely to have positive effects on the character and appearance of the landscape and contribute to creating a sense of place throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	National policy recognises the links between biodiversity and landscape character and therefore positive effects are still likely.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓/!	There may be indirect positive effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Protecting and enhancing habitats may also contribute to protecting and enhancing the setting of heritage assets and contribute to high quality place making.	✓/!	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented.
7. Water	✓/!	There may be indirect positive effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. The quality of water supply is dependent on healthy ecosystems which provide water collection, filtering, nutrient cycling and flood control services. Contributing positively to the enhancement of biodiversity may lead to the improvement of river habitats, which will contribute to the improvement of water resources.	?	There may be indirect positive effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Targeted improvements in biodiversity that would also benefit water resources and quality would be difficult to implement relying on national policy alone.

<b>Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓/?	There may be indirect positive effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Projects targeted at biodiversity conservation can also help improve air quality by filtering dust and absorbing carbon dioxide. Benefits are likely to be most significant in Air Quality Management Areas.	?	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Targeted improvements in areas of poor air quality would be difficult to implement relying on national policy alone.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	The policy specifically requires development to maintain, protect and enhance geodiversity. The policy should ensure new development contributes to protecting soil resources and quality through the protection and enhancement of habitats.	?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓/?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented, for example, the creation of new space for wildlife might enable certain species to move in response to changing temperatures. As the policy specifically requires developments to provide opportunities for species to respond and adapt to climate change, it is hoped that the effects will be positive.	✓/?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented, for example, the creation of new space for wildlife might enable certain species to move in response to changing temperatures.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>14. Employment</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –	
	Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
		effect on this objective.		this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:		No significant effects are predicted.	
	• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)			
	No other significant effects are predicted.			
<b>Conclusion:</b> National policy in the NPPF provides strong protection for designated sites for habitats and species. However, relying on national policy alone (Option 2) has less certain effects in relation to non designated sites and the IIA biodiversity objective. The preferred policy (Option 1) of a local policy performs well in relation to the IIA objectives. The major positive effects of Option 1 are likely to be the ability to require development proposals to reflect local opportunities identified in the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study and to contribute to local biodiversity and geodiversity targets.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – To have a quality environment policy covering the natural and built environment	
	General Policy covering the historic environment.			
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy encourages the reuse and adaptation of disused or under used assets of architectural or local merit. The reuse of a particular building could meet housing needs where appropriate and viable but impacts against this objective are likely to be very limited.	0	This policy would encourage the reuse and adaptation of disused or under used assets of architectural or local merit. The reuse of a particular building could meet housing needs where appropriate and viable but impacts against this objective are likely to be very limited.
2. Health	✓	This policy seeks to ensure the continued positive and sustainable management and improvement of Central Lincolnshire's historic environment. Well managed built environments can help improve health/ promote healthy lifestyles by ensuring access to places that provide opportunities for activities; education learning and developing skills.	✓	This policy seeks to ensure the continued positive and sustainable management and improvement of Central Lincolnshire's historic and natural environment. Well managed built and natural environments can help improve health/ promote healthy lifestyles by ensuring access to places that provide opportunities for activities; education learning and developing skills.
3. Social Equality	✓	The historic environment can provide	✓	The historic environment can provide

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – To have a quality environment policy covering the natural and built environment	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
and Community		opportunities for interaction and activities within communities. This policy therefore has the opportunity to indirectly support and encourage social interaction and more cohesive communities.		opportunities for interaction and activities within communities. This policy therefore has the opportunity to indirectly support and encourage social interaction and more cohesive communities.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy directly seeks to conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings, for example historic parks and gardens.	✓	This policy directly seeks to conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings, for example historic parks and gardens and the natural environment.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	This policy directly seeks to protect and enhance the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's and townscapes and maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place, supported by other policies such as Design Quality (LP21). Separate policies would concentrate on the Green Infrastructure network (LP18) and Biodiversity and Geodiversity (LP19)	✓✓	This policy directly seeks to protect and enhance the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's and townscapes and landscapes and maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place, supported by other policies such as Design Quality (LP21).
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy directly seeks to ensure the continued conservation and enhancement of all Central Lincolnshire's built and heritage assets and their settings.	✓✓	This policy directly seeks to ensure the continued conservation and enhancement of all Central Lincolnshire's built and heritage assets and their settings.
7. Water	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
8. Pollution	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy seeks to ensure the continued positive and sustainable management of Central Lincolnshire's built and historic environments. This does include historic parks and gardens and the re-use of existing building and land which could reduce the loss of Greenfield land to development although impacts against this objective are likely to be minimal.	✓	This would ensure the continued positive and sustainable management of Central Lincolnshire's built and natural historic environments. This would include historic parks and gardens and the re-use of existing building and land which could reduce the loss of Greenfield land to development although impacts against this objective are likely to be minimal.
10. Waste	0	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce	0	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – To have a quality environment policy covering the natural and built environment	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		construction waste but direct impacts are minimal.		construction waste but direct impacts are minimal.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	0	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce the number and length of journeys but direct impacts are minimal.	0	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce the number and length of journeys but direct impacts are minimal.
14. Employment	✓/ X	A high quality environment could make the area more attractive to people/ employees and encourage more businesses and tourism. The reuse and adaptation of disused or under used buildings for a range of employment uses could create job opportunities and diversify the jobs on offer in Central Lincolnshire. However the requirement to conserve and enhance built and historic assets could be viewed as a restriction on growth.	✓/ X	A high quality environment could make the area more attractive to people/ employees and encourage more businesses and tourism. The reuse and adaptation of disused or under used buildings for a range of employment uses could create job opportunities and diversify the jobs on offer in Central Lincolnshire. However the requirement to conserve and enhance built and natural assets could be viewed as a restriction on growth.
15. Local Economy	✓	A high quality environment could improve tourism rates which will in turn drive business, and generally attract new businesses and workers to locate in Central Lincolnshire, which will positively drive the need for the allocation of more employment land and infrastructure. The use of local materials will help local businesses and suppliers.	✓	A high quality environment could improve tourism rates which will in turn drive business, and generally attract new businesses and workers to locate in Central Lincolnshire, which will positively drive the need for the allocation of more employment land and infrastructure. The use of local materials will help local businesses and suppliers.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)  No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓) • Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)  No other significant effects are predicted.	

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 The Historic Environment					
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – To have a quality environment policy covering the natural and built environment		
	General Policy covering the historic environment.				
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	
<b>Conclusions:</b> A combined natural and built policy (Option 2) would have a positive impact on landscape and green infrastructure objectives as well historic environment objectives, but these objectives could be equally covered by separate historic environment and natural environment policies. Separate policies for the historic environment and the natural environment, the preferred policy, should ensure that adequate weight is given to each area and would be more consistent with the NPPF and comments received from English Heritage. Option 1 would allow for a more detailed and less generic historic environment policy whilst allowing separate policies to focus on other aspects of the natural environment.					

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire					
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	?	The exact impacts of this policy approach are uncertain. Requiring high standards of design could impact on supply of affordable housing.	?	The exact impacts of this policy approach are uncertain. Requiring high standards of design could impact on supply of affordable housing.	?	The exact impacts of this policy approach are uncertain. Requiring high standards of design could impact on supply of affordable housing.
2. Health	✓	This policy should ensure the provision of healthy new homes that are affordable to heat and light and that are well insulated. The policy also requires proposals to demonstrate consideration of measures to reduce the speed of traffic and	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	✓	National guidance seeks to improve health through design of new development, thus following national guidance will likely result in beneficial effects

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		prioritise pedestrians and cyclists which should contribute to creating safer living environments in which to walk and cycle. This option doesn't directly encourage healthy lifestyles, but requires consideration of open spaces and public realm which can encourage active recreation.				
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	The policy states that places and buildings should be accessible to all and that public open spaces and routes for pedestrians and cyclists should be safe, attractive and welcoming. Good design should reduce the fear of crime and help people feel positive about the area in which they live.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	✓	National 'secure by design' principles should ensure positive effects in relation to creating communities where people feel safe and reducing levels of crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓/?	This policy is likely to have some minor positive effects, but the effects are uncertain as the main purpose of	✓/?	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	?	The effects of this option are too unpredictable to assign a conclusive score.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		the policy is to deliver higher standards of design. Other policies in the Plan (LP18 and LP19 in particular) are likely to have greater benefits against this objective. This policy requires the design of new development to incorporate natural features such as hedgerows, trees and ponds which form part of wildlife corridors and provide important roosting and foraging opportunities for bats.				
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This policy should have a major positive impact by requiring all development to respect and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the area and create a sense of place. The policy also requires local and long views to be protected and the retention of landscape features such as trees and hedgerows.	✓✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	X/✓	National guidance may help to protect the countryside and landscape quality, although without locally specific interpretation, enhancement of these features is unlikely to occur and local distinctiveness could become clouded or lost.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy is likely to have major positive, permanent impacts throughout the lifetime of the plan, requiring built and historic structures and buildings to be respected and sensitively retained. The policy also requires consideration as to how materials relate to local context and distinctiveness.	✓✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.		
7. Water	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	This option would have minor positive effects by requiring design proposals to include water efficiency measures to minimise the use of water resources.	✓	Relying on national requirements as stipulated in building regulations should lead to positive effects on reducing water consumption through water efficiency measures however, there are opportunities to require higher standards through local plans in areas of water stress.
8. Pollution	✓	Although the policy doesn't specifically seek to protect air quality, the policy	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		should have some minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period in requiring proposals to demonstrate consideration of the impact of noise and vibration, odour, fumes, smoke and dust, both during construction and the lifetime of the development.				
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective but may have minor positive effects in helping to minimise resource use (e.g. primary aggregates) though encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
10. Waste	✓	The policy requires consideration of measures for the adequate storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option. Additionally, this option would encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change	0	This policy is unlikely to	✓	This option would ensure	✓	Relying on national

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Effects and Energy		have a significant effect on this objective.		design proposals consider energy efficiency measures such as passive solar gain, natural cooling and use of materials.		requirements as stipulated in building regulations should lead to positive long term effects.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	This policy approach would require the use of sustainable construction and design principles, such as minimising run off from development.	✓	National policy and guidance should help to reduce and manage the risk of flooding.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	The policy specifically requires the creation of safe and attractive routes for pedestrians and cyclists and measures to reduce the speed and volume of traffic. This should make a contribution to improving access by travel modes other than the private car and lead to minor positive effects throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	✓	National policy and guidance encourages alternatives modes of transport to the car and seeks to improve accessibility through design. However, this approach risks missing locally pertinent transport and accessibility issues.
14. Employment	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
15. Local Economy	✓	Although this policy	✓	This option is likely to	0	This policy is unlikely to

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Design Principles						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – One criteria based policy covering both delivery of high standards of design and sustainable construction.		Option 3 - To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		doesn't directly contribute to this objective, a well designed development and a high quality built environment and public realm will have a positive, indirect impact, helping to stimulate investment, supporting the vitality of town centres and supporting economic growth over the lifetime of the plan.		lead to similar effects to the preferred option.		have a significant effect on this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is predicted to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects on IIA objectives around landscape and townscape and the built and historic environment. No negative effects were predicted in relation to this option. Option 2 is expected to lead to similar positive effects as Option 1 but with additional positive effects in relation to IIA objectives on water, land use and climate change effects due to inclusion of policy criteria on sustainable construction measures. Option 3 is considered to be the least sustainable option when considered against the IIA objectives.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for different types of open space based on local assessments of need.		Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
2. Health	✓	Requiring new development to provide new open space that is of a good quality, accessible by walking and meeting deficiencies in existing provision should encourage local communities across Central Lincolnshire to partake in physical activity. This policy approach should have a permanent, long term major positive impact against this objective.	✓	Existing Local Plans set out quantity standards for open space and therefore this option should have some minor positive effects on this objective. However, these are largely based on national standards that do not reflect local	X	Indirectly, this option could have minor negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire. Without minimum standards of open space provision and a local understanding of open space deficiencies, there is a risk people will not be able to access open space for physical activity close to where they live.	✓	Likely to have minor positive effects although would be difficult to target those communities who would most benefit from new or improved open space.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy should help to ensure that existing and future	✓	Likely to have minor positive effects, although	?	The impacts of this option are uncertain as without minimum	✓	Likely to have minor positive effects

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Business as usual		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		residents across Central Lincolnshire are within walking distance of publicly usable open space, reflecting the needs of different users, for example distance thresholds that reflect local demographics, e.g. ageing population, or families with young children. Indirect beneficial impacts are also likely on increasing opportunities for communities to meet and partake in community activities.		this option only secures provision in terms of quantity of open space. It would be difficult to improve accessibility to open spaces through this option.		standards of provision, it would be difficult to direct provision of open space to those communities who need it most.		although it would be difficult to target those communities who would most benefit from new or improved open space.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	The policy specifically requires development to provide new or enhanced provision of publicly accessible open space for sport, play and recreation.	✓	Whilst the existing quantity of open space standards have delivered new open spaces, the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study identified parts of	X	This approach is unlikely to improve the quantity and quality of open space or provide in areas deficient in publicly accessible open space as there will be no	✓	This option should result in positive effects including improved access to wildlife, green and blue

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for different types of open space based on local assessments of need.		Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		This should lead to major positive benefits throughout the plan period.		the area still deficient in open spaces.		mechanism to secure such improvements.		spaces and the natural environment, and improved quantity of open space.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	X	This option would not require the provision of open space as part of new development and therefore not contribute to enhancing landscape and townscape quality and character.	✓	Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire. However, under this option it may be difficult to adopt a landscape

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								scale approach to the provision of open space.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for different types of open space based on local assessments of need.		Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		significant effect on this objective.		significant effect on this objective.		significant effect on this objective.		have a significant effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	By setting accessibility standards and ensuring open space is largely provided in walking distance, this option should have a positive impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.	?	This impact of this option is uncertain as it depends on how it is implemented. Without accessibility standards it is not known whether open space will be provided in walking and cycling distance from where people live.	?	This impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known what types of open space will come forward and whether they would be by modes other than the car.	✓	This option should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live, but also could lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces that do not address local deficiencies of provision and therefore it will not reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive	?	It is uncertain how this option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Business as usual		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		this objective throughout the plan period.		effects on this objective throughout the plan period.		of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.		have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	In setting accessibility standards, this approach should ensure open spaces are provided close to where people live and therefore reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car to access open spaces.	✓/!	This option is likely to provide open spaces close to where people live but by relying on a quantity standard alone, risks these spaces not being provided in accessible locations.	X	This option could lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in provision.	✓/X	This option should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live, but could also lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in provision.
<b>14. Employment</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Business as usual		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
15. Local Economy	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to lead to a number of benefits in relation to the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects against the social equality/community and biodiversity/green infrastructure objectives. The policy specifically requires development to provide new or enhanced provision of open space for sport, play and recreation close to where people live. Further positive impacts were assessed against health, landscape/townscape, climate change effects, climate change adaptation and transport IIA objectives. Options 2 and 4 were also assessed as likely to lead to a number of minor positive effects but no significant positive effects were recorded. Option 2 would be a continuation of the current trend.. The impacts of Option 3 are largely predicted to be uncertain with negative effects in relation to the health, biodiversity/green infrastructure, landscape/townscape and transport/accessibility IIA objectives. It is not known what types of open space would come forward under this option and whether they would be accessible by modes of transport other than the car. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option.								

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP23 Shop Fronts and Advertisements				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local criteria based policy		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
2. Health	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Proposals must not clutter the streets scene or impact on highway or pedestrian safety therefore protecting accessibility for all.	?	National policy and guidance in the NPPF is brief on this policy area and local decision makers may find it difficult to ensure proposals do not have a negative impact on safety or accessibility.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	Advertisements must be designed to respect the scale and character of the building in which it is located and the surrounding area, which will help to maintain townscape character. Positive effects likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.	?	National policy and guidance in the NPPF is brief on this policy area and local decision makers may find it difficult to protect the character and distinctiveness of the landscape and townscape without more specific policy guidance.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	Policy requires design, materials, size and location of the advertisement to respect the scale and character of the building in which it is situated and the surrounding area, including local heritage assets. Positive effects likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.	?	National policy and guidance in the NPPF is brief on this policy area and local decision makers may find it difficult to protect the historic environment, including heritage assets, without more specific policy guidance.
7. Water	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
8. Pollution	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
9. Land Use and Soils	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
10. Waste	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
12. Climate Change	0	There is no link between this policy and this	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP23 Shop Fronts and Advertisements				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local criteria based policy		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Adaptation and Flood Risk		IIA Objective		Objective
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
14. Employment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
15. Local Economy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option. Whilst the NPPF includes some guidance on this policy area it is brief and therefore it is felt local guidance is needed to ensure positive effects against the IIA objectives.  Relying on national guidance alone (Option 2) has uncertain effects particularly in relation to impact on landscape and townscape character, the historic environment and the creation of safe and accessible environments.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.			Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Option 4 Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold
	Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score
1. Housing	✓	By including a mechanism to allow		X/✓	This policy approach works	✓	Much like option 1, this approach	X/✓

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		additional development, beyond 10% of the existing number of dwellings, this policy approach will have positive effects by increasing the range of housing to meet needs.		closely with the settlement hierarchy (LP2). LP2 defines the expected typical size of sites but it does not define how much. Without a mechanism to define how much decision makers would be reliant on national guidance and other criteria in the plan. The effect on this objective is likely to be mixed as would increase housing supply, but may put developments off through creating inconsistency and confusion on policy implementation.		would ensure that through allowing new development, there would be positive effects on the sustainability objective being assessed through increasing the range of housing types and sizes.		mixed effects on this sustainability objective. Positive effects will result from housing up to 10% of the existing number of dwellings. However, the policy would also include an absolute cap to further development meaning that it would be inflexible to changing needs over the plan period.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will	<b>0</b>	This policy	<b>0</b>	This policy	<b>0</b>	This policy

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.		approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.		approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.		approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	A policy mechanism that requires demonstrable evidence of local support for the scheme (where it breaches the 10% threshold) will have major positive effects on this policy through helping people to feel positive about the area they live in as they have more say in its future.	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this sustainability objective as other planning policies would be used to determine housing proposals.	✓✓	A policy mechanism that requires demonstrable evidence of local support for the scheme (where it breaches the threshold) will have major positive effects on this policy through helping people to feel positive about the area they live in as they have more say	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this sustainability objective as other planning policies would be used to determine housing proposals.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
						in its future.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will	0	This policy	0	This policy	0	This policy

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.		approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.		approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.		approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		housing.		sustainability objective of housing.		upon the sustainability objective of housing.		effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				housing.		objective of housing.		sustainability objective of housing.
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach will help facilitate the increase of new jobs in small towns and villages and will therefore have positive effects on this sustainability objective.	X/✓	This policy approach works closely with the settlement hierarchy (LP2). LP2 defines the expected typical size of sites but it does not define how much. Without a mechanism to define how much, decision makers would be reliant on national guidance and other criteria in the plan. The effect on this objective is likely to be mixed as would increase employment land supply, but may put developments off	✓	This policy approach will help facilitate the increase of new jobs in small towns and villages and will therefore have positive effects on this sustainability objective.	X/✓	This option is likely to have mixed effects on this sustainability objective. Positive effects will result from housing up to 10% of the existing number of dwellings. However, the policy would also include an absolute cap to further development meaning that it would be inflexible to

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				through creating inconsistency and confusion on policy implementation.				changing needs over the plan period.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy approach will help facilitate the increase of new jobs in small towns and villages and will therefore have positive effects on this sustainability objective.	X/✓	This policy approach works closely with the settlement hierarchy (LP2). LP2 defines the expected typical size of sites but it does not define how much. Without a mechanism to define how much, decision makers would be reliant on national guidance and other criteria in the plan. The effect on this objective is likely to be mixed as would increase employment land supply, but may put	✓	This policy approach will help facilitate the increase of new jobs in small towns and villages and will therefore have positive effects on this sustainability objective through supporting the rural economy.	X/✓	This option is likely to have mixed effects on this sustainability objective. Positive effects will result from housing up to 10% of the existing number of dwellings. However, the policy would also include an absolute cap to further development meaning that it would be

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Proposals within, or on the edge of a village in categories 3-5 of the settlement hierarchy, that would increase the number of dwellings in the village (in combination with other commitments) by 10%, or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm or more or have a an operational area of 0.5ha or more will have to show evidence of clear community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with a higher threshold (over 10%).		Option 4 Do not allow any increase over the 10% threshold	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				developments off through creating inconsistency and confusion on policy implementation.				inflexible to changing needs over the plan period.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> The purpose of this policy is to add an additional mechanism to allow greater levels of growth to occur in the smaller settlements of Central Lincolnshire only when it can be demonstrated that there is community support. As such, all options have the most effects on supply and community related objectives. Options 1 & 3 have a similar effect overall but option 3 will allow greater levels of growth before community support is explicitly required. The consequence of Option 2 is that there would be no clear limit for the development in villages. Other criteria could be used to mitigate this but it is likely to have mixed effects as the amount of development is difficult to define. Option 4 is the opposite in that it does not allow any further growth (above the 10%) and overall would have similarly mixed effects by being inflexible. Option 1 is therefore the preferred approach but the amount of development (the 10% threshold) should continue to be assessed as part of the preparation of the plan.								

<b>Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 Local Green Spaces</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b>		<b>Option 2 – n/a</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Local Green Spaces are in close proximity to where people live should encourage and support healthy lifestyles through the protection of green space that could be used for physical activity. Local Green Spaces could include allotments, protecting opportunities to access healthy and affordable food. This approach is expected to have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the long term beyond the plan period.		
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This approach may help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction by securing access to green spaces that are close to where people live and which are demonstrably special to the local community. This could lead to permanent, major positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.		
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	Local Green Spaces could form part of the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, improving access to green spaces for all, promoting the quiet enjoyment of the natural environment and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Local Green Spaces may be designated for their richness in wildlife and therefore this approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for example avoiding the loss of habitat. This is likely to lead to		

<b>Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 Local Green Spaces</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b>		<b>Option 2 – n/a</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		major positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Spaces could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Local Green Spaces may contain features of historic or cultural interest, such as war memorials, and therefore this approach should help protect and maintain such features and their setting. Positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond.		
<b>7. Water</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
<b>8. Pollution</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	Protection of Local Green Spaces from development will protect Greenfield land from development and minimise the loss of soils. This approach should therefore have permanent positive impacts in relation to this objective, across Central Lincolnshire and in the long term.		
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
<b>13. Transport and</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and		

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 Local Green Spaces				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – n/a	
	Local policy which protects Local Green Spaces as designated on the policies Map by affording the same level of protection as Green Belt land, in line with the NPPF.			
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Accessibility		this IIA Objective		
14. Employment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
15. Local Economy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.			
Conclusion: Option 1, the preferred policy, is considered to be the only reasonable alternative. This is because national policy set out in the NPPF is clear that Local Green Spaces should be designated through the Local Plan process and management of development within them should be consistent with Green Belt policy. Option 1 is expected to lead to significant positive effects in relation to the social equality, green infrastructure and landscape IIA objectives. This is largely due to the strong protection of open space close to where people live that this policy approach offers.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing:		Option 3 –	
	Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	Policy will increase the range of housing types, sizes and tenures and increase the supply of affordable housing.	<b>?</b>	Unable to predict effect. A lack of policy on the development of SUEs may result in piecemeal development which may	<b>✓✓</b>	Policies for residential and mixed SUEs would increase the range of housing types, sizes and tenures, increase

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		The policy specifically requires the inclusion of gypsy and traveller pitches.		inhibit the range of housing and gypsy and traveller sites that are delivered.		the supply of affordable housing and include provision of gypsy and traveller pitches in appropriate locations. Some policies would focus on employment only urban extensions.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓ / ✓✓	Policy requires that an appropriate level of health facilities are provided to meet local need, which will improve accessibility to health services in the area.	<b>X</b>	A lack of policy on the development of SUEs would result in piecemeal development which may result in ill-planned/ inadequate provision of health infrastructure.	✓ / ✓✓	Policies for residential and mixed SUEs would require provision of suitable health facilities.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	Policy will help prevent social exclusion through the 'pepper potting' of affordable housing.	<b>X</b>	A lack of policy criteria on the integration of affordable housing within urban extensions may result in affordable housing being clustered within sites rather than dispersed, which may result in social exclusion.	✓✓	Policies for residential and mixed SUEs would help prevent social exclusion through the requirement to 'pepper pot' affordable housing.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓ / ✓✓	Policy seeks to protect and enhance features of biodiversity value, including those offsite which may be affected.	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Without policy criteria that aims to retain and protect ecological and biodiversity features in the rural area, the overarching biodiversity and geodiversity policy and national policy will apply. These policies are	✓ / ✓✓	Policies would seek to protect and enhance features of biodiversity value, including those offsite which may be affected.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	Policy advocates the incorporation of appropriate landscape treatment to ensure that development is assimilated into the surrounding area.	<b>X / 0</b>	This approach may have a negative effect: without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's landscapes and townscapes, national policy will apply. Though this will provide some protection against the loss of the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape, it will not reflect local considerations.	✓	Policies would advocate the incorporation of appropriate landscape treatment to ensure that development is assimilated into the surrounding area.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	Policy promotes high quality design.	<b>X</b>	This approach is likely to have a negative effect: without local policy criteria to protect and enhance the built environment, design standards may be inconsistent.	✓✓	Policies would promote high quality design.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy will	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy will	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy will

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection and implemented as necessary.		apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection and implemented as necessary.		apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection and implemented as necessary.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	Policy seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by requiring proposals to maximise the use of energy from onsite renewable and / or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	✓	Policies would seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by requiring proposals to maximise the use of energy from onsite renewable and / or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our Landscape' policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our Landscape' policy and national policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use. Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our Landscape' policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
10. Waste	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓✓	This policy requires development to incorporate design solutions to maximise energy efficiency; and maximise the use of energy from onsite renewable and/ or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources.	0	This approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.	✓✓	The criteria of the SUE specific policies would require development proposals to incorporate design solutions to maximise energy efficiency and maximise the use of energy from onsite renewable and/ or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓✓	This policy requires proposals to incorporate an appropriate flood risk management strategy and measures for its implementation.	0	This approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	✓✓	The SUE specific policies would require proposals to incorporate an appropriate flood risk management strategy and measures for its implementation.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	Policy requires proposals to promote more sustainable travel patterns which will reduce the number and length of journeys	X / 0	Policy approach likely to have negative effects: a lack of SUE specific policy may mean that opportunities to facilitate more sustainable travel	✓✓	Policies would require proposals to promote more sustainable travel patterns which will reduce the number and length of journeys

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		undertaken by car and utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure.		patterns are not maximised.		undertaken by car and utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓ / ✓✓	Mixed and employment only SUEs will deliver employment opportunities. Mixed SUEs may reduce the number of out commuters by enabling residents to access local employment opportunities.	<b>X / 0</b>	Policy approach may have negative effects: a lack of SUE specific policy may mean that employment opportunities are not strategically integrated within SUEs.	✓ / ✓✓	Mixed and employment only SUEs will deliver employment opportunities. Mixed SUEs may reduce the number of out commuters by enabling residents to access local employment opportunities.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓ / ✓✓	Mixed and employment only SUEs will deliver opportunities for the establishment, relocation and expansion of businesses which will encourage a competitive, diverse and stable economy.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy.	✓ / ✓✓	Mixed and employment only SUEs will deliver opportunities for the establishment, relocation and expansion of businesses which will encourage a competitive, diverse and stable economy.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment</li> <li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 12 Climate change (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment</li> <li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 12 Climate change (✓✓)</li> </ul>	

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Have a detailed policy on the development of SUEs (applicable to all SUEs)		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Include site specific criteria for each SUE identified within the Local Plan	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adaptation and flood risk</li> <li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 2. Health (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>No other significant effects are predicted.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adaptation and flood risk</li> <li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 2. Health (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>No other significant effects are predicted.</p>
<b>Conclusions:</b> The scores of policy Options 1 and 3 are the same. However, Option 1 is preferred as it is considered that the majority of the criteria within Option 1 is applicable to all SUEs and thus it is unnecessary to repeat these within each SUE specific policy. Furthermore, an overarching SUE policy demonstrates a consistent approach. Option 2 is the least preferred because it may result in negative effects for many of the objectives.						

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓	Housing growth would be incremental. Larger piecemeal sites would be of a sufficient size to	✓	This option could help meet the City of Lincoln and rural housing need, including affordable housing, in the City	✓/?	This option could help meet the City of Lincoln and proportionate rural housing need in the villages around	✓	This option could help meet the City of Lincoln's housing need, including affordable housing. It does not set out how

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		provide a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable homes. It may not however result in the right houses in the right locations and may result in additional pressure on greenfield sites/ green spaces.		itself and in identified villages around Lincoln. This would allow for residents to remain in the City or some villages rather than relocate to where suitable/ available/ affordable housing is provided. This option could provide a mix of housing types and sizes but on a smaller scale compared to a new settlement or urban extension.		Lincoln. In smaller villages it is unlikely to be able to provide affordable housing given the scale of development but would allow some residents to remain rather than relocate to where suitable/ available/ affordable housing is provided. This option could provide a mix of housing types and sizes in the villages but on a smaller scale compared to a new settlement or urban extension.		many dwellings would be provided in a new settlement however, it is likely that economies of scale could deliver a good mix of housing including a large proportion of affordable housing. If housing is directed to the City and new settlement(s) the housing needs of the surrounding villages are unlikely to be met.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>X/✓</b>	Larger sites should contribute to the provision of new/enhanced health facilities and new open spaces. However, piecemeal growth may not deliver new/ enhanced facilities where needed most. More pressure likely to develop	<b>✓/X</b>	In the short term, new housing and business growth is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to this objective due to increase in noise, dust and emissions associated with on site construction works and increased HGV	<b>✓/X</b>	In the short term, new housing and business growth is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to this objective due to increase in noise, dust and emissions associated with on site construction works and increased HGV movements. Planned housing	<b>✓/X</b>	In the short term, large scale new housing and business growth is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to this objective due to increase in noise, dust and emissions associated with on site construction works and increased HGV movements. A

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Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		on the strategic green infrastructure network. New residents could be located further from existing health facilities in Lincoln's built up area.		movements. Planned housing growth for the City and suitable villages may place a strain on existing health services and facilities but should allow new and enhanced services and facilities to accompany growth. New development could provide new/ improved footpaths and cycleways and green infrastructure for physical activity, helping to promote healthier lifestyles. New residents may be further from hospital or other centralised facilities if located in the peripheral villages.		growth for the City and villages may place a strain on existing health services and facilities where they exist and in smaller villages is unlikely to provide sufficient growth to justify/ support new or enhanced services and facilities. New development could provide new/ improved footpaths and cycleways and green infrastructure for physical activity, helping to promote healthier lifestyles. New residents may be further from hospital or other centralised facilities if located in the peripheral villages.		new settlement would provide an opportunity to incorporate new healthcare services and facilities and may help to reduce pressure on existing facilities in Lincoln. There is also opportunity to plan for major new green infrastructure which would provide opportunities for walking, cycling and therefore encourage healthy lifestyles through physical activity. Focussing on the city and a new settlement would be unlikely to provide for any services and facilities or improvements to green infrastructure in the surrounding villages.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>X</b>	Incremental housing growth offers fewer opportunities to plan cohesive	<b>✓/X</b>	This option would focus development on a contained City and therefore be likely to have a	<b>✓/X</b>	This option would focus development on a contained City and therefore be likely to have a	<b>✓</b>	Focusing growth in the City should support existing facilities and services (where capacity

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		communities with mixed use/ community facilities. Less able to focus development in areas of multiple deprivation/ areas in need of regeneration. Depending on scale, a mix of housing types and sizes is likely, but incremental growth makes it difficult to plan housing mix and community facilities in certain localities where needed most.		positive effect on the most deprived areas and could help meet rural affordable housing need and address homelessness in rural areas, enabling people to live in the Lincoln area who would otherwise not be able to afford to. It should provide a mix of housing to support socially diverse communities. Expanding some satellite villages could result in negative feelings from existing residents if growth is not supported. This option could undermine the regeneration of parts of Lincoln if all growth was directed to certain satellite villages and could lead to needs not being met in those villages not		positive effect on the most deprived areas and could help meet rural affordable housing need and address homelessness in rural areas, enabling people to live in the Lincoln area who would otherwise not be able to afford to. It should provide a mix of housing to support socially diverse communities. Expanding satellite villages proportionately could result in negative feelings from existing residents if growth is not supported. This option could undermine the regeneration of parts of Lincoln if all growth was directed to satellite villages.		exists) and should support regeneration initiatives. The provision of affordable housing, health, educational facilities and employment opportunities in a new settlement(s) will help to redress inequalities. Focussing on the city and a new settlement could result in the needs of the surrounding villages not being met.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				identified.				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	?	Impacts on biodiversity objectives will depend on the location and scale of piecemeal developments and mitigation measures that are implemented. Development through this option would make it difficult to plan for improvement/enhancement of habitats and there are likely to be more opportunities to protect rather than enhance. Less opportunity to plan for strategic improvements to the green infrastructure network as part of new development.	?	Impact against this objective will depend on the scale and location of new development and mitigation measures that are implemented. New housing on the periphery of villages is likely to use Greenfield land which could impact negatively on biodiversity, through loss of soils and habitats. However, new development could also provide opportunities for maintaining and enhancing habitats and green infrastructure and growth contained in Lincoln and distributed to some villages could direct development away from sensitive sites adjacent or near to Lincoln.	?	Impact against this objective will depend on the scale and location of new development and mitigation measures that are implemented. New housing on the periphery of villages is likely to use Greenfield land which could impact negatively on biodiversity, through loss of soils and habitats. However, new development could also provide opportunities for maintaining and enhancing habitats and green infrastructure and growth contained in Lincoln and distributed proportionately to the villages could direct development away from sensitive sites adjacent or near to Lincoln.	✓/X	Exact impacts would be dependent on the location, scale and design of a new settlement(s) however, it is likely that a new settlement would lead to a permanent loss of high grade agricultural and greenfield land in the Lincoln area in the short, medium and long term, unless a brownfield site or sites become available. Focusing on the City should reduce pressure on green infrastructure further from the City but may put pressure on green spaces within the built up area. A new settlement could provide a good opportunity to design in new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements as part

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								of new development. This would be dependent on master planning and scheme design.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X</b>	Piecemeal growth adjoining or near Lincoln is likely to be built on greenfield land on the periphery of Lincoln's built up area. This could include land currently designated as Green Wedge therefore development here could result in both loss of open countryside and Green Wedge land. Incremental development could impact negatively on important views, including views of and from the cathedral and uphill Lincoln, although this will depend on the	<b>X/✓</b>	This option could potentially lead to a loss of Green Wedge land in close proximity to satellite villages, for example Nettleham, Washingborough, Bracebridge Heath, Waddington, Skellingthorpe and Burton Waters but would protect Green Wedge land adjoining Lincoln. Lincoln Cliff villages are within an Area of Great Landscape Value. Directing growth to the satellite villages could result in coalescence between settlements leading to a loss of character and local distinctiveness. Depending on scale	<b>X/✓</b>	This option could potentially lead to a loss of Green Wedge land in close proximity to satellite villages, for example Nettleham, Washingborough, Bracebridge Heath, Waddington, Skellingthorpe and Burton Waters but would protect Green Wedge land adjoining Lincoln. Lincoln Cliff villages are within an Area of Great Landscape Value. Directing growth to the satellite villages could result in coalescence between settlements leading to a loss of character and local distinctiveness. Depending on scale and location, housing growth could alter the	<b>X/✓</b>	Containing growth within or close to Lincoln should ensure that it's character and setting are protected. It may place pressure on the City's townscape but may provide opportunities for investment in the built up area. For a new settlement, exact impacts would be dependent on the location, scale and design, however significant new development is likely to have a negative impact on existing landscape character as it would involve the permanent net loss of open space.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		scale of development and scheme design. This option could impact negatively on settlement character of nearby settlements, such as South Hykeham, Skellingthorpe, Nettleham, etc.		and location, housing growth could alter the historic character and local distinctiveness of the identified villages. There is potential for smaller developments to reflect local character of satellite villages.		historic character and local distinctiveness of the identified villages. There is potential for smaller developments to reflect local character of satellite villages.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>?</b>	The impacts on heritage assets and archaeology are uncertain at this stage without details of location and scale of development. Piecemeal development could impact negatively on the condition or setting of heritage assets or could bring them back into use.	<b>X/?</b>	The City and some satellite villages have designated Conservation Areas and Conservation Area Appraisals, including Welton, Saxilby, Branston and Waddington. Development is not prevented within Conservation Areas, however directing a lot of Lincoln's housing growth to certain satellite villages is likely to 'swamp' these villages with development and impact negatively	<b>X/?</b>	The City and some satellite villages have designated Conservation Areas and Conservation Area Appraisals, including Welton, Saxilby, Branston and Waddington. Development is not prevented within Conservation Areas, however directing a lot of Lincoln's housing growth to certain satellite villages is likely to 'swamp' these villages with development and impact negatively on	<b>?</b>	Containing growth within or close to Lincoln should ensure that it's character and setting are protected. It may place pressure on the City's townscape but may provide opportunities for investment in the built up area including the reuse of historic buildings. A new settlement could have positive impacts against this objective by helping to minimising impact on existing historic assets and their

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 A Growing Lincoln								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				on the quality of their environment. Containing Lincoln's growth may result in the reuse of historic buildings.		the quality of their environment. Containing Lincoln's growth may result in the reuse of historic buildings.		settings in Lincoln. The impact of a new settlement on archaeology is unknown without an exact location.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>X/?</b>	Any housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal. The incremental nature of this option makes it more difficult to plan for new/ enhanced water treatment infrastructure. Larger scale development can be easier to manage than piecemeal development because it generates opportunities for strategic solutions, whether in the context of surface water management and drainage schemes	<b>X/?</b>	Any housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal. Planned housing growth should allow required improvements/ new provision to water infrastructure network to be planned in a sustainable way but this may be difficult to secure and fund when growth is directed to rural areas. The Water Cycle Study for Central Lincolnshire identifies sewage and sewage treatment as a potential constraint to development for some of the satellite villages and it will be important to	<b>X/?</b>	Any housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal. Planned housing growth should allow required improvements/ new provision to water infrastructure network to be planned in a sustainable way but this may be difficult to secure and fund when growth is directed to rural areas, particularly smaller scale development in the smaller villages. The Water Cycle Study for Central Lincolnshire identifies sewage and sewage treatment as a potential constraint to development for	<b>XX</b>	Any new housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal. Due to their scale, development of a new settlement will result in a significant increase in water consumption and sewage disposal. Impermeable materials would lead to increased water runoff issues which could impact negatively on local water quality. There are likely to be significant opportunities to incorporate mitigating infrastructure such as renewable water collection/ recycling and sustainable urban drainage systems into overall

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		or foul water management.		ensure future development does not further exacerbate existing problems.		some of the satellite villages and it will be important to ensure future development does not further exacerbate existing problems.		master-planning.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>X</b>	This option could encourage increased car travel on Lincoln's already busy streets due to the distance of new housing from existing facilities in Lincoln's built up area. Depending on scale and location of new development, there may be fewer opportunities to secure improvements to the public transport network and therefore new residents will be more reliant on the car. This could impact negatively	<b>✓/X</b>	Containing Lincoln's expansion within the city will help to prevent the need to travel by car. Expansion of villages could encourage increased car travel due to the distance of new housing from existing facilities in Lincoln's built up area. Satellite villages cannot provide for all the needs of new residents, for example to access employment and major services such as a hospital, and so development here could impact negatively on congestion and local air quality in	<b>✓/X</b>	Containing Lincoln's expansion within the city will help to prevent the need to travel by car. Expansion of villages could encourage increased car travel due to the distance of new housing from existing facilities in Lincoln's built up area. Satellite villages cannot provide for all the needs of new residents, for example to access employment and major services such as a hospital, and so development here could impact negatively on congestion and local air quality in the Lincoln area.	<b>✓/X</b>	Containing Lincoln's expansion within the city will help to prevent the need to travel by car. Whilst there is opportunity for a new settlement(s) to be well served by public transport, walking and cycling facilities, there is a likelihood that it will result in increased car use throughout the plan period as it is likely to be located some distance from Lincoln. There are likely to be opportunities for low carbon energy which minimises greenhouse gas emissions. Any new settlement(s) will impact negatively on

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		on Lincoln's air quality objectives and existing AQMAs.		the Lincoln area. Focussing on a few villages could lead to some additional facilities and/ or services including public transport.				the night time lighting conditions as they are likely to be developed in open countryside on land previously undeveloped.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X</b>	This option is likely to primarily result in the development of greenfield land on the periphery of Lincoln, resulting in a loss of previously undeveloped land and therefore an irreversible loss of soil quality and quantity and possible impact on archaeology.	<b>✓/X</b>	This option is likely to protect Greenfield land adjacent to Lincoln from development but the land supply in the identified villages mean that this option is likely to lead to loss of adjacent greenfield and high grade agricultural land. A potential impact could also be the loss of soils containing archaeological features.	<b>✓/X</b>	This option is likely to protect Greenfield land adjacent to Lincoln from development but the land supply in the villages mean that this option is likely to lead to loss of adjacent greenfield and high grade agricultural land. A potential impact could also be the loss of soils containing archaeological features.	<b>X</b>	Containing Lincoln's growth with restrict it's expansion into the adjoining countryside. A new settlement is likely to resulting in a significant loss of greenfield land and therefore an irreversible loss of soil quality and quantity through vegetation removal, soil compaction and the transportation of soil away from the site (topsoil). A potential impact could also be the loss of soils containing archaeological features. Development through new settlement(s) will be reliant on new aggregates. This will

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								be most significant in the medium to long term as more phases of development occur.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	Any new housing development will result in a net increase in household waste and therefore a negative effect against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.	<b>X</b>	Any new development will result in a net increase of both household and business waste and therefore a negative effect against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.	<b>X</b>	Any new development will result in a net increase of both household and business waste and therefore a negative effect against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.	<b>X</b>	Any new development of this scale will result in a net increase of both household and business waste and therefore a negative effect against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X</b>	New development will lead to an increase in the demand for energy and therefore increased emissions from dwellings. Mixed use development that includes	<b>X</b>	Containing Lincoln's expansion within the city will help to prevent the need to travel by car and is more likely to allow for community energy projects. This option could encourage increased car travel	<b>X</b>	Containing Lincoln's expansion within the city will help to prevent the need to travel by car and is more likely to allow for community energy projects. This option could encourage increased car travel due to the	<b>X</b>	Containing Lincoln's expansion within the city will help to prevent the need to travel by car and is more likely to allow for community energy projects. Development at this scale in a new settlement will lead to

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		services, facilities and jobs should help to reduce traffic related greenhouse gas emissions. There are opportunities to incorporate new renewable technology into development, but these are likely to be small scale techniques.		due to the distance of new housing in villages from existing facilities in Lincoln's built up area. Villages cannot provide for all the needs of new residents and so development here could impact negatively on greenhouse gas emissions. There may be some opportunities for local, renewable energy solutions however these will be small scale.		distance of new housing in villages from existing facilities in Lincoln's built up area. Villages cannot provide for all the needs of new residents and so development here could impact negatively on greenhouse gas emissions. There may be some opportunities for local, renewable energy solutions however these will be small scale.		an increase in the overall population, demand for and consumption of energy and natural resources, and traffic movements. This is likely to result in increased overall energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions, having a negative effect on this objective. A new settlement(s) would provide opportunities for new development designed in a sustainable way from the outset, incorporating low carbon technologies, including renewables, combined heat and power and district heating schemes, as well as energy efficient design to contribute towards minimising new energy usage in these locations. This may have a positive impact beyond the Lincoln area by

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								linking into the national grid.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	?	Impacts will depend on location, scheme design and mitigation measures implemented and therefore are uncertain at this stage, but could be negative if not managed appropriately. A piecemeal approach to housing may mean less opportunity for holistic solutions.	?	Impacts on this objective are dependent on the location, scale and design of new development and mitigation measures implemented. Parts of Lincoln and some villages, and land surrounding them, are located in flood zones 2 and/ or 3 or have existing surface water flooding issues.	?	Impacts on this objective are dependent on the location, scale and design of new development and mitigation measures implemented. Parts of Lincoln and some villages, and land surrounding them, are located in flood zones 2 and/ or 3 or have existing surface water flooding issues.	✓	This option provides the ability to avoid flood risk areas altogether or to master-plan comprehensively for mitigation and therefore should have a positive impact against this objective. Parts of Lincoln are located in flood zones 2 and/ or 3 or have existing surface water flooding issues.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	X	unknown location of peripheral piecemeal development, it would be difficult to plan for public transport infrastructure improvements in a coordinated way. Development on the periphery of Lincoln's built up	X/✓	If development is contained within or very close to Lincoln or directed to well serviced villages with good transport links this could help to reduce the need to travel and may help maintain and enhance bus and rail services in	X/✓	If development is contained within or very close to Lincoln or directed to well serviced villages with good transport links this could help to reduce the need to travel and may help maintain and enhance bus and rail services in these locations due to an	✓/X	If development is contained within or very close to Lincoln, with good transport links, this could help to reduce the need to travel and may help maintain and enhance bus and rail services. This option could enable sustainable travel patterns if a new

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		area could lead to a reliance on the private car as development spreads further from the central core and alternatives modes of transport become less viable as a means of accessing services and facilities.		these locations due to an increase in village populations. However, development focused in less well served villages with few public transport services is likely to lead to increased road based movement to Lincoln and elsewhere across the plan period to access employment, services and facilities.		increase in village populations. However, development focused in less well served villages with few public transport services is likely to lead to increased road based movement to Lincoln and elsewhere across the plan period to access employment, services and facilities.		settlement(s) was located on a railway line and designed round integrated bus, cycle and walking networks. However, the settlement(s) would have to be very large to attain self containment and is likely to add to road based dispersed movement to Lincoln and elsewhere in the short to medium term to access services and facilities. It would also require significant funds to support the required road and public transport infrastructure.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>?/X</b>	This option focuses on housing growth and whilst creating short term, temporary construction jobs, the piecemeal nature of development means they are	<b>?/✓</b>	This option would create short term, temporary construction jobs. It should also help to distribute employment opportunities to sustainable locations throughout the Lincoln area	<b>?/✓</b>	This option would create short term, temporary construction jobs. It should also help to distribute employment opportunities to sustainable locations throughout the Lincoln area	<b>✓/X</b>	There would be opportunities within a new settlement for new jobs. In the short term, these would be generated by the construction of the new settlement(s). In the medium to long term, the influx of new residents may

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		unlikely to include significant elements of employment land/ uses. The incremental nature and small scale of piecemeal development means less chance to meet the needs for education provision generated by the new development. This may put pressure on existing education and training facilities approaching full capacity. Attracting inward migration may increase the number of residents of working age which may support existing or new businesses but the nature and location of the		increasing access to employment where public transport links are limited. Planned housing growth could support existing school provision in the satellite villages and prevent closures or it could put pressure on existing facilities if these are at capacity.		increasing access to employment where public transport links are limited. Planned housing growth could support existing school provision in the satellite villages and prevent closures or it could put pressure on existing facilities if these are at capacity.		encourage inward investment and creation of new jobs, particularly in the service sector. However the settlement(s) would have to be very large to attain self containment and depending on location, there are likely to be few opportunities to access a range of existing employment sectors in Lincoln as a new settlement(s) is likely to be located some distance from the City. Therefore it is likely that a significant number of the working age population would need to commute to Lincoln and elsewhere to access jobs. A new settlement could provide a major opportunity to develop new education and training facilities in

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	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		development is not known at this time.						the medium to long term. However until these facilities are established, those living in the new settlement would have to travel to Lincoln or elsewhere.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>X/?</b>	This option focuses on housing growth and whilst creating short term, temporary construction jobs, the piecemeal nature of development means they are unlikely to include significant elements of employment land/uses. The incremental nature and small scale of piecemeal development means less chance to meet the needs for education provision	<b>0</b>	This option may prompt the need for employment allocations to meet local businesses/ residents' needs but unlikely to include large scale employment land within housing growth sites.	<b>0</b>	This option may prompt the need for employment allocations to meet local businesses/ residents' needs but unlikely to include large scale employment land within housing growth sites.	<b>✓/X</b>	There would be opportunities within a new settlement for new jobs. In the short term, these would be generated by the construction of the new settlement(s). In the medium to long term, the influx of new residents may encourage inward investment and creation of new jobs, particularly in the service sector. However, the settlement(s) would have to be very large to attain self containment and depending on location, there are likely to be few opportunities to access a range of

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		generated by the new development. This may put pressure on existing education and training facilities approaching full capacity. Attracting inward migration may increase the number of residents of working age which may support existing or new businesses but the nature and location of the development is not known at this time.						existing employment sectors in Lincoln as a new settlement(s) is likely to be located some distance from the City. Therefore it is likely that a significant number of the working age population would need to commute to Lincoln and elsewhere to access jobs.
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 7 Water (XX)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 (incremental, piecemeal expansion of Lincoln into the surrounding countryside) is predicted to have slightly more negative effects on the IIA objectives concerned with Lincoln’s setting, loss of greenfield land and pollution than some of the other options. Option 4 (contained Lincoln growth with a new settlement) would result in the loss of quite a substantial amount of greenfield land and therefore this option performs quite badly against biodiversity and green infrastructure, water resources and quality and the protection and enhancement of soil and land resources								

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Expanding Lincoln		Option 2 – Contained Lincoln expansion with major growth in a few identified villages		Option 3 – Contained Lincoln expansion with proportionate village growth		Option 4 – Contained Lincoln expansion with additional new settlement(s)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary

objectives compared to options 2 and 3.

Locations and details of sites are not known at this stage and therefore whilst principles can be assessed against IIA objectives, many effects could be mixed or are unknown and without further details are assessed as being fairly similar across all 4 options.

**Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 Transport Priorities/ Movement Strategy**

IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a single Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no direct effects upon the sustainability objective of housing, but will free up accessible and adequately serviced sites in and around the Lincoln area for housing and other uses.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This approach is likely to have moderate effects on the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking, cycling and public transport. It would also improve road safety by encouraging networks of cycle routes.	<b>0</b>	Without a Lincoln policy on transport, specific local opportunities to encourage walking, cycling and public transport would be missed. A Central Lincolnshire wide policy would mitigate this impact to some extent leading to an overall neutral effect.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving locally specific accessibility for the elderly and disabled but it will have a neutral effect on other decision making criteria.	<b>0</b>	Not having a Lincoln policy will have neutral effects on this objective. A Central Lincolnshire wide policy would mitigate this impact to some extent leading to an overall neutral effect.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.
<b>5. Landscape and</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 Transport Priorities/ Movement Strategy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a single Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Townscape</b>		appraised.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	This policy approach would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. It will also help encourage modal shift. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place).	<b>✓/X</b>	Without a specific transport policy, transport proposals, using a general Central Lincolnshire policy, may come forward to improve congestion through modal shift or new roads. However, these proposals are unlikely to be locally specific and opportunities on development sites are likely to be missed.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised except where new roads are proposed on what is currently greenfield.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised except where new roads are proposed on what is currently greenfield.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	This policy encourages the modal shift towards walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.	<b>✓✓</b>	This general transport policy would also encourage the modal shift towards walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Lincoln is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will therefore have major positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and	<b>✓</b>	Not having a Lincoln policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through a Central Lincolnshire wide policy but the complexities inherent in transport

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 Transport Priorities/ Movement Strategy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a single Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		facilities, leisure and cycling networks.		provision may lead to confusion on local provision.
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach would have some positive effects in improving access to education facilities which in turn would have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.	0	Although a Central Lincolnshire wide policy would be sufficient to ensure that access to education does not get worse, it may not bring forward Lincoln specific projects to have positive effects.
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy approach would ensure that the Lincoln economy is supported by necessary transport routes. Indirectly, this will ensure that businesses are able to move around the City effectively.	0	Although a Central Lincolnshire wide policy would be sufficient to ensure the economy is supported by adequate transport measures. It is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects on the wider City area.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option, as it complements the general Central Lincolnshire transport policy encouraging locally specific transport solutions to come forward in Lincoln. Both options highlight the need for transport improvements and encourage modal shift.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation Including Student Housing				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓/X	This policy approach would restrict provision of houses in multiple occupation but help to ensure a mix of house types. The policy also seeks to ensure that where conversions do take place, they are achieved satisfactorily in terms of quality and residential amenity.	X	This policy approach would not restrict the conversion of houses into houses in multiple occupation thereby meeting the housing needs that this form of housing meets. However, unrestricted conversions are likely to lead to over concentrations of such uses having a detrimental effect on the balance of communities

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation Including Student Housing				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				and range of house types.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have minimal impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised other than seeking to ensure that where conversions to housing in multiple occupation do take place, they are achieved satisfactorily in terms of quality and residential amenity.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents. It will help to respond to an identified issue that will help residents to feel positive about the area that they live in and communities where people feel safe, reduce levels of crime, far of crime and antisocial behaviour.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	This policy approach will help to prevent the decline of an areas appearance when an overconcentration of houses in multiple occupation occur and ensure acceptable conversion and management of converted properties where they are acceptable.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy approach will ensure that any conversions are appropriate and sensitive and do not result in over development of a site. Preventing over concentrations of subdivided dwellings with transient residents should positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation Including Student Housing				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		by the community and potentially enhance the quality of the public realm		
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase water consumption and need for waste water treatment.	<b>X</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase water consumption and need for waste water treatment.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase noise pollution.	<b>X/?</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase noise pollution.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although it may prevent over-concentrations of uses likely to result in vacant and neglected buildings.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although it may result in the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings that may struggle to find alternative uses.
<b>10. Waste</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the amount of waste.	<b>X</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the amount of waste.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase demand and need for energy.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a minimal impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised, and would not in itself prevent any likely negative impacts.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>X/?</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the number of people potentially at risk of flooding and may increase surface water runoff if increasing hard standings.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation Including Student Housing				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities.		No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		objective being appraised.		appraised although may result in the loss of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are lost.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	X/✓	Increased concentration of subdivided houses is likely to result in reduced average incomes but could provide student accommodation in close proximity to further education.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: The preferred policy approach (option 1) is to restrict conversion of properties into houses in multiple occupation which will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents. It will help to respond to an identified issue that will help residents to feel positive about the area that they live in and communities where people feel safe, reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour and having a neutral or positive impact on many of the sustainability objectives being appraised				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Policy seeking to protect and extend the existing green wedges around Lincoln where appropriate preserving the setting and character of Lincoln and views into and out of the City.		To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>✓</b>	Extending and improving the protected green wedge network around Lincoln is	<b>✓/!</b>	Although this option is likely to create opportunities for people to take part in active

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Policy seeking to protect and extend the existing green wedges around Lincoln where appropriate preserving the setting and character of Lincoln and views into and out of the City.		To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		likely to have positive impacts on this objective by actively seeking to increase opportunities for people to walk and cycle and engage in active recreation close to where they live and work.		recreation, it is less locally proactive than the preferred option and could miss opportunities to create and improve a connected and multifunctional network of open space around the City.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy option should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in. Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.	✓	This policy option should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in. Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy option should help provide new wildlife corridors and provide/ improve connections between sites, improving access to nature.	✓	Whilst some positive impacts are likely, this option may not proactively protect and improve GI and wildlife corridors around Lincoln.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This approach should lead to long term, positive impacts on this objective protecting local landscapes, character and important views that are particular to the Lincoln area.	✓	This approach should lead to long term, positive impacts on this objective in general, but may not respond to locally important landscapes, character and views.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy should have a positive impact on this objective by protecting and enhancing the setting of Lincoln.	✓	This policy should have a positive impact on this objective but may not protect and enhance the particular setting of Lincoln.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy seeking to protect and extend the existing green wedges around Lincoln where appropriate preserving the setting and character of Lincoln and views into and out of the City.		Option 2 - To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
7. Water	✓	Protecting the important green spaces around Lincoln should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected.	✓	A Central Lincolnshire wide GI policy along with national policies (and other Local Plan policies) should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected although a Lincoln area policy would capture locally specific and appropriate green space protection and water resource issues.
8. Pollution	✓	There are areas that experience poor air quality, particularly in Lincoln and therefore increasing green infrastructure provision should have a beneficial impact on reducing pollution.	✓	This policy approach should also increase green infrastructure provision having a beneficial impact on reducing pollution. although may not capture locally specific Lincoln issues to the same extent.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy approach should have a positive effects in relation to this objective as protecting the important green spaces around and into Lincoln would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land.	✓	This policy approach should have positive effects in relation to this objective as protecting a GI network would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land.
10. Waste	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and	✓	There could be positive effects of this policy approach in relation to this objective	✓	There could be positive effects of this policy approach in relation to this objective depending

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Policy seeking to protect and extend the existing green wedges around Lincoln where appropriate preserving the setting and character of Lincoln and views into and out of the City.		To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Flood Risk		depending on how it is implemented. Green Infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding and the urban heat island effect around and into the heart of the City.		on how it is implemented. Green Infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	Extending and improving the green wedge network should result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling and the possibility of enhancing the use of Lincoln's waterways.	✓	Extending and improving the GI network could result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes were appropriate such as walking and cycling and the enhanced use of Central Lincolnshire's waterways.
14. Employment	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.
15. Local Economy	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Both general Green Infrastructure and Lincoln Area Green Wedge policies have a major positive, minor positive or neutral impact on all IIA objectives. The preferred option (option 1) is to have a Lincoln specific Green Wedge policy (as well as a general Central Lincolnshire GI policy) as this would allow Lincoln's specific issues and opportunities to be captured rather than getting lost within or dominating a Central Lincolnshire wide GI policy.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP31 Lincoln's Economy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	Effects on this IIA objective are likely to be indirect. The policy aims to protect and enhance the attractiveness of the City centre and the Lincoln Area as a place to live as well as work and shop including providing services and facilities for residents as well as visitors.	0	Effects on this IIA objective are likely to be indirect.
2. Health	✓	This policy is likely to have positive effects on this objective through improved access to services and facilities in the town centre by walking and cycling and by protecting and enhancing quality, attractiveness, character and assets.	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. This should lead to positive impacts on improving the health and well-being of Lincoln's residents.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Lincoln has pockets of high incidences of deprivation. However, this policy actively encourages protection and improvement of Lincoln's quality environment which may help reduce anti social behaviour and fear of crime, and could provide new employment opportunities. All groups of the community should benefit from improved facilities, services, quality and offer.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	The preferred option seeks to protect and enhance amenities including important open spaces and the open character of Lincoln's Brayford Pool and waterways.	✓	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect and improve the landscape setting and townscape of Lincoln and should lead to positive long term effects.	✓	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes and townscapes.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the character and assets of the Lincoln Area, particularly the City Centre, historic uphill area and the Brayford Pool. The policy should	✓	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP31 Lincoln's Economy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		also positively enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.		guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive impacts.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	This policy is likely to have an indirect positive effect on this objective by seeking to maintain the open character of Lincoln's Brayford Pool and waterways.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by water pollution'.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy should have a positive impact in minimising air pollution and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from traffic movement by prioritising improved traffic circulation, a reduction in the number of traffic movements and improvements to pedestrian and cycling routes into and through the Town Centre.	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	?	Depending on how this policy is implemented it has the potential to result in the remediation of contaminated land and making use of brownfield land, vacant and derelict land and buildings. However the exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but there is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	In improving Lincoln's character and attractiveness along with complementary policies, this option should encourage more people to walk and cycle and therefore contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gases.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources.
<b>12. Climate Change</b>	0	There is no direct link between this policy and	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP31 Lincoln's Economy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Adaptation and Flood Risk		this IIA Objective.		directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.
14. Employment	✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer of employment uses and support the ongoing development of higher and further education. Indirectly this option meets this objective by enhancing the quality and character of the area making it more attractive to new employment opportunities.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration.
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer of employment uses and support the ongoing development of higher and further education. Indirectly this option meets this objective by enhancing the quality and character of the area making it more attractive to new employment opportunities.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The preferred option (option 1) is expected to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account.				

Draft Local Plan Policy LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town, enhance prosperity, and protect and enhance its setting.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓	A principal focus of the Gainsborough South West Ward Neighbourhood Action Plan is to improve the standard and quality of residential accommodation. Additionally the redevelopment of key sites may include housing proposals, although this is uncertain. Overall, however, it is considered that this policy does contribute to this objective in respect of the town and will have long term effects.	✓	The implementation of the Gainsborough South West Ward Neighbourhood Action Plan (NAP) is not reliant upon having a local policy supporting development that supports neighbourhood renewal. Long term effects will be achieved within the town.
2. Health	✓✓	Positive health outcomes, to a greater or lesser extent will be achieved in the medium to long term, by supporting development that meets each of the listed criteria, including through neighbourhood renewal, this policy by assisting neighbourhood renewal, improving education and skills and delivering new employment opportunities. Long term effects should be achieved and whilst some will be specific to the town, these could extend beyond the town bearing in mind commuting distances.	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. This should lead to positive long term impacts on improving the health and well-being of Gainsborough's residents.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The policy supports actions to address deprivation issues and stimulate regeneration within Gainsborough, in particular through neighbourhood renewal, improving education and skills, and delivering new employment opportunities. Long term impact should be achieved and whilst some will be specific to the town, these could extend beyond the town bearing in mind commuting distances.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	The policy specifically supports opportunities to deliver green infrastructure and proposals for the creation of accessible green space. Long	✓	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where

Draft Local Plan Policy LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town, enhance prosperity, and protect and enhance its setting.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		term impacts will be achieved within, around and beyond the town due to connectivity.		possible, including the importance of ecological networks.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	The policy aims for development proposals to protect and enhance the landscape character and setting of Gainsborough, including views across the Trent Valley. Long term effects should be achieved that extend beyond the town due to the long views achieved across the Trent Valley from the west.	✓	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	In requiring development proposals for key sites to contribute to the environmental enhancement of the town, this objective is in part being met, <b>although it is considered that the policy could be more explicit.</b> Long term effects should be achieved within the town.	✓	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive long term effects.
7. Water	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'. This approach should lead to positive long term effects.
8. Pollution	?	Improving connectivity to and within Gainsborough, including by foot, cycle and public transport could lead to greater use of greener forms of transport and hence reduce pollution levels. However, improving connectivity could also increase car usage and hence increase pollution. Development proposals, such as to improve employment opportunities and to regenerate key sites could	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term impacts upon this objective.

Draft Local Plan Policy LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> Provide local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town, enhance prosperity, and protect and enhance its setting.		<b>Option 2 -</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		also increase pollution.		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓/X	Support is provided through this policy for the redevelopment of key Brownfield sites. It also resists development on undeveloped Greenfield land between Gainsborough and Morton and Lea. Neighbourhood renewal can lead to a reduction in vacant and derelict buildings. At the same time, however, delivering new employment opportunities could lead to a loss of Greenfield land. Long term effects will result within and adjacent to the town.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	?	Development will create waste, both during construction and by its subsequent occupants. However, opportunities for recycling may increase as a result of the development. On balance therefore it is considered that the impact of this policy on the objective is uncertain.	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to building a better Gainsborough this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	?	Development will increase the demand for energy however there are opportunities, depending upon the nature of the development, to support the objective, for example by improving the energy efficiency of properties through neighbourhood renewal activities. Improving connectivity into and around the town for greener forms of transport also supports the objective; however the improved connectivity, and increased prosperity for the town aimed for through the policy, could also lead to greater use of private cars, which overall could increase greenhouse gas emissions. On balance, therefore, it is uncertain what the effect of the policy will be on this objective.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>12. Climate Change</b>	X/?	Much of Gainsborough's town centre is within	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be

Draft Local Plan Policy LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town, enhance prosperity, and protect and enhance its setting.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>		Flood Zone 3, the location of key regeneration sites, and parts of Gainsborough South West Ward are either in Flood Zone 2 or 3, therefore developments supported by this policy in these areas will be at risk of flooding. At the same time however, the policy also supports development that will create greenspace and green infrastructure improvements. It is uncertain whether the developments will make use of sustainable construction and design principles.		directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓/X	Development that improves connectivity to and within Gainsborough, including by foot, cycle and public transport is supported by the policy. However, in addition to potentially increasing pedestrian and cycling routes and improving bus services, this could also lead to an increase in car usage. The policy also supports development that will increase employment opportunities, which could lead to more people being able to find work in the town rather than travelling elsewhere. At the same time, however, it could lead to more people travelling into the town by car for work.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	The policy specifically supports developments that will deliver new employment opportunities and those that improve education and skills provision. The effects should be long term and extend beyond the town and into Nottinghamshire and North Lincolnshire due to commuting distances.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	The policy specifically supports the	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key

Draft Local Plan Policy LP34: Building a Better Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town, enhance prosperity, and protect and enhance its setting.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		redevelopment of key sites that will contribute to the overall prosperity of the town. The effects should be long term and extend beyond the town and into Nottinghamshire and North Lincolnshire due to commuting distances.		role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development at Gainsborough can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.				

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Building a Better Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> Provide local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to improve the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	?	Regenerating Sleaford Town Centre may bring empty homes back into use but the likely effects are too uncertain at this stage.	?	Regenerating Sleaford Town Centre may bring empty homes back into use but the likely effects are too uncertain at this stage.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Building a Better Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This policy is likely to have permanent positive effects, in the medium to long term, on this objective, through improved access to leisure, services and facilities in the town centre by walking and cycling. This policy should also contribute to improving road safety in the town centre by reducing traffic movement and the delivery of a pedestrian footbridge over the railway line.	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. This should lead to positive long term impacts on improving the health and well-being of Sleaford's residents.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Sleaford does not experience high incidences of deprivation. However, this policy actively encourages the physical regeneration of the Town Centre which will improve the quality of the environment, may help reduce anti social behaviour and fear of crime, and should provide new employment opportunities. All groups of the community should benefit from improved access to the Town Centre by walking and cycling. This should deliver positive long term impacts against this objective.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	The Sleaford East West Leisure Link should contribute to improving access to wildlife, green and blue spaces and the natural environment. It should also help to reduce the fragmentation of habitats by creating and maintaining a new wildlife corridor. This policy approach should generate minor positive effects on this objective	✓	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Building a Better Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		in the medium to long term.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect and improve the landscape setting of Sleaford, minimise impact on the character of the countryside and maintain the setting and integrity of surrounding villages. Regeneration of Sleaford Southgate and the improvement of the public realm in the Town Centre should enhance the townscape. This policy should lead to positive long term effects.	✓	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of specific features of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage and promotes their sensitive re-use where appropriate. The policy also seeks to enhance the quality of the public realm and should positively enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community. This policy should lead to permanent, positive long term effects.	✓	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive impacts.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through as variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy should have a positive impact in minimising air pollution and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from traffic movement by prioritising improved traffic circulation, a	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Building a Better Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		reduction in the number of traffic movements and improvements to pedestrian and cycling routes into and through the Town Centre.		permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	?	Depending on how this policy is implemented it has the potential to result in the remediation of contaminated land and making use of brownfield land, vacant and derelict land and buildings. However the exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to building a better Sleaford this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	Improved pedestrian and cycling routes into and through Sleaford, and improved connectivity between Sleaford and surrounding areas, should encourage more people to walk and cycle and therefore contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gases. This should lead to minor positive impacts in the long terms in Sleaford and surrounding communities.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	The policy specifically aims to improve traffic circulation, reduce	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Building a Better Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to improve the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		vehicle movement and encourage more walking and cycling in Sleaford which are key issues for the improvement of Sleaford Town Centre. It is therefore likely to lead to long term, major positive effects on this objective.		some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.
14. Employment	✓	It is anticipated that the regeneration of Sleaford Southgate will lead improved accessibility to existing services and facilities and to the provision of new employment opportunities in this part of the Town Centre, in the medium to long term.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	The regeneration of Sleaford Town Centre is expected to encourage both local and inward investment by tackling barriers to investment such as poor environment and accessibility issues. This policy recognises the importance of the River Slea Navigation Corridor in growing Sleaford's visitor economy. This approach is likely to have major positive impacts in the medium to long term.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Building a Better Sleaford					
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy</b> Provide local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to improve the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</b>		
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	
	No other significant effects are predicted.				
<b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.					

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred policy:</b> Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development</b> Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	While the policy (alongside policy LP2, The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) restricts development within the rural settlements specified, it does not prevent it all together. The policy also permits the reuse, conversion and replacement of buildings/ dwellings, thus the policy will increase the supply of	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Central Lincolnshire.	✓	This approach will increase the supply of housing, including the supply of affordable housing. Potential minor positive score as policy LP2 restricts development within the rural settlements thus major residential development will not occur in these locations.

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		housing and the range/ type/ size/ tenure of housing to meet local need. The minor positive effects score has been given as the policy (alongside LP2) will not result in large scale residential development.				
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Permitting limited residential development in rural settlements and the countryside will help sustain existing communities and facilities, such as shops and schools, in the longer term.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities and ensures equitable outcomes for all.	✓	Permitting limited residential development in rural settlements and the countryside will help sustain existing communities and facilities, such as shops and schools, in the longer term.
<b>4. Biodiversity and</b>	✓/✓✓	The policy makes	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria	<b>0</b>	The overarching

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Green Infrastructure</b>		provision for the retention of natural boundaries such as trees, hedgerows which will avoid the loss of existing habitats and species.		that aims to retain and protect ecological and biodiversity features in the rural area, the overarching biodiversity and geodiversity policy and national policy will apply. These policies are likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.		biodiversity and geodiversity policy will apply and is likely to be effective in ensuring that biodiversity and ecological features are afforded the necessary protection.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the landscape through controlling the location and scale of development and encouraging the retention of natural boundaries.	<b>0</b>	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's landscapes and townscapes, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape.	<b>?</b>	Effect uncertain: effect dependant on the sites that are put forward by land owners and the effect of applicable overarching Local Plan policies.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Policy explicitly promotes the re-use and conversion of buildings of notable architectural or historic merit that are worthy of	<b>X / ?</b>	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's built and historic environment, the overarching historic	<b>0</b>	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's built and historic environment, the overarching historic

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		retention.		environment policy and national policy will apply. These are likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection, however they do not actively encourage the reuse and conversion of buildings of historical merit.		environment policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Policy stipulates that development site must be or can be served by sustainable infrastructure, including water infrastructure. Thus there may be no effect if there is sufficient infrastructure in place, or the effect may be positive if infrastructure is upgraded to serve new development.	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection.	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance water infrastructure, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		minimise pollution and improve air quality.		pollution and improve air quality.		pollution and improve air quality.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	Policy seeks to protect high quality agricultural land. Also encourages the reuse and conversion of buildings and thus may result in vacant and/ or derelict buildings being bought back into use.	X/?	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, the overarching 'Our Landscape' policy and national policy will apply. The overarching policy seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. However, none of the local plan policies actively encourage the reuse and conversion of buildings, hence the potential minor negative score.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land features. The overarching 'Our Landscape' policy will apply: this seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
<b>11. Climate Change</b>	0	This approach will	0	This approach will have	0	This approach will have

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Effects and Energy		have no effect on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.		no effect on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.		no effect on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	Policy states that proposals should not make people or property susceptible to risks of flooding.	0	Without policy criteria that aims to ensure that development will not increase the risk of flooding to people and property, the overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy and national policy will apply. These are likely to be effective in ensuring that development does not increase flood risk.	0	The overarching 'Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk' policy will apply. The overarching policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that development does not increase flood risk.
13. Transport and Accessibility	?	Effect is uncertain: policy may result in an increase in the number and length of journeys undertaken by car, dependant on the extent and location of development in rural areas, however this will be influenced by factors such as	?	Effect is uncertain: the overarching transport policy will apply. However, as for policy Option 1, the effect of the overarching policy is influenced by factors such as personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.	?	Effect is uncertain: the overarching transport policy will apply. However, as for policy Option 1, achievement of the objective to make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and reduce the need to travel by car is dependent on the

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.				location of sites and is influenced by factors such as personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.
14. Employment	✓	Policy supports appropriate non-residential development in rural settlements which may provide new employment opportunities.	?	Effect is uncertain: lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas means that proposals will be determined against other relevant policy.	✓	Identification of sites for employment use may increase employment opportunities.
15. Local Economy	✓/✓✓	Policy supports the rural economy and diversification of the economy by permitting non-residential development in suitable locations.	?	Effect is uncertain: lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas means that proposals will be determined against other relevant policy.	✓	Identification of sites for non-residential use may increase economic activity and make a positive contribution to the rural economy.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)  Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to:		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific policy regarding development in rural areas, which includes specific criteria for residential development, re-use and conversion of buildings, replacement dwellings, mobile homes, new dwellings and non-residential development.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Identify rural sites for residential and non-residential development Identify sites within/ adjacent to the rural settlements listed in the settlement hierarchy in policy LP2 'The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy'.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>No other significant effects are predicted.</p>					
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option. This option scores no negative effects, has the highest number of 'minor positive effects' and there are several areas where the effects may be 'major positive effects'. Option 2 is the least preferred, as the effects of this option are largely neutral or unpredictable, and there are some areas where the effects may be negative. Though Option 3 does not present any anticipated negative effects, and indeed may result in some positive effects, the effects are mostly likely to be neutral and in some instances they are unpredictable. Furthermore, the work involved in identifying small scale residential sites is likely to be onerous and there is no reason to believe that policy option 1 will not result in suitable sites coming forward over the plan period.						

## Appendix 3: Draft Equalities Analysis

### i. What is Equalities Analysis?

Equalities Analysis is a way of considering the impact of policies and decisions on specific individuals and groups that are protected from discrimination by the Equalities Act. It involves using equality information to understand the potential or actual effects. Equalities Analysis allows equality considerations to be taken into account before a policy is implemented. It is an ongoing process which follows the policy development and review cycle.

The new public sector Equality Duty, which is part of the Equality Act 2010, came into effect April 2011 and requires that all public bodies (including Local Authorities) to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities. Under the new equality duty, public authorities are not required to follow any specific methodology or template to undertake Equality Analysis but they need to be able to show that they have had due regard to the aims set out in the general equality duty.

There are 9 recognised protected characteristics from the Equalities Act 2010 that have been considered in the Equalities Analysis of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief (including lack of belief)
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation

### ii. Equalities Analysis and the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

This Equality Analysis is being undertaken to demonstrate that due regard has been given to the protected characteristics and that the emerging Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is not in breach of the equality duties. The Equalities Analysis started prior to policy writing through the preparation of the IIA Scoping Report. This sets out baseline data on the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Central Lincolnshire area and reviews key policy documents, providing background information to inform the Equalities Analysis. Consideration of the potential impacts on equalities has been embedded into the IIA assessment through the inclusion of a specific objective on social equality and community; "*To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities in Central Lincolnshire. To also ensure equitable outcomes for all, particularly those most at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion*". This Appendix provides further assessment of the impact of the policies on the protected characteristics as set out in the Equalities Act 2010. Background information on this Equalities Analysis can be found in **Table 1**.

### iii. Who has undertaken the Equalities Analysis?

The Planning Officers who have written the policies in the Local Plan have undertaken the Equalities Analysis as part of the IIA of the Local Plan. Guidance on Equalities Analysis advises that the process is most effective when it is integrated into policy making arrangements.<sup>8</sup> This IIA Report was circulated to Equality Officers in the Central Lincolnshire Partnership to ensure the Equality Analysis meets the general equality duty.

**iv. Evidence and data collection - are there any information gaps?**

The Local Plan must be prepared based on up to date evidence of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the local area. A number of evidence base studies have been completed, or are currently under preparation and will be available to inform the Second Draft Local Plan. Those most relevant to the Equalities Analysis include:

- Statement of Community Involvement (2014)
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (under preparation)
- Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2013)
- Joint Health and Well-being Strategy for Lincolnshire (2013)
- Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (updated online)

The IIA Scoping Report presents a range of baseline data to support the assessment of the Local Plan policies against the IIA Objectives, including the social equality and community objective. Data in relation to this objective was collected on:

- Total population
- Population density
- Age profile
- Gender profile
- Sexual orientation and gender reassignment estimates
- Ethnicity
- Religion and belief
- Disability
- Deprivation
- Child poverty

Additionally, other data relevant to equalities and the protected characteristics included:

- Affordable housing numbers
- Gypsy and traveller caravan count and accommodation needs assessment

Public consultation at key stages in the preparation of the Local Plan is a statutory requirement and must be in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement. The first stage of public consultation on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan will be on the Preliminary Draft Plan. The responses received to this consultation will be a key source of information on the potential impacts of the Plan and will inform subsequent versions of the Plan.

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[http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/EqualityAct/PSED/equality\\_analysis\\_guidance.pdf](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/EqualityAct/PSED/equality_analysis_guidance.pdf)

**Table 1: Background Information**

<b>Name of policy / project / service</b>	Central Lincolnshire Preliminary Draft Local Plan, October 2014
<b>Background and aims of policy at outset</b>	The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan will set out planning policies for growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire over the period 2011 to 2036. Once adopted, it will be used to determine planning applications. It will replace the saved policies contained within the City of Lincoln Local Plan (1998), North Kesteven Local Plan (2007) and West Lindsey Local Plan (2006).
<b>Who the policy is intended for and who it will benefit</b>	<p>The Local Plan applies to the whole of the Central Lincolnshire area and therefore it is intended that the policies will benefit all communities in Central Lincolnshire. It may also have cross-boundary effects, particularly with adjoining local planning authorities.</p> <p>The main users of the Local Plan will be residents, Central Lincolnshire Local Authority Officers, Councillors, developers, agents, landowners and both local and national organisations that represent groups or interests.</p>
<b>Person(s) responsible for policy or decision, or advising on decision, and also responsible for equality analysis</b>	Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee
<b>Key people involved i.e. decision-makers, staff implementing it</b>	Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team, Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee, Development Management Teams at the City of Lincoln Council, North Kesteven and West Lindsey District Councils, Lincolnshire County Council

**v. Results of the Equalities Analysis**

Through undertaking the IIA, potential impacts (positive or negative) of each Local Plan policy against equality have been identified and are summarised in **Table 2**. More detail on the effects can be found in the commentaries of the IIA for each policy in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. A summary of the impact of the policies in the Local Plan on the protected characteristics identified in **section i** above follows **Table 2**.

**Table 2 Potential Impacts on Equality Identified through the IIA**

Local Plan Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
Draft Vision		✓	
<b>A Growing Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP1 A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	✓		
LP2 The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	✓		
LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth		✓	
LP4 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs		✓	
LP5 Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire		✓	
LP6 A Sustainable Visitor Economy		✓	
<b>A Caring Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP7 Health and Well-being		✓	
LP8 Meeting Accommodation Need		✓	
LP9 Meeting Housing Needs		✓	
LP10 Infrastructure to Support Growth		✓	
LP11 Transport		✓	
LP12 Managing water resources and flood risk	✓		
LP13 Community Facilities		✓	
LP14 Development on land affected by contamination	✓		
<b>A Quality Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP15 Our Landscape		✓	
LP16 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	✓		
LP17 Stand alone Renewable Energy Proposals	✓		
LP18 Green Infrastructure Network		✓	
LP19 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	✓		
LP 20 The Historic Environment		✓	

Local Plan Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
LP21 Design Principles		✓	
LP22 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities		✓	
LP23 Shop Fronts and Advertisements		✓	
<b>Your Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP24 Threshold Test for Locally Supported Growth in Villages		✓	
LP25 Local Green Spaces		✓	
<b>Delivering Locally</b>			
LP26 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)		✓	
LP27 A Growing Lincoln	No preferred policy at this stage – draft plan sets out a range of options and therefore impacts on preferred policy will be assessed in future IIA Reports.		
LP28 Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy		✓	
LP29 Houses in Multiple Occupation including Student Housing		✓	
LP30 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character		✓	
LP31 Lincoln's Economy		✓	
LP32 Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln	Currently has not been subject to IIA as statement of intent for future drafts of the Plan rather than policy.		
LP33 A Growing Gainsborough	Currently has not been subject to IIA as statement of intent for future drafts of the Plan rather than policy.		
LP34 Building a Better Gainsborough		✓	
LP35 Supporting the Natural Evolution of Gainsborough	Currently has not been subject to IIA as statement of intent for future drafts of the Plan rather than policy.		
LP36 A Growing Sleaford	Currently has not been subject to IIA as statement of intent for future drafts of the Plan rather than policy.		
LP37 Building a Better Sleaford		✓	
LP38 Supporting the Natural Evolution of Sleaford	Currently has not been subject to IIA as statement of intent for future drafts of the Plan rather than policy.		
LP39 Development in Rural Areas		✓	

**Table 3: Summary of Potential Impacts of the Local Plan on Protected Characteristics**

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
<b>Age</b>	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan on age is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p><i>LP7 Health and Well-being</i> states proposals for new healthcare facilities should be accessible to all sectors of the community.</p> <p><i>LP9: Meeting Accommodation Need</i> should ensure homes are built to lifetime homes standards so that people can remain in their homes for as long as possible if they wish to. <i>LP7 Health and Well-being</i> also stresses the importance of homes that are adaptable to people's changing circumstances.</p> <p>Design criteria within policies <i>LP12: Transport</i> and <i>LP21: Design Principles</i> seek to ensure that open spaces and the public realm are safe, attractive and inclusive. This should benefit older people who may feel vulnerable and those with impaired mobility. <i>LP12</i></p>	N/A	N/A

				<p>requires new development to consider walking and cycling infrastructure and this will have a positive effect on younger and older people who are most likely to not have access to a car.</p> <p><i>LP18 Green Infrastructure Network</i> should have positive effects for all age groups through the provision of a network of multifunctional, well connected open spaces and has the potential to have positive impacts on the health and well-being of people of all ages.</p> <p><i>LP22: Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities</i> is expected to have a positive impact on people all ages by ensuring open space for play, sport and recreation is of a good quality and accessible close to where they live.</p> <p><i>LP29 Houses in Multiple occupation including Student Housing</i> seeks to secure appropriate housing for the student population whilst ensuring that local communities do not become imbalanced and that residential amenity is protected.</p> <p><i>LP4 Delivering prosperity and jobs</i> is expected to have a positive impact in terms of supporting development that would provide employment opportunities for all and opportunities for local</p>		
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				workforce training.		
<b>Disability</b>	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to disability is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p><i>LP7: Health and Well-being</i> requires the health impacts of major developments to be considered through the submission of a Health Impact Assessment which should take into account physical and mental health impacts. This should ensure a healthy environment is secured which benefits those with both physical and mental impairments.</p> <p><i>LP9: Meeting Accommodation Need</i> seeks new housing which meet lifetime homes standards and which are adaptable to changing needs over time.</p> <p><i>LP10 Infrastructure to support growth</i> is expected to help deliver new and improved healthcare services and facilities in accessible locations to support new development.</p> <p><i>LP12: Transport</i> specifically requires all new developments to demonstrate that they have had regard to safe and convenient access for all including people with impaired mobility.</p> <p><i>LP18 Green Infrastructure Network,</i></p>	N/A	N/A

				<i>LP21 Design Principles and LP22 Open Space, sport and recreational facilities</i> should help secure open spaces and public realm improvements that are accessible for all, including those with a disability.		
<b>Gender re-assignment</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to gender re-assignment.	N/A	N/A
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to pregnancy and maternity. There is the potential that new healthcare services and facilities specially design to meet the needs of pregnant women could be developed through <i>LP10 Infrastructure to support growth</i> , however this is uncertain.	N/A	N/A
<b>Race</b>	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan on race is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p>New housing delivered through implementation of policy <i>LP3 Level and distribution of growth</i> may lead indirectly to improved education and training facilities, which in turn may help reduce language barriers.</p> <p>The Local Plan, specifically <i>Policy LP9: Meeting Accommodation Need</i>, is expected to have positive impacts in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople by allocating</p>	N/A	N/A

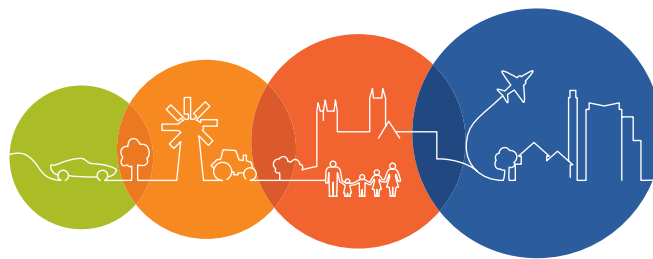
				<p>sites on the Policies Map and setting out specific criteria for the determination of planning applications for sites to accommodate the Gypsy and Traveller community. This specific policy should ensure fair and equal treatment of Gypsies and Travellers that recognises their nomadic way of life whilst also respecting the settled community.</p> <p><i>LP13 Community facilities</i> recognises the importance of community facilities to maintaining sustainable and inclusive development. Provision of community halls may indirectly encourage social interaction between people of all ethnic groups.</p>		
<b>Religion or belief</b>	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to religion or belief is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects. However, there is some uncertainty as to the impact of <i>Policy LP13 Community Facilities</i> on this protected characteristic as places of worship are not listed as a community facility that would be afforded protection.</p>	Specifically include places of worship in the wording of policy LP8 Community Facilities.	N/A
<b>Sex</b>	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to sex is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p><i>LP2 Spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy</i> and <i>LP3 Level and distribution of growth</i> aim to locate new development in the most sustainable</p>	N/A	N/A

				<p>locations. This will mainly be in the main settlements, including Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford. This approach should have a positive impact in ensuring equality of opportunity for women, who are more likely to not have access to a car, to access locally employment, services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Design criteria set out in <i>LP12: Transport</i> and <i>LP21: Design Principles</i> seek to improve safety and perceptions of safety for pedestrians and cyclists. LP12 also seeks to ensure a network of public transport, walking and cycling routes that are convenient and well connected between one another and adjacent areas.</p>		
<b>Sexual orientation</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A
<b>Marriage / civil partnership</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to marriage/civil partnership.	N/A	N/A

## **vi. Conclusions of Equalities Analysis and Next Steps**

The analysis undertaken through the IIA process and **Table 2 and Table 3** above has so far shown that there is no potential for unlawful discrimination or harassment as a result of implementing the policies as drafted in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan. Therefore at this stage there are no major changes required to the policies however, the Equalities Analysis is an iterative process and so will be undertaken again for the policies in the Second Draft Local Plan due to be published for consultation mid 2015. This will include an assessment of site allocations as well as thematic policies.

The impact of the Local Plan on the protected characteristics will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis by each Local Authority in the Central Lincolnshire Partnership through the preparation of an Annual Monitoring Report. The will use a series of indicators to test the effectiveness of policies once the Local Plan has been adopted. More details on monitoring will follow in IIA Reports that accompany later versions of the Local Plan.



# Central Lincolnshire 2011 **LOCAL PLAN** 2036

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This document is also available in large print, Braille, different languages and on audio tape and CD. If you would like a copy of the document in one of these formats please contact the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team via the details above.