

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

Interim Integrated Impact Assessment

of the Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan



October 2015



Central Lincolnshire 2012
LOCAL PLAN 2036

Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 How to comment	3
1.3 Central Lincolnshire in Context	3
1.4 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan	5
1.5 Structure of this report	11
2. Approach to Integrated Impact Assessment	12
2.1 What is an Integrated Impact Assessment?	12
2.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment	12
2.3 Sustainability Appraisal	15
2.4 Equalities Analysis	17
2.5 Health Impact Assessment	17
3. Stage A Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	19
3.1 Task 1 Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives	19
3.2 Task 2 Collect baseline information	19
3.3 Task 3 Identify sustainability issues and problems	20
3.4 Task 4 Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	22
3.5 Task 5 Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	46
4. Stage B Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	47
4.1 Introduction	47
4.2 Task 1 Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework	47
4.3 Task 2 Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives	48
4.4 Task 3 Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives	61
4.5 Task 4 Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	96
4.6 Task 5 Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan	99
5. What happens next?	99
List of Figures	
Figure 1 Map of Central Lincolnshire	4
Figure 2 Sustainability Appraisal Stages in Relation to Local Plan Preparation	16
Figure 3 The Wider Determinants of Health	18

List of Tables

Table 1 Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan Summary of Policies	5
Table 2 Requirements of the SEA Directive and where they have been addressed in this report	13
Table 3 Sustainability Issues Facing Central Lincolnshire	20
Table 4 Integrated Impact Assessment Framework – Local Plan Policies	24
Table 5 Integrated Impact Assessment Framework – Local Plan Site Allocations	38
Table 6 Further Draft Local Plan and Reasonable Alternatives	49
Table 7 Explanation of scoring criteria	62
Table 8 Definitions of geographical scale	62
Table 9 Definitions of duration of effects	63
Table 10 IIA recommendations for Mitigation	96

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 Extensio

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 Further Draft Local Plan, which is the second 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), and the Interim Report published alongside the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014). 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

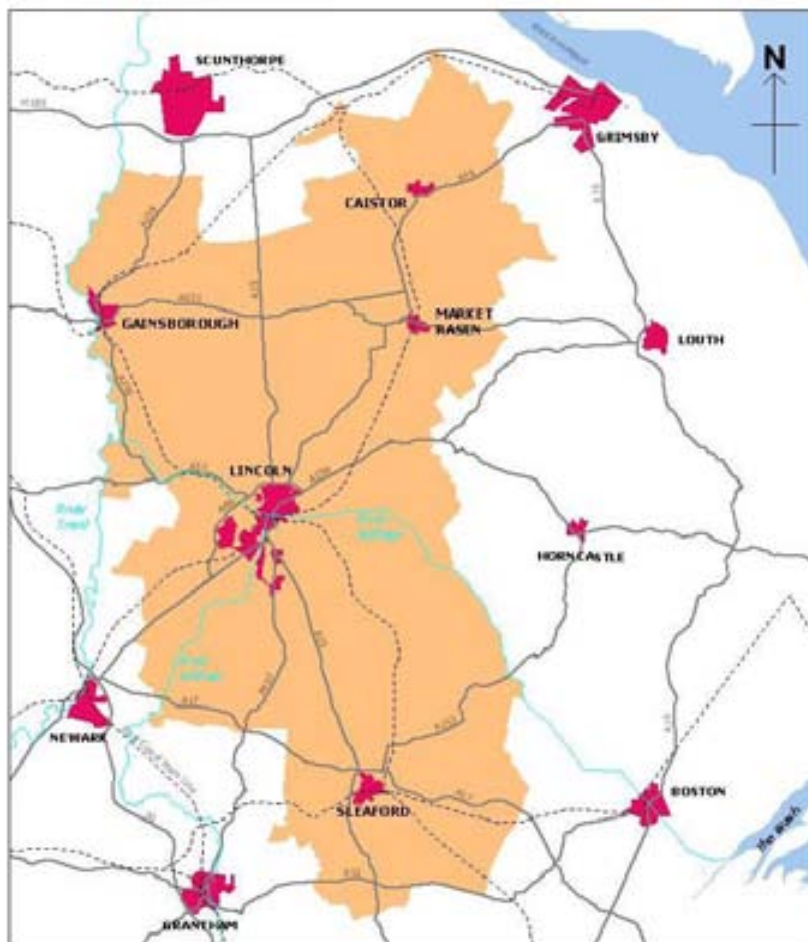
- 1.2.1. We welcome views on this Interim Impact 2015.
- 1.2.2. If you would like to send us your views you can do so using one of the following methods, but please ensure your comments reach us by **11:59am on 25th November 2015**: Assessment Report, both on the appraisal methodology and the detailed appraisals themselves. We are consulting on this report alongside the Further Draft Local Plan for a period of 6 weeks between 9:00am 15 October and 11:59pm 25 November
 - Using the 'Consultation Response Form' and returning via post or email (forms available to download from our website 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;
 - 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**).

Figure 1: Map of Central Lincolnshire



- 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.

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 Further 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 2012 to 2036 (24 years).
- 1.4.3. The Further 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 policies to ensure development is of high quality, sustainable and meets the needs of everyone (see **Table 1**);
 - Draft policies to ensure all the necessary infrastructure is provided at the same time as new homes (see **Table 1**);
 - Initial proposals, on a Policies Map, for where new development should take place and which areas should be protected from development.

Table 1: Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan Summary of Policies

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	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	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.

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	<p>Policy which sets out the aim to deliver 36,960 new dwellings and an appropriate amount of employment land over the plan period 2012-2036.</p> <p>Policy directs the majority of growth to the City of Lincoln (64%), with the remaining distributed to: Sleaford (12%), Gainsborough (12%) and elsewhere (12%).</p>
LP4 Growth in Villages	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.
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	LP4: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	Policy which seeks to protect existing employment sites and premises, encourage new inward investment, support the growth of small businesses and encourage business start-ups.
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	LP5: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	Policy sets out the retail hierarchy and retail impact assessment threshold.
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	LP6: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	Policy to promote the growth of the tourism economy.
LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy setting out suitable development at the Lincolnshire Showground and development criteria that should be followed.
LP9: Health and Well-being	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.
LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need	LP8: Meeting Accommodation Need	Policy encouraging a range of accommodation types to meet housing need identified in the Strategic Housing Market, including

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
		custom build. Policy sets out a threshold for application of higher access standards. It also sets out the requirement for new permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches, emergency stopping places and Travelling Showpeople plot.
LP11: Meeting Housing Needs	LP9: Meeting Housing Needs	Policy setting affordable housing requirement and threshold, rural affordable housing criteria and affordable housing requirements for MOD housing.
LP12: Infrastructure to Support Growth	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.
LP13: Transport	LP11: Transport	Policy covering strategic as well as site specific transport matters.
LP14: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	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.
LP15: Community Facilities	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.
LP16: Development on Land affected by Contamination	LP14: Development on Land affected by Contamination	Policy setting out the approach to land with the potential to be affected by contamination.
LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views	LP15: Our Landscape	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing the impact of proposed development on character and setting, views and protected landscapes, including consideration of cumulative impacts.
LP18: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	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.
LP19: Renewable Energy proposals	LP17: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing renewable energy proposals.

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
LP20: Green Infrastructure Network	LP18: Green Infrastructure Network	Policy encourages developers to have regard to the Green Infrastructure Network.
LP21: Green Wedges	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy with criteria to manage development proposals coming forward within Green Wedges.
LP22: Local Green Spaces	LP25: Local Green Spaces	Policy setting out the approach to Local Green Spaces.
LP23: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	LP19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy setting out the approach to assessing the impacts of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity.
LP24: The Historic Environment	LP20: The Historic Environment	Policy with criteria to preserve or enhance the historic environment.
LP25: Design Principles and Amenity	LP21: Design Principles and Amenity	Policy requires high quality sustainable design and sets out criteria for assessing the design of proposals.
LP26: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	LP22: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	Policy introducing the requirement for development proposals to provide open space. Standards are set out in Appendix C of the Further Draft Local Plan.
LP27: Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements	LP23: Shop Fronts and Advertisements	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of shop fronts and advertisements.
LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions	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.
LP29: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	LP30: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character.
LP30 Major Development Sites	LP27: A Growing Lincoln	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to Sustainable Urban Extensions to Lincoln.
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	LP31: Lincoln's Economy	Policy promoting and supporting the delivery of Lincoln's Growth Strategy.

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
LP32: Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy promoting the role of Lincoln's Universities and Colleges.
LP33 Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy guiding development proposals within the Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area.
LP34: District and Local Shopping Centres	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy to designate District and Local Shopping Centres in the Lincoln Area and to guide development proposals within them.
LP35: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	LP32: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Lincoln	Policy setting out regeneration areas and guiding development proposals coming forward within them.
LP36: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	LP28: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	Policy promoting schemes to improve transport in and around Lincoln.
LP37: Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings Within Lincoln	LP29: Houses in Multiple Occupation including Student Housing	Policy setting out criteria for assessing proposals for the conversion or change of use of existing dwellings and buildings in other uses to self-contained flats or shared accommodation.
LP38: Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE	LP33: A Growing Gainsborough	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to a Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough.
LP39: Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE	LP33: A Growing Gainsborough	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to a Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough.
LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy which seeks to protect and enhance the existing waterfront walk.
LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough	LP35: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Gainsborough	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Gainsborough.
LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy to guide development proposals coming forward within the Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area.
LP43: A Growing Sleaford	LP36: A Growing Sleaford	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to Sustainable Urban Extensions to Sleaford.

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
LP44: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	LP37: Building a Better Sleaford	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Sleaford's setting and character.
LP45: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	LP38: Supporting the Natural Evolution of Sleaford	Policy setting out regeneration areas and guiding development proposals coming forward within them.
LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy to guide development proposals coming forward within the Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area.
LP47: Access and Movement	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy to support the delivery of the Sleaford Transport Strategy and Sleaford Masterplan.
LP48: Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating Sustainable Urban Extensions for mixed use development at Lincoln, Sleaford and Gainsborough.
LP49: Residential Allocations - Lincoln	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in the Lincoln Area.
LP50: Residential Allocations – Main Towns	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in Gainsborough and Sleaford.
LP51: Residential Allocations – Market Towns	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in Caistor and Market Rasen.
LP52: Residential Allocations – Large Villages	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in large villages
LP53: Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in medium and small villages.
LP54: Broad Locations for Future Growth	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy identifying areas as broad locations for future growth beyond the plan period.
LP55: Development in Rural Areas and the Countryside	LP39: Development in Rural Areas	Policy specifically for development in rural areas covering matters such as conversion of buildings in the

Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014)	Summary of Policy
		open countryside, mobile homes within the rural area, rural diversification and protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
LP56: Gypsy and Traveller Allocations	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy allocating sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs identified in LP10.
LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	New policy not included in the Preliminary Draft Local Plan	Policy to guide development related to operational purposes and consideration of the re-use of former MOD sites.

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:

- Section 2:** Provides an overview of the approach and requirements of the impact assessment processes covered in this report;
- Section 3:** Provides an overview of the scoping stage and the Integrated Impact Assessment Framework;
- Section 4:** Sets out the appraisal methodology, including development of reasonable alternatives, limitations and the main findings of the IIA work undertaken to date.
- Section 5:** Identifies the next steps in the development of the Local Plan and 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
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):	
Information referred to in Schedule 2, as required through Regulation 12 - (3)	
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, 2 and 3.
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, 2 and 3.
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 2 and 3
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	To be addressed at a later stage of the IIA

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Found in this Report
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	To be addressed at a later stage of the IIA when all the requirements of the SEA Directive have been completed.
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)	
Consultation	
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 and Further 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.
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making (Article 8)	
Provision of information on the decision: 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.
Monitoring	
"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.
Quality Assurance	
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

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Found in this Report
	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 development proposals, 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 guidance¹ 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 Guidance² 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.

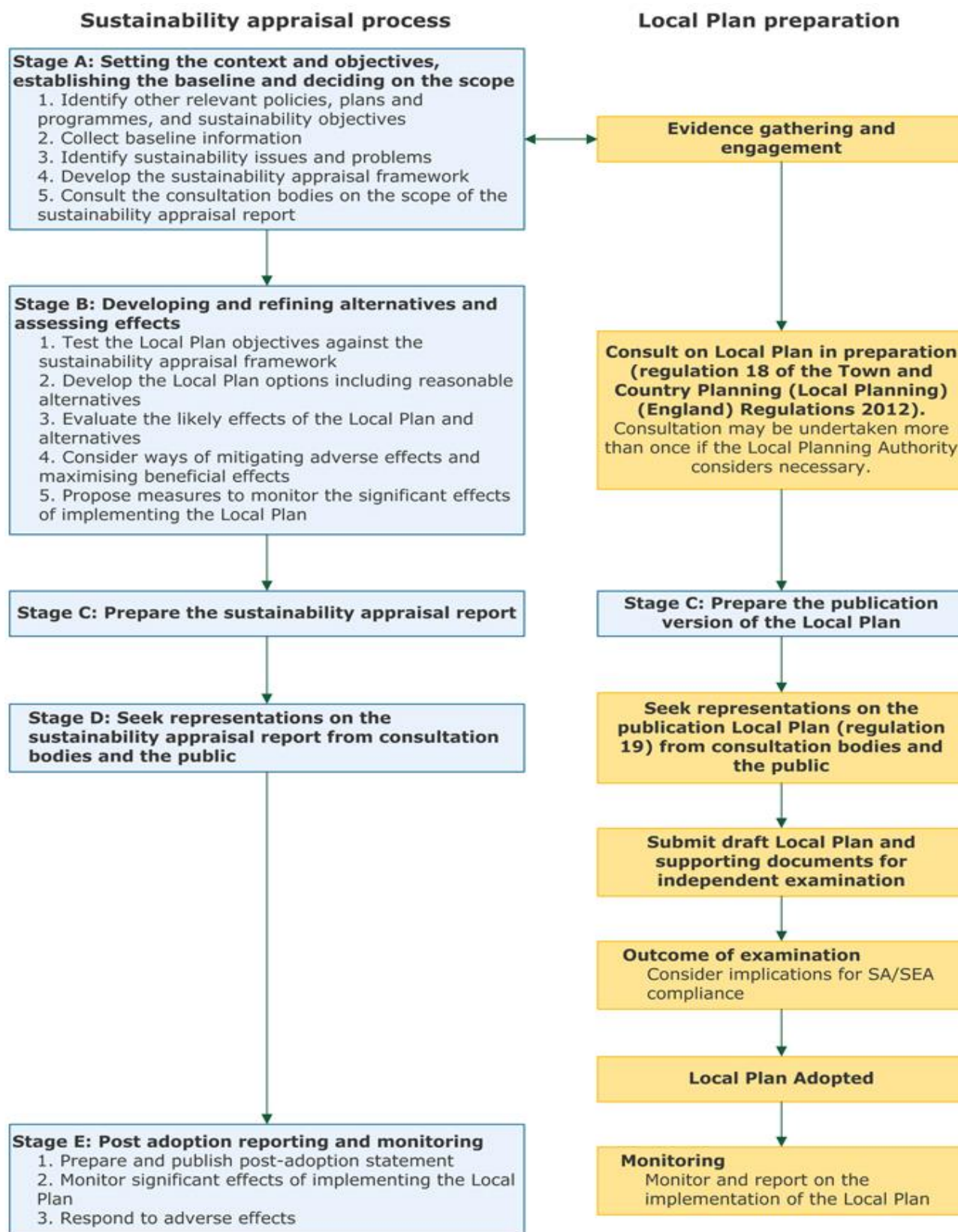
2.3.5. The Guidance also requires the preparation of the following reports:

- 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.

¹ (2014) National Planning Practice Guidance, online resource accessed on 5.9.14

² 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 2010³. 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 Frameworks (**Table 4** and **Table 5**) for both policies and site allocations (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 4**.

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.”⁴
- 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 Organisation⁵ 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**).

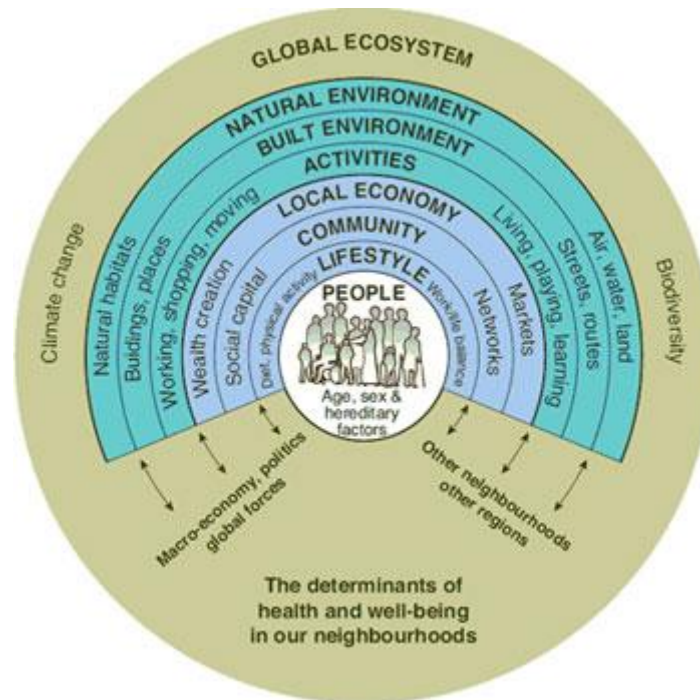
³ Equality Act 2010, access online at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

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

⁵ World Health Organisation (2010) The HIA Procedure

2.5.4. A specific objective on health has been included in the IIA Frameworks (**Table 4** and **Table 5**) for both policies and site allocations (IIA objective 2) to gather information on the likely effects of the Local Plan on health.

Figure 3: The Wider Determinants of Health



Source: Barton and Grant 2006 adaptation of Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991)⁶

⁶ 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.

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

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

Sustainability Theme	Issue
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of an ecological network of designated sites, habitats and species and the need to enhance and extend this network to reduce fragmentation. • Need to integrate biodiversity and green infrastructure into new development • Need to promote multi-purpose green infrastructure • Address deficiencies in access to strategic natural greenspace and Local Nature Reserves.
Landscape, Townscape and Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Opportunities to retain and reuse historic buildings where appropriate and reduce the number at risk. • 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. • Need to protect Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape from uncontrolled and unsympathetic development.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to protect and improve water quality • Improve water efficiency • Location and capacity of water infrastructure
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Ensure housing and employment growth doesn't worsen any local air quality issues, particularly in AQMAs in Lincoln. • Address reliance on the private car and encourage sustainable modes of travel, including walking and cycling.
Land Use and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising the redevelopment of previously developed land would reduce pressure on Greenfield land. • 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. • Parts of Central Lincolnshire are covered by high quality agricultural land.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the amount of construction and demolition waste arising from new development. • Increasing recycling rates across Central Lincolnshire.
Climate Change (Adaptation and Mitigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Sustainability Theme	Issue
	<p>areas will need to mitigate the impacts of climate change, to be 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"> • The need to cut greenhouse gas emissions. • The need to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. • 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.
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce congestion in main urban settlements, particularly Lincoln and Sleaford. • For those without access to a car, improving accessibility to employment, services and facilities is a key issue, especially in rural areas. • Promoting sustainable modes of travel, including walking and cycling.
Economy, Employment and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dependency on limited number of employment sectors by growing and diversifying the economy • 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. • The need to broaden the skills base • Attract inward investment • Infrastructure to support sustainable economic growth

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 site allocations in the Local Plan, such as allocations for

housing. Therefore, an additional framework has been prepared, using the same IIA objectives as for the assessment of the Local Plan policies, but amended to use GIS based criteria to assess sites against each IIA objective. **Table 5** below sets out the IIA Framework for the appraisal of site allocations in the Further Draft Local Plan.

Table 4: Integrated Impact Assessment Framework – Local Plan Policies

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
Social		
1. Housing. 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
2. Health.	Will it help reduce health inequalities?	Health inequalities by groups and area Life expectancy at birth

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.	<p>Will it help improve mental and 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>3. Social Equality and Community.</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>

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>Interaction and opportunities for interaction and activities within communities. i.e.</p> <p>(i) Number of new or existing accessible community or leisure centres by area and use</p> <p>(ii) Gains/losses of community facilities</p> <p>(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>
Environmental		
<p>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire and provide opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and the natural</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
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.	<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>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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it provide opportunities for or improve the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for local food production?</p>	<p>Change in area of habitats and records of flora and 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>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.</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>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>

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

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it help meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive?</p> <p>Will it promote Sustainable Urban 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 and location of water pollution incidents dealt with by Environment Agency.</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>8. Pollution 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>Number of days moderate/high air pollution</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it improve local air quality, especially in Air Quality Management 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>Fraction of all cause adult mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution.</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>9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils. 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>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
	Will it help minimise resource use (e.g. primary aggregates)?	
10. Waste. 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.
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.	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?	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.

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources?</p> <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>Percentage of renewable energy utilised in new developments.</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>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</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>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 increase the risk of flooding?</p> <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>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).</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>Percentage of the local population within 20 minutes public transport or walking time of:</p> <p>(i) Hospital (ii) GP (iii) Primary school (iv) Secondary school (v) Further education (vi) Employment (vii) Food store (viii) Town centre</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes and traffic congestion?</p> <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>% households with no car or van available</p> <p>Length of footpaths improved and created within the area.</p> <p>Levels of bus and railways patronage Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling</p>
Economic		
<p>14. Employment. 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>Average annual income /weekly earnings Employment rate 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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<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 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>Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C</p> <p>% and number of people employed in different sectors</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>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.</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>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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it help diversify the economy?</p> <p>Will it support opportunities to encourage the growth of the visitor economy?</p> <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>Monitoring of occupancy and void levels and business rates data through Tractivity</p> <p>New floor space –use classes of development (e.g. 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>

Table 5: Integrated Impact Assessment Framework – Local Plan Site Allocations**IIA Objective 1: Housing**

Indicators: All housing sites will contribute to this objective in line with the distribution policy in policy LP3 but larger sites will have a more positive contribution given the more extensive delivery of housing.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing sites of 100 or more dwellings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing sites of 25-100 dwellings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Comments: Whilst 100 dwellings is an arbitrary number, it recognises that larger sites will deliver more housing, more affordable housing and more wheelchair housing.				

IIA Objective 2: Health

Indicators: Walking distance to GP surgery, nearest primary school, secondary school, allocated employment site, local centre, and accessible green space.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 800m of at least four of these facilities in main urban areas. Rural settlements include at least four of these facilities either in the settlement itself or in a settlement located within 1600m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 800m of between one and three of these facilities in main urban areas. Rural settlements include two to three of these facilities either in the settlement or in a settlement within 1600m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of these facilities within 1600m in the main urban areas. For rural settlements, one of these facilities are located in settlements within 1600m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between one and three of these facilities farther than 1600m in main urban areas. For rural settlements, one to three of these facilities are in settlements farther than 1600m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than four of these facilities farther than 1600m in the main urban areas. For rural settlements, four or more of these facilities in settlements farther than 1600m. Loss of leisure facility such as leisure centre, sports club, etc.

Comments: 800m and 1600m have been used to represent 10 and 20 minute walking time to facilities. Whilst the measurement of distance to facilities is measured linearly, it allows proximity to services to be measured. Where a significant barrier to movement is present, such as a major road, railway line or river without nearby crossing points, this has been considered in the scoring.

A slightly different approach has been used for the settlements in categories 3-4 of the settlement hierarchy than the main urban towns to reflect how they function with the settlement itself being used rather than the distance to the specific facility.

IIA Objective 3: Social Equality and Community

Indicators: Location in relation to deprived areas identified in the Indices of Deprivation 2010

Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or adjacent to an area ranked as one of the 10% most deprived areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or adjacent to an area ranked as one of the 25% most deprived areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Comments: There are no negative effects associated with this objective as the development of housing in areas not in deprivation is not negative in itself.

IIA Objective 4: Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Indicators: Proximity to and impact on open space, nature reserves and wildlife sites.

Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is within 400m of more than one type of open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is within 400m of an accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is within 400m-800m of an accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is farther than 800m of an accessible open space. Site includes a nature reserve or protected wildlife site, or development would 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site will result in the loss of publicly accessible open space. Site includes a nationally or internationally designated wildlife site.

			sever a green corridor.	
Comments: 400m and 800m have been used here as a measure of 5 and 10 minute walking distance to accessible open spaces. Negative scores are assigned for potential impacts on wildlife sites and nature reserves and for loss of open space. The relationship with Biodiversity Opportunity Areas has also been considered, but has not been scored. In these locations, the specific design of a site could have potential to deliver enhancements but this cannot be scored here.				

IIA Objective 5: Landscape and Townscape

Indicators: Proximity to important landscapes as designated in the Local Plan.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other locations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within or adjacent to an area of landscape value. Adjacent to an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Adjacent to a green wedge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Within a green wedge.
Comments: There are two landscape designations being included in the Local Plan, the areas of landscape value and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The level of protection offered to each of these designations and the likely impact from development in certain locations have been used to score these, with positives being attributed to all sites that will not have an impact. Green wedges are being designated in the Local Plan, in part because of their important role for the setting and distinctiveness of towns and villages.				

IIA Objective 6: Built and Historic Environment

Indicators: Proximity to and impact on designated heritage assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Park and Gardens).				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other locations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 100m of a heritage asset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes heritage assets on site.

Comments: Inclusion of a heritage asset does not in itself mean that the effect of development will be negative. There will be circumstances where it could be considered a positive as it will help restore or enhance the setting of the heritage asset. However, this is difficult to assess on a site by site basis and is more of a factor to be considered in the design of a scheme. Therefore, as a fairly crude measure, 100m has been used as a distance where development would likely be in the setting of an asset as a minor negative effect, and the presence of a heritage asset on the site as a major negative, as this is considered to be the most likely effect of development on balance.

IIA Objective 7: Water

Indicators: Scoring by water infrastructure providers where available.

Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites scored 'Green' for water supply and waste water services. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites scored 'Amber' for water supply and/or waste water services, which means that further investigation may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites scored 'Red' for water supply and/or waste water services.

Comments: Where scoring has not been obtained to date, every effort will be made to obtain this in advance of the final submission version.

IIA Objective 8: Pollution

Indicators: Proximity to Air Quality Management Area (NO²).

Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site farther than 1000m from an AQMA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site within 100m-1000m of an AQMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site within 100m of an AQMA or within it.

Comments: The distances used for this objective represent thresholds for the likely impact on the NO² AQMA. The distances used represent where there is potential to be an impact on health from an AQMA and where there is potential that development will result in an increase of pollutants through passage through the AQMA.

IIA Objective 9: Land Use and Soils

Indicators: Whether the site is greenfield or brownfield. Whether the site is the best and most versatile agricultural land.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is brownfield land. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site includes some brownfield land and some greenfield land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is greenfield land not in grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Site is not in agricultural use but is in grades 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land. Site is in agricultural use and is in grade 3 agricultural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is greenfield and in agricultural use within grade 1 or 2 agricultural land.
<p>Comments: The scoring for this objective takes into account whether the site is developed and also the agricultural land grade to assess whether development would impact on the best and most versatile land. Grades 1 to 3 are used in the minor negative effect to take account of grade 3 which is split into two categories, 3a which is counted as the best and most versatile land, and 3b which is not. As the information on where is categorised as 3a and where is 3b is not available on a map basis it is difficult to separate these out. The use of the best and most versatile land for farming purposes is taken into account as a major negative effect. This major negative effect is only applied to areas of grade 1 or 2 agricultural land, where it is known to be best and most versatile land.</p>				

IIA Objective 10: Waste

Indicators: Cannot be assessed against as part of allocations.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a
<p>Comments: As all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p>				

IIA Objective 11: Climate Change Effects and Energy

Indicators: Cannot be assessed against as part of allocations.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
• n/a	• n/a	• n/a	• n/a	• n/a
Comments: All sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to climate change. Elements relating to accessibility to services and jobs, and use of alternative modes of transport, which are related to this objective, is undertaken under objective 13.				

IIA Objective 12: Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding

Indicators: Flood risk at the site.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood zone 1. Site at low risk or very low risk of surface water flooding. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood zone 2 on part or all of the site and/or flood zone 3 on part of the site (up to 25%). Medium risk of surface water flooding on part or all of the site and/or high risk of surface water flooding on (up to 25% of the site). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 25% of the site in flood zone 3. More than 25% of the site at high risk of surface water flooding.
Comments: Flood risk zones and risk of surface water flooding have been used to assess each site. Where there a flood zone or risk of surface water flooding is on a negligible area of the site (approximately less than 1% or slightly more if it is at the edge of the site where it is unlikely to be a main access) this level of flooding has not been regarded as having an effect. It was considered that where a small percentage of flood zone 3 or high risk of surface water flooding is on a site that this could likely be accounted for in design and so has been included as a minor negative effect, whereas larger areas have a major negative effect.				

IIA Objective 13: Transport and Accessibility

Indicators: Proximity to services to reduce need to travel by private car. Including local shopping centre, designated employment area, primary school and secondary school. Availability of bus and train services.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 800m of all of these services in main urban areas. • For rural settlements, all of these facilities within the settlement. • Regularly served train station within 800m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 800m of between one and three of these facilities in main urban areas. • For rural settlements, between one and three of these facilities within the settlement. • Within 400m of a bus stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facilities within 800m-1600m from the site in the main urban areas. • For rural areas, all facilities within settlements that are located within 1600m of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more of these facilities farther than 1600m from the site in the main urban areas. • For rural settlements, one or more of these facilities in settlements farther than 1600m from the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of these facilities farther than 1600m from the site in the main urban areas. • For rural settlements, all of the facilities located in settlements that are farther than 1600m from the site.
Comments: These criteria have been used to assess the ability of accessing services through means other than a private car. The buffers of 800m and 1600m have been used to represent 10 and 20 minute walking time to facilities. Whilst the measurement of distance to facilities is measured linearly, it allows proximity to services to be measured. Where a significant barrier to movement is present, such as a major road, railway line or river without nearby crossing points, this has been considered in the scoring of each site. A slight adjustment to the way in which the criteria have been used have been made for rural areas compared to urban areas to take account of the way they function.				

IIA Objective 14: Employment

Indicators: Proximity to designated employment areas and town centres.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 800m of an employment area and/or a town or city centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1600m of a designated employment area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1600m and 5km distance from a designated employment area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farther than 5km distance from a designated employment area

	and/or a town or city centre.		and/or a town or city centre. • Loss of non-designated employment use.	and/or a town or city centre. • Loss of designated employment area.
Comments: Distances of 800m and 1600m and 5km have been used to represent 10 minute, 20 minute and 1 hour walking time to potential workplaces.				

IIA Objective 15: Local Economy

Indicators: Proximity to retail centres.				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
• Within 800m of a town or district centre as designated in the plan.	• Within 1600m of a town or district centre as designated in the plan.	•	• Between 1600m and 5km distance from a town or district centre as designated in the plan.	• Farther than 5km distance from a town or district centre as designated in the plan.
Comments: As village centres are not being mapped in the local plan it has not been possible to measure the distance consistently to these areas and, given the often niche provision of shops in these locations it would be difficult to assess the impact. Therefore the same criteria is used for all sites, but it is recognised that many rural settlements will score negatively in this.				

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.

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 Further Draft Local Plan. Detailed appraisal matrices for the Local Plan policies can be found in **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, including the development of reasonable alternatives. 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 (October 2014) was 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 contained emerging planning policies for the growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire but also a set of options where policy areas were still being developed. At that time, the Local Plan did not contain precise figures for housing and jobs growth, or affordable housing. It also did not include policies allocating land or a Policies Map.

Development of Local Plan Options

- 4.3.4. 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".
- 4.3.5. The reasonable options or alternatives considered during the preparation and development of the Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan include the overall

spatial strategy and hierarchy of settlements, level and distribution of development and alternative policy approaches to thematic policies. They have been derived from a number of sources, including background evidence studies, previous IIA work and public consultation on previous stages of the Local Plan. The Further Draft Local Plan policies and their alternatives are set out in **Table 6** below. Alternatives include 'business as usual' (e.g. retain adopted Local Plan policy/ies) and 'Do Nothing' (e.g. no local policy and rely on national planning policy where appropriate), as well as alternative policy approaches. For some of the preferred policy approaches, reasonable alternatives were not identified, as any approach other than the preferred approach would not be in conformity with the requirements of National Planning Policy.

- 4.3.6. Site options for housing and employment development were identified through the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (October 2014) and Economic Needs Assessment (2015). The Development Sites Evidence Report sets out all the sites considered for allocation, whether they have been allocated or rejected, and reasoned justification for their allocation/rejection. This includes reference to the IIA where relevant. In terms of housing allocations, sites that were subject to significant constraints, or in a location that would be unsuitable in line with the overall approach to the Local Plan, were rejected and were not subject to IIA as they were not considered to be a 'reasonable alternative'. Sites outside the top 4 categories of the settlement hierarchy in LP2 were also not considered to be reasonable alternatives, as allocation would be contrary to the settlement hierarchy. These sites were not subject to IIA. Sites with planning permission at 1 April 2015 were also not subject to IIA assessment. The preferred housing site allocations, their alternatives and detailed IIA can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.
- 4.3.7. In terms of employment allocations, policy LP5 identifies that only strategic employment sites were considered for allocation due to existing permissions surpassing the growth target in the evidence base. LP5 also seeks to distribute the employment sites in line with the largest amount of growth; in the Lincoln Urban Area and in the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough. Again, this approach has been tested separately within the IIA of LP5 (see **Appendix 2**). Almost all of the strategic employment sites that have been allocated in the Further Draft Local Plan have extant planning permission, but there were no strategic sites with planning permission in the Sleaford area. However, there was only one site in Sleaford that has been promoted for employment use and that can be classified as a strategic site. The Lincoln Urban Area has a number of sites with permission that will meet its need and Gainsborough has a site with outline permission that will meet its needs. Therefore no reasonable alternative sites were required and no IIA has been undertaken for the preferred employment allocations as the assessment has been undertaken through the IIA of LP5.

Table 6: Further Draft Local Plan Policies and Reasonable Alternatives Considered

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
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	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas. Option 4 No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.
LP4: Growth in Villages	Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy. Option 3 Policy with higher thresholds. Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of sites.	Option 2 A criteria based policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, but no sites allocated. Option 3 No policy about delivery of jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other local and national policy.

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	Policy sets the retail hierarchy and retail impact assessment threshold, with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.	<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>
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.	<p>Option 2 A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.</p> <p>Option 3 No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>
LP8 Lincolnshire Showground	Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.	<p>Option 2 To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</p>
LP9: Health and Well-being	Policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.	<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>
LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need	Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.</p> <p>Option 4 Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.</p>

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
		<p>Option 5 Policy setting a higher percentage for M4 (2) requirement.</p> <p>Option 6 Policy setting a lower percentage for M4 (2) requirement.</p> <p>Option 7 Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4 (3) standard.</p>
LP11: Meeting Housing Needs	Policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.	<p>Option 2 Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.</p> <p>Option 3 Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.</p> <p>Option 4 Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).</p>
LP12: 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>
LP13: Transport	General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements</p>

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
		for each site through allocation policies.
LP14: 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.
LP15: 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).
LP16: 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.
LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing the landscape impact of proposed development.	Option 2 Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy. Option 3 Have separate policies. One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.
LP18: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.	Option 2 Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy. Option 3 Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.
LP19: Renewable Energy Proposals	Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.	Option 2 No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	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).
LP20: 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.
LP21: Green Wedges	Policy with criteria to manage development proposals coming forward within Green Wedges.	<p>Option 2 Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.</p> <p>Option 3 Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.</p> <p>Option 4 Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.</p>
LP22: Local Green Spaces	Policy setting out the approach to Local Green Spaces.	No reasonable alternatives.
LP23: 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.
LP24: The Historic Environment	Policy covering protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	Option 2 No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP25: Design and Amenity	Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire	<p>Option 2 To have specific design criteria for defined character areas.</p> <p>Option 3 To have no design policy in the Local Plan and rely on national policy.</p>
LP26: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	Policy introducing the requirement for development proposals to provide open space and setting out local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.	<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>
LP27: Shop Fronts and Advertisements	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of shop fronts and advertisements.	<p>Option 2 No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements.</p>
LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions	An overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs.	Option 2 Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.
LP29: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character, and views into and out of the City.	Option 2 To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI, heritage or national policies.

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP30: Major Development Sites	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to Sustainable Urban Extensions to Lincoln.	The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions allocated in LP48 are set out in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Paper.
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to improve the built and natural environment.	Option 2 To have no local Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.
LP32: Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and colleges.	<p>Option 2 Incorporate support for Lincoln's universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.</p> <p>Option 3 Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln's universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.</p>
LP33: Lincoln City Centre	Policy identifying a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.	<p>Option 2 Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.</p> <p>Option 3 Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).</p>
LP34: District and Local Shopping Centres	Policy identifying District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.	<p>Option 2 Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Option 3 Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.</p>

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP35: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	Policy identifying areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the policies map for Lincoln and provide key principles for each area and linked to the Lincoln Growth Strategy.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP36: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.
LP37: Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln	Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.	Option 2 No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.
LP38: Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to a Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough.	The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions allocated in LP48 are set out in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Paper.
LP39: Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to a Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough	The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extension allocated in LP48 are set out in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Paper.
LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements.	Option 2 Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.
LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough	Policy setting out local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	A policy which retains the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designates a Primary Shopping Area.	Option 2 Expand the Town Centre Boundary. Option 3 Reduce the Town Centre Boundary.
LP43: A Growing Sleaford	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to Sustainable Urban Extensions to Sleaford.	The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions allocated in LP48 are set out in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Paper.
LP44: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP45: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	Identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration in Sleaford and provide key principles for each area.	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.
LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	A Policy which retains the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designates a Primary Shopping Area.	Option 2 Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area. Option 3 Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area. Option 4 Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.
LP47: Access and Movement	Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues	Option 2 To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions - Allocations	Policy allocating Sustainable Urban Extensions for mixed use development at Lincoln, Sleaford and Gainsborough.	The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions allocated in LP48 are set out in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Paper.
LP49: Residential Allocations - Lincoln	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in the Lincoln Area.	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP49 are assessed in Appendix 3: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations - Detailed Matrices . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Development Sites Evidence Report.
LP50: Residential Allocations – Main Towns	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in Gainsborough and Sleaford.	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP50 are assessed in Appendix 3: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations - Detailed Matrices . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Development Sites Evidence Report.
LP51: Residential Allocations – Market Towns	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in Caistor and Market Rasen.	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP51 are assessed in Appendix 3: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations - Detailed Matrices . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Development Sites Evidence Report.

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP52: Residential Allocations – Large Villages	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in large villages	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP52 are assessed in Appendix 3: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations - Detailed Matrices . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Development Sites Evidence Report.
LP53: Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in medium and small villages.	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP53 are assessed in Appendix 3: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations - Detailed Matrices . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Development Sites Evidence Report.
LP54: Broad Locations for Future Growth	Policy identifying areas as broad locations for future growth beyond the plan period.	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP54 are assessed in Appendix 3: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations - Detailed Matrices . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Development Sites Evidence Report.
LP55: 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 More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.

Further Draft Local Policy	Summary of Preferred Policy	Reasonable Alternatives
LP56: Gypsy and Traveller Allocation	Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.	<p>Option 2 Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Option 3 Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions.</p> <p>Option 4 Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites.</p>
LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements.	<p>Option 2 No policy on MOD establishments. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>

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 Further Draft Local Plan 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 2004⁷. For the IIA of preferred site allocations and reasonable alternatives, the same scoring symbols have been used and an explanation of the approach to scoring is included in the IIA Framework (see **Table 5**).

Table 7: Explanation of Scoring Criteria

Symbol	Definition
✓✓ 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 negative	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.
? 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 (e.g. ✓/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.

Table 8: Definitions of Geographical Scale

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

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

Settlement	Impacts are likely to be confined to specific settlements in Central Lincolnshire HMA
-------------------	---

Table 9: Definitions of Duration of Effects

Time Period	Definition
Short Term (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.
Medium Term (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.
Long Term (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.

Integrated Impact Assessment Results

- 4.4.4. This section of the report sets out the findings of the IIA of the preferred approaches contained within the Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015). The likely effects of the preferred approaches against the IIA objectives is ordered by the sections in which they appear in the Further Draft Local Plan. The detailed IIA matrices for each Further Draft Local Plan policy, and alternative options considered, can be found in **Appendix 2**.

Our Vision: A Prosperous, Stronger and Sustainable Central Lincolnshire

A Growing Central Lincolnshire

4.4.5. This section of the Local Plan sets out the overall Central Lincolnshire strategy for meeting the area's needs up to 2036. In doing so it sets out how much growth is needed and how it is to be distributed to ensure a sustainable future for all. It is based on a presumption in favour of sustainable development, in line with national policy.

LP1 A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Preferred Approach

4.4.6. The Further Draft Local Plan includes the model policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development that must be included in all Local Plans.

Summary of IIA

4.4.7. No significant positive or negative effects are predicted against the IIA Objectives. The preferred approach is considered to be a statement of approach and therefore would not directly influence development proposals.

LP2 The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy

Preferred Approach

4.4.8. The Further Draft Local Plan identifies a preferred approach to the Central Lincolnshire spatial strategy that seeks to concentrate growth on the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, and in surrounding settlements that support their roles, with remaining growth delivered elsewhere in market towns and large villages to help meet local needs. It also sets out a settlement hierarchy to guide what type of development would be appropriate for settlements within each level of the hierarchy.

Summary of IIA

4.4.9. Policy LP2 is likely to generate a number of significant positive impacts in relation to IIA objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality), 13, (transport and accessibility), 14, (employment) and 15 (local economy). Major positive effects include; delivery of new homes in all but the smallest settlements, locating development in the most accessible locations with more services available in proximity to enable a larger number of people, regeneration of areas experiencing high levels of deprivation and, delivery of new development that meets the needs for jobs, regenerates places and supports necessary infrastructure.

4.4.10. Minor positive effects are predicted on IIA objectives 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 7 (water) and 11 (climate change effects and energy). Minor positive effects include; improved infrastructure provision and minimise energy usage by concentrating growth in those places that are most accessible by forms other than the car.

4.4.11. Mixed minor negative/positive effects are likely on IIA objectives 8 (pollution) and 9 (land use and soils). In relation to 9, the policy requires the most effective use of previously developed land, which would involve the avoidance of development on

the best and most versatile agricultural land. The focus of growth at a number of locations does not specify whether this growth would be on greenfield or brownfield land, but it is doubtful that adequate levels of brownfield land would be available to deliver the needed growth in at least some locations. In relation to 8, the settlement hierarchy seeks to focus development in the main urban areas which will reduce the need to travel by private car as a result of facilities and services being located closer to development and as a result of better public transport. However, Lincoln has two AQMAs which could be affected by development in the Lincoln area.

LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.12. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Councils have identified a preferred approach for the number of new homes and an appropriate amount of employment land to be provided over the plan period 2012 to 2036 (36,960 dwellings), and where these should be distributed. LP3 focuses around 64% (23,654) of the total homes and employment land needed in the Lincoln area, around 12% (4,435) in Gainsborough, 12% (4,435) in Sleaford and 12% (4,435) elsewhere in accordance with policy LP2 and LP4.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.13. This policy is likely to lead to significant positive effects on IIA objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The main social benefits are considered to be; an increase in the supply of housing and affordable housing to meet the objectively assessed needs of the Central Lincolnshire area, and an increase in the range and types of housing to meet the needs of local residents, growth in the most sustainable locations with better access to services and facilities and, regeneration of areas with high deprivation levels. In terms of the economic IIA objectives, major effects are likely to be; the promotion of increased jobs and housing growth in alignment with one another and greater populations in the main settlements resulting in a boost to local economies.
- 4.4.14. Further, minor positive impacts are predicted on IIA objectives 8 (pollution) and 13 (transport and accessibility) as LP3 promotes growth within existing urban areas which will help reduce the need to travel by car and promote the use of walking, cycling and public transport.
- 4.4.15. Mixed minor negative/positive impacts are likely on IIA objectives 9 (land use and soils) as development will take place on both brownfield and greenfield land, and on 11 (climate change effects and energy), as whilst the majority of growth is focused on urban areas, some will result in an increase in people living in rural areas and needing to travel predominantly by car.

LP4 Growth in Villages

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.16. The Further Draft Local plan recognises that much of Central Lincolnshire is made up of rural countryside, interspersed with villages, and delivering an

appropriate level of growth for these villages is a key issue. LP4 sets out the anticipated level of growth suitable for each village where in most cases, a 10% increase is considered to be acceptable in principle. The policy adopts a flexible approach, allowing more or less growth than 10% in some cases with reasons, for example, such as significant environmental constraints, or where a Neighbourhood Plan promotes a higher level of growth.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.17. LP4 is likely to lead to major positive effects on IIA objective 3 (social equality and community). The policy requirement for demonstrable evidence of local support for the scheme (where it breaches the % threshold), should help people feel positive about the area they live in, as they have more say in its future.
- 4.4.18. In addition, minor positive effects are expected on IIA objectives 1 (housing), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). By including a mechanism to allow additional development, beyond the given %, this policy approach will have positive effects by increasing the potential range of housing to meet needs and helping to facilitate an increase of new jobs in small towns and villages.

LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.19. Through LP5, the Further Draft Local Plan seeks to delivery economic prosperity and job growth to the Central Lincolnshire area by allocating land for employment and setting out criteria to guide development proposals in relation to employment proposals, expansion of existing businesses and loss of employment land and buildings to non-employment uses.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.20. As the preferred policy focuses on employment land and the delivery of jobs growth, this policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts on both the employment and local economy IIA objectives (14 and 15). In summary, the preferred policy is expected to help increase jobs, reduce unemployment, support rural and urban economies, encourage new businesses and encourage inward investment. Major positive effects are also likely in IIA objective 3 (social equality and community). LP5 will help provide job opportunities for local residents, including in areas of employment deprivation, and support training to help raise skill levels.
- 4.4.21. Further, minor positive impacts are predicted on IIA objectives 9 (land use and soils) and 13 (transport and accessibility), as the policy promotes the retention and regeneration of existing employment land and, promotes the use of existing employment areas, which are generally nearer existing populations and are walkable of have access to public transport.

LP6 Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.22. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Authorities have identified a preferred approach to the retail hierarchy in Central Lincolnshire (LP6)

with Lincoln at the top of the hierarchy, followed by other town centres, district centres, local centres and finally rural settlements.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.23. LP6 is likely to result in a number of positive benefits in relation to the IIA objectives. Significant positive effects are likely in relation to obj.13 (transport and accessibility). By directing retail and other main centres uses to Lincoln City Centre and other town centres first, this policy is likely to reduce the need to travel by car. Significant positive effects are also predicted against obj.14 (employment) as this policy should help increase jobs in areas most accessible to the greatest number of people.

LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.24. LP7 sets out a preferred approach to the visitor economy across Central Lincolnshire which seeks to promote high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities whilst respecting the natural and built environmental qualities of the area and character of the local environment.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.25. LP7 is likely to deliver significant positive effects in relation to IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment), 14 (employment), and 15 (local economy). Effects include job creation, supporting and diversifying the rural economy, conserving and enhancing local character, and protecting local distinctiveness and, opportunities to promote the sensitive development of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate, improve access to historic sites, promote high quality design, and enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.
- 4.4.26. Additionally, the policy is expected to lead to minor positive effects on IIA objectives 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 9 (land use and soils) and 13 (transport and accessibility). Positive impacts may include helping people feel more positive about the area they live in, protection of existing habitats and wildlife corridors, reducing the need to travel by car by requiring new development to be located within existing settlements or planned urban extensions.

LP8 Lincolnshire Showground

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.27. The Lincolnshire Showground is an important asset not only to Central Lincolnshire but the County as a whole, attracting large numbers of visitors at certain times of the year. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the Councils have identified a preferred approach to the Showground (LP8) that identifies the site on the Policies Map for development and sets out the strategic proposals for the site in policy.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.28. LP8 is expected to have a significant positive impact on the local economy, encouraging inward investment in the Lincolnshire Showground area, supporting the rural and visitor economy and expansion of existing businesses. Some minor negative effects on IIA objectives 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 13 (transport) and 14 (employment), as the policy does allow for uses to be introduced into a greenfield site in a rural location away from centres of population and sustainable transport options. However, the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan could mitigate some impacts.

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

- 4.4.29. This section of the Local Plan sets out how development proposals will contribute towards a Central Lincolnshire where all people can access the facilities, services and housing to enable them to have a good quality of life now and in the future. It sets out how all development will be supported by appropriate infrastructure to help create and maintain thriving, caring communities.

LP9 Health and Well-being

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.30. The Councils have taken forward a preferred approach to health and wellbeing that includes the requirement for a Health Impact Assessment of residential development proposals and early engagement with health care commissioners to understand the need for new or enhanced health care infrastructure.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.31. 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 IIA obj. 2 (health). It would also ensure a consistent approach from Public Health and CCGs. Positive effects are predicted against IIA obj. 3 (social equality and community), as the requirement for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes, and the support for the co-location of health facilities with other services will promote accessibility for all, including the elderly and disabled. LP9 requires new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes and this should result in minor positive effects in relation to obj. 13 (transport and accessibility).

LP10 Meeting Accommodation Need

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.32. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the Councils have identified a preferred approach to meeting accommodation need that sets out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, expresses support for custom build and, sets out the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.33. LP10 seeks to ensure that new developments deliver housing solutions that contribute to meeting the housing needs of the housing market area. The policy is

therefore expected to deliver significant positive benefits in relation to obj. 1 (housing). Minor positive effects are predicted in relation to obj. 2 (health) and obj. 3 (social equality and community). The policy requirement for dwellings with higher access standards may help people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. It also promotes accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act).

LP11 Meeting Housing Needs

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.34. The preferred approach to affordable housing in the Further Draft Local Plan is to set out a qualifying site size threshold of 3 dwellings or more, and a variable scale of contribution depending on where a site is located within Central Lincolnshire. The preferred policy also sets out an approach to rural affordable housing and affordable housing requirements for MOD housing.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.35. LP11 seeks to ensure that the planning system contributes to meeting the affordable housing target of 17,400 affordable homes to meet the needs of residents unable to compete on the open market. A significant positive effect is expected in relation to obj. 1 (housing), as the policy is expected to increase the supply of affordable housing and may consequently reduce homelessness and overcrowding. In addition, significant positive effects are predicted against obj. 3 (social equality and community) as the policy should benefit young people and families on low incomes through the provision of affordable homes. The requirement that affordable housing should integrate seamlessly into site layout should will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities.
- 4.4.36. Minor positive effects are likely in relation to obj 2. (health), as through the provision of affordable housing, there is likely to be some positive effects on improving mental and emotional health, particularly as a result of housing meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households. Impacts against the other IIA objectives are likely to be neutral.

LP12 Infrastructure to Support Growth

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.37. LP12 sets out the Councils preferred approach to infrastructure in the Further Draft Local Plan, which seeks to ensure that all new development is supported by and has good access to all necessary infrastructure.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.38. LP12 has is predicted to have significant positive impacts in relation to a number of the IIA objectives, depending on the nature of the infrastructure that is delivered. This is expected to include health care services and facilities (obj. 2 health), community facilities (obj.3 social equality and community), green infrastructure, play

and sports facilities (obj. 4 biodiversity and green infrastructure), water treatment and supply infrastructure (obj. 7 water), flood risk mitigation measures (obj. 12 climate change adaptation) and, transport infrastructure (obj. 13 transport and accessibility).

- 4.4.39. The provision of transport infrastructure improvements could lead to minor negative impacts on obj. 8 (pollution) as it could increase vehicle movements leading to an increase in air pollution where these improvements occur. However, transport infrastructure may include new or enhanced footpaths and cycleways, which may encourage modal shift and lead to positive effects on reducing air pollution from vehicle movements.

LP13 Transport

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.40. In the Further Draft Local Plan, a preferred approach to transport has been identified (LP13) which seeks to ensure that development proposals contribute towards an efficient and safe transport network that offers a range of transport choices for the movement of people and goods. The preferred approach does not set specific parking standards. Instead it adopts a more flexible approach, allowing for each proposal to be considered on a case by case basis.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.41. LP13 is likely to have a number of significant positive benefits in relation to the IIA objectives. In relation to obj. 2 (health), the policy is expected to support healthy and active lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling. It would also improve road safety by encouraging networks of cycle routes and requires all relevant proposals to demonstrate how they have considered these measures. In relation to obj. 11 (climate change effects), policy LP13 encourages modal shift towards walking and cycling and thus is expected to help reduce the use of fossil fuels. Direct, major positive effects are likely against obj. 13 (transport and accessibility), whereby the policy is expected to contribute to reducing traffic congestion and ensure access to key services and facilities, leisure and cycling networks.

LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.42. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the Councils have identified a preferred approach to managing water resources and flood risk that reflects the requirements of the NPPF and supporting technical guidance, including criteria on how development proposals should demonstrate protection of the water environment.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.43. LP14 should have major positive effects on IIA obj. 7 (water) and obj. 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk), as the policy specifically seeks to meet these objectives by requiring the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources and, 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. Significant positive effects have also been

predicted against obj. 2 (health) as 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 and on obj.4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), as it requires development to contribute positively to the water environment and its ecology.

- 4.4.44. Further, minor positive impacts are likely in relation to IIA objs.1 (housing), 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment), 8 (pollution) and 13 (transport and accessibility).

LP15 Community Facilities

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.45. LP15 sets out the Councils preferred approach to protecting existing community facilities and securing the provision of new facilities as part of wider development proposals.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.46. LP15 is expected to generate a wide range of benefits in relation to the IIA Objectives, including significant positive effects. Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to IIA objectives 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and geodiversity), 11 (climate change effects and energy) and 13 (Transport and accessibility). Protecting existing community facilities and provision of new facilities will maximise opportunities for social interaction and promote access for all close to where people live, reducing the need to travel by car.
- 4.4.47. Minor positive effects are likely in relation to IIA objective 2 (health) as this policy approach should have a positive impact on improving mental and emotional health through helping to create supportive communities and increasing opportunities for enhancement of existing community facilities.

LP16 Development on Land Affected by Contamination

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.48. The Further Draft Local Plan sets out a preferred approach to development on land affected by contamination 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.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.49. The preferred approach set out in LP16 is expected to have significant positive impacts against IIA objective 9 Obj. (land use and soils), as it will ensure that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and contaminated land is remediated.
- 4.4.50. Minor positive effects are predicted in relation to IIA objective 2 (health) and 8 (pollution), as the policy requires all new development to take account the potential environmental impacts on people and air.

A Quality Central Lincolnshire

- 4.4.51. This section of the Local Plan seeks a positive and proactive approach to the environment in Central Lincolnshire, with an emphasis on achieving quality places that are attractive and sustainable, and which contribute to quality of life, community wellbeing and local character.

LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.52. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Councils have set out a preferred approach to landscape, townscape and views that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views. The preferred approach recognises the value of Central Lincolnshire's landscapes, particularly the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Lincoln Hillside and Areas of Landscape Value.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.53. The preferred policy specifically seeks 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, and therefore significant positive effects are expected in relation to IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape). Significant benefits are also anticipated in relation to IIA objective 6 (built and historic environment), as the policy aims to protect and enhance the character and setting of areas, through the requirement to have particular regard to various factors including historic buildings and monuments and other landmark buildings. The policy also highlights the historic Lincoln skyline as a matter for particular consideration.
- 4.4.54. There may be minor positive impacts in relation to IIA objectives 3 (social equality and community) and 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), as protection of the most valued attributes of the landscape is likely to help people feel positive about the area they live in and the policy requires proposals to respond positively to trees and woodland, hedgerows and water features which will protect habitats and help maintain wildlife corridors and woodland.

LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.55. LP18 sets out a preferred approach to climate change and low carbon living which favours development schemes that would make a positive and significant contribution towards addressing climate change and minimise resource use.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.56. Some significant positive effects are likely against IIA objectives 8 (pollution), 11 (climate change effects and energy) and 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk) as the preferred approach encourages sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing. The policy also encourages proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and/or off set carbon. However, there is some uncertainty as to

the nature of these effects as the policy does not require a contribution to reducing energy demand or improving resource efficiency.

- 4.4.57. The policy requires development proposals to take into consideration reducing demands, resource efficiency, energy production and carbon off-setting, which are likely to result in minor positive effects on IIA objectives 1(housing), 2 (health), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment), 10 (waste) and 13 (transport and accessibility).

LP19 Renewable Energy Proposals

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.58. Policy LP19 sets out a preferred approach to renewable energy proposals which sets out the key considerations that must be taken into account when submitting proposals for renewable energy development.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.59. LP19 is likely to have significant positive effects on IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils) and 11 (climate change effects and energy) as the policy aims to increase the generation of renewable energy in the Central Lincolnshire area and reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources, which should reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also seeks to protect landscapes and townscapes from adverse individual and cumulative impacts and requires that consideration is given to agricultural land classification.
- 4.4.60. The preferred approach also has the potential to deliver a number of minor positive impacts on the IIA objectives as it requires a range of factors, such as biodiversity and heritage, to be taken into account. These include objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 6 (built and historic environment and 15 (local economy).
- 4.4.61. A potential minor negative effect was identified in relation to IIA objective 9 (land use and soils) as the nature of some renewable energy technologies (for example standalone solar panels) requires land take, which may be extensive and may involve the loss of greenfield land.

LP20 Green Infrastructure Network

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.62. In the Further Draft Local Plan, a preferred approach to Green Infrastructure is set out in policy LP20 which aims to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, whilst recognising that new development brings opportunities to extend and improve the network.

IIA Summary

- 4.4.63. The preferred policy approach to green infrastructure set out in LP20 is expected to generate a range of benefits in relation to the IIA objectives. Significant positive effects are predicted against IIA objectives 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure) and 5 (landscape and townscape), as the policy should lead to the

creation of habitats, wildlife corridors and new green spaces and should help safeguard landscapes and townscapes.

- 4.4.64. Minor positive effects are likely in relation to many of the IIA objectives, such as 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk) and 13 (transport and accessibility). The preferred policy is expected to lead to improved connections between places, contribute to reducing the impact of flooding and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

LP21 Green Wedges

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.65. The Further Draft Local Plan includes a preferred policy approach to Green Wedges (LP21), a new policy added since the publication of the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014). LP21 defines the policy aims and function of Green Wedges within Central Lincolnshire, including guidance for development proposals that may come forward within the Green Wedges. Green Wedges are identified on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. In preparing the Policies Map, the preferred approach to Green Wedges has involved the loss of some parts of the current Green wedge network to accommodate some new growth, but also the extension of the network to strengthen links between the urban area of Lincoln and the open countryside and to guide development to the most sustainable locations.

IIA Summary

- 4.4.66. LP20 is predicted to have significant positive impacts on IIA objectives 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure) and 5 (landscape and townscape). The preferred approach should create opportunities to extend the network and increase protection of wildlife corridors, habitats and species. The policy specifically requires development proposals to take opportunities to improve the quality and function of green infrastructure within the Green Wedge. Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages will conserve local landscape and settlement character and important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth.
- 4.4.67. This policy may also lead to a range of minor positive impacts in relation to IIA objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 15 (local economy). Expected minor positive benefits include the creation of opportunities for formal and informal recreation, improving local air quality through opportunities for tree planting, protecting soil resources and agricultural land and, protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible. The extent of effects in relation to the local economy objective are uncertain, as extending the existing Green Wedge network could lead to permanent, positive opportunities to grow the visitor economy, but this will depend on the function of the Green Wedge.

- 4.4.68. The preferred approach is likely to lead to indirect minor negative effects on IIA objective 9 (land use and soils), as allowing parts of the Green Wedge network to be lost to development will result in a loss of greenfield land and of soils to development. Minor negative impacts are also predicted against IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape) as it is likely that the removal of some areas from the Green Wedge will have an adverse effect on landscape character.

LP22 Local Green Spaces

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.69. The Further Draft Local Plan includes a policy on Local Green Spaces, which protects Local Green Spaces as designated on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, ruling out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.70. The primary aim of LP22 is to protect green spaces and so it is predicted to have a number of positive effects on the IIA objectives. Significant positive effects are likely on IIA objectives 3 (Social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 5 (landscape and townscape) and 9 (land use and soils).
- 4.4.71. Additionally, minor positive effects are likely against IIA objectives 2 (health) and 6 (built and historic environment). Local Green Spaces, 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. 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.

LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.72. LP23 sets out a preferred approach to Biodiversity and geodiversity in the Further Draft Local Plan. The policy requires all development to protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance across Central Lincolnshire and to seek to deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.73. LP23 is expected to have a significant positive impact on IIA objective 4 (biodiversity and geodiversity) as the policy specifically sets out to conserve and enhance biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire. Further, minor positive effects are expected in relation to IIA objectives 2 (health), 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment), 7 (water), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils) and 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk). The exact nature of some of these effects are uncertain, as they will depend on how this policy is implemented.

LP24 The Historic Environment

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.74. The preferred approach set out in LP24 of the Further Draft Local Plan recognises that Central Lincolnshire has a rich historic environment. The policy sets out criteria in relation to conservation areas and archaeology that development proposals must take account of.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.75. The main aim of LP24 is to protect and enhance the built and historic environment (IIA objective 6), therefore significant positive effects are expected against this objective. Significant positive benefits are also predicted in relation to IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape), as the policy directly seeks to protect and enhance the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's historic environment.
- 4.4.76. Minor positive effects are likely on IIA objectives 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 9 (land use and soils), and 15 (local economy). Effects include protecting, conserving and enhancing historic assets and their settings, including historic parks and gardens, and the setting of historic assets includes public and private green infrastructure and, supporting the change of use of heritage assets.
- 4.4.77. Mixed minor positive/negative impacts have been predicted on IIA objective 14 employment, as encouraging a high quality built environment could make the area more attractive to employees and encourage more businesses and tourism. However the requirement to conserve and enhance built and historic assets could restrict development that would not be sympathetic to heritage assets and their setting, or to Conservation Areas.

LP25 Design and Amenity

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.78. In the Further Draft Local Plan, the preferred approach to design is set out in LP25, a criteria based policy which sets out the broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire.

Summary IIA

- 4.4.79. The preferred approach requires development proposals to take into account a range of criteria and so is expected to have positive impacts on a number of the IIA objectives. Significant positive effects are likely in relation to IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape) and 6 (built and historic environment) as policy criterion c to k should help to protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, distinctive landscapes, character and visual amenity, and will protect important views and, ensure that development respects and sensitively retains built and historic structures and buildings.
- 4.4.80. Minor positive effects are likely against IIA objectives 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 10 (waste), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 15 (local economy). There is some uncertainty as to the nature of effects in relation to IIA

objective 4 as the main purpose of the policy is to deliver higher standards of design and other policies in the Plan are likely to have greater benefits.

LP26 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.81. LP26 sets out the preferred approach to seeking new and enhanced open space, sport and recreation provision from new development, including a set of open space standards within Appendix C of the Further Draft Local Plan.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.82. LP26 seeks to reduce open space deficiency and improve the quality of and access to existing open spaces. It should therefore generate significant positive effects on IIA objective 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure). Further significant positive effects are expected in relation to IIA objectives 2 (health) and 3 (social equality and community). Requiring new development to provide new open space that is of a good quality, accessible by all and meeting deficiencies in existing provision should encourage local communities across Central Lincolnshire to partake in physical activity and community activities.
- 4.4.83. Additionally, minor positive effects are predicted in relation to IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 11 (climate change effects and energy), 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk) and 13 (transport and accessibility) as the preferred approach should ensure open spaces are provided close to where people live, reducing the need to travel by car. It should also deliver multifunctional open spaces which can deliver a range of benefits, including sustainable urban drainage systems and contributing towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality.

LP27 Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.84. LP27 sets out a preferred approach to proposals for new town centre frontages and advertisements, and includes criteria against which proposals will be considered. The policy recognises the important contribution that shop and business frontages can make to the character of town centres and shopping streets/local centres.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.85. The preferred approach is likely to lead to direct, significant positive effects on IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape) and 6 (built and historic environment), as the criteria within the policy aims to conserve and enhance local townscape character and visual amenity and, protect frontages with architectural or historic interest.
- 4.4.86. A minor positive effect is expected against IIA objective 3 (social equality and community). The policy requires that advertisement proposals must not clutter the streets scene, be a hazard to road users or pedestrians, or impede surveillance equipment, therefore protecting accessibility for all and helping create communities where people feel safe.

Delivering Locally

LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.87. The Further Draft Local Plan sets out an overarching, criteria based policy for all urban extensions identified in Central Lincolnshire, to ensure that they are planned and implemented in a co-ordinated way and deliver the necessary supporting infrastructure. In the settlement chapters, the Local Plan provides details of particular considerations for individual Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford (see LP30, LP38, LP39 and LP43 below).

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.88. The broad range of criteria set out in LP28 is likely to generate significant positive effects on a number of IIA objectives, including 1 (housing), 3 (social equality and community), 9 (land use and soils), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). Effects are likely to include increasing the range of housing types and sizes, meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers, avoidance of mineral sterilisation, a reduction in the number and length of journeys undertaken by car and, enabling residents to access local employment opportunities close to where they live.
- 4.4.89. Further, minor positive impacts are predicted in relation to IIA objective 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), as criterion (g) of the policy requires the use of high grade agricultural land for 'productive use' which may lead to habitat creation or expansion, improve access to the natural environment, and provide opportunities for local food production.

LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.90. The Further Draft Local Plan sets out a preferred approach (LP29) to protecting Lincoln's setting and character that seeks to ensure that development proposals protect, nurture and enhance Lincoln's natural and historic environment.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.91. As the primary aim of this policy is to protect and enhance Lincoln's natural and historic environment, then significant positive effects are predicted in relation to IIA objectives 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 5 (landscape and townscape) and 6 (built and historic environment). Further significant positive impacts are anticipated on IIA objective 13 (transport and accessibility), as 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.
- 4.4.92. Additionally, minor positive benefits are likely on IIA objectives 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 7 (water), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). Benefits include increase opportunities for people to walk and cycle and engage in active recreation, enhanced accessibility to services, facilities and

employment, protection of water resources and water quality and, reducing the impact of flooding and the urban heat island effect around and into the heart of the City.

LP30 Major Development Sites

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.93. LP30 sets out a preferred approach to the development of four Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to Lincoln, allocated in LP48, with detail on the specific requirements that are expected to be delivered through the development of these sites. The reasonable alternatives considered by the Central Lincolnshire Councils to these allocated SUEs are explained in more detail in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Report, and further detail will be included in the IIA Report which will accompany the next version of the Local Plan (the 'Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan').

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.94. **Western Growth Corridor:** LP30 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 3 (social equality and community), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area of Lincoln means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities as well as the provision of 11ha of employment land at the WGC SUE as part of mixed use development. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting.
- 4.4.95. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of the Western Growth Corridor will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.
- 4.4.96. **South East Quadrant:** LP30 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area of Lincoln means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities as well as the provision of 7ha of employment land

at the SEQ SUE as part of mixed use development. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting.

- 4.4.97. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of the South East Quadrant Corridor will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.
- 4.4.98. **North East Quadrant:** LP30 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 3 (social equality and community), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area of Lincoln means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities, in an area with pockets of deprivation, as well as the provision of 5ha of employment land at the NEQ SUE as part of mixed use development. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting.
- 4.4.99. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of the North East Quadrant will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.
- 4.4.100. **South West Quadrant:** LP30 is expected to deliver some major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing) and 13 (transport and accessibility). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area of Lincoln, including a new local centre and school and primary school, means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport.

- 4.4.101. Potential major negative effects are possible in relation to IIA objective 8 (pollution). There is an Air Quality Management Area designated along some of the main routes into Lincoln City Centre, and development of the SWQ SUE, which is in close proximity, could have a direct impact by increasing traffic movement to and from the City Centre. The SWQ SUE is the furthest from the City Centre of the preferred SUE locations and therefore this may encourage car use. The SUE is adjacent to the proposed Lincoln Southern Bypass to the east which could give rise to negative air and noise quality impacts on new residents. The policy wording could be strengthened to ensure that new residents are protected from air quality issues that may be associated with the bypass.
- 4.4.102. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of the South West Quadrant will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.

LP31 Lincoln's Economy

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.103. The Further Draft Local Plan has identified a preferred approach to Lincoln's economy that recognises the important role of tourism, education and cultural development to Lincoln's economy, whilst protecting local amenity and the City's unique heritage and environment.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.104. The criteria set out in LP31 is likely to generate significant positive effects on a number of IIA objectives, including 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). Effects are predicted to include; protection and enhancement of the landscape setting and townscape of Lincoln, protect, maintain and enhance the character and heritage assets of the Lincoln Area, enhancing the quality and offer of employment uses and, making the Lincoln Area more attractive to new employment opportunities.
- 4.4.105. Minor positive benefits were predicted in relation to many of the social and environmental IIA objectives. Potential positive effects include; improved access to services and facilities in the town centre by walking and cycling, protection and enhancement of amenities including important open spaces and the open character of Lincoln's Brayford Pool and waterways and, protection and improvement of Lincoln's quality environment which may help reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.

LP32 Lincoln's Universities and Colleges

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.106. The Further Draft Local Plan recognises the important role that Lincoln's universities and colleges play in the City's economy, raising skills levels and contributing to social vibrancy of the City. LP32 sets out a preferred approach that supports the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and colleges.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.107. LP32 is not likely to lead to any significant effects, positive or negative, on the IIA objectives. For many of the IIA objectives, the effects of the preferred policy are likely to be mixed minor positive/minor negative and uncertain, minor negative uncertain or uncertain. The exact effects on the IIA objectives are difficult to predict as it is not clear from the policy wording whether it applies to all of Lincoln's universities and colleges. The policy is also unclear as to what type of development proposals will be supported. The policy is likely to have negative impacts on the social and environmental objectives as it supports the growth of the universities/colleges without policy wording to mitigate impacts on social and environmental factors, although the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan may provide this mitigation.

LP33 Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Centre

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.108. The Further Draft Local Plan has identified a preferred approach to Lincoln City Centre that defines a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary shopping streets, and which sets out appropriate uses and criteria to guide development proposals.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.109. LP33 is likely to have significant positive effects on IIA objectives 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community) and 14 (employment). This policy specifically encourages new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. As part of mixed use developments being put forward, residential uses, as well as student accommodation, are proposed in areas close to further and higher educational establishments which will improve access to them. The policy also seeks to protect local environments and amenities in the City Centre and ensure road safety.
- 4.4.110. Focusing development in the City Centre is likely to lead to minor positive effects on IIA objectives 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 11 (climate change effects and energy), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 15 (local economy). Minor positive impacts are also expected on IIA objective 1 (housing) as the provision of housing (and student halls of residence) is specifically mentioned within the policy as an appropriate use within the mixed use area as well as protecting existing dwelling houses.

LP34 District and Local Shopping Centres

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.111. In the Further Draft Local Plan, a preferred approach to Lincoln's District and Local Centres has been identified that aims to protect satellite centres as places

which complement Lincoln City Centre, reduce the need to travel and which provide a community focus or hub within existing residential areas. LP34 complements LP6 and provides guidance as to suitable uses within the Centres.

Summary of IIA

4.4.112. The main aim of the policy is to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres distributed throughout the Lincoln Urban Area, close to where people live and which can be accessed by walking and cycling. Major positive benefits are therefore likely on IIA objectives 3 (social equality and community) and 13 (transport and accessibility).

4.4.113. Minor positive effects are predicted on objectives 8 (pollution) and 11 (climate change effects and energy), as the policy would ensure development is directed to the Centres where people can access them by walking, cycling and public transport, reducing the need to travel by car.

4.4.114. Mixed minor positive/negative effects are predicted in relation to IIA objective 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk) as this policy may support development in areas at risk of flooding, for example The Forum, Hykeham and Newark Road (Bracebridge), but by maintaining District and Local centres and reducing the need to travel by private car, the policy should have a positive impact on climate change.

LP35 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Preferred Approach

4.4.115. LP35 sets out a preferred approach to regeneration in Lincoln that identifies areas in the City in need of regeneration and with key principles for each area linked to the aims and objectives of the Lincoln Growth Strategy, 2014-2034.

Summary of IIA

4.4.116. The preferred approach set out on LP35 is likely to deliver a number of significant positive effects on the IIA objectives, including 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 6 (built and historic environment) and 13 (transport and accessibility). The policy specifically supports housing, employment, community and leisure uses which will have a direct impact on supporting the IIA objectives. Many of the regeneration areas are experiencing high levels of deprivation and this policy should help to focus investment and environmental improvements so that residents feel more positive about these areas as places to live, work and visit.

4.4.117. Additionally, minor positive impacts are expected on IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 11 (climate change effects and energy) and 15 (local economy). Effects include; supporting measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel helping to improve air quality, promoting the development of brownfield land and, encouraging employment uses as part of mixed use development.

LP36 Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.118. In the Further Draft Local Plan, a preferred approach to addressing transport issues in the Lincoln area has been identified that supports the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifies specific sustainable transport measures.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.119. As the primary aim of the policy is to support the delivery of sustainable transport options across the City, this policy is predicted to have major positive benefits on IIA objectives 13 (transport and accessibility) and 11 (climate change effects and energy) by encouraging a modal shift to alternative modes to the car and ensuring that growth in Lincoln is supported by the necessary transport infrastructure.
- 4.4.120. Minor positive effects are likely in relation to a number of the social, environmental and economic IIA objectives, such as IIA objectives 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure) and 15 (local economy). Many of these effects are associated with improved movement around the City and accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport.
- 4.4.121. A mixed minor negative/positive effect is likely against IIA objective 8 (pollution). The preferred policy safeguards road infrastructure to support the growth of Lincoln which encourages ongoing car use with associated greenhouse gas emissions and noise pollution. However, positive impacts are also likely as the policy encourages a modal shift away from the car.

LP37 Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings within Lincoln

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.122. The Further Draft Local Plan seeks to maintain balanced communities within the Lincoln area by setting out criteria for the conversion or change of use of existing dwellings and buildings in other uses to self-contained flats or shared accommodation, including houses in multiple occupation.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.123. Policy LP37 specifically seeks to achieve cohesive communities within the Lincoln area by addressing the potential negative impacts on communities of the sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings. Significant positive effects are therefore expected on IIA objective 3 (social equality and community).
- 4.4.124. Additional minor positive impacts are likely against a number of the environmental IIA objectives. Positive impacts include protecting residential amenity and quality of environment, reducing demand for resources such as water and energy and, helping to reduce out commuting by protecting the loss of family housing.

LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.125. LP38 sets out a preferred approach to the development of a Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to the south of Gainsborough, allocated in LP48, with detail on

the specific requirements that are expected to be delivered through the development of these sites. The reasonable alternatives considered by the Central Lincolnshire Councils to these allocated SUEs are explained in more detail in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Report, and further detail will be included in the IIA Report which will accompany the next version of the Local Plan (the 'Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan').

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.126. LP38 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area of Gainsborough, means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities. Additionally, the provision of employment land as part of a mixed use development, is likely to lead to major positive impacts on encouraging inward investment and job creation in an area in the top 10% most deprived for the employment domain (Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010).
- 4.4.127. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.
- 4.4.128. Mixed significant negative /minor positive/uncertain effects are possible in relation to IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape). The SUE area falls within the Trent Valley Landscape Character Area and lies completely within an Area of Great Landscape Value. The West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment identifies higher land to the south and east of Gainsborough, and ancient woodlands, as two of the most sensitive parts of the landscape. The SUE boundary is also immediately adjacent to 3 areas of Ancient Woodland: Warren Wood, Lea Wood and Bass Wood. The policy wording could be strengthened to ensure the development respects the adjacent Ancient Woodland sites.

LP39 Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.129. LP39 sets out a preferred approach to the development of a Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to the north of Gainsborough, allocated in LP48, with detail on the specific requirements that are expected to be delivered through the development

of these sites. The reasonable alternatives considered by the Central Lincolnshire Councils to these allocated SUEs are explained in more detail in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Report, and further detail will be included in the IIA Report which will accompany the next version of the Local Plan (the 'Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan').

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.130. LP39 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area of Gainsborough, means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities. Additionally, the provision of employment land as part of a mixed use development, is likely to lead to major positive impacts on encouraging inward investment and job creation.
- 4.4.131. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.
- 4.4.132. Mixed significant negative /minor positive/uncertain effects are possible in relation to IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape). The SUE area falls within the Trent Valley Landscape Character Area and lies completely within an Area of Great Landscape Value. The WL Landscape Character Assessment identifies ancient woodland as one of the most sensitive parts of the landscape. The SUE boundary is also immediately adjacent to 3 areas of Ancient Woodland: Wharton Wood, Birch Wood and Blybro Spring Woods. The policy wording could be strengthened to ensure the development respects the adjacent Ancient Woodland sites.

LP40 Gainsborough Riverside

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.133. The Further Draft Local Plan recognises that Gainsborough's waterfront environment is an important local asset to the town which offers important public space, views across the River Trent and opportunities for public realm improvements.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.134. Positive benefits are predicted in relation to IIA objectives 2 (health), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 6 (built and historic environment), and 13 (transport and accessibility). These effects are largely derived from improved accessibility by walking and cycling to services and facilities in the town centre and to green infrastructure, which should encourage healthy lifestyles and encourage more people to walk and cycle in the town centre.

LP41 Regeneration of Gainsborough

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.135. The Further Draft Local Plan sets out a preferred approach that supports development proposals which contribute to the regeneration of the Town Centre and Riverside Area.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.136. LP41 is predicted to have a number of positive impacts on the IIA Objectives, including significant positive effects in relation to Objective 3 (social equality) 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment) and 15 (local economy). Gainsborough Town Centre mainly falls with Gainsborough South West Ward, ranked in the top 10% most deprived in England for multiple deprivation overall. This policy should have significant positive effects on addressing deprivation by improving the physical environment in the town centre and improving public transport facilities and connections, helping to reduce social exclusion. Regeneration of Gainsborough Town Centre is expected to have a significant positive effect on the townscape of the town as it should lead to improved public realm and pedestrian links, re-use of vacant buildings and an increase in the attractiveness of town centre locations.
- 4.4.137. Minor positive effects are likely in relation to IIA objective 2 (health), as the policy requires improved linkages between key sites, which could encourage more active modes of travel. It also requires the delivery of improved public transport facilities and connections, which may also encourage more active travel and therefore support healthy lifestyles. Further minor positive impacts are expected on environmental IIA objectives 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils) and 13 (transport and accessibility). Proposals that help deliver improved public transport facilities and connections, will have a positive impact on minimising air pollution from cars and lead to improved accessibility. Furthermore, regeneration proposals are expected to remediate contaminated land, make the best use of brownfield land and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings.
- 4.4.138. Mixed minor positive/negative effects are expected on IIA objectives 11 (climate change effects and energy) and 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk). The regeneration of the town may attract more people to live, work and visit the area, leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle traffic, leading to a negative effect. However, the policy states that development proposals will be supported that deliver improved public transport facilities and connections, which will have a positive impact on reducing vehicle emissions.

LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.139. In the Further Draft Local Plan, a preferred approach to Gainsborough Town Centre has been adopted that retains the existing town centre boundary as identified in the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan and designates a primary shopping area.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.140. LP42 is expected to lead to a number of positive impacts on the IIA objectives, including significant positive impacts on IIA objective 15 (local economy), as the policy specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area.
- 4.4.141. Further, minor positive impacts are likely on a range of social and environmental objectives, including objectives 3 (social equality and community), 8 (pollution) and 13 (transport and accessibility), as the preferred policy is expected to provide services, facilities and employment in an accessible location by walking, cycling and public transport in an area where a high proportion of residents do not have access to a car.
- 4.4.142. A mixed minor negative/uncertain score has been predicted in relation to IIA objective 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk). Gainsborough Town Centre is in close proximity to the River Trent and is partly covered by Flood Zone 3. This policy encourages proposals for further town centre uses which could be in conflict with this objective. However, other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.

LP43 A Growing Sleaford

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.143. LP43 sets out a preferred approach to the development of two Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to Sleaford, allocated in LP48, with detail on the specific requirements that are expected to be delivered through the development of these sites. The reasonable alternatives considered by the Central Lincolnshire Councils to these allocated SUEs are explained in more detail in the SUE Site Selection Evidence Report, and further detail will be included in the IIA Report which will accompany the next version of the Local Plan (the 'Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan').

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.144. **Sleaford South Quadrant:** LP43 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), and 13 (transport and accessibility). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive

effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities.

4.4.145. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of Sleaford South Quadrant will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.

4.4.146. **Sleaford West Quadrant:** LP43 is expected to deliver major positive effects on the IIA objectives, specifically 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 13 (transport and accessibility), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). The delivery of a large mixed use development adjacent to the existing built up area means that there are likely to be opportunities for reducing car use, length of journeys and increasing the number of journeys undertaken by walking, cycling and public transport. Significant positive effects are expected in terms of the delivery of a new local centre with community services and facilities. Additionally, the provision of employment land as part of a mixed use development, is likely to lead to major positive impacts on encouraging inward investment and job creation.

4.4.147. Predicted impacts in relation to many of the environmental IIA objectives are mixed minor negative/positive/uncertain. It is inevitable that development on the scale of Sleaford South Quadrant will result in some negative impacts, particularly in relation to loss of greenfield land, impact on existing habitats, impacts on local air quality, increased energy demand and generation of waste. However, the SUE will also bring opportunities for beneficial impacts, including the delivery of new publicly accessible open space, enhancement of existing green infrastructure, provision of walking and cycling routes and opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure. Against many of the objectives, the exact nature of effects will depend on site layout and design.

LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character

Preferred Approach

4.4.148. Through LP44, the Further Draft Local Plan requires development proposals to make a positive contribution to the built and natural environment in Sleaford and sets out key principles that should be taken into account by development proposals.

Summary of IIA

4.4.149. LP44 is likely to have significant positive effects on IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment) and 15 (local economy). The 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. It also seeks to improve public realm which should enhance the townscape. It seeks to protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets, key landmarks and their settings and promotes their sensitive re-use and environmental improvement. Positive effects on the local economy should result from both local and inward investment by tackling barriers to investment such as poor environment and accessibility issues.

- 4.4.150. Additional minor positive impacts are expected on a number of social and environmental IIA objectives, including 2 (health), 3 (social equality), 8 (pollution) and 13 (transport and accessibility).

LP45 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.151. LP45 sets out to identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration in Sleaford and provide key principles for each area. The Further Draft Local Plan recognises that it is important that these areas are identified to focus attention on them and promote them as opportunities for private development proposals and/or public sector initiatives.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.152. The preferred policy is likely to deliver significant positive effects on IIA objectives 3 (social equality and community), 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment) and 13 (transport and accessibility) throughout the plan period. Key benefits include; improvements to the public realm and railway station may help to improve accessibility and help people feel more positive about the Town Centre as a place to live, work and visit, restoration of heritage assets and historic buildings and, encouraging alternative transport modes to the car.
- 4.4.153. There may also be a number of minor positive effects resulting from LP45 on IIA objectives 2 (health), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 11 (climate change effects and energy), 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk) and 15 (local economy) resulting from the regeneration of key sites within Sleaford Town Centre and improvements to the quality of the surrounding environment.
- 4.4.154. There is uncertainty as to the nature of effects in relation to IIA objective 1 (housing). Provision of housing is not specifically stated within the policy although a mixed use development at the former Advanta Seeds site is supported which may include an element of housing. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future.

LP46 Sleaford Town Centre

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.155. In the Further Draft Local Plan, a preferred approach to Sleaford Town Centre has been adopted, a combination of options 2 and 3, that retains the existing town centre boundary as identified in the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan and designates a primary shopping area.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.156. The preferred approach to Sleaford Town Centre is likely to lead to significant positive effects on IIA objective 15 (local economy), as it is expected to encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the town.
- 4.4.157. Focusing main town centre uses in the town centre means there is likely to be minor positive impacts on IIA objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality), 5 (landscape and townscape), 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils), 11 (climate change effects and energy), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 14 (employment). Many of these benefits are associated with the provision of services, facilities and employment in an accessible location by walking, cycling and public transport.
- 4.4.158. Potential minor negative effects are predicted in relation to IIA objective 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk) as the town centre is located within flood zones 2 and 3. However, exact effects will depend on implementation of other Local Plan policies and the design of development proposals and so the extent of negative effects is currently uncertain, with potential for mitigation.

LP47 Access and Movement

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.159. The Further Draft Local Plan sets out a preferred approach to addressing transport issues in Sleaford that supports the delivery of objectives and projects identified within the Sleaford Transport Strategy and Sleaford Masterplan. Development proposals are expected to contribute to improving traffic circulation and reducing the number of vehicle movements, deliver additional perimeter car parking, enhance connections for pedestrians and cyclists and support the delivery of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.160. Major positive effects are expected in relation to IIA objective 13 (transport and accessibility), as the policy specifically aims to reduce traffic volumes and congestion, improve access to services and facilities, employment and green infrastructure by walking and cycling and to utilise and enhance the network of public rights of way and cycling routes and existing transport infrastructure.
- 4.4.161. Minor positive benefits are likely against both the economy IIA objectives (employment and local economy), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 6 (built and historic environment), and 11 (climate change effects and energy). LP47 should help to improve the attractiveness of the town as a place to live, work and visit and should make a positive contribution to improving the quality of the environment in the Town Centre.
- 4.4.162. Mixed minor positive/negative impacts are likely on IIA objective 8 (pollution) as while in some parts of the town local air quality should improve, of air and noise pollution will increase in the area of the Sleaford Link Road which is currently undeveloped.

Development Sites – Housing Options

LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.163. The Further Draft Local Plan identifies 8 preferred locations for Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford, which have been subject to IIA under LP30, LP39, LP39 and LP43 and which are allocated through LP48. The preferred SUE locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. The SUE Site Selection Evidence Report provides information as to how the preferred SUE locations were selected, including reasonable alternatives. The detailed IIA for each of the preferred SUEs can be viewed in **Appendix 2**.

LP49 Residential Allocations – Lincoln

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.164. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities identified 35 reasonable alternatives for residential allocations in the Lincoln Area (which includes the City of Lincoln, North Hykeham, South Hykeham, Fosseyway and Waddington Low Field). A total of 29 sites have been allocated through LP49 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Lincoln Area over the plan period 2012 to 2036. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and reasonable alternatives in the Lincoln area can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

LP50 Residential Allocations – Main Towns

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.1. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities identified 23 reasonable alternatives for residential allocations in the Main Towns (Gainsborough and Sleaford). A total of 23 sites have been allocated through LP50 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Main Towns over the plan period 2012 to 2036. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and reasonable alternatives for the Main Towns can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

LP51 Residential Allocations – Market Towns

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.2. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities identified 10 reasonable alternatives for residential allocations in the Market Towns (Caistor and Market Rasen). A total of 11 sites have been allocated through LP51 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Market Towns over the plan period 2012 to 2036. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and reasonable alternatives for the Market Towns can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

LP52 Residential Allocations – Large Villages

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.3. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities identified 102 reasonable alternatives for residential allocations in the Large Villages (defined in LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy). A total of 49 sites have been allocated through LP52 as the

preferred locations for residential development in the Large Villages over the plan period 2012 to 2036. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and reasonable alternatives for the Large Villages can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

LP53 Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.4. No reasonable alternatives for residential allocations in the Medium and Small Villages (defined in LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) have been identified in line with Policy LP2. A total of 3 sites have been allocated through LP52 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Medium and Small Villages over the plan period 2012 to 2036 as they already have planning permission. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Further Draft Local Plan. The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and reasonable alternatives for the Medium and Small Villages can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

LP54 Broad Locations for Future Growth

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.5. To ensure that the Local Plan is flexible to changing circumstances, as required by national policy, the Further Draft Local Plan identifies broad locations for future growth on the key diagrams for Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford, intended for growth beyond the plan period. These locations may come forward earlier if monitoring data suggests jobs growth figures are likely to be consistently exceeded, triggering the need for more homes. LP54 identifies these broad locations for future growth and indicative dwelling figures. The detailed IIA for Broad Locations for Future Growth can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

LP55 Development in Rural Areas and the Countryside

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.6. The Central Lincolnshire Councils have identified a preferred approach in the Further Draft Local Plan that recognises the importance of guiding development in rural areas and of protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.7. LP55 is likely to have major positive effects on IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 9 (land use and soils), and 15 (local economy), as the policy specifically seeks to protect and enhance the landscape through controlling the location and scale of development, to protect high quality agricultural land and to support the rural economy and diversification of the economy by permitting non-residential development in suitable locations.
- 4.4.8. Minor positive effects are likely on IIA objective 1 (housing) as the policy helps to address housing matters in the rural countryside, but will not result in large scale residential development. Minor positive impacts are also predicted on IIA objective 3

(social equality and community), as permitting limited development in rural settlements and the countryside will help sustain existing communities and facilities, such as shops and schools, in the longer term.

- 4.4.9. Effects in relation to IIA objective 13 (transport and accessibility) are uncertain. The 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 personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.

LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.10. The Further Draft Local Plan recognises the importance of addressing the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. LP56 allocates land for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and sets out criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.11. LP56 is predicted to have a range of major positive impacts on the IIA objectives, specifically objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 3 (social equality and community) and, 13 (transport and accessibility). The preferred policy specifically addresses Gypsy and Traveller housing need, a minority ethnic community, by allocated land for pitches. Additionally, the policy is expected to encourage walking and the use of more sustainable modes of transport, as it includes specific criteria on locating sites within reasonable travelling distance, preferably by walking, cycling or public transport.

LP57 Ministry of Defence Establishments

Preferred Approach

- 4.4.12. LP57 sets out the preferred approach in the Further Draft Local Plan to considering proposals that come forward within or adjacent to operational Ministry of Defence (MOD) sites and in relation to former MOD land and assets.

Summary of IIA

- 4.4.13. The nature of effects against many of the IIA objectives are difficult to predict, as the effects are dependent on the scale and nature of development coming forward, both of which are unknown. There is potential for significant positive impacts on IIA objectives 9 (land use and soils), 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy).
- 4.4.14. Minor positive benefits are likely in relation to IIA objective 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure) as the policy requires that a substantial majority of a proposal for the redevelopment of MOD land is on brownfield land, which may prevent the loss of existing habitats and sites. Depending on the location of the site, this criteria may also reduce the fragmentation of habitats by maintain wildlife corridors.

Cumulative Effects

- 4.4.15. 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. The Final IIA Report which accompanies the next version of the Local Plan will consider the effects of the Plan as a whole on each of the IIA Objectives.

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 where possible. 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 Further Draft Local Plan are set out in **Table 10** below. The commentary and mitigation section of the detailed IIA tables in **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3** recognise that there are many policies in the Local Plan that have been developed to protect and enhance the social, economic and environmental situation in Central Lincolnshire. These will help to ensure that many of the potential negative effects of the scale and distribution of new development set out in LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth are addressed.

Table 10: IIA Recommendations for Mitigation

Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	No recommendations
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	No recommendations
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	No recommendations
LP4: Growth in Villages	No recommendations
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	No recommendations
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	No recommendations

Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	No recommendations
LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	No recommendations
LP9: Health and Well-being	No recommendations
LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need	No recommendations
LP11: Meeting Housing Needs	No recommendations
LP12: Infrastructure to Support Growth	No recommendations
LP13: Transport	No recommendations
LP14: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	No recommendations
LP15: Community Facilities	No recommendations
LP16: Development on Land affected by Contamination	No recommendations
LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views	No recommendations
LP18: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	Amend policy wording to require development proposals to make a positive and significant contribution one or more of the criteria listed in the policy (e.g. reducing demand)
LP19: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	No recommendations
LP20: Green Infrastructure Network	No recommendations
LP21: Green Wedges	No recommendations
LP22: Local Green Spaces	No recommendations
LP23: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	No recommendations
LP24: The Historic Environment	No recommendations
LP25: Design and Amenity	No recommendations
LP26: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	No recommendations
LP27: Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements	No recommendations
LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions	No recommendations
LP29: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	No recommendations
LP30: Major Development Sites	<p>In relation to the South West Quadrant SUE, the policy wording could be strengthened to ensure that new residents are protected from air quality issues that may be associated with the proposed Southern Bypass.</p> <p>The supporting text to the SWQ policy states 5ha of employment land should be delivered. The effects against IIA objective 14 (employment) could be strengthened if</p>

Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation
	this employment land take was included in the policy wording as well as the supporting text.
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	No recommendations
LP32: Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	Impacts may be more certain if policy wording could be strengthened to reference campuses and masterplans for all of the universities and colleges and identification of all university and college land and assets.
LP33: Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	No recommendations
LP34: District and Local Shopping Centres	Impacts on IIA objective 1 (housing) could be improved. In most District and Local Shopping Centres, residential uses are included in upper floors. This is not specifically identified as a suitable use or protected within the policy and additional wording could improve this.
LP35: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (Lincoln)	No recommendations
LP36: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	No recommendations
LP37: Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln	No recommendations
LP38: Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE	Impacts against IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape) could be improved by strengthening the policy wording to ensure the development respects the adjacent Ancient Woodland sites.
LP39: Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE	Impacts against IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape) could be improved by strengthening the policy wording to ensure the development respects the adjacent Ancient Woodland sites.
LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	No recommendations
LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough	Performance against IIA objective 1 could be strengthened if the policy wording specifically mentioned the delivery of housing as part of mixed use regeneration schemes.
LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	No recommendations
LP43: A Growing Sleaford	No recommendations
LP44: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	No recommendations

Preliminary Draft Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation
LP45: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	No recommendations
LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	No recommendations
LP47: Access and Movement	No recommendations
LP48-LP54: Development Sites Policies – SUEs and Residential Allocations.	See LP30, LP38, LP39 and LP43 above for recommendations in relation to the SUEs. No mitigation measures identified for LP49 to LP54.
LP55: Development in Rural Areas	No recommendations
LP56: Gypsy and Traveller Allocations	No recommendations
LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	No recommendations

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 Authorities. The Local Plan is still at an early stage of development and as it progresses, there is likely to be more certainty of the significant effects that should be monitored.

5. What happens next?

5.1.1. This Interim IIA Report will be available for public consultation alongside the Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan during October and November 2015. Following the end of the consultation period, the Central Lincolnshire Local Authorities will consider all comments received and will prepare a Final Draft Local Plan (the 'Proposed Submission' Draft Local Plan) for consultation March – April 2016. An Integrated Impact Assessment Report will be prepared to reflect the Final Draft Local Plan.

5.1.2. There will be one further stage 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 under Local Plan preparation.

Contents

Appendix 1 Appraisal of Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives	2
Appendix 2 Appraisal of Local Plan Preferred Policies and Alternative Options	5
Appendix 3 Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options	345
Appendix 4 Equalities Analysis of the Further Draft Local Plan	418

Appendix 1 Appraisal of Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives

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
Further Draft Local Plan Vision	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/!	✓/!	✓	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	✓	✓	✓
Strategic Local Plan Objectives															
a. Housing	✓✓	✓	✓✓	X/?	X/?	X/?	✓/!	X/?	✓/X	X/?	✓/X/!	0	X/?	0	✓
b. Employment	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓
c. Local economy	0	✓	✓	X/?	X/?	X/?	0	X/?	✓/X	X/?	✓/X/!	0	X/?	✓	✓
d. Transport and accessibility	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓/!	0	0	✓/!	0	✓	✓	✓
e. Health	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
f. Social equality and community	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
g. Biodiversity and green infrastructure	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
h. Landscape and townscape	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 Preferred Policies and Alternative Options

Further 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		

Further 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			
Conclusions: 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).						

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 devised on factual information, i.e. the number of dwellings in and the role of the settlement. The	✓	Whilst the policy without a hierarchy would contribute to the objective, by not providing a clear delivery mechanism for new housing in settlements there could be less certainty for developers which could restrict investment and development in some areas. This may result in a lack of focus for growth in the more sustainable locations of Central Lincolnshire and not	✓	Whilst the NPPF supports the objective, the local dimension is lost. This could result in not delivering houses where they are most appropriate or needed.

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>settlement hierarchy will not set the level of growth for settlements but will determine the size of individual developments that will be appropriate to help ensure that developments do not overwhelm a settlement and to assist new development in integrating. The hierarchy will deliver new homes in all but the smallest settlements where sustainability considerations may be questionable.</p> <p>Overall, this policy approach is expected to lead to long term positive results across Central Lincolnshire.</p>		meeting needs in a balanced way across.		
2. Health	✓✓	The policy aims to locate development in the locations with more services available in proximity to enable a larger number of people	✓	Whilst the policy would contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy there will be less focus for delivering	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments.

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>to access services, such as health and welfare. Decisions on investment in such services are taken on the basis of growth distribution and by setting out clear expectations for growth through a settlement hierarchy this enables forward planning for this investment.</p> <p>As such, accessibility for all to health and welfare services, specifically, can be improved, in a focussed and sustainable manner, which in turn will contribute to reducing health inequalities.</p> <p>Overall, this policy approach is expected to result in long term positive effects across Central Lincolnshire.</p>		<p>growth in areas best equipped to maximise health. It is likely that a strategy that promotes growth in the most suitable and sustainable locations would result in long term positive effects for Central Lincolnshire, but it might also lead to long term negative effects if development is delivered in less sustainable settlements.</p>		<p>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 in the most sustainable way is likely to be significantly reduced. It is likely that reliance on national policy would result in growth in the most suitable and sustainable locations, and therefore would result in long term positive effects for Central Lincolnshire, but it might also lead to long term negative effects if development is delivered in less sustainable settlements.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The policy aims to deliver growth spread across a large number of settlements, with a	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>focus for growth in the larger urban conurbations, which experience a higher level of deprivation. This growth will help to regenerate a number of areas delivering benefits for existing and new population.</p> <p>It is expected that this policy approach will deliver long term positive effects across deprived areas in Central Lincolnshire.</p>		<p>hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost. A strategic policy would likely result in growth generally being delivered in urban areas, but may result in a higher proportion of development being delivered in less-deprived areas, potentially resulting in a less positive result than in the preferred policy.</p>		<p>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.</p>
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	<p>Decisions on investment in facilities such as sports facilities are made on known growth and distribution. A settlement hierarchy will assist planned decisions for this investment. The policy also seeks to make the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental</p>	✓	<p>A policy strategy would likely seek to make the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental value which could include important biodiversity sites.</p> <p>Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not</p>	✓	<p>The NPPF supports the provision of services and facilities and identifies the importance of open space and seeks to protect it. 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,</p>

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		value which could include important biodiversity sites. It is expected that this approach will lead to some positive effects in some locations.		including a settlement hierarchy there could be less focus for investment to support growth.		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.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
7. Water	✓	The spatial strategy focuses on delivering sustainable growth that supports 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. Taking decisions on the location and scale of development on the	?	For the policy not to include a settlement hierarchy could result in less planned investment in infrastructure as there is less certainty about the location of growth, but this would not necessarily impact on the objective as there is a legal duty on water providers.	?	Whilst 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 would not necessarily result in any different outcomes than for option

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		basis of the settlement hierarchy will concentrate development at more sustainable locations. This could provide opportunities for improving infrastructure as it allows greater clarity over the location of growth.				2 as it would result in a less predictable spread of growth.
8. Pollution	✓/X	It is likely that there will be a mixed effect from this preferred policy on this objective. The settlement hierarchy seeks to focus development in the main urban areas which will reduce the need to travel by private car as a result of facilities and services being located closer to development and as a result of better public transport. However, Lincoln has two AQMAs which could be affected by development in the Lincoln area. The exact	?	It is uncertain whether the inclusion of a strategy without a hierarchy would make any difference to how the policy might meet the objective.	?	Whilst 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, this would not impact the spatial distribution of sites or allow for investment of public transport for example. As such it is unclear what the effect of reliance on national policy would be without any local considerations.

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		extent of any effects is unknown.				
9. Land Use and Soils	✓/X	The policy requires the most effective use of previously developed land, which would involve the avoidance of development on the best and most versatile agricultural land. The focus of growth at a number of locations does not specify whether this growth would be on greenfield or brownfield land, but it is doubtful that adequate levels of brownfield land would be available to deliver the needed growth in at least some locations.	✓/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 individual proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
10. Waste	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	Locating development on the basis of the settlement hierarchy could provide opportunities to minimise energy usage	X	The opportunities to minimise energy usage are likely to be reduced by not locating development on the basis of the settlement	✓/X	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. However, without a local distribution it is possible

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		by concentrating growth in those places that are most accessible by forms other than the car.		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.		that development will not be focused in the most sustainable locations where the need to travel is minimised and where alternative modes of transport are readily available.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	0	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	The settlement hierarchy prioritises the largest settlements with the most services and facilities available. These are also the locations where the best infrastructure exists and so will maximise the opportunity for people to travel through alternative modes of transport. It will likely also result in greater investment in the locations where growth is being focused which is expected to result in significant positive	✓	The strategy would seek to focus growth in previously developed sites which would have some positive effect on reducing the need to travel in many cases. However, 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.

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		effects for the majority of new growth.				
14. Employment	✓✓	The policy and hierarchy will result in the majority of growth, both employment and residential being delivered in the largest settlements and the most sustainable locations. This will deliver new employment near to the largest populations and the most new houses near to employment locations, likely resulting in improved access to a range of employment opportunities for a large proportion of the population. It will also likely deliver smaller employment developments in smaller settlements, commensurate with the expected population growth. Overall this policy approach is expected to result in	✓	Whilst a strategy without a hierarchy would seek to deliver homes and jobs as part of the creation of strong communities, by not including a settlement hierarchy there would be less focus on certain sustainable locations and this would lead to a reduced amount of improvement across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth and it places a significant emphasis on Local Plan 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. However, it does promote the creation of sustainable growth. It is likely that national policy would lead to some growth in jobs in many sustainable locations, but without a local context it could result in the benefits being reduced than in other options.

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		significant permanent positive effects on Central Lincolnshire.				
15. Local Economy	✓✓	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 size and role of settlements. Accordingly, the policy supports the objective.	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy there will be less focus for where and how growth should be accommodated.	✓	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth and 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. It is likely that national policy would lead to positive effects but the effects would likely be less than in the other options.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 1. Housing (✓✓) Obj. 2. Health (✓✓) Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) 		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓) Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓) Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓) 					
Conclusions: 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 and will provide greater certainty for investment. Although Options 2 or 3, would both have positive impacts it is considered that the extent of the effects would be less than in the preferred approach in Option 1.						

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	✓/X	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, particularly in rural areas, but could result in a shortage of housing and affordable housing in urban areas compared to need.	✓/X	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, particularly in urban areas, but could result in a shortage of housing and affordable housing in rural areas compared to need	?	This option will increase the supply of housing where the market will deliver, but it will not necessarily match up with the need.
2. Health	✓✓	This policy approach will promote growth	X	A policy promoting more growth in villages	✓/X	A policy promoting significantly	✓/X	This approach would result in development

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		levels in the more sustainable locations with better access to services and facilities. Overall, it is considered that this approach will have positive effects across Central Lincolnshire.		could result in more people living in areas with limited access to health services and community facilities.		more growth in urban areas would maximise use of facilities and would locate people close to services, but it could overwhelm services where new ones are not delivered.		being delivered where the market will deliver, as such it is difficult to assess the effects, but it is likely to result in a mix of effects where some locations would result in positives and some in negatives.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy approach will help to regenerate	✓	Whilst this approach would see less growth in urban areas in	✓✓	This policy approach will help to regenerate	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		existing urban areas and bring many local benefits.		need of regeneration it would still result in some benefits being realised.		existing urban areas and bring many local benefits.		sustainability objective being appraised.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	?	This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives as it seeks to spread growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	X	Additional growth in rural areas could put pressure on the natural environment.	X	Additional growth in urban areas could result in pressure on the natural environment as it could impact green networks and urban habitats. It could also make areas of the natural environment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						less easy to access for people who live in urban areas at present.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	?	This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives as it seeks to spread growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	X	A policy supporting significant growth in rural areas could have a negative impact of the landscape and character of villages.	X	A policy supporting significant growth in urban areas would likely impact on townscapes.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
6. Built and Historic Environment	?	This policy approach would be least likely to result in negative effects as it seeks to spread growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	?	This policy approach would have potential to deliver negative effects as it would place more pressure on rural areas to deliver. However, the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	X	This policy approach would have potential to deliver negative effects as it would increase the pressure on urban areas where many heritage assets are present. Whilst the extent of effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth it is considered that some negative	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						effects would be unavoidable.		
7. Water	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		assessed at this time.		assessed at this time.		assessed at this time.		assessed at this time.
8. Pollution	✓	This policy option would result in focused growth in the larger settlements with the remainder being spread amongst the other settlements. It provides the best balance of options.	✓IX	This option would result in more growth in rural areas which would result in less overcrowding in urban areas, which could improve pollution levels, but more trips by private car, increasing pollution levels.	✓IX	This option would result in more growth in urban areas which could lead to overcrowding and increased pollution levels in smaller areas, but fewer people in rural areas, reducing the need to travel by private car.	?	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	The majority of new development is	X	A policy that promotes more growth in rural	✓✓	This option would place heightened	?	The effects of this option are uncertain. It is

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		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. However, it is also likely that some development will result in the loss of greenfield		areas is likely to result in additional loss of greenfield sites and also the loss of land classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land.		reliance on brownfield land in urban areas, whilst affording greater protection for rural areas and greenfield sites.		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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		land resulting in negative impacts. It may also result in the loss of high quality agricultural land. 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.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓/X	This approach would result in a spread of growth with some increase in people living in rural areas and needing to travel by private car, but also focusing growth in urban areas with more people having opportunity to choose alternative modes of transport.	X	This approach would lead to more people living in rural areas resulting in additional trips by private car. Overall this would have a negative effect against this objective.	✓✓	This policy approach would lead to more people living in urban areas with greater opportunities to use non-car modes of transport. This would have a positive effect on Central Lincolnshire in regards to this objective.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	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 use of public transport.	X	An increased population living in rural areas will increase the need to travel by car.	✓/X	This policy approach would lead to more people living in urban areas with greater opportunities to use non-car modes of transport. However, this approach could	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.		
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						result in overcrowding which could have a negative impact on the roads and infrastructure.		
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy promotes increased jobs growth and housing growth in alignment with one another which would result in significant positive effects throughout	✓/X	This policy will increase growth in jobs and population in rural areas, but will result in a greater spread of growth making elements less accessible to larger parts of the population.	✓/X	This policy approach would result in greater job and population growth in urban areas which will improve accessibility for many, but could lead to the rural	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% in other rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Central Lincolnshire.				economy stagnating.		
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy approach will result in greater populations in the main settlements resulting in a boost to local economies of a range of scales and localities across Central Lincolnshire.	X	This policy approach will result in growth being more spread with less access in many cases to local centres.	✓/X	This policy approach would result in greater population growth in urban areas which will improve the economies in larger settlements, but it would starve small rural economies leading to stagnation.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.

Further 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, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration. The policy requires that 64% of the growth is directed towards the Lincoln Area, 12% in both Sleaford and Gainsborough and 12% 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 – A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		Option 4 – No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)• Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)• Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)• Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)• Obj. 9 Land Use and Soils (✓✓)• Obj. 11 Climate Change Effects and Energy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 (preferred policy) 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 whilst delivering some growth in rural areas. Option 2 and option 3 are likely to bring some positive benefits, but they could result in more negative impacts than Option 1. Option 4 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.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with higher thresholds.		Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	By including a mechanism to allow additional development, beyond the given %, this policy approach will have positive effects by increasing the potential range of housing to meet needs.	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 it would increase housing supply, but may put developments off through creating inconsistency and confusion on policy implementation.	✓	Much like option 1, this approach 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.	X/✓	Mixed effects. Positive effects will result from housing up to % threshold. 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with higher thresholds.		Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
2. Health	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	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 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.	✓	Similar to Option 1, though if the threshold was set very high, the ability for community say becomes lower.	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this sustainability objective as other planning policies would be used to determine housing proposals.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with higher thresholds.		Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
								have no effects
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
7. Water	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
8. Pollution	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with higher thresholds.		Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects	0	This policy approach will have no effects
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	✓	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.	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with higher thresholds.		Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				as would increase employment land supply, but may put developments off through creating inconsistency and confusion on policy implementation.				
15. Local Economy	✓	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	✓	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.	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –		Option 3 –		Option 4	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				employment land supply, but may put developments off through creating inconsistency and confusion on policy implementation.				
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: The purpose of the preferred policy, is to create certainty about growth in villages, yet also include an additional mechanism to allow greater levels of growth to occur in the smaller settlements, when it can be demonstrated that there is community support. As such, all options have the most effects on supply of homes and employment, 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 a fixed %) and overall would have similarly mixed effects by being inflexible. Option 1 is therefore the preferred approach.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of sites.		Option 2 – A criteria based policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, but no sites allocated		Option 3 – No policy about delivery of jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other local and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
2. Health	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
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 have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
8. Pollution	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy promotes the retention and regeneration of existing employment areas.	X/?	This policy approach might have negative effects, because all employment growth may get directed to greenfield sites, without consideration of regenerating existing sites	X/?	This policy approach might have negative effects, because all employment growth may get directed to greenfield sites, without consideration of regenerating existing sites
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of sites.		Option 2 – A criteria based policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, but no sites allocated		Option 3 – No policy about delivery of jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other local and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	The policy promotes the use of existing employment areas, which are generally nearer existing populations and are walkable of have access to public transport.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy will provide a significant net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment in the area.	✓ / ?	This policy should provide a significant net increase in jobs, but it is uncertain as sites would not be allocated so job growth could be less than Option 1.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy ensures land is available to support existing businesses and also new investment in the area.	✓ / ?	This option will support the economy but it is uncertain as sites would not be allocated so the strength of the local economy could be less than Option 1.	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"> Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) 		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of sites.		Option 2 – A criteria based policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, but no sites allocated		Option 3 – No policy about delivery of jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other local and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)					
<p>Conclusions: 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 and urban economies, encourage new businesses and encourage inward investment. Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits to the area, but without specific sites allocated as set out in Option 1, the effects of this option will not be as significantly positive as Option 1. Some possible negative effects for Obj. 9 (land use and soils). Option 3 is unlikely to result in any positive benefits to the area, with predominantly neutral effects against the IIA objectives. Some possible negative effects for Obj. 9 (land use and soils).</p> <p>The preferred policy is Option 1, as this brings significant positive effects to the area.</p>						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	This policy approach seeks to ensure that retail proposals are concentrated in or adjacent to existing centres and specifically identifying boundaries in the larger settlements. This would reduce the likelihood of conversion and loss of residential units in areas experiencing the greatest pressure.	✓/X	This policy approach may concentrate retail proposals reducing the risk of residential unit loss outside of identified areas although less clear focus spreading into more peripheral areas/ residential areas may result in the loss of some units.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 Centres and could help in the regeneration of some of the most deprived areas. This policy could also help provide a better range and access to local services and facilities.	✓/X	This policy will help support Local Centres and could help in the regeneration of some of the most deprived areas. However, out of town shopping centres are almost entirely reliant on car borne access and thereby restricting accessibility for those already socially excluded.	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 their townscape and character. However, the nature of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg	X/✓	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve their townscape and character. Out of centre shopping areas tend to have a less positive affect. The nature	X	National policy seeks to protect landscapes and townscapes but requires Local Plans to contain policies to set out how this will be achieved locally.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		LP25 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.		of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP25 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve the historic and built environment. However, the nature of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP24, LP25 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.	✓/0	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve the historic and built environment. Out of centre shopping areas are less likely to affect the historic environment positively or negatively. The nature of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP24, LP25 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.	X	National policy seeks to protect the built and historic environment but requires Local Plans to contain policies to set out how this will be achieved locally.
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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
8. Pollution	✓/X	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion.	X/✓	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion. Out of town shopping centres will increase the need to travel by private car.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	Concentrating development in main and existing centres increases the use of brownfield sites and the use of vacant and derelict buildings and reduces the loss of greenfield sites.	✓/X	Concentrating development in main and existing centres increases the use of brownfield sites and the use of vacant and derelict buildings and reduces the loss of greenfield sites. Out of town shipping centres are more likely to be located on greenfield/ agricultural land.	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	✓	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options	X	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion.		transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion. Out of town shopping centres will increase the need to travel by private car and are more likely to be located on greenfield sites.		objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	Main and existing centres are usually those places identified as being at greatest risk of flooding. Concentrating retail uses in these areas is more likely to ensure that more vulnerable uses are located elsewhere. Concentrating development in centres should reduce the need to develop on greenfield/ agricultural land.	✓/X	Main and existing centres are usually those places identified as being at greatest risk of flooding. Concentrating retail uses in these areas is more likely to ensure that more vulnerable uses are located elsewhere. However, out of centre shopping areas are more likely to be located on greenfield/ agricultural land potentially increasing the risk of flooding.	X	National policy seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into consideration but requires Local Authorities to produce locally specific policies.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓/X	By directing retail and other main centres uses to Lincoln City Centre and other town centres first, this policy is likely to reduce the need to travel for	✓/X	A policy that did not direct new retail and other town centre uses to the larger settlements first may result in some facilities being located in smaller centres	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

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		many people and bring significant positive benefits. However, because Lincoln serves a wider catchment this could increase the number of visitors driving to the city from other areas. This could results in a minor negative effect, although existing and main centres are the focus for most sustainable transport alternatives.		and nearer to people locally, but may result in more people having to drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas.		other areas and out of centre shopping areas. This would result in a significant negative effect.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area and in areas most accessible to the greatest number of people.	✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area. Jobs may be spread more widely, potentially restricting accessibility to those with access to a private car.	✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area. Jobs may be spread more widely, potentially restricting accessibility to those with access to a private car.
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy will support the local economy	✓/X	This policy will support the local economy. However, this approach could result in development of out of town retail parks. This would have a negative impact on existing town centres and local centres and therefore the local communities and economies.	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP6 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓) Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓/X)		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 13 Transport and accessibility (XX)	
Conclusions: Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to result in a number of positive benefits, including 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 for the most people 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. 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.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	✓	Criteria (b) seeks to ensure benefits for local communities as well as for visitors. Benefits as a result of this policy could include: development or regeneration helping people feel more positive about the area they live in, and greater opportunities for social interaction which promotes more cohesive communities.	0	<p>This policy approach will have a positive impact upon the sustainability objective in relation to Lincoln only, but will not result in any other benefits for the communities within wider Central Lincolnshire area.</p> <p>Benefits for communities in the Lincoln area as a result of this policy could include: development or regeneration helping people feel more positive about the area they live in, and greater opportunities for social interaction which promotes more cohesive communities.</p> <p>Given the minor positive score for Lincoln and no</p>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				effects for the wider Central Lincolnshire area, the effects of this policy approach have been scored neutral.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	<p>Criteria (c) will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the area.</p> <p>Tourism, culture or leisure facilities will only be supported in the countryside where there is overriding benefit to the local economy/community/environment.</p> <p>Benefits are likely to include protection of existing habitats and wildlife corridors.</p>	0	This policy approach will have a limited impact upon the biodiversity and green infrastructure sustainability objective: the policy focus on Lincoln means that development will be focused within the built up Lincoln area so there will be limited opportunities (in comparison to the wider Central Lincolnshire area) for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	Criteria (c) and (d) and the requirement for development to be located within existing settlements will deliver development that respects the qualities of the built and natural environment. In combination with	✓	This policy approach would ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of Lincoln. The effects will not be as	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views, LP24 The Historic Environment, and LP25 Design and Amenity, the policy will conserve and enhance local character, and protect local distinctiveness.		significant as the preferred policy option because of the narrow focus of the policy: the approach would fail to harness opportunities to control the impact of visitor related development outside of Lincoln.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	<p>Criteria (c) and (d) and the requirement for development to be located within existing settlements will, in combination with policy LP24 The Historic Environment, deliver development that protects and enhances the built and historic environment.</p> <p>This policy has the potential to promote the sensitive development of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate, improve access to historic sites, promote high quality design, and enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.</p>	✓	<p>This policy approach would ensure that any development protects and enhances the qualities of the built and historic environment in Lincoln.</p> <p>The effects will not be as significant as the preferred policy option because of the narrow focus of the policy: the approach would fail to harness opportunities to control the impact of visitor related development outside of Lincoln.</p>	0	Policy LP24 The Historic Environment would ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	✓	<p>The policy requirement for development to be located within existing settlements or as part of urban extensions where possible will minimise the loss of soils to development. It will prevent the loss of greenfield land and encourages the best use of brownfield land.</p> <p>The policy approach does not score major positive effects because development as part of SUEs will result in the loss of greenfield land and the policy does outline exceptional circumstances where development outside built up areas may be permitted.</p>	✓ / X	<p>The policy would require development to be located within existing built up areas or as part of urban extensions where possible which will minimise the loss of soils to development, prevent the loss of greenfield land and encourage the best use of brownfield land.</p> <p>However, the approach would fail to harness opportunities to control the impact of visitor related development outside of Lincoln, which may result in negative</p>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				effects in relation to this objective.		
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 to be located within existing settlements or planned urban extensions. This will help reduce the need to travel by car; deliver development that is accessible via walking, cycling and public transport and as such utilise existing transport infrastructure; reduce traffic	✓ / X	This policy approach would require new development to be located within the built up Lincoln area which would, for local residents and those in settlements serviced by good public transport connections to	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		volumes and traffic congestion; and reduce the distances people have to travel to access services and leisure.		the city, help reduce the need to travel by car. However, a new tourist attraction in Lincoln is likely to attract visitors from a wider catchment area, which is likely to increase car travel to the city.		
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy approach will help create more jobs. The focus of development within existing settlements and planned urban extensions will help reduce the number of people out-commuting as well as the number of people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (out-migration).	✓	This policy approach will help create more jobs within the Lincoln area. It will help reduce the number of people out-commuting as well as the number of people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (out-migration). However, the effects are not likely to be as significant as those of the preferred policy approach, given the narrower geographical focus of the policy.	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. Furthermore it will	✓	This policy approach will help create more jobs	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP7 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 and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		support the rural economy, help diversify Central Lincolnshire economy, and support the viability and vitality of town centres.		and will bring benefits to the local economy. However, it does not support the rural economy, and benefits will be focused on the Lincoln area, rather than the whole of Central Lincolnshire: hence, the effects are only considered to be minor positive.		objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and Townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and Historic Environment (✓✓)Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted	
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to bring a number of major positive benefits to the area, for example, protecting the character of the landscape, reducing the need to travel by car, and supporting and diversifying the rural economy. While Option 2 is also likely to have some notable positive effects, the extent of these effects is likely to be far more limited given the limited geographic scope of the policy. This policy approach fails to recognise the significant contribution that the wider Central Lincolnshire area makes, and has the potential to further make, to the visitor economy. Option 3 is likely to result in neutral effects: though it would not prevent development that would benefit the visitor economy, is unlikely to deliver the most effective and appropriate outcomes. This option has been discounted in light of the above, and given the desire to encourage sustainable tourism in order to derive wider benefits such as the creation of jobs, conservation of historic environment, and improve services for visitors and residents alike. Therefore Option 1 is the preferred policy.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 Lincolnshire Showground				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.		Option 2 – To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
2. Health	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
3. Social Equality and Community	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	The policy seeks to protect the overall rural character of the area and therefore should have minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	?	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	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
7. Water	?	It is not known whether the Showground have demonstrated that they can meet water and sewage needs for the proposed uses and whether this will impact on their ability to provide shows. However, the application of Local Plan policy LP14 should ensure that the water environment is protected but this is currently uncertain.	✓	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’.
8. Pollution	X/?	The policy option will allow for new uses in an essentially open, rural area including uses that will attract traffic throughout the year although it does seek to improve linkages by sustainable means to the Lincoln urban area.	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 Lincolnshire Showground				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.		Option 2 – To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
9. Land Use and Soils	X	This policy option allows for conference, leisure, employment and education uses in a greenfield, rural location.	?	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.
10. Waste	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	?	This policy option may lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, commercial and industrial sources, introducing new uses into a rural area and necessitating increased vehicular movements. However the exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.	?	National policy in the NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste. 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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	The site is not in a flood risk area but the policy does allow for various uses on a largely undeveloped, greenfield site. However, Local Plan policy LP14 should ensure that the risk of flooding is not increased by any proposed development.	✓	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility	X/?	The policy option will allow for new uses in an essentially open, rural area including uses that will attract increased traffic throughout the year. The policy seeks to improve linkages by sustainable means to the Lincoln urban area but, as the nature of these improvements are unknown, the	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP8 Lincolnshire Showground				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.		Option 2 – To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.		
14. Employment	✓/X	It is anticipated that permitting a range of uses on the Lincolnshire Showground site including expansion of the agricultural college will provide additional employment and training opportunities, although its location may restrict who has access and may take potential uses away from deprived areas in need of regeneration.	?	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	✓✓	Whilst this policy approach is not expected to support the vitality and viability of town centres, it is expected to encourage inward investment in the Lincolnshire Showground area supporting the rural and visitor economy and expansion of existing businesses.	✓/?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting 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: • Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is predicted to have a significant positive impact on the local economy, setting detailed local criteria to guide development in the Lincolnshire Showground area, responding to local issues and characteristics which Option 2 would not reflect. The policy does allow for uses to be introduced into a greenfield site in a rural location away from centres of population and sustainable transport options, but the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan could mitigate some impacts.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
2. Health	✓✓	<p>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 new or enhanced health care infrastructure, and safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities.</p> <p>The policy requires health impacts of residential developments to be considered through the submission of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) which would allow an applicant to demonstrate how the potential impacts</p>	✓✓ / ?	<p>This policy approach may have major positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period. It would, for example, specifically require new development to make a positive contribution towards new or enhanced health care infrastructure and safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities.</p> <p>However, whilst Public Health and the CCGs currently provide some advice</p>	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		of their development have been taken into account in the design of the proposal and how the proposal would contribute to addressing local health issues.		on planning applications without the requirement for a HIA, the response to applications is likely to be less consistent therefore the implications of the policy are uncertain.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	<p>This policy requires development proposals to safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities, which encourages social interaction and will facilitate informal social contact.</p> <p>Furthermore, the requirement for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes, and the support for the co-location of health facilities with other</p>	✓	<p>This policy approach would require development proposals to safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities, which would facilitate informal social interaction.</p> <p>Furthermore, the requirement for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes,</p>	✓ / 0	<p>The NPPF sets out various considerations in relation to health and social equality, including the core planning principle to “take account of and support local strategies to improve health”; para 29 which relates to the relationship between transport and health, and para 69; which requires safe and accessible developments.</p> <p>The NPPF, in combination with various other Local Plan policies, will deliver positive effects however the extent of the benefits is unlikely to be as notable as those of options 1 and 2 because specific local</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>services will promote accessibility for all, including the elderly and disabled.</p> <p>Implementation alongside other policies in the plan, including LP13 Transport, LP15 Community Facilities and LP25 Design and Amenity in particular should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.</p>		<p>and the support for the co-location of health facilities with other services will promote accessibility for all, including the elderly and disabled.</p> <p>Implementation alongside other policies in the plan, including LP13 Transport, LP15 Community Facilities and LP25 Design and Amenity in particular should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.</p>		health considerations may not be adequately and consistently addressed.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy requires developments to make positive contributions towards food growing spaces, including allotments, orchards and	✓	This policy approach would require developments to make positive contributions towards food growing spaces,	✓	This policy approach will have some positive effect in relation to this IIA objective, as section 11 of the NPPF in particular focuses on the conservation and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		gardens, which will lead to habitat maintenance or creation. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.		including allotments, orchards and gardens, which will lead to habitat maintenance or creation. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.		enhancement of the natural environment. Other Local Plan policies, in particular LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will support positive outcomes in respect of this IIA objective.
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	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
9. Land Use and Soils	✓ / 0	Criteria d) is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection and enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.	✓ / 0	This policy approach is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection and enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
HIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy requires new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes. Implementation alongside LP13 Transport should lead to permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	This policy approach requires new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes. Implementation alongside LP13 Transport should lead to permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓ / ?	NPPF 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.
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	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement: rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing: rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)		There is the potential for significant effects in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 2 Health, however the effects are uncertain (✓✓/?)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: 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.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy approach sets out requirement	XX	National policy does not identify local	✓ / ✓✓	This policy approach would set out requirements	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would set out requirements

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		s in respect of dwellings with higher access standards; expresses support for custom build; and sets out the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision. This policy approach will have significant positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of		accommodation needs: this policy approach would have significant negative effects on meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers, on meeting the needs of those who want to build their own home, and would not deliver housing with higher access standards to meet the needs of local residents.		in respect of dwellings with higher access standards; express support for custom build; and set out the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision. This policy approach would have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of housing and, in combination with policy LP56 Gypsy		in respect of dwellings with higher access standards; express support for custom build; and set out the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision. This policy approach may have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of housing and, in combination with policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		housing and, in combination with policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers.				and Traveller Allocations, meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. However, the effects may not be as significant as the preferred policy approach because a higher threshold will result in fewer dwellings being delivered to the M4 (2) standard.		Allocations, meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. However, the effects are uncertain because a lower threshold may pose viability issues for some developments , which may result in the requirement in respect of M4(2) not being met, or other obligations (for example affordable housing) not

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
								being deliverable.
2. Health	✓	The policy requirement for dwellings with higher access standards may help people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings are required to be built to the	0	This policy approach will not have any significant effects in relation to this IIA objective.	✓	This policy approach would require some dwellings with higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be	✓	This policy approach would require some dwellings with higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		higher standard.				required to be built to the higher standard.		required to be built to the higher standard.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	The policy requirement for dwellings with higher access standards promotes accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings are required to be	0	This policy approach will not deliver dwellings with higher access standards, and so will not provide for the elderly, disabled and less mobile residents of Central Lincolnshire. Furthermore, this policy approach will not make a positive contribution to meeting the	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>built to the higher standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act). This policy, in combination with LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, will promote diverse and</p>		<p>needs of Gypsies and Travellers, therefore the approach will not support cultural diversity nor promote cohesive communities. Local Plan policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation will however deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.</p>		<p>would be required to be built to the higher standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act). This policy, in combination with LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, will promote</p>		<p>would be required to be built to the higher standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act). This policy, in combination with LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, will promote</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		cohesive communities.				diverse and cohesive communities.		diverse and cohesive communities.
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.	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.	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	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.	Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		sustainability objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.		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.	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.	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	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the sustainability objective being appraised.		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.	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.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
12. Climate Change Adaptation	0	This policy approach will not have an	0	This policy approach will not have an	0	This policy approach will not have an	0	This policy approach will not have an

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.	Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
and Flood Risk		impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		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.	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 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.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards, Gypsy and Traveller needs (with allocations and criteria set out in separate policy), and custom build.		Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.		Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4 (2) requirement.		Option 4- Policy setting a lower threshold for M4 (2) requirement.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (XX)		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (✓ / ✓✓)		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would set out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards; express support for custom build; and set out	✓ / ✓✓	This policy approach would set out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards; express support for custom build; and set out	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would set out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards; express support for custom build; and set out the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision. This policy approach may have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of housing and, in combination with policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision. This policy approach may have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of housing and, in combination with policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain because a higher percentage</p>		<p>the need in respect of Gypsy and Traveller provision. This policy approach will have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of housing and, in combination with policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>However, the effects may not be as significant as the preferred policy approach</p>		<p>However, the effects are uncertain because a requirement for dwellings to M4(3) standard may pose viability issues for some developments, which may result in the requirement in respect of M4(3) not being met, or other obligations (for example affordable housing) not being deliverable.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		requirement may pose viability issues for some developments , which may result in the requirement in respect of M4(2) not being met, or other obligations (for example affordable housing) not being deliverable.		because a lower percentage requirement will result in fewer dwellings being delivered to the M4(2) standard.		
2. Health	✓	This policy approach would require some dwellings with higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for	✓	This policy approach would require some dwellings with higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for	✓	This policy approach would require some dwellings with higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.		longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility	✓	<p>This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act). This policy, in combination with LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations, will promote diverse and cohesive communities.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act). This policy, in combination with LP56 Gypsy and</p>		<p>difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy also identifies the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community (which are classed as a specific race under the Race Relations Act). This policy, in combination with LP56 Gypsy and</p>		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Traveller Allocations, will promote diverse and cohesive communities.		Traveller Allocations, will promote diverse and cohesive communities.		
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	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		objective being appraised.		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 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the sustainability objective being appraised.		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.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 1. Housing (? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓))		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 1. Housing (✓ / ✓✓)		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 1. Housing (? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓))	
<p>Policy LP10 IIA conclusions: Option 1 is the only policy approach that has the potential to deliver significant positive effects. While options 3 and 6 are likely to deliver positive effects which may be significant, there is potential for these to only be minor.</p> <p>Option 2 has been discounted because it may cause significant negative effects. Furthermore, national policy and guidance is explicit that Local Plans must facilitate the delivery of a range of accommodation types to meet a number of specific needs and this policy approach would not facilitate this.</p> <p>The remaining policy options, 4, 5 and 7 can also be discounted because the effects are uncertain and may range from negative to significant positive.</p> <p>Options 3 to 7 have also been discounted because of the following viability considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Option 3: the Central Lincolnshire Authorities want the maximum number of units as possible to meet the higher access standard (within the scope of viability, in combination with other obligations) and it has been demonstrated that the threshold of 6 dwellings is viable so it is not desirable to set a higher threshold.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 4: this option has been discounted to prevent very small scale development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (i.e. in combination with other obligations) is threatened. Option 5: this option has been discounted to prevent development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (i.e. in combination with other obligations) is threatened. Option 6: the Central Lincolnshire Authorities want developers to deliver the maximum number of units which meet this higher standard (within the scope of viability, in combination with other obligations) so it is not desirable to set a lower percentage requirement. <p>Option 7: this option has been discounted to prevent development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (i.e. in combination with other obligations) is threatened.</p>						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy approach sets out how development will contribute towards meeting affordable housing need, whilst ensuring that development remains viable.	? (✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would set out the requirements in respect of affordable housing and establish a threshold below 3. This policy	✓ / ✓✓	This policy approach would set out the requirements in respect of affordable housing and establish a threshold above 3. This policy	? (✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would set out the requirements in respect of affordable housing. This policy approach is likely to have positive effects or major positive effects in relation to this objective as it will

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		It will increase the supply of affordable housing, and may consequently reduce homelessness and overcrowding.		<p>approach is likely to have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the supply of affordable housing and in doing so may reduce homelessness and overcrowding.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain because a lower threshold may pose viability issues for some developments, which may result in the affordable housing requirement not being</p>		<p>approach is likely to have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the supply of affordable housing and in doing so may reduce homelessness and overcrowding.</p> <p>However, the effects may not be as significant as option 1 because a higher threshold will result in no contribution being sought from smaller developments, and thus fewer affordable</p>		<p>increase the supply of affordable housing and in doing so may reduce homelessness and overcrowding.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain and may not be as significant as option 1: it is highly unlikely that a single percentage requirement across the Central Lincolnshire area will adequately reflect the local circumstances in relation to viability. A lower requirement to reflect the less viable areas will mean that in areas where the land values are higher and it would be viable to deliver more affordable dwellings,</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				deliverable on all qualifying sites.		dwellings may be delivered.		that this potential is not being realised. And vice versa, if a higher requirement is established, development proposals in less viable areas may not be able to deliver this requirement and consequently negotiations on affordable housing provision will result in unpredictable and inconsistent affordable housing contributions.
2. Health	✓	Through the provision of affordable housing, there is likely to be some positive effects on improving mental and emotional health, particularly as a result of	✓	Through the provision of affordable housing, there is likely to be some positive effects on improving mental and emotional health,	✓	Through the provision of affordable housing, there is likely to be some positive effects on improving mental and emotional	✓	Through the provision of affordable housing, there is likely to be some positive effects on improving mental and emotional health, particularly as a result of housing meeting the needs of

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		housing meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		particularly as a result of housing meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		health, particularly as a result of housing meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		homeless and overcrowded households.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed, balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities. The policy	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities.	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural exception sites may also increase the housing mix within a

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		exception sites may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		criteria regarding rural exception sites may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		The policy criteria regarding rural exception sites may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.
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.	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.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	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.	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.	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.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	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.	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.	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.	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	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.	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">Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 1. Housing (? (✓ / ✓0✓))		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 1. Housing (✓ / ✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 1. Housing (? (✓ / ✓✓))	
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to objectives 1 (Housing) and 3 (Social Equality and Community).								
Options 2 and 4 score the same: the anticipated effects in relation to the Housing objective are uncertain, potentially ranging from positive to major positive effects. Option 3 scores similar to options 2 and 4, though the effects in relation to the housing objective are considered to be less								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP11 - Meeting Housing Needs								
I/A Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy To have a policy setting out qualifying thresholds and requirements for affordable housing.		Option 2 - Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 3 – Increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		Option 4 - Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
<p>unpredictable. Option 2 is to set a lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required. This policy approach has been discounted to prevent small scale development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (in combination with other obligations) is threatened.</p> <p>Option 3 is to increase threshold (above 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required. This policy approach has been discounted because the Central Lincolnshire Authorities want to address the affordable housing need identified in the SHMA by seeking the maximum affordable housing contribution from developers: a threshold of 3 and the percentage requirements of the policy have been identified as viable (see Central Lincolnshire Plan Viability and Community Infrastructure Levy Study August 2015). Option 4, to introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations) has been discounted because the varying affordable housing requirements in the sustainable urban extensions, Lincoln and other areas, reflect the varying viability considerations across these different localities. A universal requirement could render development unviable in some areas if too high, or if the requirement is lower, it may mean that sites in the more viable areas deliver less affordable housing than could viably be delivered, thus making a less significant contribution to meeting the affordable housing need identified in the SHMA.</p> <p>Option 1 is therefore taken forward as the preferred policy.</p>								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth						
I/A 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	Whilst this option will support housing growth, it will not directly impact on meeting housing needs.	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting	✓	This approach would ensure that larger developments would be supported by infrastructure but would not capture the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Indirectly however, the provision of timely infrastructure will enable housing proposals to be delivered, thereby increasing supply.		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.		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.
2. Health	✓✓	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.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including community facilities & supplemented by a specific Community	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	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including community facilities, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. Whilst it would help

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Facilities policy LP15. This would facilitate social interactions and civic participation and have wider positive effects.		complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of community facilities.		to facilitate interactions between the large new communities, it would not help create these interactions with existing communities.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	This policy approach along with others in the plan 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. Developer contributions may also be used to create and enhance habitats where appropriate.	0	National policy would ensure the some habitats and species. However, 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.
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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
6. Built and Historic Environment	0/?	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although could contribute towards enhancing the quality of the public realm.	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, although for larger schemes, it could contribute towards the quality of the public realm.
7. Water	✓✓	This policy approach, along with other policies in the plan, would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including water treatment and water supply. It would therefore have major positive effects in ensuring 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. Pollution	✓/x	This policy approach would ensure that necessary infrastructure is in place, such as roads, thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. It may include new or enhanced footpaths and cycleways,	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	x/✓	This policy approach would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place, such as roads, thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. However, by introducing new roads or increasing their capacity, it may cause increased noise pollution. Any

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		which may encourage modal shift and lead to positive effects on reducing air pollution from vehicle movements. However, by introducing new roads or increasing their capacity, it may cause increased noise pollution. Overall, the effects are expected to be mixed minor negative and positive throughout the plan period.		infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.		larger scale or cumulative benefits would be limited.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have a major 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 is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. However, this policy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0/✓	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although may have some positive impacts on specific larger proposals.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		approach should ensure the timely provision of energy infrastructure.				
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including mitigation measures for issues such as flood risk.	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, including necessary mitigation measures, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
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 infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the	✓/0	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		supported by necessary infrastructure, including education facilities, which will have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.		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.		infrastructure, including education facilities, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
15. Local Economy	✓	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 employees (through the provision of education facilities).	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 may not be in locations which would benefit existing town centres or employment areas.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 2. Health (✓✓) Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓) Obj. 7 Water (✓✓) 		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP12 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)					
Conclusions: 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.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 - Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	Whilst this option will support housing 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.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	✓	This approach would ensure that larger developments would be supported by transport infrastructure but would not reflect general objectives or capture the cumulative impacts of smaller sites (under the 25 dwelling threshold). As such, whilst it would help support housing development, and thus

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 - Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						improve supply, it would be more limited than Option 1.
2. Health	✓✓	This approach is likely to positively affect 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 and requires all relevant proposals to demonstrate how they have considered these measures.	0	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.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy option will result in improved accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those on limited incomes but it will have a neutral effect on the other decision making criteria.	0/X	Not having a policy will have neutral to negative effect on this objective as local strategies and initiatives will not be reflected.	✓/0	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving accessibility for the elderly and disabled but it will be limited and not capture cumulative impacts.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy approach supports development and improvement of green and blue network routes that are accessible to all.	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	✓/X	This policy approach is only likely to have effect on this objective for major development sites and will not capture cumulative impacts.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 - Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		sustainability objective being appraised.		the sustainability objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	This policy option will result in improved accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those on limited incomes and enhancement of the public realm.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓/X	This policy approach is only likely to have effect on this objective for major development sites and will not capture cumulative impacts.
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 provide for necessary road infrastructure for specific proposals but would not capture wider, holistic solutions to issues.
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	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 - Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		sustainability objective being appraised.		the sustainability objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓✓	This policy encourages 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.	✓/X	Modal shift will be encouraged but cumulative impacts and solutions are unlikely to be reflected.
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 direct, 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 transport 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 for cumulative solutions to issues.
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach would have some positive effects in improving access to jobs and education facilities for all which in turn would have a positive effect on	0	Although national guidance would be sufficient to ensure that access to education does not get worse, it is unlikely to bring	✓	This policy approach is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects other than in the largest development proposals.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP13 - Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		improving learning and attainment.		forward the local projects to have positive effects.		
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy approach would ensure that the Central Lincolnshire economy is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will provide cumulative solutions to support the visitor economy and ensure that businesses and workers are able to move around the district effectively.	0	Although national guidance would be sufficient to ensure that the economy is supported by sufficient transport measures, it is unlikely to bring forward the local solutions to have positive effects.	✓/X	This policy approach would result in some positive effects in improving access but it would not have the specific criteria to ensure these are locally specific or capture cumulative solutions, as in option 1.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		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 3 results in transport solutions for specific sites but is unlikely to provide wider cumulative benefits. Options 1 and 3 highlight the need for local transport improvements and encourage modal shift, however, Option 1 has more positive effects.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14 - 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	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 local 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	✓	National policy on flood risk and water management seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14 - 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	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		provide opportunities to enhance landscape and townscape character.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	This policy should support the protection and enhancement of Central Lincolnshire's heritage assets, including the setting of such assets, by ensuring that development does not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere.	✓	National policy should support the protection 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.
7. Water	✓✓	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.
8. Pollution	✓	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.
9. Land Use and Soils	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.
10. Waste	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.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓✓	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	✓✓	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

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP14 - 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	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources.		implications that climate change will have on water resources but will not address locally specific issues.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy recognises that inland waterways are 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.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is 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">• Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)• Obj. 7 Water (✓✓)• Obj. 12 Climate Change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)• Obj. 12 Climate Change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)	
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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 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)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 of existing 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 within the 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 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)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	As the definition of Community Facilities includes important green spaces, the policy approach to protect and create new spaces will have significant positive effects on this sustainability objective.	0/✓	Without a local policy on community facilities, national policy will provide some protection 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 although they may be brought forward through other policies in the plan.	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would ensure that existing facilities, including green spaces, are protected and 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 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)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	✓✓	This policy approach will protect existing facilities and encourage new facilities within the communities they serve thereby reducing the need to travel longer distances to facilities and greenhouse gas emissions from transport.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓	This policy approach will protect existing facilities within the communities they serve thereby reducing the need to travel longer distances to facilities and greenhouse gas emissions from transport. However it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 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)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy approach will have positive impacts through ensuring that existing facilities are kept and new community facilities are provided close to the communities they serve.	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.	✓	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 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"> Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓) Obj. 11 Climate Change Effects and Energy (✓✓) and 		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP15 Community Facilities						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2		Option 3	
	General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities		To have no local policy and rely on national policy		To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	• Obj. 13 Transport and Accessibility (✓✓)					
Conclusions: 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.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 - Development on land affected by contamination				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –	
	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	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.
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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 - 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	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 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.
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 that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and remediated.	0	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend. 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
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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP16 - 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	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 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: • Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Option 2 – Do nothing Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		Option 3 – Have separate policies One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 wellbeing.	0	No impact on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.	0	No impact on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.
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 the social equality and community objective.	✓	Policy approach seeking the protection of the most valued attributes of the landscape is likely to help people feel positive about the area they live in.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	Policy requires proposals to respond positively to trees and woodland, hedgerows and water features which will protect habitats and help	0	Policy approach would not lead to any notable positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓	Policy approach would require proposals to respond positively to trees and woodland, hedgerows and water features which will protect habitats and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Option 2 – Do nothing Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		Option 3 – Have separate policies One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		maintain wildlife corridors and woodland.				help maintain wildlife corridors and woodland.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	<p>Policy seeks 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>This policy in combination with LP25 Design and Amenity is likely to deliver major positive benefits in relation to this objective.</p>	X / 0	<p>No specific local policy provision in relation to landscape/ townscape protection and views may result in negative effects as proposals may not be sympathetic to the local context and character of the landscape.</p> <p>Policy LP25 Design and Amenity will however deliver some benefits in respect of landscape and townscape protection and enhancement.</p>	✓✓	<p>Policies would seek 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>The policies in combination with LP25 Design and Amenity are likely to deliver major positive benefits in relation to this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	Policy aims to protect and enhance the character and setting of areas, through the requirement to have	0 / ✓	National policy would apply, and in combination with Local Plan policy LP24 The Historic Environment,	✓✓	Policy approach would aim to protect and enhance the character and setting of areas, by requiring

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Option 2 – Do nothing Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		Option 3 – Have separate policies One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>particular regard to various factors including historic buildings and monuments and other landmark buildings. The policy also highlights the historic Lincoln skyline as a matter for particular consideration.</p> <p>The policy will therefore, in combination with LP24 The Historic Environment, protect the setting of features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage.</p>		offer some protection to the built and historic environment.		<p>consideration of historic buildings and monuments and other landmark buildings.</p> <p>The policies would, in combination with LP24 The Historic Environment, protect the setting of features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage.</p>
7. Water	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Option 2 – Do nothing Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		Option 3 – Have separate policies One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
8. Pollution	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.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	0	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	0	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.
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	0	No impact on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car,	0	No impact on the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Option 2 – Do nothing Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		Option 3 – Have separate policies One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.		improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.		car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.
14. Employment	0	No impact on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	0	No impact on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	0	No impact on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
15. Local Economy	0	No impact on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres.	0	No impact on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres.	0	No impact on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)	
Conclusions: 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						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Have separate policies	
	Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 felt that a combined policy is more appropriate and would be more effective given the intrinsic interrelationship between the two elements of protecting character and setting, and creating and protecting views.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy:		Option 2 – Do nothing:		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:	
	Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	? (0 / ✓)	This policy approach may have positive impacts in relation to this objective. The considerations for reducing demand include consideration of design and orientation which may improve energy efficiency of homes, while the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon this objective.	? (0 / ✓)	This policy approach could have positive impacts in relation to this objective. The considerations for reducing demand include consideration of design and orientation which may improve energy efficiency, while the considerations in relation to renewable and decentralised energy may result in cheaper energy: both of these factors may help reduce the number of people

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>considerations in relation to renewable and decentralised energy may result in cheaper energy: both of these factors may help reduce the number of people experiencing fuel poverty and ill health as a consequence of this.</p> <p>However, the effects have been scored as mixed, because the policy does not require the considerations to be taken into account when designing a proposal, rather, it states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution</p>				<p>experiencing fuel poverty and ill health as a consequence of this.</p> <p>This policy does not score significant positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is for proposals to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		towards the factors listed.				
2. Health	? (0 / ✓)	<p>This policy approach encourages developments that reduce energy demand through design and are adaptable to climate change which will minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing. For example, homes will be comfortable in both warm and cool weather.</p> <p>However, the effects have been scored as mixed, because the policy does not require the considerations to be taken into account when designing a proposal, rather, it</p>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.	? (0 / ✓)	<p>The policy may have a positive effect in relation to this objective: proposals that reduce energy demand through design and are adaptable to climate change will minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing. For example, homes could be comfortable in both warm and cool weather.</p> <p>This policy does not score significant positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		state that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution towards the factors listed.				
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 / ✓)	The policy may have a positive effect in relation to this objective: carbon offsetting would lead to enhanced woodland cover and management and habitat creation or expansion.	0	This policy approach would not have an impact upon the objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity.	? (0 / ✓)	The policy may have a positive effect in relation to this objective: carbon offsetting would lead to enhanced woodland cover and management, and habitat creation or expansion. This policy does not score significant positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is to

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		However, the effects have been scored as mixed, because the policy does not require carbon offsetting, rather, it states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution towards the factors listed.				contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the landscape will be refused. This, in combination with policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views	✓	National policy and Local Plan policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the landscape will be refused. This, in combination with policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.				
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the built environment will be refused. This, in combination with policy LP24 The Historic Environment, will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓	National policy and Local Plan policy LP24 The Historic Environment are likely to be effective in ensuring the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment.	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the built environment will be refused. This, in combination with policy LP24 The Historic Environment, will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that water resources are protected.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that water resources are protected.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that water resources are protected.
8. Pollution	? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	Policy encourages proposals to reduce energy demand, improve energy	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to	✓✓	Policy requires proposals to reduce energy demand, improve energy efficiency, produce energy or offset carbon consumption, all of which

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		efficiency, produce energy or offset carbon consumption, which will help minimise pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and/ or improve local air quality. However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution, contribution is optional.		minimise pollution and improve air quality.		will help minimise pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and/ or improve local air quality.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use.
10. Waste	? (0 / ✓)	Policy encourages proposals to address resource efficiency by minimising construction waste and avoiding materials with	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste generation and increase the re-use,	? (0 / ✓)	Policy requires proposals to contribute to climate change, with the option to do so through addressing resource efficiency by minimising construction waste and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		a high embodied energy content. However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution, contribution is optional.		recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.		avoiding materials with a high embodied energy content. This policy does not score significant positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	Policy encourages proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and / or off set carbon. This may result in positive effects, such as: reducing demand and need for energy; support community energy projects; reducing greenhouse	? (0 / ✓)	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 is uncertain and may be more limited than the effect generated by a positive local policy.	✓✓	Policy requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and / or offset carbon which will deliver positive benefits in relation to this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		gas emissions; helping to reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources. However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution to these factors: contribution is optional.				
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	Policy encourages sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing. However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution to reducing energy	0	Without policy criteria regarding climate change adaption and flood risk, 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 requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and / or offset carbon which will deliver positive benefits in relation to this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		demand or improving resource efficiency, contribution is optional.				
13. Transport and Accessibility	? (0 / ✓)	<p>Policy encourages reducing energy demand, including minimising the need to travel and maximising opportunities for sustainable transport modes, which would reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and encourage journeys by the most sustainable travel modes.</p> <p>The combination of this policy and LP13 Transport could deliver positive effects in relation to this objective, however the extent of the effects</p>	0	<p>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.</p>	? (0 / ✓)	<p>The policy considerations in respect of reducing energy demand include minimising the need to travel and maximising opportunities for sustainable transport modes, which would reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and service and encourage journeys by the most sustainable travel modes.</p> <p>The combination of this policy and LP13 Transport could deliver positive effects in relation to this objective. The extent of the effects are likely to be minor, as the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire means that it is likely that car dependency will remain in some areas during the plan period.</p> <p>The effects are uncertain however, as the requirement of the policy is</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		are likely to be minor, as the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire means that it is likely that car dependency will remain in some areas during the plan period. However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution to reducing energy demand, contribution is optional.				to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support a

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Overarching policy that states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution to addressing climate change and minimise resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.		encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.		competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.
Summary of Significant Effects	Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 8 Pollution (? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓))Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓))Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓))		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 8 Pollution (✓✓)Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓).	
Conclusions: Option 2 is the least preferred option because it is less likely to have positive effects. Whilst the preferred policy is not <i>requiring</i> developers to deliver measures in respect of the four priorities listed, it is felt that the policy is essential in highlighting that proposals which address these issues will be looked upon favourably, in order to fulfil government’s ambition to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change. While Option 3 is likely to have more certain significant positive effects than Option 1, Option 3 is not preferable because it will place a financial obligation on developers, which may result in viability issues in light of the other obligations required from developers (such as Community Infrastructure Levy contributions and affordable housing for example).						
Option 1 is therefore taken forward as the preferred policy approach.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓ / ?	This policy approach has the potential to deliver positive effects in relation to this objective: the policy supports proposals that are targeted at residents experiencing fuel poverty, which may reduce the number of people experiencing ill-health as a result of fuel poverty. However the effects are uncertain as the policy does not explicitly require proposals to address fuel poverty.	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	✓ / ?	This policy approach has the potential to deliver positive effects: the policy supports proposals that are targeted at residents experiencing fuel poverty, which may reduce the number of	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		people experiencing ill-health as a result of fuel poverty. However the effects are uncertain as the policy does not explicitly require proposals to address fuel poverty.				
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 requires that various factors are taken into consideration in preparing and assessing proposals, including biodiversity, landscape and agricultural land classification. The policy, in combination with policy	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 criteria specific to the technology to prevent adverse impact upon biodiversity and green infrastructure. The policy approach, in combination with policy LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will result in positive effects, including

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will result in positive effects, including the protection of habitats and the maintenance of wildlife corridors.</p> <p>The policy only scores minor positive effects because the policy in isolation will not necessarily result in enhancements to biodiversity and green infrastructure.</p>				<p>the protection of habitats and the maintenance of wildlife corridors.</p> <p>This option only scores minor positive effects because the policy in isolation will not necessarily result in enhancements to biodiversity and green infrastructure.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓ / ✓✓	<p>Policy seeks to protect landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts and requires that consideration is given to the agricultural land classification.</p> <p>The policy, in combination with LP17</p>	0	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.	✓ / ✓✓	Policies would aim to protect the landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>Landscape, Townscape and Views, will positively protect local landscape and townscape character.</p> <p>It is however uncertain whether the effects of the policy will be minor or major, as the policy allows proposals which may result in a degree of harm in instances where the proposals will directly benefit a community or is targeted at residents experiencing fuel poverty.</p>				
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	Policy requires that various factors are taken into consideration in preparing and assessing proposals, including heritage.	✓	Overarching policy LP24 The Historic Environment and national policy would be effective at protecting and enhancing the historic environment.	✓	Policy approach would seek to prevent unacceptable adverse impact upon the built and historical environment.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		The policy, in combination with policy LP24 The Historic Environment, will result in positive effects, including the protection of heritage assets and their setting.				
7. Water	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.
8. Pollution	✓ / ✓✓	Policy allows for renewable energy proposals which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy effects could be minor or major, dependent on the amount and nature of renewable energy development.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	✓ / ✓✓	Policy approach would allow renewable energy proposals that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy effects could be minor or major, dependent on the amount and nature of renewable energy development. The effects may be short, medium or long term, depending

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		The effects may be short, medium or long term, depending on the technology and the purpose for which it is used.				on the technology and the purpose for which it is used.
9. Land Use and Soils	X / ✓ / ✓✓	Policy requires that the agricultural land classification is taken into consideration when planning and determining proposals. This will, in combination with policy LP55 Development in Rural Areas and the Countryside, both encourage the use of lower grade land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land, as well as encourage the most effective use of land.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	X / ✓ / ✓✓	<p>The effects of this policy approach would be mixed.</p> <p>It would be a requirement that the agricultural land classification is taken into consideration when planning and determining proposals. This will, in combination with policy LP55 Development in Rural Areas and the Countryside, both encourage the use of lower grade land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land, as well as encourage the most effective use of land.</p> <p>However, the nature of some renewable energy technologies</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		However, the nature of some renewable energy technologies (for example standalone solar panels) requires land take, which may be extensive and may involve greenfield land. The policy effects will therefore be mixed, with positive effects resulting from the most efficient use of land, but negative effects resulting from the loss of greenfield land.				(for example standalone solar panels) requires land take, which may be extensive and may involve greenfield 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 allows renewable energy proposals: such proposals would	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the	✓✓	Policy would encourage renewable energy proposals: such proposals would increase

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources.		objective to minimise the effects of climate change.		the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	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.	0	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.	0	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.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the	0	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		Option 2 – Do nothing No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		Option 3 – Technology specific policies Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		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.		and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
15. Local Economy	? / ✓	This policy allows 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. However, the effects are uncertain.	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 allow 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. However, the effects are uncertain.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓) Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓) 		No significant effects are predicted		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓) Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓) Obj. 8 Pollution (✓/✓✓) 	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	• Obj. 8 Pollution (✓/✓✓) • Obj. 9 Land use and soils (X/✓/✓✓)				• Obj. 9 Land use and soils (X/✓/✓✓)	
<p>Conclusions: Option 2 is the least preferred option as this policy approach is likely to have no significant positive effects in relation to the various objectives, while the other two options are likely to have positive impacts in relation to several of the objectives. Furthermore, it is felt that specific criteria in relation to renewable energy development are necessary in addition to the Design and Amenity policy to highlight the specific considerations associated with proposals for renewable energy technology.</p> <p>While Options 1 and 3 are likely to have the same potential significant effects, Option 1 is preferred because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- It offers a strategic, overarching policy approach which can be applied, as necessary, to proposals for all forms of renewable energy;- 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. This would not help achieve a concise plan;- Given the likely progression in renewable energy technology over the plan period, and the potential development of new technologies, it is considered that establishing technology specific policies rather than an overarching renewable energy technology proposal could become outdated.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy 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.		Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 permanent, positive impacts on this objective across Central Lincolnshire 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 the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.
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 across Central Lincolnshire, as Green Infrastructure forms an important component of both urban and rural character and local	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy 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.		Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		distinctiveness and helps safeguard the landscape. GI plays an important role in the positive management of landscapes.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	This policy should have minor positive, long term, positive direct and indirect benefits on this objective, 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.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy approach should have strong positive effects in relation to this objective throughout the plan period, 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

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy 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.		Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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. This should have permanent, minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term across Central Lincolnshire.	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 and the 'green economy' in rural areas.	✓/?	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy 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.		Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	The preferred approach provides flexibility to alter the Green	X	Keeping the existing network unchanged, is likely to limit the scale of new	✓/X	This Option provides flexibility to alter the Green Wedge network	X	This Option is not expected to contribute to this objective as it protects the countryside between

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Wedge network to accommodate some new development to meet the identified need for the Lincoln area. It is therefore expected to have direct, permanent positive effects in relation to this objective.		development in the Lincoln area. Keeping the network unchanged is likely to limit the types, sizes and tenures of new housing required and could result in housing development in less accessible locations. Overall, this Option is expected to have a permanent, minor negative impact over the plan period.		to accommodate some new development to meet the identified need for the Lincoln area which should generate positive impacts against this objective. However, extensions to the network may restrict new housing development in these areas. It is therefore expected to have mixed minor positive/minor		villages from development to prevent the merging of settlements. This Option is expected to have a permanent, minor negative impact over the plan period.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						negative effects in relation to this objective.		
2. Health	✓	Where Green Wedges are publicly accessible and offer opportunities for formal and informal recreation, this policy is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by providing access to the countryside and open spaces for physical	✓	Where existing Green Wedges are publicly accessible and offer opportunities for formal and informal recreation, this Option is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by providing access to the countryside and open spaces for physical exercise and mental health benefits.	✓	Where existing and extended Green Wedges are publicly accessible and offer opportunities for formal and informal recreation, this Option is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by providing access to the countryside and open spaces for	✓	Where Green Wedges between villages are publicly accessible, this Option is expected to lead to permanent, direct positive effects by providing access to the countryside for physical exercise and mental health benefits.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		exercise and mental health benefits.				physical exercise and mental health benefits.		
3. Social Equality and Community	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	This policy may lead to some loss of Green Wedge but also opportunities to extend the network and increase protection of wildlife corridors, habitats and species. The policy wording specifically	✓	This Option is a continuation of the current trend by protecting important wildlife corridors between the city and the open countryside, protecting habitats and species and providing access to wildlife and open spaces.	✓/X	This Option may lead to some loss of Green Wedge which could impact on existing habitats and species however, there would also be opportunities to extend the network and increase protection of	✓	This Option may lead to the protection of wildlife corridors, such as hedgerows, and farmland habitat and species. This Option is likely to lead to permanent, direct positive impacts throughout the plan period.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		requires development proposals to take opportunities to improve the quality and function of green infrastructure within the Green Wedge. Implementation alongside LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity should prevent adverse effects on this objective. Overall, this policy is		This Option is likely to lead to permanent, direct positive impacts throughout the plan period.		wildlife corridors, habitats and species. This Option is likely to lead to permanent, direct positive impacts throughout the plan period.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		expected to lead to permanent, direct major positive impacts throughout the plan period.						
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓/X	<p>This policy is expected to have mixed permanent, direct major positive/minor negative effects on this objective throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Maintaining the protection of the countryside between</p>	✓✓	<p>This Option is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Maintaining the existing Green Wedge network would continue to protect the rural landscape setting, historic character and local distinctiveness of</p>	✓/X	<p>This Option is expected to have permanent, direct mixed positive and negative effects throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual</p>	✓✓	<p>This Option is expected to have permanent, direct major positive effects throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages will conserve local landscape and settlement character and important local views.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		villages will conserve local landscape and settlement character and important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth. The revision of Green Wedge Boundaries to accommodate new growth has been informed by		Lincoln and its surrounding settlements This option would also continue to safeguard the important views in and out of Lincoln, including views of the Cathedral and historic core.		amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth. The revision of Green Wedge Boundaries to accommodate new growth is likely to have an adverse impact on landscape character.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the Green Wedge Review which considered landscape sensitivity and capacity for change however, it is likely that the removal of some areas from the Green Wedge may have an adverse effect on landscape character.						
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	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	✓1?	<p>This policy is likely to maintain and provide further opportunities to improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>Lincoln has 2 designated AQMAs and this option could help to</p>	✓1?	<p>This option is likely to maintain and improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>Lincoln has 2 designated AQMAs and this option could help to improve local air quality.</p> <p>Overall, permanent, direct positive effects</p>	✓1?	<p>This option is likely to maintain and provide further opportunities to improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>Lincoln has 2 designated AQMAs and this option could help to</p>	✓1?	<p>This option is likely to maintain and improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		improve local air quality. Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.		are expected throughout the plan period.		improve local air quality. Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.		
9. Land Use and Soils	✓/X	The preferred policy is likely to have a mixed effect in relation to this objective. Indirectly, allowing parts of the Green Wedge network to be lost to development	✓	This option is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact throughout the plan period. By protecting open space and countryside around Lincoln, this option would protect soil resources and	✓/X	This option is likely to have a mixed effect in relation to this objective. Indirectly, allowing parts of the Green Wedge network to be lost to development will result in a loss of	✓✓	This option is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact throughout the plan period. By protecting the countryside between settlements, this option would protect soil resources and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		will result in a loss of greenfield land and of soils to development. However, extensions to the Green Wedge network would lead to direct positive impacts on protecting soil resources and agricultural land.		protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		greenfield land and of soils to development. However, extensions to the Green Wedge network would lead to direct positive impacts on protecting spoil resources and 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	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	0	There is no link between this	0	There is no link between this	0	There is no link between this	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Effects and Energy		policy and this IIA Objective		policy and this IIA Objective		policy and this IIA Objective		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	The preferred approach is expected to result in direct, permanent positive effects in relation to this objective. The extension of the Green Wedge network can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off and the loss of Green Wedge	✓	Maintaining the Green Wedge network would have a permanent, direct positive impact against this objective throughout the plan period. For example, green infrastructure can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off.	✓/?	Maintaining and extending the Green Wedge network should lead to permanent, direct positive effects against this objective throughout the plan period. For example, green infrastructure can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off.	✓	This Option is predicted to have a permanent, direct positive impact against this objective throughout the plan period. For example, green infrastructure can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						However, there is also uncertainty as to the exact nature of effects as it is not known where where new development would be accommodated and Green Wedge lost. Loss of Green Wedge to development should be informed by an assessment of flood risk zones.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	The preferred approach protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. The policy specifically requires development proposals to maintain and enhance the network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to retain public	✓	Maintaining the existing Green Wedge network protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. This Option is therefore expected to have direct, permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	Maintaining and extending the existing Green Wedge network protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. This Option is therefore expected to have direct, permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	0	Although some Green Wedges between villages may contain public footpaths, this Option is unlikely to greatly impact on reducing the need to travel by car and efficient use of existing transport infrastructure. It is therefore expected to have neutral effects.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		access where appropriate to the function of the Green Wedge.						
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	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	✓/?	Revising and extending the existing Green Wedge network could lead to permanent, positive opportunities to grow the visitor economy, although this will depend on the function of	✓	Maintaining the current Green Wedges with no change will ensure the status quo for the visitor economy in these areas and will therefore have a positive effect throughout the plan period.	✓/?	Revising and extending the existing Green Wedge network could lead to permanent, positive opportunities to grow the visitor economy, although this will depend on the function of the Green Wedge.	✓	Maintaining the current breaks between villages via Green Wedges with will ensure the status quo for the visitor economy in these areas and will therefore have a positive effect throughout the plan period.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP21 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire’s villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the Green Wedge.						
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj.9 Land use and soils (✓✓)	
Conclusions: The preferred approach for Green Wedges is a combination of Options 3 and 4 and is predicted to have positive effects in relation to the environmental IIA Objectives, with significant positive effects predicted against Obj4.Biodiversity and Obj5. Landscape. Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages will conserve local landscape and settlement character and important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth and provide opportunities to increase and enhance the protection of wildlife corridors, habitats and species. This option is also likely to have positive impacts in relation to the social and economic IIA Objectives, including housing, health and the local economy. Option 2 is the continuation of the current approach in adopted Local Plans. Although this option is likely to lead to positive benefits, the main difference to the preferred approach is that it may have negative effects in relation to Obj1. Housing by limiting the scale of new development in the Lincoln area and it could result in housing development in less accessible locations.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Local Green Spaces				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy which protects Local Green Spaces as designated on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances.		Option 2 – n/a	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
2. Health	✓	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.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	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.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	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		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Local Green Spaces				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – n/a	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		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 major positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Spaces could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages. This policy is expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	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. Minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.		
7. Water	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		
9. Land Use and Soils	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Spaces will protect Greenfield land from development and minimise the loss of soils. This approach should therefore have		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP22 Local Green Spaces				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy which protects Local Green Spaces as designated on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances.		Option 2 – n/a	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		permanent, major positive impacts in relation to this objective, across Central Lincolnshire and in the long term.		
10. Waste	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		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective		
13. Transport and Accessibility	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		
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">Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)			
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, landscape and land and soils IIA objectives. This is largely due to the strong protection of open space and greenfield land close to where people live that this policy approach offers.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP23 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.
2. Health	✓/?	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. Social Equality and Community	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. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	This policy specifically seeks to protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites across Central Lincolnshire and minimise impacts on biodiversity. It requires the creation and expansion of habitats in line with Biodiversity opportunity Mapping evidence. This should help reduce habitat fragmentation by maintaining wildlife corridors. Planning permission will be refused for development proposals that would have an adverse impact on international sites and irreplaceable habitats. It is therefore likely to have a permanent, major positive effect on this objective throughout the plan period.	✓	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 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	✓	National policy recognises the links between biodiversity and landscape character and therefore positive effects are still likely.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP23 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		effects on the character and appearance of the landscape and contribute to creating a sense of place throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓/?	There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire 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	✓	Implemented alongside Policy LP14, minor positive effects are expected against this objective across Central Lincolnshire. 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.
8. Pollution	✓/?	There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire depending on how the policy is implemented. Projects targeted at biodiversity conservation can also help improve air quality by filtering dust and	?	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP23 - 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		absorbing carbon dioxide. Benefits are likely to be most significant in Air Quality Management Areas (Lincoln).		
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	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. Minor positive effects are predicted across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.	?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented.
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.
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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/?	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP23 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 –	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.
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.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 - The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	? / 0	This policy supports the change of use of heritage assets which could contribute towards meeting housing needs but impacts against this objective are very uncertain and may be very limited.	? / 0	National policy would not prevent the reuse and adaptation of disused or under used heritage assets. The reuse of a building could contribute towards meeting housing needs where appropriate and viable but impacts against this objective are very uncertain and may 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	0	National policy seeks the protection and enhancement of the historic environment: a high quality built environment may help improve mental health and wellbeing and promote healthy, active

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 - The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		can help improve mental health and wellbeing as well as promote healthy lifestyles by ensuring access to places that provide opportunities for activities, education and learning.		lifestyles through access to places that provide opportunities for activities, education and learning. However, it is not considered that this policy approach would deliver notable positive effects in relation to this objective because it does not explicitly outline how development will be expected to protect and enhance the historic environment locally.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	The historic environment can provide opportunities for interaction and activities within communities, and help people feel positive about the area they live in. This policy, which supports the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment therefore has the opportunity to support and encourage social interaction and more cohesive communities.	0	National policy seeks the protection and enhancement of the historic environment: the historic environment can provide opportunities for interaction and activities within communities, and help people feel positive about the area they live in. However, it is not considered that this policy approach would deliver notable positive effects in relation to this objective because it does not explicitly outline how development will be expected to protect and enhance the historic environment locally.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy directly seeks to protect, conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings, including historic parks and gardens, and the setting of historic assets includes public and private green infrastructure. This policy may therefore protect habitats of local or wider importance and maintain wildlife corridors.	✓	National policy seeks to conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings: this policy approach may therefore protect habitats of local or wider importance and maintain wildlife corridors.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	This policy directly seeks to protect and enhance the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's historic environment by establishing a set of criteria to assess	✓	National policy requires the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and will, in combination with Local Plan policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 - The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>development proposals that will affect heritage assets, with specific considerations for conservation areas and archaeology.</p> <p>The policy, in combination with other Local Plan policies, particularly LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP25 Design and Amenity, will protect and enhance distinctive landscapes within the area; protect settlement character; and strengthen local distinctiveness.</p>		<p>LP25 Design and Amenity, protect and enhance distinctive landscapes within the area; protect settlement character; and strengthen local distinctiveness.</p> <p>However, the effects of this policy approach are not anticipated to be as significant as the preferred policy approach, which outlines specific, local, criteria. Local policy is likely to deliver more significant benefits because the specific criteria will ensure that local considerations are duly taken on-board when assessing proposals.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	<p>This policy directly seeks to ensure the continued protection, conservation and enhancement of all Central Lincolnshire's built and heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>This will deliver benefits throughout the plan period, including enhancement of the quality of the public realm; promotion of high quality design; positive enhancement of the sense of place; and the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate.</p> <p>Policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP25 Design and Amenity also complement this policy and will ensure the most beneficial outcomes.</p>	✓	<p>National policy requires the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and will, in combination with Local Plan policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP25 Design and Amenity, protect and enhance the built and historic environment and promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings and areas where appropriate.</p> <p>However, the effects of this policy approach are not anticipated to be as significant as the preferred policy approach, which outlines specific, local, criteria. Local policy is likely to deliver more significant benefits because the specific criteria can ensure that local considerations are duly taken on-board when assessing proposals.</p>
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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 - The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 historic environment, including supporting the change of use of heritage assets where appropriate. The policy could therefore reduce the loss of greenfield land to development and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings. Impacts against this objective are however very uncertain given the uncertainties about the number, type, size and suitability of assets that will be redeveloped.	0	This policy approach is not likely to have any effects in relation to this IIA objective.
10. Waste	0	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce construction waste but impacts are likely to be minimal.	0	National policy does not preclude the re-use of existing buildings, which could reduce 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 impacts are likely to be minimal.	0	National policy does not preclude the re-use of existing buildings, which could reduce the number and length of journeys but direct impacts are minimal.
14. Employment	✓ / X	A high quality built 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	✓ / X	A high quality built 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

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP24 - The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy General Policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		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 restrict growth.		create job opportunities and diversify the jobs on offer in Central Lincolnshire. However the requirement to conserve and enhance built and historic assets could restrict 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.	✓	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.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to have more significant effects than option 2 in relation to two of the IIA objectives. Option 2 is not predicted to result in any major positive effects. Whilst national policy on heritage assets is quite extensive, the NPPF requires local authorities to set out “a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment” and it is felt that a specific policy in relation to this is the most appropriate approach.				
Therefore option 1 is taken forward as the preferred option.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
2. Health	✓	The amenity criteria of this policy, specifically those in relation to adverse noise and vibration, air quality and safe environments, will have positive effects upon both mental and physical health and wellbeing.	✓	Design criteria are likely to have positive effects upon both mental and physical health and wellbeing, and national policy and guidance include design and amenity criteria which seeks to improve health through design of new development, thus this policy approach is likely result in beneficial effects.	✓	National policy and guidance include design and amenity criteria which seeks to improve health through design of new development, thus following national policy and guidance will likely result in beneficial effects.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Criteria (l) requires that places and buildings are accessible to all and criteria (t) requires that development contributes towards the creation of safe environments. Furthermore, good design should reduce the fear of crime and	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		help people feel positive about the area in which they live.				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓ / ?	Criteria (f) of 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 wildlife which is likely to have some minor positive effects. But the effects are uncertain as the main purpose of the policy is to deliver higher standards of design. Other policies in the Plan (LP20 Green Infrastructure Network and LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity in particular) are likely to	✓ / ?	<p>This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred policy.</p> <p>It is not considered that criteria relating to specific character areas has the potential to deliver any more significant effects than the preferred policy approach in relation to this objective because Local Plan policy LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity positively promotes development that conserves and enhances biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire.</p>	0	Local Plan policies LP20 Green Infrastructure Network and LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and national policy are likely to have positive benefits against this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		have greater benefits against this objective.				
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	This policy is likely to have positive impacts throughout the plan period: criteria (c) to (k) in particular will deliver significant positive outcomes in respect of this IIA objective. The policy, in combination with LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP24 The Historic Environment, will protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, distinctive landscapes, character and visual amenity, and will protect important views.	✓✓	<p>This option is also likely to have positive effects in relation to the Landscape and Townscape objective. The policies for each of the character areas would include criteria and considerations that reflect the specific local character and ensure that particular elements of the landscape are protected.</p> <p>However it is not considered that the benefits would be particularly more significant than those derived from the preferred option in combination with policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP24 The Historic Environment.</p>	? (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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy is likely to have major positive, permanent impacts throughout the lifetime of the plan: criteria (j) and (k) in particular will, in combination with policy LP24 The Historic Environment, ensure that development respects and sensitively retains built and historic structures and buildings.	✓✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option. Criteria for separate character areas would include specific criteria to guide development in the individual character areas, which could be beneficial, however it is not considered that the benefits would be particularly more significant than those derived from the preferred option in combination with policy LP24 The Historic Environment.	X / 0 / ✓	National policy and Local Plan policy LP24 the Historic Environment will protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of historical value, although without locally specific design and amenity criteria, local distinctiveness could become clouded or lost.
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.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
8. Pollution	✓	The policy should, through criteria (q) and (r), have some minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period by	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	X	The lack of other local policy in relation to this IIA objective means that it is likely that this policy approach will result in negative effects. No local policy on pollution may result

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		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.				in development with adverse impacts in this regard and an inconsistent approach to the determination of development proposals.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy approach is likely to have a positive effect on this objective: criteria (a) requires the efficient use of land, while criteria (d) and (e) support the development of tight settlement nuclei and are not supportive of ribbon development. These criteria, in combination with the sequential test of policy LP4 Growth in Villages and the criteria of policy LP55 Development in Rural	✓	This policy is likely to have similar effects to that of the preferred approach.	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: policies LP4 Growth in Villages and LP55 Development in Rural Areas will however ensure positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Areas and the Countryside will minimise the loss of soils to development, protect the best and most versatile agricultural land, make the best use of brownfield land and prevent the loss of greenfield land.				
10. Waste	✓	Criteria (s) 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.	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have any positive effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living encourages the consideration of how design can reduce the	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living encourages the consideration of how design can reduce the demand for resources	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living encourages the consideration of how design can reduce the demand for resources and energy and may potentially result in positive

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		demand for resources and energy and may potentially result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.		and energy and may potentially result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.		effects in relation to this IIA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk will result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk will result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk will result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	Criteria (b) requires maximisation of pedestrian permeability and criteria (l) requires accessibility for all which will make a positive contribution to improving access by travel modes other than the private car and lead to positive effects throughout the	✓	This policy is likely to have similar effects to the preferred policy approach. It is not considered that the effects of this approach would be any more significant than the preferred policy because the design criteria for each character area in relation to permeability and accessibility would	0	National policy and guidance encourages alternatives modes of transport to the car and seeks to improve accessibility through design, and Local Plan policy LP13 Transport details transport considerations, which will also ensure positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		plan period across Central Lincolnshire. Transport related issues are dealt with through policy LP13 Transport, which will also ensure positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.		not differ between the character areas, the principles would be consistent.		
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.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
15. Local Economy	0 / ✓	Although this policy 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	0 / ✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option. It is not considered that criteria relating to specific character areas has the potential to deliver any more significant effects than the preferred policy approach in relation to this objective because other Local Plan policies, such as LP24 The Historic Environment and LP27 Town Centre	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP25 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		growth over the lifetime of the plan.		Frontages and Advertisements also positively promote development that reflects local circumstances.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
<p>Conclusions: Option 1 is predicted to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects on IIA objectives 5 and 6, 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 to Option 1, while Option 3 is considered to be the least sustainable option when considered against the IIA objectives, scoring no major positive effects. Option 3 has therefore not been taken forward in light of this IIA assessment and of the significant importance the NPPF places on ensuring good design and a good amenity.</p> <p>Although Options 1 and 2 score the same, Option 1 is taken forward as the preferred option and option 2 has been discounted because identifying character areas and defining the specific criteria for each of these would be very resource intensive and as such have significant implications for the Local Plan timetable. Furthermore, it is not felt that this approach would derive any significant benefits over the preferred approach, as criteria (j) and (k) require that proposals respond to the original local architectural style and reinforce local distinctiveness, and other policies within the Local Plan will also deliver significant positive effects in relation to the IIA objectives.</p>						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		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 and do not address quality and accessibility.	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 some 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 this option	?	The impacts of this option are uncertain as without minimum	✓	Likely to have minor positive effects although

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		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
		residents across Central Lincolnshire are within walking distance of public 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.		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.		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	✓	Whilst the existing quantity open space standards have delivered new open spaces, the Central Lincolnshire Green	X	This approach is unlikely to improve the quantity and quality of open space or provide in areas deficient in publicly accessible	✓	This option should result in positive effects including improved access to wildlife, green and blue spaces

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		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
		space for sport, play and recreation. This should lead to major positive benefits throughout the plan period.		Infrastructure Study identified parts of the area still deficient in open spaces.		open space as there will be no mechanism to secure such improvements.		and the natural environment, and improved quantity of open space.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	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 scale approach to the provision of open space.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		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
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.	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.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
8. Pollution	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.
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.	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.	0	This policy is unlikely to 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 from where people live, this policy should have	?	This impact of this option is uncertain as it depends on how it is implemented. Without accessibility standards it is not known whether	?	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 accessible by	✓	This option should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live, but also could lead to increased

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		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
		a positive impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport across the Central Lincolnshire area throughout the plan period.		open space will be provided in walking and cycling distance from where people live.		modes other than the car.		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 multifunctional open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire. For example, multifunctional open space can include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.	?	It is uncertain how this option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	In setting accessibility standards, this	✓/?	This option is likely to provide open spaces close to	X	This option could lead to increased journeys by car to	✓/X	This option should lead to provision of

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - 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
		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 space provision. This policy is expected to have permanent, minor positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.		where people live but by relying on a quantity standard alone, risks these spaces not being provided in accessible locations.		access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in provision.		different types of open space close to where people live, but could also could lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in provision.
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.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
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:		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj 2. Health (✓✓) Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓) 						
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to lead to a number of benefits in relation to the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects against the health, social equality 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 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.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 - Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: local criteria based policy		Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 - Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: local criteria based policy		Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Policy requires that advertisement proposals must not clutter the streets scene, be a hazard to road users or pedestrians, or impede surveillance equipment, therefore protecting accessibility for all and helping create communities where people feel safe. Furthermore, the design criteria relating to frontages and shutters will ensure high quality development that will help people feel positive about the area they live in.	?	National policy and guidance on this policy area is brief (primarily NPPF para 67 and NPPG 18b-079-20140306) which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.	✓	The criteria contained within separate policies would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, therefore the impacts in relation to the social equality and community IIA objective are likely to be minor positive for this policy approach also.
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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	Criteria (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g) in particular aim to conserve and enhance local townscape character and visual amenity.	? (X / XX)	An absence of specific policy criteria in relation to town centre frontages and advertisement development will mean that the Local Plan Design and Amenity policy (LP25) in particular and	✓✓	The criteria contained within separate policies would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, therefore the impacts in

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 - Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: local criteria based policy		Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Criteria (h) also requires advertisements to be designed to respect the scale and character of the building on which it is located and the surrounding area, which will help to maintain townscape character. Positive effects are likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.		<p>national policy will be used in determining such applications.</p> <p>National policy is relatively brief in relation to this policy area and LP25 does not include specific considerations in relation to frontages, advertisements and security shutters, therefore the likely effects of this policy in relation to this IIA objective are uncertain.</p> <p>There is however a risk that decision making will be inconsistent in the absence of specific criteria in relation to frontages, shutters and advertisements, therefore there is potential for major negative effects as a result of this.</p>		relation to the landscape and townscape IIA objective are likely to be major positive for this policy approach also.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	Criteria (b) makes specific reference to the protection of frontages with architectural or historic interest and criteria (h) requires advertisements to respect the scale and character of the building on which it is situated and the surrounding area, including	? / X	An absence of specific policy criteria in relation to town centre frontage and advertisement development will mean that the Historic Environment (LP24) and the Design and Amenity (LP25) Local Plan policies in particular and national policy will be used in determining such applications.	✓✓	The criteria contained within separate policies would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, therefore the impacts in relation to the built and historic environment IIA objective are likely to

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 - Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: local criteria based policy		Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		local heritage assets. The policy will enhance the quality of the public realm and protect, maintain or enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of historical value. Positive effects are likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.		<p>The likely effects of this policy in relation to this IIA objective are uncertain.</p> <p>There is however a risk that decision making will be inconsistent in the absence of specific criteria in relation to frontages, shutters and advertisements, therefore there is potential for minor negative effects as a result of this (it is unlikely that this policy approach will result in major negative effects given the extent of national and local policy in relation to heritage assets).</p>		be major positive for this policy approach also.
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	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	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	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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 - Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: local criteria based policy		Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA 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	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	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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 5. Landscape and Townscape (✓✓)Obj 6. Built and Historic Environment (✓✓)		There are no significant positive effects predicted for this policy. The effects of the policy in relation to the Landscape and Townscape IIA objective are uncertain (? (X / XX)): there is potential for major negative effects, given the likelihood of inconsistent approaches as a result of an absence of local policy in relation to frontages, shutters and advertisements.		Significant positive effects predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 5. Landscape and Townscape (✓✓)Obj 6. Built and Historic Environment (✓✓)	
Conclusion: Option 2 is the least preferred option because it is unlikely to result in any positive effects and has the potential for negative effects in relation to a couple of the IIA objectives. Whilst the NPPF includes some guidance on frontages and advertisements it is relatively brief and therefore						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP27 - Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: local criteria based policy		Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
it is felt local guidance is needed to ensure positive effects against the IIA objectives. This option has therefore been discounted. Whilst Options 1 and 3 are likely to have the same effects in relation to each of the IIA objectives, Option 1 is the preferred option. A combined policy is preferred in light of the obvious interrelationship between these topics, and also in light of the desire to produce a concise, user friendly Local Plan.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	Criteria (b) will increase the range of housing and criteria (c) will provide pitches to contribute to meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.	✓✓	Policies would increase the range of housing and require provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches.		
2. Health	0	The policy no longer requires that an appropriate level of health facilities are provided to meet local need: this requirement	0	Policies would not include health criteria as policy LP9, Health and Wellbeing, would apply.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		has been deleted to remove duplication of other policy requirements (specifically policy LP9 Health and Wellbeing).				
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The integration of sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on-site where possible will support cultural diversity, social interaction and promote more diverse and cohesive communities.	✓✓	The integration of sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on-site where possible will support cultural diversity, social interaction and promote more diverse and cohesive communities.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	Criteria (g) requires the use of high grade agricultural land for 'productive use' which may lead to habitat creation or expansion, improve access to the natural environment, and provide opportunities for local food production.	✓	Policies would require the use of high grade agricultural land for 'productive use' which may lead to habitat creation or expansion, improve access to the natural environment, and provide opportunities for local food production.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective. Local Plan policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective. Local Plan policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.		
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective. Local Plan policy LP24 The Historic Environment will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective. Local Plan policy LP24 The Historic Environment will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.		
7. Water	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective Policy LP14, Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk, is likely to	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective Policy LP14, Managing Water Resources and		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection and implemented as necessary.		Flood Risk, is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary protection and implemented as necessary.		
8. Pollution	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.		
9. Land Use and Soils	✓✓	Criteria (g), use of high grade agricultural land for productive use, and criteria (h), avoidance of mineral sterilisation, will result in major positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓✓	This approach would include criteria requiring the use of high grade agricultural land for productive use, and the avoidance of mineral sterilisation, which would result in major positive effects in relation to this objective.		
10. Waste	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will have no effect upon the Climate Change Effects and Energy objective.	0	This policy approach will have no effect upon the Climate Change Effects and Energy objective.		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will have no effect upon the Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk objective.	0	This policy approach will have no effect upon the Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk objective.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	Criteria (i) requires proposals for SUEs to promote more sustainable travel patterns which will reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car and utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure.	✓✓	Policies would require proposals for SUEs to promote more sustainable travel patterns which will reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car and utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure.		
14. Employment	✓ / ✓✓	Criteria (d) requires SUE proposals to deliver employment opportunities which may reduce the number of out	✓ / ✓✓	SUEs will be required deliver employment opportunities: this may reduce the number of out commuters by enabling residents to access local		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		commuters by enabling residents to access local employment opportunities. The effects of this policy will vary from minor positive to major positive as some SUE sites will deliver more employment opportunities than others.		employment opportunities.		
15. Local Economy	✓ / ✓✓	Criteria (d) requires SUE proposals to deliver employment opportunities and criteria (f) requires provision of retail, both of which will have a positive impact on the Local Economy objective as it will provide land for a range of employment uses, potentially help diversify the economy,	✓ / ✓✓	SUEs would be required to deliver employment opportunities and provide retail, both of which will have a positive impact on the Local Economy objective as it will provide land for a range of employment uses, potentially help diversify the economy, encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of local centres.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of local centres. The effects of this policy will vary from minor positive to major positive as some SUE sites will deliver more business development than others.		The effects of this policy approach will vary from minor positive to major positive as some SUE sites will deliver more business development than others.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obj 1. Housing (✓✓) • Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) • Obj. 9. Natural Resources, Land Use and Soils (✓✓) • Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓) Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obj. 14 Employment (✓ / ✓✓) • Obj. 15 Local economy (✓ / ✓✓) 		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obj 1. Housing (✓✓) • Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓) • Obj. 9. Natural Resources, Land Use and Soils (✓✓) • Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓) Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obj. 14 Employment (✓ / ✓✓) • Obj. 15 Local economy (✓ / ✓✓) 			

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria would be featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Repeat the general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Conclusions: The scores of the preferred policy (Options 1) and Option 2 are the same. However, Option 1 is preferred given that it is desirable to avoid repeating general criteria across each SUE policy in order to have a concise plan. Furthermore, an overarching SUE policy demonstrates a consistent approach.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy seeking to protect 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, heritage or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective.
2. Health	✓	Extending and improving the protected green wedge network around Lincoln is 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.	✓/?	Although this option is likely to create opportunities for people to take part in active 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.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy seeking to protect 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, heritage or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓✓	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.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	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.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy should have a positive impact on this objective by protecting and enhancing the setting of Lincoln and it's character.	✓	This policy should have a positive impact on this objective but may not protect and enhance the particular setting of Lincoln.
7. Water	✓	Protecting the important green spaces around and through Lincoln should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected.	✓	A Central Lincolnshire wide GI and heritage policy along with national policies (and other Local Plan policies particularly LP14) 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 effect 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Policy seeking to protect 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, heritage or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
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 Flood Risk	✓	There could be positive effects of this policy approach in relation to this objective 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.	✓	There could be positive effects of this policy approach in relation to this objective depending 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 generally.	✓	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 generally.
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 locally.	✓	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 locally.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)• Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)• Obj. 6 Built and Historic Environment (✓✓)• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Both general green infrastructure, heritage and Lincoln Area setting and character 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 setting and character policy (as well as a general				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Policy seeking to protect 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, heritage or national policies.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
Central Lincolnshire policies) as this would allow Lincoln's specific issues and opportunities to be captured rather than getting lost within or dominating a Central Lincolnshire wide policy.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits in the medium to long term through the delivery of around 3,200 new houses. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 20% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 640 affordable homes could be delivered.	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits during the plan period and beyond through the delivery of around 6,000 new houses in total, of which around 3,500 are expected to be delivered within the plan period. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 20% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 700 affordable homes could be delivered within the plan period.
2. Health	✓	The policy does not specifically require the delivery of new health care infrastructure, although Policy LP9 should ensure it is provided if required. As the policy seeks to provide a wide range of open space, recreation and leisure uses, it should ensure that there is publicly accessible open space for	✓	The policy does not specifically require the delivery of new health care infrastructure, although Policy LP9 should ensure it is provided if required. A positive impact on encouraging healthy lifestyles is likely, as the policy seeks the extension of the existing green infrastructure network through the provision of multifunctional open space. Overall, a minor positive effect against this objective is likely in the medium to long term.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		new residents to use, therefore having a positive effect on supporting healthy lifestyles. Overall, a minor positive effect is predicted in the medium to long term.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓/?	LP30 requires the SUE to deliver a new neighbourhood centre and a wide range of community facilities, as well as a new primary school and employment land. This will help support social interaction, reduce social exclusion and contribute to reducing poverty. This effect could be significantly positive as the potential SUE is located in close proximity to areas in the top 20% for the employment and health domains (Indices of multiple deprivation, 2010). Public transport routes will benefit those without access to a car, such as the young, elderly and people with a disability. Impact on community safety and crime levels is difficult to determine as it will depend on the design of the development. LP25 should ensure that good design principles are followed. Overall, the likely effects on this objective are major positive, with some uncertainty around the impact community safety.	✓/?	LP30 requires the SUE to deliver a new district centre (and possibly a local centre if necessary) and a wide range of community facilities, as well as two new primary schools, a secondary school and employment land. This will help support social interaction and reduce social exclusion. The site of the SUE is not located in or adjacent to an area that experiences high levels of deprivation and therefore the SUE is not expected to generate significant benefits in terms of reducing poverty and deprivation levels. Public transport infrastructure and improved linkages will benefit those without access to a car, such as the young, elderly and people with a disability. Impact on community safety and crime levels is difficult to determine as it will depend on the design of the development. LP25 should ensure that good design principles are followed. Overall, the likely effects on this objective are minor positive, with some uncertainty around the impact community safety.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	X/✓/?	The WGC SUE is proposed on largely greenfield land and may result in habitat loss where development occurs, which could have a direct negative impact on	X/✓/?	The SEQ SUE is proposed on largely greenfield land and may result in habitat loss where development occurs, which could have a direct negative impact on this objective. There are no designated wildlife sites within the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>this objective. The proposed SUE is in close proximity to Swanholme Lakes SSSI and there are also Local Wildlife Sites that would be within the site boundary or in close proximity to the site (Old Decoy, Swan Pool, Catchwater Drain, Boultham Main Drain and Boultham Mere). There is therefore the potential for a significant negative effect on biodiversity from the development of 3,200 homes, 11 ha employment land and associated infrastructure, due to habitat loss and species disturbance. However, the implementation of LP23 biodiversity and geodiversity alongside LP30 should ensure significant negative effects are avoided, as it requires development proposals to create new habitats and links between habitats, minimise impacts on biodiversity and deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible. In terms of green infrastructure, there are opportunities for positive effects. The policy requires the development to deliver a wide range of open space, recreation and leisure uses as well as improved linkages and enhancements to the green infrastructure network. This should lead to improved access to publicly accessible open space and provide opportunities for provision of sports, recreation and play facilities.</p>		<p>SUE boundary however, the site is adjacent to South Common Local Wildlife Site. The site falls within the calcareous grassland Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Area. The implementation of LP23 biodiversity and geodiversity alongside LP30 should ensure significant negative effects are avoided, as it requires development proposals to create new habitats and links between habitats, minimise impacts on biodiversity and deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible. In terms of green infrastructure, there are opportunities for positive effects. The policy requires proposals for the SUE to provide an extension of the existing green infrastructure network and to improve linkages, enhancement and support of green wedges and other green infrastructure. This should lead to improved access to publicly accessible open space and provide opportunities for provision of sports, recreation and play facilities. Overall, mixed effects are predicted in relation to this objective with some uncertainty due to the exact effects being dependent on detailed development proposals.</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Overall, mixed effects are predicted in relation to this objective with some uncertainty due to the exact effects being dependent on detailed development proposals.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	X/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the west of Lincoln, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land currently in agricultural use, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. The policy requires proposals for the SUE to respect local surroundings, including views of Lincoln Cathedral. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. The provision of green infrastructure should have a positive effect on enhancing landscape and townscape character and appearance. Overall, mixed permanent negative and positive effects are likely, but are uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.	X/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the south east of Lincoln, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land currently in agricultural use, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. The policy requires proposals for the SUE to respect local surroundings, including views of Lincoln Cathedral and the historic core of the City across the Witham Valley. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. The provision of green infrastructure should have a positive effect on enhancing landscape and townscape character and appearance. Overall, mixed permanent negative and positive effects are likely, but are uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.
6. Built and Historic Environment	X/?	Old Decoy Scheduled Monument is located within the boundary of the proposed WGC SUE. A large scale	X/?	There are listed buildings within the boundary of the proposed SEQ SUE. The policy requires SUE proposals to provide a buffer between the development and the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		development of 3,200 homes and 11 ha of employment land has the potential to have a significant negative effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument. There are records of non-designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and there may be other non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), but this is currently uncertain. The Site is in close proximity to Conservation Area and development of the SUE in this area could impact on its setting. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.		international Bomber Command Centre, which will have a positive impact on protecting the setting of this feature. There are records of non-designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and there may be other non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), but this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.
7. Water	0/?	The development of 3,200 dwellings, a new neighbourhood centre with services and facilities and a primary school, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water and waste water infrastructure to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed WGC SUE	0/?	The development of 6,000 dwellings in total, a new district centre with services and facilities, two primary schools and a secondary school, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water and waste water infrastructure to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed WGC SUE but enhancements may be required to the supply network. In terms of waste water, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		but enhancements may be required to the supply network. In terms of waste water, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.		for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.
8. Pollution	X/✓	There is an Air Quality Management Area designated along some of the main routes into Lincoln City Centre. Although the WGC SUE is not in close proximity to these routes, it is in close proximity to the strategic road network, which may encourage car use and impact on local air quality. The location of the SUE in close proximity to the City Centre should encourage new residents to make use of alternatives to the car. The policy specifically makes provision for public transport links and supporting infrastructure, linking Skellingthorpe Road through to the city centre via Beevor Street. The SUE is adjacent to the A46 which could give rise to	X/✓	There is an Air Quality Management Area designated along some of the main routes into Lincoln City Centre, and development of the SEQ SUE could have a direct impact on the AQMA by increasing traffic movement to and from the City Centre via the B1188 and A15, which are within close proximity of the SUE and which may encourage car use. However, the SUEs location in close proximity to the City Centre, which should encourage new residents to make use of alternatives to the car. The policy specifically makes provision for public transport links and supporting infrastructure, including bus priority along the B1188. The SUE is adjacent to the proposed Lincoln Eastern Bypass to the east/south east which could give rise to negative air and noise quality impacts on new residents. However, the policy requires that such impacts associated with the bypass are mitigated. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		negative air and noise quality effects on new residents. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary.		noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary.
9. Land Use and Soils	X/✓	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the west of Lincoln and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The SUE would also involve the development of agricultural land (grade 3) which would be lost to new development. The policy requires the remediation of the former tip on the eastern part of the site which would have positive effects on this objective. Overall, permanent, mixed effects are predicted against this objective.	X	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the south east of Lincoln and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The site also comprises of grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land currently in use, which would be lost on implementation of this policy. Overall, a permanent, minor negative effect is predicted against this objective.
10. Waste	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The policy requires transport infrastructure improvements, which will use aggregates in the short term during the construction stages of the development. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The policy requires transport infrastructure improvements, which will use aggregates in the short term during the construction stages of the development. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.		to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	X/✓/?	The WGC SUE is in close proximity to Lincoln City Centre, which should encourage residents to use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A46) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development and the policy requires the development to maximise opportunities for low carbon and sustainable design, including use of heat from the Energy from Waste plant at North Hykeham. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires	X/✓/?	The SEQ SUE is in close proximity to Lincoln City Centre, which should encourage residents to use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A15) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/X/?	The site of the proposed WGC SUE falls within flood zones 1, 2 and 3. RAB consultants carried out an assessment of flood risk and risk management options which provided a list of measures to increase resilience to the development and provide flood risk mitigation to the wider community. Development will also be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). Impacts on this objective will depend on the implementation of appropriate design and mitigation measures within the development which should include benefits to the wider area.	0/?	The site of the proposed SEQ SUE is outside flood zones 2 and 3. The SEQ SUE may result in a negative impact on flood risk as it would result in the loss of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use and therefore increase the extent of impermeable surfaces and reduce infiltration. However, development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). This policy is unlikely to have any significant impacts on this objective but will depend on the implementation of appropriate design and mitigation measures within the development which should include benefits to the wider area.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	The site of the WGC SUE is located in close proximity to Lincoln City Centre (approximately 1.5km). The policy requires a direct route incorporating	✓✓	At its closest, the site of the SEQ is located 1.6km of Lincoln City Centre. The policy requires the development to provide connect to the City Centre and adjacent communities through the provision of pedestrian and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>priority for public transport linking Skellingthorpe Road through to the City Centre via Beavor Street. Therefore new residents will be able to access services, facilities and employment in the City Centre relatively easily by modes of transport other than the car. The development should also provide scope for a park and ride site for existing and new residents, which should contribute to reducing traffic volumes and congestion on routes into the City Centre. The policy also seeks the development to provide on-site community facilities, a neighbourhood centre, recreation and leisure uses and, a primary school which will reduce the number and length of journeys by car and encourage use of alternative modes of transport. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the Lincoln Strategy area.</p>		<p>cycling links. It also requires supporting public transport links and infrastructure, including bus priority on the B1188. These measures will have a positive effect on easy access to walking, cycling and public transport routes, improving access to services, facilities and employment and, reducing the number of journeys undertaken by car. A mixed use development of housing, employment, schools and community centres will also encourage a modal shift to alternative modes of transport and increase accessibility to services and facilities. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the Lincoln Strategy area.</p>
14. Employment	✓✓	<p>The preferred policy specifies that the WGC SUE should provide 11 ha of employment land. The SUE is also expected to deliver a new neighbourhood centre and a range of community facilities. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy</p>	✓✓	<p>The preferred policy specifies that the SEQ SUE should provide 7ha of employment land on site serving local employment needs. The SUE is also expected to deliver a new district centre and a wide range of community facilities, and a secondary local centre if necessary. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy provides for two primary schools and one secondary school on site, ensuring adverse impact on existing schools is mitigated</p>

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		provides for a new on site primary school, ensuring adverse impact on existing schools is mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.		and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 11ha of employment land at the WGC SUE as part of mixed use development. This should lead to a significant positive effect on this objective by providing land of a type required by businesses and encouraging inward investment into the Lincoln Strategy area. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 7ha of employment land at the SEQ SUE as part of mixed use development. This should lead to a significant positive effect on this objective by providing land of a type required by businesses and encouraging inward investment into the Lincoln Strategy area. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)	
Conclusion: The preferred locations for Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to Lincoln at WGC and SEQ are expected to deliver significant positive benefits in relation to the housing IIA Objective due to the large number of houses to be provided at each SUE, including affordable homes. Significant positive effects are likely in relation to both economic II objectives, as both SUEs provide employment land as part of mixed use development and schools, increasing access to education. Both SUEs are also expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to the transport IIA objective, as both sites are located in close proximity to the City Centre and require the provision of new and enhanced pedestrian and cycle links within the development and to adjoining areas.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (WGC and SEQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Western Growth Corridor (WGC)		Preferred Policy South East Quadrant (SEQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
No major negative impacts are predicted on the IIA objectives, however, some minor negative effects are possible, the extent of which rely on the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan. These effects are mainly in relation to the environmental IIA objectives, however they are often accompanied with minor positive effects, as large scale development in the form of SUEs also provides an opportunity to create habitats and provide new publicly accessible open space, sports and recreations facilities.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits during the plan period and beyond through the delivery of around 1,400 new houses. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 20% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 280 affordable homes could be delivered.	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits during the plan period and beyond through the delivery of around 2,000 new houses. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 20% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 400 affordable homes could be delivered.
2. Health	✓	The policy does not specifically require the delivery of new health care infrastructure, although Policy LP9 should ensure they are provided if required. As the policy seeks improved	✓	The policy does not specifically require the delivery of new health care infrastructure, although Policy LP9 should ensure they are provided if required. The policy requires the development to protect and enhance existing open spaces within and adjacent to the site and to extend

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		linkages, enhancement and support of Green Wedges and green infrastructure, it should ensure that there is publicly accessible open space for new residents to use, therefore having a positive effect on supporting healthy lifestyles. Overall, a minor positive effect is predicted in the medium to long term.		the green infrastructure network, including multifunctional open space provision. This should lead to positive effects on supporting healthy lifestyles. Overall, a minor positive effect is predicted in the medium to long term.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓/?	LP30 requires the SUE to deliver a new local centre and a wide range of community and social facilities, as well as a new primary school and employment land. This will help support social interaction, reduce social exclusion and contribute to reducing poverty. This effect could be significantly positive as the potential SUE is partly located within Abbey ward, as area in the top 20% most deprived in England for overall deprivation (Indices of multiple deprivation, 2010). Improved pedestrian and cycle links will benefit those without access to a car, such as the young, elderly and people with a disability. Impact on community safety and crime levels is difficult to determine as it will depend on the design of the development. LP25 should ensure that good design principles are followed. Overall, the likely effects on this	✓/?	LP30 requires the SUE to deliver a new local centre and a wide range of community facilities, as well as a new primary school and employment land. This will help support social interaction, reduce social exclusion and contribute to reducing poverty. The site of the SUE is not located in or adjacent to an area that experiences high levels of deprivation and therefore the SUE is not expected to generate significant benefits in terms of reducing poverty and deprivation levels. Impact on community safety and crime levels is difficult to determine as it will depend on the design of the development. LP25 should ensure that good design principles are followed. Overall, the likely effects on this objective are minor positive, with some uncertainty around the impact community safety.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		objective are major positive, with some uncertainty around the impact community safety.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	X/✓/?	The NEQ SUE is proposed on largely greenfield land and may result in habitat loss where development occurs, which could have a direct negative impact on this objective. The proposed SUE boundary includes Greetwell Hollow Quarry SSSI and Local Wildlife Site. There is therefore the potential for a significant negative effect on biodiversity from the development of 1,400 homes, 5ha of employment land and associated infrastructure, due to habitat loss and species disturbance. The policy states that development should protect and enhance the SSSI and that a buffer zone is included to address access and visitor management issues. LP23: Biodiversity and geodiversity alongside LP30 should ensure significant negative effects are avoided, as it requires development proposals to create new habitats and links between habitats, minimise impacts on biodiversity and deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible. In terms of green infrastructure, there are opportunities for positive effects. The policy requires the development to protect and	X/✓/?	The SWQ SUE is proposed on largely greenfield land and may result in habitat loss where development occurs, which could have a direct negative impact on this objective. There are no designated wildlife sites within the SUE boundary, however the site is in close proximity to North Hykeham Meadows Local Wildlife Site to the eastern boundary. LP23: Biodiversity and geodiversity alongside LP30 should ensure significant negative effects are avoided, as it requires development proposals to create new habitats and links between habitats, minimise impacts on biodiversity and deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible. In terms of green infrastructure, there are opportunities for positive effects. The policy requires the development to protect and enhance existing open spaces within and adjacent to the site and improve and enhance green infrastructure. This should lead to improved access to publicly accessible open space and provide opportunities for provision of sports, recreation and play facilities. Overall, mixed effects are predicted in relation to this objective with some uncertainty due to the exact effects being dependent on detailed development proposals.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		enhance existing open spaces within and adjacent to the site and improve and enhance green infrastructure. This should lead to improved access to publicly accessible open space and provide opportunities for provision of sports, recreation and play facilities. Overall, mixed effects are predicted in relation to this objective with some uncertainty due to the exact effects being dependent on detailed development proposals.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	X/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the north east of Lincoln, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. The policy requires the development to respect its local surroundings and, protect and create views corridors of and from Lincoln Cathedral, which should have positive effects. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. This should help to mitigate any negative effects. The policy requires the	X/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the south west of Lincoln, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. Part of the proposed SUE site to the north east is located within a Green Wedge currently designated in the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan. The Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan proposes to de-designate this land as Green Wedge. This will have a negative impact on this objective, although the Plan proposes to extend this Green Wedge to the south which will ensure that there is no net loss. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. This should help to mitigate some negative effects. The policy requires the provision of green infrastructure, including the protection of South Hykeham village, which will have positive impacts on this objective. Overall, mixed

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		provision of on-site green infrastructure, which will have positive impacts on this objective. Overall, mixed permanent negative and positive effects are likely, but are uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.		permanent negative and positive effects are likely, but are uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.
6. Built and Historic Environment	X/?	There are no national or locally designated historic assets within the SUE development area. However, Greetwell Medieval Village, a Scheduled Monument, is in close proximity to the proposed SUE site. There is potential for a large scale development such as the SUE to have an adverse impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument. There are records of non- designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, including a prehistoric triple ditch boundary and industrial archaeology associated with former ironstone mining. There may be other non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), but this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided and LP30 states that the archaeology of ironstone mining should	X/?	There are no national designated historic assets within the SUE development area, however, there is a locally listed Grade II farm building and there are some locally listed buildings in close proximity to the SUE area in South Hykeham, including Grade II* St Michaels Church. The policy provides some mitigation for potential negative impact on the historic environment by specifying that the development should protect the setting and identity of South Hykeham village. There are records of non-designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and there may be other non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), but this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		be retained with appropriate interpretive material on site.		
7. Water	0/?	The development of 1,400 dwellings, a new local centre with services and facilities and a primary school, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water and waste water infrastructure to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed NEQ SUE but enhancements may be required to the supply network. In terms of waste water, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.	0/?	The development of 2,000 dwellings, a new local centre with services and facilities and a primary school, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water and waste water infrastructure to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed SWQ SUE but enhancements may be required to the supply network. In terms of waste water, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
8. Pollution	X/✓	There is an Air Quality Management Area designated along some of the main routes into Lincoln City Centre, and development of the NEQ SUE, which is in close proximity, could have a direct impact by increasing traffic movement to and from the City Centre via the A15 and B1308 which may encourage car use. However, the SUEs location in close proximity to the City Centre, should encourage new residents to make use of alternatives to the car. The policy specifically requires new and improved pedestrian and cycle links. The SUE is adjacent to the proposed Lincoln Eastern Bypass to the east which could give rise to negative air and noise quality impacts on new residents. However, the policy requires that such impacts associated with the bypass are mitigated. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary (during the construction phases).	XX/✓	There is an Air Quality Management Area designated along some of the main routes into Lincoln City Centre, and development of the SWQ SUE, which is in close proximity, could have a direct impact by increasing traffic movement to and from the City Centre via the A1434 and Mill Lane which may encourage car use. The SWQ SUE is the furthest from the City Centre of the preferred SUE locations and therefore this may also encourage car use, however, a mixed use development should encourage new residents to make use of alternatives to the car, helping to minimise air pollution from traffic movements. The SUE is adjacent to the proposed Lincoln Southern Bypass to the east which could give rise to negative air and noise quality impacts on new residents. The policy wording could be strengthened to ensure that new residents are protected from air quality issues that may be associated with the bypass. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed major negative (due to distance from City Centre and policy wording regarding the Southern Bypass)/minor positive with some impacts short term and temporary (during the construction phases).
9. Land Use and Soils	X/✓	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the north east of Lincoln and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The	X	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the south west of Lincoln and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The site also comprises of grade 3 agricultural land currently in use,

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		site also comprises of grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land currently in use, which would be lost on implementation of this policy. The policy does require development to address ground stability and mining voids relating to the site, which should result in positive effects in relation to this objective. Overall, a permanent, mixed minor negative/positive effect is predicted against this objective in the long term.		which would be lost on implementation of this policy. Overall, a permanent, minor negative effect is predicted against this objective.
10. Waste	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The policy requires infrastructure improvements, such as extensions to footpaths and cycle links and new road infrastructure, which will use aggregates in the short to medium term during the construction stages of the development. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The policy requires infrastructure improvements, such as new road infrastructure, which will use aggregates in the short to medium term during the construction stages of the development. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.		
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	X/✓/?	The NEQ SUE is in close proximity to Lincoln City Centre which should encourage residents to use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A15 and once constructed, the Lincoln Eastern Bypass) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.	X/✓/?	The SWQ SUE is in fairly close proximity to Lincoln City Centre which should encourage residents to use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A46 and once constructed, the Lincoln Southern Bypass) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0/?	The site of the proposed NEQ SUE is outside flood zones 2 and 3. The SEQ SUE may result in a negative impact on flood risk as it would result in the loss of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use and therefore increase the extent of impermeable surfaces and reduce infiltration. However, development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). This policy is unlikely to have any significant impacts on this objective but will depend on the implementation of appropriate design and mitigation measures within the development.	✓/X/?	The majority of the proposed SWQ SUE lies outside flood zones 2 and 3 however, there is a strip of land either side of 'The Beck' that is in flood zone 3. The site is greenfield, agricultural land currently in use. Implementation of this policy may impact on flood risk by increasing the extent of impermeable surfaces and reducing infiltration. Development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk, which requires the provision of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). Overall, this policy is likely to lead to permanent, mixed minor positive/minor negative effects on this objective, however until site layout is known the exact nature of effects is uncertain.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	The site of the NEQ SUE is located in close proximity to Lincoln City Centre (approximately 2.4km) and therefore new residents should be able to access services, facilities and employment in the City Centre. The policy requires the development to provide pedestrian and cycle links within and adjoining the development, including links to the National Cycle Route 1 and local Sustrans routes. This should enhance the public rights of way and cycling network and improve accessibility for	✓✓	The SWQ SUE is located in fairly close proximity to Lincoln City Centre and therefore new residents should be able to access services, facilities and employment in the City Centre. The policy requires the development to deliver multifunctional movement networks, which is taken to include pedestrian and cycle links, which should lead to positive effects on enhancing the public rights of way and cycling network and improving accessibility for those without access to a car. The policy specifies that a new local centre will be provided, with a range of community facilities, as well as an onsite primary school and employment. This should improve access to key local services and facilities and places of employment by

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		those without access to a car. The policy specifies that a new local centre will be provided, with a range of community facilities, as well as an onsite primary school and employment. This should improve access to key local services and facilities and places of employment by sustainable transport modes. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the area of the proposed SUE.		sustainable transport modes. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the area of the proposed SUE.
14. Employment	✓✓	The preferred policy specifies that the NEQ SUE should provide 5ha of employment land on site. The SUE is also expected to deliver a new local centre that does not compete with the nearby Carlton Centre. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy provides for a new on site primary school, ensuring adverse impact on existing schools is mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.	✓	The policy states that the SWQ SUE should provide additional mixed-use employment but it does not specify an amount. The supporting text to the policy states 5ha of employment land should be delivered. The effects against this objective could be strengthened if this employment land take was included in the policy wording. The SUE is also expected to deliver a new local centre with community facilities. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy provides for a new on site primary school, ensuring adverse impact on existing schools is mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, minor positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 5ha of employment land at the NEQ	✓	The policy states that the SWQ SUE should provide additional mixed-use employment but it does not specify

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP30 Major Development Sites (NEQ and SWQ Sustainable Urban Extensions)				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy North East Quadrant (NEQ)		Preferred Policy South West Quadrant (SWQ)	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		SUE as part of mixed use development. This should lead to a significant positive effect on this objective by providing land of a type required by businesses and encouraging inward investment into the Lincoln Strategy area. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.		an amount, although this is stated in the supporting text. However, the policy does require proposals for the SUE to deliver a new local centre, including a range of services, facilities and community uses. This should generate minor positive effects in the medium to long term by encouraging inward investment into the Lincoln Strategy area.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓) Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj.8 Pollution (XX)	
<p>Conclusion: The preferred locations for Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to Lincoln at NEQ and SWQ are expected to deliver significant positive benefits in relation to the housing IIA Objective due to the large number of houses to be provided at each SUE, including affordable homes. For the NEQ, significant positive effects are likely in relation to both economic II objectives, as the SUE will provide employment land as part of mixed use development and schools, increasing access to education. The SWQ is expected to have minor positive effects as the policy does not specify an amount of employment land that should be provided. Both SUEs are also expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to the transport IIA objective, as both sites are located in close proximity to the City Centre and require the provision of new and enhanced pedestrian and cycle links within the development and to adjoining areas.</p> <p>No major negative impacts are predicted on the IIA objectives in relation to the NEQ SUE, however, major negative effects are possible against the pollution objective in relation to the SWQ SUE due to distance from the City Centre and the policy wording could be strengthened to protect residents from air quality issues associated with the Southern Bypass. Some minor negative effects are possible, the extent of which rely on the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan. These effects are mainly in relation to the environmental IIA objectives, however they are often accompanied with minor positive effects, as large scale development in the form of SUEs also provides an opportunity to create habitats and provide new publicly accessible open space, sports and recreations facilities.</p>				

Further 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 Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.	
	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 unlikely or 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.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
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.	✓/0	This Local Plan policy will help to provide job opportunities for local residents and support training to help raise skills levels, but does not cover the range and locally specific issues covered by option 1.
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.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
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.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
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, Bailgate area and the Brayford Pool. The policy should also positively enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.

Further 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 Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
7. Water	✓	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.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
8. Pollution	✓	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.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓/?	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.	✓	This policy promotes the retention of existing employment areas.
10. Waste	0	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	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.	✓	This policy promotes the low carbon economy, encouraging investment in green technologies on or around business premises.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	?/X	Depending on how this policy is implemented it has the potential to result in development being located in areas at risk of flooding. However the exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.	0	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer and focus of development on the Lincoln Urban Area. This will focus uses reducing the need to travel to less accessible areas and increasing the opportunity to travel by means other than the private car.	✓	This policy should protect existing employment sites and bring more jobs to the area and could reduce the need for people to travel to work. Promoting the use of existing employment areas which are more likely to have access to public transport.

Further 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 Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer of employment uses supplementing the generic prosperity and jobs policy by covering smaller scale development and Lincoln specific issues.	✓	This policy will provide a net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment in the area. It is likely to provide opportunities to improve skills and training for the local workforce and also help to improve the diversity and quality of jobs in the area but will not reflect issues peculiar to Lincoln.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer of employment uses. This option seeks to enhance the quality and character of the area making it more attractive to new employment opportunities and to cover Lincoln specific issues.	✓	This policy will offer opportunities for non-allocated economy and will ensure land is available to support existing business and also new investment in the area but will not reflect issues peculiar to Lincoln.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: The preferred option (option 1) is expected to have a number of significant 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln's Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln's universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln's universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	?	This option may result in residential development	?	This option may result in residential development for	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		for students or development to provide income generation for investment, but their nature, location and suitability are unknown. This may include unspecified development in unknown and potentially unsustainable locations.		students or to provide income to support investment, but their nature, location and suitability are unknown. A Lincoln City policy would direct development and investment to the City and therefore potentially more suitable locations.		significant effect on this objective
2. Health	?/X	The effects of this option will depend on details which are not known at this time. Development in the City could provide access to health and welfare services whereas isolated development away from the City would not. Both could provide access to green spaces, but outside of the City this access could be greater. Isolated development away from the City and it’s services and facilities may increase the need to travel by car and the need	?/✓	The effects of this option will depend on details which are not known at this time. Development in the City could provide access to health and welfare services and access to green spaces may be limited depending on location. Development within the City is more likely to have access to safer, more sustainable means of transport such as cycling and walking.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		to cross the bypass may have an adverse effect on road safety.				
3. Social Equality and Community	?/X	This option may result in educational development or development to generate income to support investment, but their nature, location and suitability are unknown. Isolated development may direct investment away from the City and make access for the elderly and disabled more difficult.	?/✓	This option may result in educational development or development to generate income to support investment, but their nature, location and suitability are unknown. A Lincoln City policy would direct development and investment to the City which is more likely to be accessible to all.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	X/?	This option may result in development for the universities or colleges or development to provide income to support investment, but their nature, location and suitability are unknown. Isolated development may result in the loss of protected or important green space or habitats.	✓/?	This option may result in development for the universities or colleges or development to provide income to support investment, but their nature, location and suitability are unknown. A Lincoln City policy would direct development and investment to the City and may restrict the loss of protected or important green spaces or habitats.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓/X/?	Directing investment into the City may help to protect historic townscapes and character although development in some areas may be sensitive and controversial. The nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown and may have an adverse impact on conservation areas within the City or surrounding villages, Green Wedges if surrounding the City, etc. Urban design of the Brayford Pool Campus and Lincoln University’s masterplan are referenced. This option would be strengthened by reference to campuses and masterplans for all of the universities and colleges and identification of all university and college land and assets.	✓/X/?	Directing investment into the City may help to protect historic townscapes and character although development in some areas may be sensitive and controversial. The nature, location and suitability of development is unknown and may have an adverse impact on conservation areas if within the City, but is unlikely to impact on areas such as Green Wedges. Urban design of the Brayford Pool Campus and Lincoln University’s masterplan are referenced. This option would be strengthened by reference to campuses and masterplans for all of the universities and colleges and identification of all university and college land and assets.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓/X/?	Directing investment into the City may help to protect the historic and built environment although development in some areas may be sensitive and controversial. The nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown and may have an adverse impact on historic buildings, archaeology and historic parks and gardens. Urban design of the Brayford Pool Campus and Lincoln University’s masterplan are referenced which may have a positive impact on the public realm. However, this option would be strengthened by reference to campuses and masterplans for all of the universities and colleges and identification of all university and college land and assets.	✓/X/?	Directing investment into the City may help to protect the historic and built environment although development in some areas may be sensitive and controversial. The nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown and may have an adverse impact on historic buildings and archaeology. Urban design of the Brayford Pool Campus and Lincoln University’s masterplan are referenced which may have a positive impact on the public realm. However, this option would be strengthened by reference to campuses and masterplans for all of the universities and colleges and identification of all university and college land and assets.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
7. Water	?	The effect on this IIA objective is unknown as development proposals and locations are uncertain.	?	The effect on this IIA objective is unknown as development proposals and locations are uncertain.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
8. Pollution	X/✓/?	Development in the City would reduce the need to travel or be more accessible by foot, cycle or public transport. Development further from the City is likely to have an adverse impact but as the nature and location of development is unknown effects are uncertain at this time.	✓/X/?	The effect on this IIA objective is unknown as development proposals and locations are uncertain. Development in the City would reduce the need to travel or be more accessible by foot, cycle or public transport.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
9. Land Use and Soils	X/✓/?	Development in the City would be likely to direct investment and development to brownfield land and possibly vacant and derelict buildings. However, development beyond the City is likely to result in the loss of greenfield land and the best and most versatile agricultural land but as	✓/?	Development in the City would be likely to direct investment and development to brownfield land and possibly vacant and derelict buildings. However, the nature and location of development is unknown and effects are therefore uncertain at this time.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the nature and location of development is unknown and effects are therefore uncertain at this time.				
10. Waste	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	?/X	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but development away from the City could result in longer journeys and more of them and are more likely to be made by private car. However, as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.	?/✓	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	?/X	Within the City, Lincoln University Brayford campus is located within flood zone 2 and 3, while Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln	?	Within the City, Lincoln University Brayford campus is located within flood zone 2 and 3, while Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln College and Lincoln	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		College and Lincoln School of Science and Technology are all in flood zone 1. However, the nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown and may have an adverse impact flood risk particularly if located on greenfield sites.		School of Science and Technology are all in flood zone 1. However, the nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	?/X	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but development away from the City could result in longer journeys and more of them and are more likely to be made by private car. However, as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.	?/✓	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
14. Employment	X/✓/?	Investment in the universities and colleges themselves should	✓/?	Investment in the universities and colleges within the City should	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		increase employment and improve learning and attainment. Development in the City would provide access to all, reduce out-commuting, outward migration and bring investment into areas of high deprivation. However, development away from the City may direct development away from areas of deprivation, could cause increased commuting and could be in areas less accessible by means other than the private car. However, as the nature and location of development on land and assets is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.		increase employment and improve learning and attainment. Development within the City would provide access to all, reduce out-commuting, outward migration and bring investment into areas of high deprivation. However, as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.		significant effect on this objective
15. Local Economy	?	The nature and location of development is unknown and the effects are therefore uncertain at this time.	?	The nature and location of development is unknown and the effects are therefore uncertain at this time.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and Colleges						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and colleges.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and colleges within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or colleges but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: All options have unknown or mixed effects on the IIA objectives assessed. The importance of Lincoln’s universities and colleges to the local economy of the City is acknowledged and supported, but only Lincoln University’s Brayford Pool campus and masterplan is referenced. To strengthen this policy all universities and colleges should be referenced and supported equally. Option 2 would ensure that investment is focused on the City of Lincoln ensuring maximum accessibility and benefits to the wider community. Views on the effects of the redevelopment of university/ college land and assets can only meaningfully be done if the location of all land and assets and the nature of the redevelopment are known.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	Provision of housing (and student halls of residence) is specifically mentioned within the policy as an appropriate use within the mixed use area as well as protecting existing dwelling houses.	0/?	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective unless housing is specifically mentioned as an appropriate use on upper floors. However, focussing on retail and shopping frontages may result in	0/?	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective unless housing is specifically mentioned as an appropriate use on upper floors. However, focussing on retail and shopping frontages within a specific retail policy is likely to result in other specific uses being ignored.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				other specific uses being ignored.		
2. Health	✓✓	This policy option includes reference to protecting local environments and amenities and ensuring road safety and protecting pedestrian circulation.	0/?	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective given its narrow focus or an unknown effect without policy wording.	0	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective given its narrow focus.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy option seeks to maintain viability and vitality across the central mixed use area, close to and including some of the most run down parts of the City in need of investment and renewal. The central part of the City is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the City and surrounding areas.	✓/0	The central part of the City is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the City and surrounding areas, however other effects are unlikely to be significant.	✓/0	The central part of the City is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the City and surrounding areas, however other effects are unlikely to be significant.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		policies in the Local Plan such as LP24, LP25 and LP27 will have a positive effect on the townscape character.		policies in the Local Plan such as LP24, LP25 and LP27 will have a positive effect on the townscape character.		such as LP24, LP25 and LP27 will have a positive effect on the townscape character.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓/?	This policy option should ensure the appropriate reuse of premises within the central mixed use area but effects will depend on the detail of the proposals coming forward and the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP24, LP25 and LP27.	✓/X/?	This policy option should ensure the appropriate reuse of premises within the primary shopping area but effects will depend on the detail of the proposals coming forward and the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP24, LP25 and LP27 and would not apply to the potentially more vulnerable peripheral mixed use areas.	?/X	This policy option may ensure the appropriate reuse of premises within the central shopping area but effects will not reflect local circumstances, will be very general and will depend on the detail of the proposals coming forward and the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP24, LP25 and LP27 and would not apply to the potentially more vulnerable peripheral mixed use areas.
7. Water	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
8. Pollution	✓	This policy option directs city centre uses into the centre and therefore the most accessible area by public transport and requires development to not harm the local environment or amenities.	✓/0	This policy option directs city centre uses into the centre and therefore the most accessible area by public transport other effects on this objective are likely to be minimal.	✓/0	This policy option directs city centre uses into the centre and therefore the most accessible area by public transport other effects on this objective are likely to be minimal.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of city centre uses within the central mixed use area which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land.	✓/X	This policy option encourages the concentration of City centre uses within the centre which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promote the development of brownfield land, although it would not apply to the potentially more vulnerable peripheral mixed use areas.	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City centre uses within the centre which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promote the development of brownfield land, although it would not apply to the potentially more vulnerable peripheral mixed use areas.
10. Waste	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City centre	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City centre uses within the

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		centre uses within the centre. Therefore whilst it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport.		uses within the centre. Therefore whilst it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport.		centre. Therefore whilst it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/?	Large parts of the City Centre and mixed use area are in Flood Zones 2 and 3 areas. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP25, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	✓/?	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3 areas. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP25, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	✓/?	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3 areas. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP25, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy option will mean that some people	✓	This policy option will mean that some people may have	✓	This policy option will mean that some people may have

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		may have to travel further to access services and facilities, but it will encourage uses in areas better serves by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.		to travel further to access services and facilities, but it will encourage uses in areas better serves by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.		to travel further to access services and facilities, but it will encourage uses in areas better serves by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy option encourages new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. As part of the mixed use developments being put forward residential uses as well as student accommodation are proposed in areas close to further and higher educational establishments improving access to them. By revitalising the central mixed use area and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy option should stem out-commuting and outward migration.	✓/?	This policy option would encourage new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. It would focus on shopping and associated uses and therefore whilst there may be some other uses as part of mixed use proposals, they are not specifically mentioned and precise nature and effect is unknown.	✓/?	This policy option would encourage new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. It would focus on shopping and associated uses and therefore whilst there may be some other uses as part of mixed use proposals, they are not specifically mentioned and precise nature and effect is unknown.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 2 – Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		Option 3 – Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
15. Local Economy	✓	Regeneration of key sites in the town and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the central mixed use area. This policy option encourages employment uses as part of mixed use development.	✓/?	Regeneration of key sites in the town centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the City centre. It's focus would principally be on comparison retail however and impact on other employment uses is unknown.	✓/?	Regeneration of key sites in the town centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the City centre. It's focus would principally be on comparison retail however and impact on other employment uses is unknown.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj.2: Health (✓✓)Obj.3: Social Equality and Community (✓✓)Obj.14: Employment (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: The preferred policy option (option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Specifically identifying the wider mixed use area ensures a viable and vibrant primary shopping core within a wider vibrant mixed use area in the most accessible place for the most people. Option 2 would ensure the vitality of the town centre in accordance with NPPF but would not provide clear guidance or support for uses outside of the main shopping core. Option 3 would may also provide generic advice for locational priorities for main shopping areas, but may not provide enough guidance and support and none for those peripheral mixed use areas.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓/?	Focussing retail and other appropriate uses to serve a local need within the identified District and Local Centres should restrict their uncontrolled spread and loss of residential units elsewhere. In most District and Local Shopping Centres residential uses are included in upper floors. This is not however specifically identified as a suitable use or protected and additional wording could improve this.	✓/X	Focussing retail and other appropriate uses to serve a local need within the identified District and Local Centres should restrict their uncontrolled spread and loss of residential units elsewhere. However, centres are only identified and boundaries shown in Lincoln City and this would also not take into account any recent changes. In most District and Local Shopping Centres residential uses are included in upper floors. This is not however specifically identified as a suitable use or protected and additional wording could improve this.	X/?	No specific guidance or boundaries would be provided to direct local facilities and services to existing centres which may result in the conversion and loss of residential units. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore implications of this policy option are largely unknown at this time.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
2. Health	0/✓	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective although it does aim to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk to and which may contain health facilities and services.	0/✓	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective and would only actively support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk to and which may contain health facilities and services for the City of Lincoln. Centres are not specifically identified in the NKDC Local Plan saved policies.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres distributed throughout the Lincoln Urban Area.	✓	This policy option would support and maintain previously identified district and local centres in the City of Lincoln, but would not reflect any recent changes or offer protection for those centres within the Lincoln Urban Area that fall	0/X	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				within North Kesteven District.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape	?/✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain district and local centres throughout the Lincoln Urban Area. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the	?/✓	This policy option would support and maintain district and local centres in the City of Lincoln but not elsewhere in the Lincoln Urban Area. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25 may have a generally positive impact.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Local Plan such as LP25.				
6. Built and Historic Environment	?/✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain district and local centres throughout the Lincoln Urban Area. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP24 and LP25.	?/✓	This policy option would support and maintain district and local centres in the City of Lincoln but not elsewhere in the Lincoln Urban Area. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP24 and LP25.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan such as LP24 and LP25 may have a generally positive impact.
7. Water	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		effect on this IIA objective.				
8. Pollution	✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk reducing the need to travel by private car.	✓/?	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk within the City reducing the need to travel by private car. The impact on centres within NKDC is less certain.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
9. Land Use and Soils	0/?	This policy option seeks to direct retail and other associated community and service facilities to identified brown field sites and could therefore direct development away from greenfield sites. However new centres required as part of proposed SUEs would be on green field land. Effects will also	?/0	This policy option seeks to direct retail and other associated community and service facilities to existing brown field sites and could therefore direct development away from greenfield sites. However new centres required as part of proposed SUEs would be on green field land. Effects will also depend on the nature of the	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan on locational priorities such as LP1, LP2 and LP3 may have a generally positive impact.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		depend on the nature of the proposals. The effects on this objective are therefore either mixed or unknown.		proposals and would not reflect recent changes or include centres in that part of the Lincoln Urban Area that falls within NK. The effects on this objective are therefore either mixed or unknown.		
10. Waste	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk reducing the need to travel by private car and use of fossil fuels.	✓/?	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk within the City reducing the need to travel by private car and use of fossil fuels. The impact on centres within NKDC is less certain.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/X	This policy option may support development in areas at risk of	X/✓	This policy option may support development in areas at risk of flooding	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		flooding for example The Forum, Hykeham and Newark Road (Bracebridge) but by maintaining district and local centres and reducing the need to travel by private car it should have a positive impact on climate change.		for example Newark Road (Bracebridge) but by maintaining district and local centres and reducing the need to travel by private car it should have a positive impact on climate change, but this would only be true for centres within the City and not NK.		the Local Plan particularly LP14 will have a positive impact.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk reducing the need to travel by private car.	✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk within the City reducing the need to travel by private car. The impact on centres within NKDC is less certain.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective because although district and local centres are mentioned in the retail tiers of the higher level policy, they are not named or policies included that help to promote and protect them. Other policies in the Local Plan particularly LP13 will have a positive impact.
14. Employment	0/✓	This policy option may help to maintain and expand local retail and	0/?	This policy option is unlikely to have a	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP34 – District and Local Shopping Centres						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify District and Local Shopping Centres within the Lincoln Urban Area to complement policy LP6, reviewing and expanding on saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies and giving guidance on suitable uses.		Option 2 – Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		Option 3 – Leave District and Local Shopping Centres unnamed with no additional guidance as to suitable uses other than the general retail policy LP6 and national guidance.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		service centre employment, but the effect on this IIA objective is likely to be minimal.		significant effect on this IIA objective.		
15. Local Economy	0/✓	This policy option may help to maintain and expand local retail and service centre employment, but the effect on this IIA objective is likely to be minimal.	0/?	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj.3: Social Equality and Community (✓✓)Obj.13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: The preferred policy option (option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Specifically identifying district and local shopping centres across the urban area ensures the maintenance of a network of locally accessible shops and services meeting local needs within accessible locations. Option 2 would maintain and enhance historic centres within the City only. This would not reflect recent changes to the location of centres or their boundaries and would not maintain or enhance identified centres within the wider urban area. Option 3 would provide generic advice for locational priorities but would not ensure that specific centres are maintained or enhanced.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP35 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (Lincoln)				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the policies map for Lincoln and provide key principles for each area and linked to the Lincoln Growth Strategy.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary	Residual Effects Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓✓	Provision of housing is specifically stated within the policy as part of mixed use development.	✓/?	National planning policy recognises that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of town centres but detailed impacts are unknown.
2. Health	✓✓	The identification of proposals to improve accessibility by pedestrians and cyclists will have a positive effect on improving road safety and accessibility to services.	✓	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 Lincoln's residents.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy option seeks to improve run down parts of the City in need of investment and renewal. Named improvements aim to improve accessibility and help people feel more positive about those areas as places to live, work and visit.	✓	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	✓✓	This policy option encourages the improvement of footpath and cycleway linkages and river frontages. This is likely to lead to an improvement in the quantity of public open space improving access for all to green and blue spaces and through them to the wider green infrastructure network.	✓	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 and green infrastructure.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	This policy option will have a direct, positive effect on the townscape character of the South High Street area, such as street pattern and historic shopfronts, and have a positive impact on the other opportunity area.	✓/?	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued townscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally important townscapes.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP35 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (Lincoln)				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the policies map for Lincoln and provide key principles for each area and linked to the Lincoln Growth Strategy.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary	Residual Effects Score	Commentary
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy option will have positive effects on the opportunity areas particularly making the most of water frontages and the historic townscape and shopfronts along the South High Street.	✓/?	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, but doesn't allow for targeted improvements to local heritage assets.
7. Water	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.	0	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'.
8. Pollution	✓	This policy option supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel which will help to improve air quality.	✓	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.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy option encourages the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promotes the development of brownfield land.	?	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP35 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (Lincoln)				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the policies map for Lincoln and provide key principles for each area and linked to the Lincoln Growth Strategy.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary	Residual Effects Score	Commentary
10. Waste	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to the regeneration of Lincoln, this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	This policy option supports specific measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel.	✓	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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/?	Some of the Regeneration and Opportunity Areas identified in the policy lie within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP25, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	✓	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 but does not provide local solutions for area within the City in need of renewal.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy option will have direct positive effects on widening transport choice and reducing the need to travel.	✓/?	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 and opportunities.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy option encourages new employment uses into areas of the City currently in need of renewal. As part of the mixed use developments being put forward residential uses as well as student accommodation are proposed in areas close to further and higher educational establishments improving access to them. By revitalising	?	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP35 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (Lincoln)				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary	Residual Effects Score	Commentary
		deprived urban areas and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy option should stem out-commuting and outward migration.		
15. Local Economy	✓	Regeneration of key sites in the town and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the opportunity areas. This policy option encourages employment uses as part of mixed use development.	?	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">• Obj.1: Housing (✓✓)• Obj.2: Health (✓✓)• Obj.3: Social Equality and Community (✓✓)• Obj.4: Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (✓✓)• Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)• Obj.13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting local objectives and criteria for regenerating key sites in Lincoln can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP36 Transport Priorities/ Movement Strategy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 Preferred Policy - Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will have no direct 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 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. It also aims to improve accessibility, including to green spaces and health facilities, particularly for those who do not have access to a private car.	0	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.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving locally specific accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those without access to a private car but it will have a neutral effect on other decision making criteria.	0	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.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.
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.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although other policies in the plan aim to do this.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although other policies in the plan aim to do this.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP36 Transport Priorities/ Movement Strategy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 Preferred Policy - Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
8. Pollution	✓/X	This policy approach would ensure that the necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality but conversely encourages continued car use, which may increase air and noise pollution where new roads are in place. However, the policy will help encourage a modal shift. The effects overall are therefore likely to be mixed.	✓/x	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.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	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.	0	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.
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	✓✓	This policy encourages the modal shift towards walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.	✓✓	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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	Creating new roads and hard surfaces could increase the risk of flooding but policies elsewhere in the plan would mitigate against this.	0	Creating new roads and hard surfaces could increase the risk of flooding but policies elsewhere in the plan would mitigate against this.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	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 facilities, leisure and cycling networks.	✓	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 area specific opportunities may be missed.
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach would have some positive effects in improving access to education facilities	0	Although a Central Lincolnshire wide policy would be sufficient to ensure that access to education does not get

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP36 Transport Priorities/ Movement Strategy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 Preferred Policy - Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		which in turn would have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.		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">Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓) No other significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is the preferred option, as it complements the generic 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. Housing	✓/X	This policy approach would restrict the inappropriate or concentrated subdivision of houses in multiple occupation and loss of family housing. The policy seeks to ensure that where conversions do take place, they are achieved satisfactorily in terms of quality and residential amenity and that purpose built accommodation is encouraged where appropriate to meet this specific housing need.	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, range of house types and loss of family accommodation.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
2. Health	0	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.	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 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.	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	✓	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 of converted properties where they are acceptable.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	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	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		promote the perceived sense of place held by the community and potentially enhance the quality of the public realm.		
7. Water	✓	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.	X	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase water consumption and need for waste water treatment.
8. Pollution	✓	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 (people and traffic).	X/?	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase noise pollution (people and traffic).
9. Land Use and Soils	0/✓	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.	0/✓	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.
10. Waste	✓	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.	X	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the amount of waste.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	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.	0	This policy approach will have a minimal impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised, and would not in itself prevent any likely negative impacts.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 -	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	X/?	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy approach aims to ensure that where conversions do take place for students, university and college facilities are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.	0/X	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although may result in the loss of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are lost.
14. Employment	✓	Preventing the loss of family housing within the City should help to ensure that out-commuting and outward migration of the working age population is stemmed to some extent.	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 although may result in the retention of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are maintained.	0/X	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although may result in the loss of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are lost.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)		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 other sustainability objectives being appraised.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE		
IIA Objectives	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits, within the plan period and beyond, through the delivery of 2,500 new houses, 1,600 within the plan period. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 15% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 375 affordable homes in total could be delivered. Overall, significant positive effects are expected beyond the plan period.
2. Health	✓✓	The site of this SUE lies within Gainsborough South Ward which is in the top 10% most deprived parts of England for the health domain (according to the index of multiple deprivation 2010). The policy states that the development will be required to provide a new local centre, providing for community uses and services, which should include health, which should have a positive benefit for new residents as well as those in surrounding neighbourhoods. The SUE should encourage and support healthy lifestyles through the provision of open space and green corridors to link the development to the surrounding countryside. Overall, significant positive effects are expected beyond the plan period.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The site of this SUE lies within Gainsborough South Ward which is in the top 10% most deprived parts of England for overall deprivation (according to the index of multiple deprivation 2010). The policy requires the delivery of a new local centre which incorporates services and community uses, but does not specifically state a new community centre should be provided. Provision of community policing will help create a new community where people feel safe and have a positive impact on the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour once new housing is occupied. Overall, this policy is expected to have a significant positive impact on helping to reduce deprivation in this part of Gainsborough, throughout the plan period and beyond.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	X/✓/?	There are no designated wildlife sites within the SUE boundary, however there are 3 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance immediately adjacent to the SUE boundary: Warren Wood, Lea Wood and Bass Wood. The site partly lies within a wetland Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Area. The SUE is proposed on greenfield, agricultural land, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat (identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan). The policy states that the development will be required to provide open space and 'green corridors' to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside and woodland. This should result in positive effects in terms of habitat creation, improving access to the natural environment and providing opportunities to improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space in the area. Overall, the effects on this objective are predicted to be mixed, with potential for negative impacts on habitat loss but also opportunities for positive effects through habitat creation, enhancement and provision of publicly accessible open space. Precise effects will depend on specific development proposals at planning application stage.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE		
IIA Objectives	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
5. Landscape and Townscape	XX/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the south of Gainsborough, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land currently in agricultural use, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. The SUE area falls within the Trent Valley Landscape Character Area and lies completely within an Area of Great Landscape Value. The West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment identifies higher land to the south and east of Gainsborough and ancient woodlands as two of the most sensitive parts of the landscape. The SUE boundary is also immediately adjacent to 3 areas of Ancient Woodland: Warren Wood, Lea Wood and Bass Wood. The policy wording could be strengthened to ensure the development respects the adjacent Ancient Woodland sites. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. This should help to mitigate any negative effects. The policy requires the provision of on-site open space and green corridors, which will have positive impacts on this objective. Overall, the effects are potentially major negative in terms of impact on distinctive local landscape and character and positive in relation to the provision of open space and green corridors, however the overall balance of effects is uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.
6. Built and Historic Environment	X/?	There are no national or locally designated historic assets within the SUE development area. There are no records of non- designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record but there may be non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), however this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.
7. Water	0/?	The development of 2,500 dwellings, a new local centre with services and facilities and two primary schools, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed WGC SUE but enhancements may be required to the supply network. Effects on waste water treatment are currently unknown, as the opinion of Severn Trent Water would need to be sought however, it is likely that, given the scale of development at the SUE, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.
8. Pollution	X/✓	There are no designated AQMAs in Gainsborough and surrounding area. Development at Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE is therefore unlikely to exacerbate any existing local air quality problems.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE		
IIA Objectives	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		The site is close to the strategic road network (A156 and A631) which could encourage car use with associated air quality impacts. However, the site is close to Gainsborough town centre and Gainsborough Lea Road railway station, which should encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. The provision of on-site services and facilities should reduce the need to travel by car. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary
9. Land Use and Soils	X	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the south of Gainsborough and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The site also comprises of grade 3 agricultural land currently in use, which would be lost on implementation of this policy. Overall, a permanent, minor positive effect is predicted against this objective.
10. Waste	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	X/✓/?	The Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE is in close proximity to Gainsborough Town Centre which should encourage residents use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A A156 and A631) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0/?	The SUE site area lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore not expected to have a significant negative impact on this objective. There may be a risk of some negative impacts on flood risk as the development of a SUE would result in the loss of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use and therefore increase the extent of impermeable surfaces and reduce infiltration. However, development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk and LP18 Climate Change and Low

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE		
IIA Objectives	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Carbon Living). Overall, this policy is unlikely to have any significant impacts on this objective but will depend on the implementation of appropriate design and mitigation measures within the development.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This SUE is in close proximity to Gainsborough Town Centre and therefore new residents should be able to access services and facilities in the town by walking, cycling and public transport. The SUE is also in close proximity to Gainsborough Lea Road railway station, which may encourage residents to travel by rail. The policy requires 15,000m ² of employment land to be included within development proposals as well as a new local centre with services and facilities. This may help to reduce distances people have to travel to access work, services and leisure. Although the policy doesn't specifically require consideration of sustainable transport measures, this is covered by the generic SUE policy LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the Gainsborough area.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 15,000m ² of employment land at the Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE as part of a mixed use development. The SUE will also deliver a new local centre. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The delivery of the SUE will also help provide employment in an area in the top 10% most deprived for the employment domain (Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010). The policy provides for 2 new on site primary schools, ensuring adverse impact on existing schools is mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 15,000m ² of employment land at the Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE as part of mixed use development. This should lead to a significant positive effect on this objective by providing land of a type required by businesses and encouraging inward investment into the Gainsborough area. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
Summary of Significant Effects	<p>Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓) Obj. 2 Health (✓✓) Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓) Obj. 13 Transport and Accessibility (✓✓) Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓) Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓) <p>Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 5 Landscape and Townscape (XX) 	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE		
IIA Objectives	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
<p>Conclusions: The proposed SUE at Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood is predicted to have significant positive effects across the social, environmental and economic IIA objectives, specifically housing, health, social equality, transport and accessibility, employment and local economy. Significant negative effects have been predicted in relation to IIA objective 5. The SUE area lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value and is adjacent to 3 areas of Ancient Woodland. Policy wording could be strengthened to ensure significant negative impacts are mitigated. The SUE is likely to have mixed uncertain impacts on the biodiversity IIA objectives (Objs. 4). Whilst there are no designated wildlife sites with the site boundary, the SUE area comprises of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat. The provision of open space and 'green corridors' should generate positive effects on the provision of publicly accessible open space. In terms of flood risk (Obj.12) the SUE is not expected to have any significant impacts as the site lies within flood zone 1 although exact effects will depend on site layout and design.</p>		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP39 Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE		
IIA Objectives	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits, within the plan period and beyond, through the delivery of 2,500 new houses, 1,600 within the plan period. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 15% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 375 affordable homes in total could be delivered. Overall, significant positive effects are expected beyond the plan period.
2. Health	✓	The policy states that the SUE should deliver a new local centre, providing for retail, services and community uses, but health services are not specifically mentioned. The SUE should encourage and support healthy lifestyles through the provision of open space and green corridors to link the development to the surrounding countryside. The policy should have minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	The policy requires the delivery of a new local centre which incorporates retail, services and community uses. This should have a permanent, positive effect on supporting social interaction and reducing social exclusion in the medium to long term.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	X/✓/?	There are no designated wildlife sites within the SUE boundary, however there are 3 Local Wildlife Sites immediately adjacent to the SUE boundary: Wharton Wood, Birch Wood and, Somerby and Hornby Woods. There is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance bordering the western boundary of the SUE: Thonock Hall Old Park. The site does not fall within a Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Area. The SUE is proposed on greenfield, agricultural land, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat (identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan). The policy states

		that the development will be required to provide open space and 'green corridors' to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside and woodland. This should result in positive effects in terms of habitat creation, improving access to the natural environment and providing opportunities to improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space in the area. Overall, the effects on this objective are predicted to be mixed, with potential for negative impacts on habitat loss but also opportunities for positive effects through habitat creation, enhancement and provision of publicly accessible open space. Precise effects will depend on specific development proposals at planning application stage.
5. Landscape and Townscape	XX/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the north of Gainsborough, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land currently in agricultural use, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. The SUE area falls within the Trent Valley Landscape Character Area and lies completely within an Area of Great Landscape Value. The WL Landscape Character Assessment identifies ancient woodland as one of the most sensitive parts of the landscape. The SUE boundary is also immediately adjacent to 3 areas of Ancient Woodland: Wharton Wood, Birch Wood and Blybro Spring Woods. The policy wording could be strengthened to ensure the development respects the adjacent Ancient Woodland sites. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. This should help to mitigate any negative effects. The policy requires the provision of on-site open space and green corridors, which will have positive impacts on this objective. Overall, the effects are potentially major negative in terms of impact on distinctive local landscape and character and positive in relation to the provision of open space and green corridors, however the overall balance of effects is uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.
6. Built and Historic Environment	X/?	There are no national or locally designated historic assets within the SUE development area. There are no records of non-designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record but there may be non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), however this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.
7. Water	0/?	The development of 2,500 dwellings, a new local centre with services and facilities and a primary schools, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed WGC SUE but enhancements may be required to the supply network. Effects on waste water treatment are currently unknown, as the opinion of Severn Trent Water would need to be sought however, it is likely that, given the scale of development at the SUE, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective

		arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.
8. Pollution	X/✓	There are no designated AQMAs in Gainsborough and surrounding area. Development at Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE is therefore unlikely to exacerbate any existing local air quality problems. The site is close to the strategic road network (A631) which could encourage car use with associated air quality impacts. However, the site is close to Gainsborough town centre which should encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. The provision of on-site services and facilities should reduce the need to travel by car. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary.
9. Land Use and Soils	X	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the north of Gainsborough and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The site also comprises of grade 3 agricultural land currently in use, which would be lost on implementation of this policy. Overall, a permanent, minor positive effect is predicted against this objective.
10. Waste	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	X/✓/?	The Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE is in close proximity to Gainsborough Town Centre which should encourage residents use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A631) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0/?	The SUE site area lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore not expected to have a significant negative impact on this objective. There may be a risk of some negative impacts on flood risk as the development of a SUE would result in the loss of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use and therefore increase the extent of impermeable surfaces and reduce infiltration. However, development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). Overall, this policy is unlikely to have any significant impacts on this

		objective but will depend on the implementation of appropriate design and mitigation measures within the development.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This SUE is in close proximity to Gainsborough Town Centre and therefore new residents should be able to access services and facilities in the town by walking, cycling and public transport. The policy requires 7ha of employment land to be included within development proposals as well as a new local centre with services and facilities. This may help to reduce distances people have to travel to access work, services and leisure. Although the policy doesn't specifically require consideration of sustainable transport measures, this is covered by the generic SUE policy LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the Gainsborough area.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 7ha of employment land at the Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE as part of a mixed use development and delivered before or alongside dwelling completions and with an overall emphasis on B1 uses. The SUE will also deliver a new local centre. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy provides for 1 new on site primary school, ensuring adverse impacts on existing schools are mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 7ha of employment land at the Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE as part of mixed use development. This should lead to a significant positive effect on this objective by providing land of a type required by businesses and encouraging inward investment into the Gainsborough area. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
Summary of Significant Effects	<p>Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)• Obj. 13 Transport and Accessibility (✓✓)• Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)• Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓) <p>Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 5 Landscape and Townscape (XX)	
<p>Conclusions: The proposed SUE at Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood is predicted to have significant positive effects across the social, environmental and economic IIA objectives, specifically housing, transport and accessibility, employment and local economy. Significant negative effects haven been predicted in relation to IIA objective 5. The SUE area lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value and is adjacent to 3 areas of Ancient Woodland. Policy wording could be strengthened to ensure significant negative impacts are mitigated. The SUE is likely to have mixed uncertain impacts on the biodiversity IIA objectives (Objs. 4). Whilst there no designated wildlife sites with the site boundary, the SUE area comprises of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat. The provision of open space and 'green corridors' should generate positive effects on the provision of publicly accessible open space. In terms of flood risk (Obj.12) the SUE is not expected to have any significant impacts as the site lies within flood zone 1 although exact effects will depend on site layout and design.</p>		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP40 Gainsborough Riverside				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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	✓	The aim of this policy is to protect and enhance the pedestrian and cycle route along the River Trent. This approach is expected to have permanent, indirect minor positive impacts on this objective in the Gainsborough area by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles through improved access and an attractive walking and cycling environment.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to improving the pedestrian and cycle network along the riverside against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would encourage and support healthy lifestyles.
3. Social Equality and Community	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy is likely to contribute to improving access to the river environment through an enhanced pedestrian and cycle corridor. This should lead to permanent, minor positive effects against this objective in the Gainsborough area.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to improving the pedestrian and cycle network along the riverside against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would improve access to the river environment.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	The policy specifically requires development proposals to contribute to enhancing the public realm in this part of Gainsborough.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to enhancing the public realm in this part of Gainsborough against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would include public realm improvements.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP40 Gainsborough Riverside				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
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 Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	Enhancing and extending the pedestrian and cycle network and improving links to the town centre may encourage more people to walk and cycle and improve access to local services and green infrastructure. This policy is expected to have a minor positive impact against this objective.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to improving the pedestrian and cycle network along the riverside against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would encourage more people to walk and cycle or lead to improved access to local services or green infrastructure.
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 have been predicted.		No significant effects have been predicted.	
Conclusions:	The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well against the IIA Objectives, with positive effects predicted in relation to health (Obj 2), biodiversity and green infrastructure (Obj 4), built and historic environment (6) and transport (Obj 13). No negative			

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP40 Gainsborough Riverside				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 – Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	effects were identified for this option. Uncertain effects have been scored in relation to Option 2, allowing piecemeal improvements, as there is likely to be less opportunity to enhance the pedestrian and cycle network in a co-ordinated way.			

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	?	The policy encourages the mixed use regeneration of the Riverside Area, but it is not clear whether this would include residential, although it is mentioned in the supporting text. The policy would generate positive effects against this objective if the policy wording specifically mentioned the delivery of housing as part of mixed use regeneration schemes.	✓/?	National planning policy recognises that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of town centres but detailed impacts are unknown.
2. Health	✓	Policy LP41 could lead to minor positive effects on this objective as it refers to improved linkages between key sites, which could encourage more active modes of travel, although it doesn't state whether these are pedestrian linkages. It also requires the delivery of improved public transport facilities and connections. The creation of employment opportunities in an area ranked in the top 10% most deprived in England for the health domain (Indices of Multiple Deprivation,	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		2010), may also impact positively on health inequalities and contribute to improved mental health.		
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	Gainsborough Town Centre mainly falls with Gainsborough South West Ward, ranked in the top 10% most deprived in England for multiple deprivation overall, (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2010). This policy is expected to have significant permanent, long term positive effects in relation to this objective, as it specifically supports proposals that will regenerate key parts of Gainsborough. Improvements to the environment such as high quality public realm provision, should contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe. Improved and enhanced linkages and public transport provision, should help reduce social exclusion.	✓	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	0	This policy focuses on guiding development and regeneration of the Town Centre and whilst it will result in new development, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. It may lead to the creation of new public open space as part of enhanced public realm provision, although this is uncertain. There is therefore expected to be a negligible effect in relation to 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	Regeneration of Gainsborough Town Centre is expected to have a significant positive effect on the townscape of the town as it should lead to improved public realm and pedestrian links, re-use of vacant buildings and an increase in the attractiveness of town centre locations. The policy specifically requires enhanced linkages between key Town Centre locations and mixed use regeneration of the Riverside area. Overall, this policy is expected to have permanent, significant positive effects in Gainsborough throughout the plan period.	✓	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and townscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes and townscapes.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	The regeneration of Gainsborough Town Centre may have a positive impact on the setting of heritage assets, the re-use of historic buildings and lead to improved access to historic sites. It may also enhance the quality of the public realm. The policy specifies that development proposals should enhance the linkages to/from Marshalls Yard, Market Place, Market Street, the Riverside and other key heritage assets. Overall, a major positive effect is expected against this objective in Gainsborough Town Centre throughout the plan period.	✓	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/?	Policy LP41 is unlikely to generate significant effects in relation to this objective. It is likely to result in new development in the Town Centre, which will result in increased demand for water consumption and wastewater	✓	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

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		treatment, although as to whether this development will be in capacity of existing water supplies and sewage treatment works is uncertain.		from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'. This approach should lead to positive long term effects.
8. Pollution	✓	This policy is likely to lead to minor positive effects on local air quality in the medium to long term. The policy states that development proposals will be supported that deliver improved public transport facilities and connections, which will have a positive impact on minimising air pollution from cars. The policy also seeks to deliver mixed use regeneration, which, if includes housing, may mean people can live and work in or near to the Town Centre, reducing the need to travel by car and impacting positively on local air quality.	✓	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.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	Policy LP41 is expected to lead to new development in Gainsborough Town Centre, an existing built up area, and therefore should not result in a loss of greenfield land or good quality soils. The policy is expected to lead to development that will remediate contaminated land, make the best use of brownfield land and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings. Overall, a permanent, minor positive impact is expected throughout the plan period in Gainsborough Town Centre.	✓	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.
10. Waste	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to the regeneration

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				of Gainsborough, this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓/X	LP41 could result in mixed minor positive/negative impacts on this objective. The policy could lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle traffic in and around Gainsborough, as more people are attracted to Gainsborough as a place to live, work and visit. The policy states that development proposals will be supported that deliver improved public transport facilities and connections, which will have a positive impact on air quality. New development will increase the demand for and need for energy, however, LP18 should help to mitigate such effects. Overall, a mixed minor positive/negative impact on this objective is likely throughout the plan period.	✓	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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/X/?	This policy is not expected to have a significant, direct effect on flood risk as it focuses on regenerating existing areas of the Town Centre which would not result in an increase in impermeable surfaces and therefore flood risk. However, if development comes forward in areas of flood zone 2 and 3 high flood risk, there may be some negative effects, although new development may offer the opportunity to incorporate flood risk management measures in line with policy LP14: Managing Water Resources and	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Flooding. An uncertain but potentially mixed effect on this objective is therefore likely.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy is expected to lead to an increase in overall vehicle movements in and around Gainsborough Town Centre. However, access to key local services and facilities should be improved from encouraging development in the Town Centre, enhanced linkages and improved public transport facilities and connections. Policy LP14 should ensure any negative impacts against this objective are mitigated. On balance, this policy should result in minor positive effects in the Gainsborough area throughout the plan period.	✓	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	✓	Policy LP41 is expected to have minor positive effects on this objective by creating new employment opportunities, including in retail, in Gainsborough Town Centre, an area of high deprivation and accessible by public transport. These positive effects are expected to be experienced in Gainsborough and beyond and throughout the plan period.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting 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	✓✓	This policy should have a major positive effect on supporting a competitive, diverse and stable economy within Central Lincolnshire as it aims to regenerate Gainsborough Town Centre which should support the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and encourage inward investment.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy LP41: Regenerating Gainsborough					
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF		
	Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.				
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	
		These positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.			
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		
Conclusion: Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives, including significant positive effects in relation to Objective 3 (social equality) 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment) and 15 (local economy). Gainsborough Town Centre mainly falls with Gainsborough South West Ward, ranked in the top 10% most deprived in England for multiple deprivation overall. This policy should have significant positive effects on addressing deprivation by improving the physical environment in the town centre and improving public transport facilities and connections, helping to reduce social exclusion. Regeneration of Gainsborough Town Centre is expected to have a significant positive effect on the townscape of the town as it should lead to improved public realm and pedestrian links, re-use of vacant buildings and an increase in the attractiveness of town centre locations. The preferred policy approach sets detailed local criteria to guide development at Gainsborough which takes 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.					

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓/?	Residential uses, as part of a mixed use scheme within the	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Town Centre, and above ground floor within the Primary Shopping Area are supported, which could lead to minor positive effects in relation to this objective. In addition, Policy LP50 Residential Allocations allocates land for 37 dwellings within the Town Centre boundary. However, there is some uncertainty as to the nature of effects as it is unknown if and when residential proposals above ground floor will come forward in the Primary Shopping Area.				
2. Health	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Focusing retail, employment and leisure uses within the Town Centre will benefit those who do not have access to a car (as many as 35% in some parts of Gainsborough, 2011 Census). This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion.	✓	Focusing retail, employment and leisure uses within the Town Centre will benefit those who do not have access to a car (as many as 35% in some parts of Gainsborough, 2011 Census). This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion.	X	Reducing the town centre area risks main town centre uses dispersing elsewhere in Gainsborough, which could lead to negative effects on accessibility to services, facilities and employment, particularly those without access to a car (as many as 35% in some parts of Gainsborough, 2011 Census) .
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy focuses on guiding development in the Town Centre and whilst it will result in new development, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. There is therefore expected to be a neutral effect.	0	This policy focuses on guiding development in the Town Centre and whilst it will result in new development, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. There is therefore expected to be a neutral effect.	0	This policy focuses on guiding development in the Town Centre and whilst it will result in new development, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. There is therefore expected to be a neutral effect.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
8. Pollution	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Gainsborough. This policy directs town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Gainsborough area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Gainsborough. This policy directs town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Gainsborough area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Gainsborough. This policy directs town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Gainsborough area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	LP42 directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	This option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	This option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.
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	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	Concentrating town centre uses and retail within the Town Centre should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by encouraging people to access services by walking, cycling and public transport and reducing the need to travel by car. This should lead to minor	✓	Concentrating town centre uses and retail within the Town Centre should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by encouraging people to access services by walking, cycling and public transport and reducing the need to travel by car. This should lead to minor positive impacts on this objective in the Gainsborough area throughout the plan period.	X	This option could encourage greater car use and therefore have a negative impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging more out of town retail.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		positive impacts on this objective in the Gainsborough area throughout the plan period.				
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	X/?	Gainsborough Town Centre is in close proximity to the River Trent and is partly covered by Flood Zone 3. This policy encourages proposals for further town centre uses which could be in conflict with this objective. However, other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the	X/?	Gainsborough Town Centre is in close proximity to the River Trent and is partly covered by Flood Zone 3. This option would encourage proposals for further town centre uses over a larger area than the existing town centre, which could be in conflict with this objective. However, other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.	✓/?	Gainsborough Town Centre is in close proximity to the River Trent and is partly covered by Flood Zone 3. This option could would reduce the area covered by the town centre and therefore the area where proposals for town centre uses would be encouraged. This could be a positive impact on this objective, although the exact area is not known. Other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		design of development proposals.				
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	A defined Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area, where shops are concentrated, could improve the accessibility of the area by making it easier to walk between shops, and less likely for people to drive between shops reducing the need to travel by car. Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.	✓	A defined Town Centre, where shops are concentrated, could improve the accessibility of the area by making it easier to walk between shops, and less likely for people to drive between shops reducing the need to travel by car. Overall, this option is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.	X	Reducing the Town Centre boundary could have a negative effect in relation to this objective, particularly on access to services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport.
14. Employment	✓	Retaining the town centre area and designating a primary shopping area should lead to positive effects on this objective as it focuses jobs in the retail and service	✓	Increasing the town centre area could lead to positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period, as it would expand opportunities for inward investment, helping to create new jobs,	XX	This option could lead to permanent, major negative impacts on this objective in Gainsborough and the surrounding area. Reducing the town centre area could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		employment sectors in an accessible location in an area experiencing high levels of deprivation.		particularly in the retail and service employment sectors. This option would also ensure employment is provided in an accessible location in an area experiencing high level of deprivation, which will also have positive effects.		associated job creation. These impacts could be significant in an area that is in the top 10 to 20% most deprived in England for the employment domain (Indices of multiple deprivation, 2010).
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, positive impacts throughout the plan period in relation to this objective as it specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area.	✓✓/X	Increasing the town centre boundary could create investment opportunities in the centre of Gainsborough. However, there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermining the viability and vitality of the town centre and main shopping area. Overall, this option could generate mixed minor positive/minor negative effects in Gainsborough.	X	Decreasing the town centre area in Gainsborough could have a negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of the town centre as it could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)	
<p>Conclusions: LP42, Option 1, is expected to lead to a number of positive impacts on the IIA objectives, including significant positive impacts on IIA objective 15 (local economy) as the policy specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area. Further, minor positive impacts are likely on a range of social and environmental objectives, as the preferred policy is expected to provide services, facilities and employment in an accessible location by walking, cycling and public transport in an area where a high proportion of residents do not have access to a car.</p> <p>Option 2, to expand the town centre boundary, is likely to have similar effects to Option 1 on the IIA objectives however, in relation to IIA objective 15 (local economy), there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermining the viability and vitality of the town centre.</p> <p>Option 3, to reduce the town centre boundary, is predicted to lead to a number of minor negative effects in relation to a number of the IIA objectives. However, significant negative impacts are likely on IIA objective 14 (employment). Decreasing the town centre area in Gainsborough could have a negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of the town centre as it could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre as well as job creation.</p>						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits in the medium to long term through the delivery of 1,450 new houses. Implemented	✓✓/?	This policy is expected to deliver permanent, major positive benefits in the medium to long term through the delivery of up to 1,600 new houses but this is uncertain as the policy states that this figure is subject to technical

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 15% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 217 affordable homes could be delivered.		studies. Implemented alongside other policies in the plan, including LP11 and LP28, a development of this scale should ensure the delivery of a range of housing sizes and tenures, both market and affordable housing. For example, if the target of 15% of affordable housing as set out in Policy LP11 is secured from development of this site, then around 240 affordable homes could be delivered.
2. Health	✓✓	The policy specifically requires the delivery of a health centre, which will improve access for residents of the new development and surrounding neighbourhoods to health and welfare services. The policy encourages and supports healthy lifestyles by incorporating new and enhanced pedestrian and cycle routes and connections and providing a network of green infrastructure and public open space. Therefore, permanent, major positive impacts in the medium to long term have been predicted.	✓✓	The policy specifically requires the delivery of a new healthcare facility, which will improve access for residents of the new development and surrounding neighbourhoods to health and welfare services. The policy encourages and supports healthy lifestyles through supporting the delivery of safe walking and cycling routes to connect the site to the Town Centre and River Slea, providing a network of green infrastructure and public open space. Therefore, permanent, major positive impacts in the medium to long term have been predicted.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	The policy requires the delivery of a community centre and other community services and facilities, which should help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction. Mitigation measures should be taken to ensure that community facilities are delivered at the same time as housing to reduce the risk of social exclusion. Measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport will have a	✓	The policy requires the delivery of a new local centre which incorporates services and community uses, but does not specifically state a new community centre. Measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport will have a positive benefit for those groups in the community who may not have access to a car, such as young people and older people. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected in the medium to long term.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		positive benefit for those groups in the community who may not have access to a car, such as young people and older people. Overall, permanent, significant positive effects are likely against this objective in the medium to long term.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	XI✓/?	There are no designated wildlife sites within the SUE boundary however, the site is adjacent to Mareham Pastures Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife site at the eastern boundary. The site falls within the wetland Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Area. The SUE is proposed on greenfield, agricultural land, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat (identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan). The policy requires the site to deliver a network of green infrastructure and public open space which links into the wider green infrastructure network, which will have positive effects in terms of habitat creation and improving the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space. Local Plan policy LP23: Biodiversity and Geodiversity requires development proposals to create new habitats and links between habitats, minimise impacts on biodiversity and deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible. Overall, the effects on this objective are predicted to be mixed, with potential for negative impacts on habitat	XI✓/?	There are no designated wildlife sites within the SUE boundary however, the site is adjacent to Sleaford Fen Local Wildlife Site at the southern boundary. The site falls within the wetland and calcareous grassland Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Areas. The SUE is proposed on greenfield, agricultural land, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat (identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan). The policy requires the delivery of green infrastructure and public open space of around 11 ha which is multifunctional, and which connects to the wider green infrastructure network, which will have positive effects in terms of habitat creation and improving the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space. Local Plan policy LP23: Biodiversity and Geodiversity requires development proposals to create new habitats and links between habitats, minimise impacts on biodiversity and deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity where possible. Overall, the effects on this objective are predicted to be mixed, with potential for negative impacts on habitat loss but also opportunities for positive effects through habitat creation, enhancement and provision of publicly accessible open space. Precise effects will depend on specific development proposals at planning application stage.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		loss but also opportunities for positive effects through habitat creation, enhancement and provision of publicly accessible open space. Precise effects will depend on specific development proposals at planning application stage.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	X/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the south of Sleaford, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land currently in agricultural use, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. This should help to mitigate any negative effects. The policy requires the provision of on-site green infrastructure, which will have positive impacts on this objective. Overall, mixed permanent negative and positive effects are likely, but are uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.	X/✓/?	The delivery of a large scale SUE to the west of Sleaford, outside the existing built up area and on greenfield land currently in agricultural use, may have permanent negative effects on landscape character. Development proposals will need to comply with Local Plan policy LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, which requires proposals to maintain and respond positively to natural and man-made features within the landscape and take account of views in, out and within development areas. This should help to mitigate any negative effects. The policy requires the provision of 11ha of green infrastructure, which will have positive impacts on this objective. Overall, mixed permanent negative and positive effects are likely, but are uncertain until detailed development proposals are submitted.
6. Built and Historic Environment	X/?	There are no national or locally designated historic assets within the SUE development area. However, there are records of non- designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and there may be other non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example	X/?	There are no national or locally designated historic assets within the SUE development area. However, there are some locally listed buildings in close proximity to the SUE area in Holdingham. The policy provides some mitigation for potential negative impact on the historic environment by specifying that the development should preserve the setting of the historic settlement of

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		unscheduled archaeology), but this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.		Holdingham. There are no records of non- designated assets on the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record but there may be non-designated assets yet to be recorded (for example unscheduled archaeology), however this is currently uncertain. Local Plan policy LP24: The Historic Environment and the requirements of the NPPF should ensure significant adverse impacts are avoided.
7. Water	0/?	The development of 1,450 dwellings, a new local centre with services and facilities and a primary school, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water and waste water infrastructure to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed SUE, but enhancements may be required to the supply network. In terms of waste water, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will	0/?	The development of up to 1,600 dwellings, a new local centre with services and facilities and a primary and secondary school, could have an adverse impact on water resources and water quality by increasing demand for water and water treatment. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have sought the opinion of Anglian Water on the availability of water and waste water infrastructure to accommodate development at the proposed SUE sites. Anglian Water confirmed that there was available water supply to serve the proposed SUE, but enhancements may be required to the supply network. In terms of waste water, enhancements/upgrades to treatment and network capacity will be required. Policy LP14: Managing water resources and flood risk mitigation for potential impacts against this objective. Overall there is unlikely to be any significant adverse impact on this objective arising from this policy throughout the plan period, although water infrastructure improvements will be required and this will depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		depend on the implementation of other policies in the plan.		
8. Pollution	X/✓	There are no designated AQMAs in Sleaford and surrounding area. Development at Sleaford South SUE is therefore unlikely to exacerbate any existing local air quality problems. The site is close to the strategic road network (A15, A153) which could encourage car use with associated air quality impacts. However, the site is close to Sleaford town centre, which should encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. In addition, the policy requires footpath enhancements and contributions to improving access to Sleaford railway station. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary	X/✓	There are no designated AQMAs in Sleaford and surrounding area. Development at Sleaford West SUE is therefore unlikely to exacerbate any existing local air quality problems. The site is close to the strategic road network (A15, A17), which could encourage car use with associated air quality impacts. However, the site is close to Sleaford town centre, which should encourage the use of sustainable transport modes. In addition, the policy requires the development to incorporate a range of measures to promote walking and cycling. There may be some short term, temporary adverse impacts on air and noise pollution during the construction of the SUE. Overall, the impacts on air quality are expected to be mixed with some impacts short term and temporary.
9. Land Use and Soils	X	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the south of Sleaford and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The site also comprises of grade 3 agricultural land currently in use, which would be lost on implementation of this policy. Overall, a permanent, minor negative effect is predicted against this objective.	X	This policy supports large scale development of a greenfield site to the south of Sleaford and therefore will result in the loss of greenfield land. The site also comprises of grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land currently in use, which would be lost on implementation of this policy. Overall, a permanent, minor negative effect is predicted against this objective.
10. Waste	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to	X/✓/?	Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The policy requires infrastructure improvements, such as extensions to footpaths, which will use aggregates in the short term during the construction stages of the development. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.		construction and generation of waste. Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste. The policy requires infrastructure improvements, such as new roundabout and access off the A15, which will use aggregates in the short term during the construction stages of the development. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain. The most significant impacts this policy may have on this objective is from the behaviour of residents and businesses that occupy the SUE on completion in the medium to long term. All new development will be required to comply with Local Plan Policy LP25 Design and Amenity, which requires consideration of the storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. The overall effects of this policy are potentially mixed minor negative/positive but currently uncertain.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	X/✓/?	The Sleaford South SUE is in close proximity to Sleaford Town Centre which should encourage residents to use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A15, A153) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate	X/✓/?	The Sleaford West SUE is in close proximity to Sleaford Town Centre which should encourage residents use sustainable travel modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. However, the site is also close to the strategic road network (A15, A17) which could encourage car use with an associated increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the size of the SUE, there may be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		renewable energy infrastructure into the development. Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living requires development proposals to contribute to reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.		reducing demand for energy and consider site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure. Overall, mixed minor negative and minor positive effects are likely with the exact nature of effects uncertain as this will depend on site layout and design.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0/?	With the exception of a small area to the south of the SUE, the majority of the Sleaford South SUE area lies outside flood zones 2 and 3. The Sleaford South SUE may result in a negative impact on flood risk as it would result in the loss of greenfield, agricultural land currently in use and therefore increase the extent of impermeable surfaces and reduce infiltration. However, development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). This policy is unlikely to have any significant impacts on this objective but will depend on the implementation of appropriate design and mitigation measures within the development.	✓/X/?	The southern extent of the Sleaford West SUE area lies within flood zone 2. The site is greenfield, agricultural land currently in use. Implementation of this policy may impact on flood risk by increasing the extent of impermeable surfaces and reducing infiltration. The policy recognises that this may be an issue, and requires that the layout of the development is informed by the sequential approach to ensure that vulnerable land uses are directed to lower areas if risk or are appropriately mitigated. Development will be required to comply with other policies in the Local Plan which should ensure any potential negative effects are mitigated (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk, which requires the provision of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, and LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living). Overall, this policy is likely to lead to permanent, mixed minor positive/minor negative effects on this objective, however, until site layout is known the exact nature of effects is uncertain.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	Sleaford South SUE is in close proximity to Sleaford Town Centre and therefore new residents should be able to access services and facilities in the town. The policy requires the development to incorporate walking, cycling and bus connections into the adjoining neighbourhood and to extend the existing shared footpath and cycleway along London Road. This should enhance the public rights of way and cycling network and improve accessibility for those without access to a car. The policy specifies that a new local centre will be provided, including a health centre, community centre and retail units, as well as an onsite primary school. The site is located within close proximity to the strategic road network (A15, A153) and the policy requires any adverse transport impacts to be mitigated. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the Sleaford area.	✓✓	Sleaford West SUE is in close proximity to Sleaford Town Centre and therefore new residents should be able to access services and facilities in the town. The policy requires the development to include a range of measures which promote walking and cycling and which connect the site to the Town Centre. This should enhance the public rights of way and cycling network and improve accessibility for those without access to a car. The policy specifies that a new local centre will be provided, including local retail, services and community uses, as well as an onsite primary school and secondary school. The site is located within close proximity to the strategic road network (A15, A17) and the policy requires any adverse transport impacts to be mitigated. Overall, significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term in the Sleaford area.
14. Employment	✓	The policy does not provide employment land but does require proposals for the SUE to deliver a new local centre, including a range of services, facilities and community uses. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy provides for a new primary school on site, ensuring adverse	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 3ha of employment land at the Sleaford West SUE as part of a mixed use development. The SUE will also deliver a new local centre and healthcare facility. This will provide a net increase in jobs in this area and provide opportunities for people to live and work in the same area, helping to reduce out commuting. The policy provides for a new on site primary and secondary school, ensuring adverse impact on existing schools is mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP43 A Growing Sleaford				
IIA Objectives	Preferred Policy Sleaford South Quadrant		Preferred Policy Sleaford West Quadrant	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		impact on existing schools is mitigated and that new residents in the SUE have easy access to education by walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, minor positive impact is predicted in the medium to long term.		walking and cycling. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy does not provide employment land as part of mixed use development but does require proposals for the SUE to deliver a new local centre, including a range of services, facilities and community uses. This should generate positive effects by encouraging inward investment into the Sleaford area.	✓✓	This policy specifies the provision of 3ha of employment land at the Sleaford West SUE as part of mixed use development. This should lead to a significant positive effect on this objective by providing land of a type required by businesses and encouraging inward investment into the Sleaford area. Overall, a permanent, significant positive effect is expected in the medium to long term.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)• Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)• Obj. 13 Transport and Accessibility (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)• Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)• Obj. 13 Transport and Accessibility (✓✓)• Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)• Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)	
Conclusions: The proposed SUEs at Sleaford South and Sleaford West are predicted to have significant positive effects across the social, environmental and economic IIA objectives, specifically housing, health, social equality and transport and accessibility. Sleaford West SUE is expected to additionally, lead to significant positive effects in relation to the employment and local economy objectives, because it specifies the provision of 3ha of employment land. Both SUEs are likely to have mixed uncertain impacts on the biodiversity and landscape IIA objectives (Objs. 4 and 5). Whilst neither site has designated wildlife sites with the site boundary, both areas are greenfield, agricultural land currently in use, which could have a direct impact on the species found in a farmland habitat and a permanent impact on landscape character. Local Plan policies LP23: Biodiversity and Geodiversity and LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views should help mitigate any adverse effects, but this is uncertain until detailed proposals are submitted for each site. Both SUEs are predicted minor negative uncertain effects against Obj. 6 Built and Historic Environment. Neither site has any designated historic assets within the site boundary, but non designated assets may be present. LP24: the Historic Environment should prevent any significant negative effects. In terms of flood risk (Obj. 12), Sleaford South is not likely to have a significant effect as it is largely within flood zone 1. Sleaford West however, has been assessed as mixed, uncertain effects, as the southern extent of the Sleaford West SUE area lies within flood zone 2. Exact effects will depend on site layout and design.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual 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.
2. Health	✓	This policy is likely to have indirect permanent positive effects, in the medium to long term, through improved access to leisure, services and facilities in the town centre. The policy specifically requires development proposals to take opportunities to deliver improvements to the Green Infrastructure network in Sleaford, which should provide opportunities to access the natural environment and partake in physical exercise.	✓	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.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Sleaford does not experience high incidences of multiple 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. 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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual Score	Commentary
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	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 in the medium to long term.	✓	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 of Sleaford, minimise impact on the character of the countryside and maintain the setting and integrity of surrounding villages. It also seeks to improve public realm which should enhance the townscape. This policy should lead to permanent, positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	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	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets, key landmarks and their settings and promotes their sensitive re-use and environmental improvement. The policy recognises the importance of the Sleaford Conservation Area and requires proposals to preserve and enhance the special character,	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual Score	Commentary
		setting and appearance of the area. 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 direct, permanent, positive effects throughout the plan period.		
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 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'.
8. Pollution	✓	This policy should have a positive impact in minimising air pollution and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from traffic movement by supporting the development of art, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre, therefore ensuring they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.	✓	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.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓/?	This policy supports the sensitive redevelopment of historic buildings and therefore may contribute to reducing the number of vacant and derelict buildings in Sleaford Town Centre. It is expected to have minor positive effects throughout the plan period, however, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of	?	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual Score	Commentary
		schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore there is also some uncertainty.		
10. Waste	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.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	This policy supports the development of art, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre, therefore ensuring they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This could contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gases and should lead to minor positive impacts in the long term 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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	This policy supports the development of art, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre, therefore ensuring they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. It also supports the development of an East West Leisure Link to improve access by walking and cycling across the town from	✓	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.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual Score	Commentary
		east to west. It is therefore likely to lead to permanent, minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term.		
14. Employment	✓	The policy supports the development of arts, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre which may bring employment opportunities. This policy is predicted to have indirect, minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	?	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 positive contribution to the built and natural environment sought from development proposals by this policy, 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 permanent, major positive impacts in 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"> Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓) Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓) Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓) 		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual Score	Commentary
Conclusion: Option 1 (the preferred policy) 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 and may result in a number of uncertain effects. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP45 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the key diagram for Sleaford and provide key principles for each area.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary	Residual Effects Score	Commentary
1. Housing	?	Provision of housing is not specifically stated within the policy although a mixed use development at the former Advanta Seeds site is supported which may include an element of housing. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future.	✓	National planning policy recognises that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of town centres.
2. Health	✓	Proposals to reduce traffic congestion and improve accessibility by pedestrians within and to the Town Centre, should have a positive effect on improving road safety and accessibility to services. This policy is therefore predicted to have indirect, minor positive impacts throughout the plan period.	✓	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	✓✓	Proposals that create new public open space and reinforce the Market Place as an	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction

		important civic space will support social interaction. Improvements to the public realm and railway station may help to improve accessibility and help people feel more positive about the Town Centre as a place to live, work and visit. Improvements to the built environment in terms of lighting and overall appearance may help to reduce levels of crime and the fear of crime. Overall, this policy is expected to have permanent, long term major positive effects.		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	✓	This policy encourages the creation of new public open space and improved pedestrian linkages to the River Slea. This is likely to lead to an improvement in the quantity of public open space within Sleaford Town Centre and improved access to the wider green infrastructure network. This policy is expected to have direct, permanent minor positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford Town Centre.	✓	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 and green infrastructure .
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, permanent and significant positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford Town Centre. Much of the Town Centre lies within Sleaford Conservation Area and this policy encourages opportunities to enhance key elements of the Conservation Area that contribute to its character, setting and appearance. Promoting the restoration of buildings and improvements to the public realm should contribute to enhancing townscape character and visual amenity and strengthening local distinctiveness.	✓/?	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued townscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally townscape.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, permanent and significant positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford Town Centre. It aims to protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of key	✓/?	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

		heritage assets. The policy promotes the sensitive re-use of the Grade II listed Corn Exchange building. It encourages improvements to the quality of the public realm throughout the Town Centre, but specifically the Market Place, around Handley Monument, and Money's Mill.		applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive long term effects, but doesn't allow for targeted improvements to local heritage assets.
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	✓	Sleaford does not have an air quality management area however, parts of the Town Centre suffer from traffic congestion at peak times. This policy supports the delivery of Sleaford Masterplan, which aims to reduce vehicle movements and traffic congestion in the Town Centre. Indirectly, this policy should lead to minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	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
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This policy encourages the re-use of vacant buildings, such as the Corn Exchange, and promotes the development of brownfield land, including the former Advanta Seeds site and the Riverside Retail Precinct. This should lead to permanent, positive effects against this objective 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.
10. Waste	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to the regeneration of Sleaford, this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.

11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓/?	The broad objectives for the regeneration and opportunity areas include a reduction in traffic congestion by reducing the level of car parking within Money's Yard. This may have positive effects on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the policy supports improvements to Sleaford railway station which may encourage greater use of alternatives to the car. Overall, the effects are likely to be positive, but it is uncertain as the exact impacts will depend on travel choices.	✓	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.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓/?	Some of the Regeneration and Opportunity Areas identified in the policy lie partly within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP25, and the NPPF, should ensure that there are no negative effects.	✓	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, permanent and significant positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford by encouraging alternative transport modes to the car, utilising and enhancing existing transport infrastructure (such as the railway station), reducing traffic congestion and improving access to key services and facilities.	✓/?	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	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	?	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	✓	Regeneration of key sites in the town and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the Town Centre. This is likely to lead to direct, permanent positive effects in the 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">Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)Obj.13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting local objectives and criteria for regenerating key sites in Sleaford can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built 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.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓/?	This policy does not directly allocate land for housing, but states that residential uses will be encouraged within the Primary	?	Some residential development on appropriate sites in town centres can play an important role in ensuring their vitality	?	Some residential development on appropriate sites in town centres can play an important role in ensuring their vitality	?	Some residential development on appropriate sites in town centres can play an important role in ensuring their

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Shopping Area above ground floor only. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective in Sleaford Town centre if residential proposals come forward, which is uncertain.		however, the impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known whether residential schemes will come forward.		however, the impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known whether residential schemes will come forward.		vitality however, the impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known whether residential schemes will come forward.
2. Health	✓/?	The policy protects Sleaford Town Centre from development resulting in an over concentration of specific uses. This could include uses that may impact on healthy lifestyles, such as hot food takeaways, betting shops and payday loan shops resulting in minor positive impacts in the medium to long term, but this is uncertain as the	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		policy doesn't state these uses specifically.						
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Focusing retail, employment, leisure and other main town centre uses within the Town Centre, will benefit those who do not have access to a car. This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Additionally, some main town centres uses may support cultural diversity and social interaction, generating further positive effects.	✓	Focusing retail, employment, leisure and other main town centre uses within the Town Centre, will benefit those who do not have access to a car. This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Additionally, some main town centres uses may support cultural diversity and social interaction, generating further positive effects.	✓	Focusing retail, employment, leisure and other main town centre uses within the Town Centre, will benefit those who do not have access to a car. This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Additionally, some main town centres uses may support cultural diversity and social interaction, generating further positive effects.	X	Reducing the town centre area risks main town centre uses dispersing elsewhere in Sleaford, which could lead to negative effects on accessibility to services, facilities and employment, particularly those without access to a car
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓	The preferred policy supports uses with active shopfronts at ground floor level. This will have a positive impact on protecting and enhancing the townscape character and visual amenity within Sleaford Town Centre throughout the Plan period	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
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	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	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Sleaford. This policy directs town centre uses to an accessible location	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Sleaford. This option directs town centre uses to an accessible location	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Sleaford. This option directs town centre uses to an accessible location	✓	There are no local AMAs designated in Sleaford. This option directs town centre uses to an accessible

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.		in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.		in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.		location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.
9. Land Use and Soils	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		effects throughout the plan period.		effects throughout the plan period.		effects throughout the plan period.		positive effects throughout the plan period.
10. Waste	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	Concentrating town centre uses and shops within a specified area should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by encouraging people to access services by walking, cycling and public transport.	✓	Concentrating town centre uses and shops within a specified area should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by encouraging people to access services by walking, cycling and public transport.	✓	Concentrating town centre uses and shops within a specified area should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by encouraging people to access services by walking, cycling and public transport.	X	This option could encourage greater car use and therefore have a negative impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging more out of town retail.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	X/?	Sleaford Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area is in close proximity to the River Slea and is partly covered by Flood Zones 2 and 3. This policy	X/?	Sleaford Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area is in close proximity to the River Slea and is partly covered by Flood Zones 2 and 3. This option	X/?	Sleaford Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area is in close proximity to the River Slea and is partly covered by Flood Zones 2 and 3. Expanding the	✓/?	Sleaford Town Centre is in close proximity to the River Slea and is partly covered by Flood Zones 2 and 3. This option could would reduce the area

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		encourages proposals for further town centre uses which is in conflict with this objective. However, other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.		would encourage proposals for further town centre uses which is in conflict with this objective. However, other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.		boundaries could put a greater area within flood zones 2 and 3. However, other policies in the Local Plan (LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) and the NPPF should ensure that no significant negative effects occur. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.		covered by the town centre and therefore the area where proposals for town centre uses would be encouraged. This could be a positive impact on this objective, although the exact area is not known. Exact effects will depend on implementation of these policies and the design of development proposals.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	Directing town centre uses to Sleaford town centre and identifying a defined primary shopping area will	✓	Directing town centre uses to Sleaford town centre and identifying a defined primary shopping area will	✓	Directing town centre uses to Sleaford town centre and identifying a defined primary shopping area will	X	Reducing the Town Centre boundary could have a negative effect in relation to this objective, particularly access

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		mean people will be able to access a wide range of services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport without needing to travel by car to out of town locations or destinations further afield. Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.		mean people will be able to access a wide range of services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport without needing to travel by car to out of town locations or destinations further afield. Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.		mean people will be able to access a wide range of services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport without needing to travel by car to out of town locations or destinations further afield. Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.		to services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport.
14. Employment	✓	Retaining the town centre area and designating a primary shopping area should lead to positive effects on this objective, as it focuses jobs in the retail and service employment sectors in an	✓	Retaining the existing Town Centre boundary and designating a Primary Shopping Area is expected to have positive effects on this objective, as it focuses jobs in the retail and service	✓	Increasing the town centre and designating a Primary Shopping Area could lead to positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period, as it would expand opportunities for	X	This option could lead to minor negative impacts on this objective. Reducing the town centre boundary could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		accessible location. Minor positive effects are likely in the Sleaford area throughout the plan period.		employment sectors in an accessible location. Minor positive effects are likely in the Sleaford area throughout the plan period.		inward investment, helping to create new jobs, particularly in the retail and service employment sectors.		associated job creation.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, positive impacts throughout the plan period in relation to this objective as it specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area. The policy is expected to encourage increased use of the town centre, supporting opportunities for inward investment.	✓	The Sleaford Masterplan and Sleaford Town Centre Vision Report identify a number of potential redevelopment sites within the existing Town centre boundary that may be suitable for mixed use development, including retail and leisure. Thus retaining the existing boundary should mean future opportunities for	✓✓/X	Increasing the town centre boundary and designating a primary shopping area could create investment opportunities in the centre of Sleaford. However, there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre and/or primary shopping area by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermining the viability and vitality	X	Decreasing the town centre boundary in Sleaford could have a negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of the town centre as it could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy. Combination of Options 2 and 3. Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Retain the existing Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 4 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				growth and investment can be accommodated.		of the town centre and main shopping area.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: LP46, Option 1, is expected to lead to a number of positive impacts on the IIA objectives, including significant positive impacts on IIA objective 15 (local economy) as the policy specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area. Further, minor positive impacts are likely on a range of social and environmental objectives, as the preferred policy is expected to provide services, facilities and employment in an accessible location by walking, cycling and public transport, particularly benefiting residents who do not have access to a car.								
Options 2 and 3, to retain or expand the town centre boundary, are likely to have similar effects to Option 1 on the IIA objectives however, in relation to IIA objective 15 (local economy), there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermining the viability and vitality of the town centre.								
Option 4, to reduce the town centre boundary, is predicted to lead to a number of minor negative effects in relation to a number of the IIA objectives, especially in relation to the economic objectives, where reducing the town centre boundary in Sleaford could have a negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of the town centre.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP47 Access and Movement				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.		Option 2 – To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
2. Health	✓	Improvements to connections for pedestrians and cyclists between the town centre and residential areas should contribute to improving accessibility to health and welfare services and support healthy lifestyles. This policy is expected to have indirect, long term minor positive effects in Sleaford.	✓	Without a local policy on transport, opportunities could be missed to encourage walking and cycling and in specific areas of Sleaford where improvements are required. National policy however, requires new developments to prioritise pedestrian and cycle movements and create safe layouts, which should have positive effects against this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Enhancements to walking and cycling routes and reducing traffic circulation around the town, will contribute to reducing social exclusion, particularly for those who do not have access to a car, older people and disabled people. It will also help create communities where people feel safe. Overall, this policy is likely to lead to permanent, long term minor positive effects.	✓	National policy requires new development to prioritise pedestrians and cyclists and have access to high quality public transport facilities. It also requires new development to consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport. This is likely to lead to positive impacts on reducing social exclusion.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	This policy supports the development of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link and the Urban Green Grid as set out in the Sleaford Masterplan and Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study. This should lead to improved quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space and improved access to green and blue space for all.	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP47 Access and Movement				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.		Option 2 – To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Direct, permanent and long term minor positive effects are predicted.		
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	Volume of traffic and traffic congestion can have a negative impact on the historic environment. Indirectly, this policy is likely to lead to minor positive effects against this objective by improving traffic circulation, reducing the number of vehicle movements in and around the town centre and improving access to heritage assets via walking and cycling. Other policies in the Local Plan, including LP24 The Historic Environment, should help to mitigate any negative impacts.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
7. Water	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
8. Pollution	✓/X	This policy should lead to improvement in local air quality in the town centre, however levels of air and noise pollution will increase in the area of the Sleaford Link Road. This policy is therefore expected to have permanent, long term mixed positive and negative 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.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP47 Access and Movement				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.		Option 2 – To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	✓	This policy should contribute to encouraging a modal shift towards walking, cycling through enhancement of the pedestrian and cycle routes between the town centre and surrounding residential areas and the development of the East West Leisure Link. This will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport in the Sleaford area, however, vehicle journeys are likely to continue to grow as the population grows and therefore positive effects are unlikely to be major positive.	✓	National policy aims to minimise the need to travel and encourages the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods and people. This should contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy specifically aims to reduce traffic volumes and congestion, improve access to services and facilities, employment and green infrastructure by walking and cycling and to utilise and enhance the network of public rights of way and cycling routes and existing transport infrastructure. This policy is therefore predicted to have permanent, long term 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 transport provision may lead to confusion on local provision.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP47 Access and Movement				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.		Option 2 – To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
14. Employment	✓	This policy may indirectly lead to temporary construction jobs in relation to new transport infrastructure. More directly, the policy should help improve access to education and training opportunities in the town centre via enhanced walking and cycling routes.	0	Although national 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.
15. Local Economy	✓	Improving traffic circulation and reducing the number of vehicle movements in the town centre would improve the attractiveness of the town as a place and may encourage inward investment to Sleaford.	0	Although national guidance would be sufficient to ensure that economy is supported by sufficient transport measures, it is unlikely to bring forward projects required locally.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to result in a number of positive effects across the social, environmental and economic IIA Objectives, including Obj2. Health, Obj.3 Social Equality, Obj.11 Climate Change Effects and Obj.15 Local Economy. Major positive effects are expected in relation to Obj.13 Transport as the policy specifically aims to reduce traffic volumes and congestion, improve access to services and facilities, employment and green infrastructure by walking and cycling and to utilise and enhance the network of public rights of way and cycling routes and existing transport infrastructure. Relying on national policy alone (Option 2) is unlikely to lead to as many beneficial impacts and doesn't allow transport and access improvements to be targeted through locally specific objectives and projects.				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓	The policy helps to address housing matters in the rural countryside, but only a minor positive effect score has been given as the policy will not result in large scale residential development.	0	This approach will have no effect.	✓	This approach will help provide a supply of housing, but not clear such supply would be greater or lesser than Option 1.
2. Health	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓	Permitting limited development in rural settlements and the countryside will help sustain existing communities and facilities, such as shops and schools, in the longer term.	0	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 development in rural settlements and the countryside will help sustain existing communities and facilities, such as shops and schools, in the longer term.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
5. Landscape and Townscape	✓✓	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the landscape through controlling the location	✓	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's landscapes and	?	Effect uncertain: effect dependant on the sites that would be put forward by land owners and the effect of

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		and scale of development.		townscapes, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape.		applicable overarching Local Plan policies.
6. Built and Historic Environment	✓	Policy explicitly promotes the re-use and conversion of buildings of notable architectural or historic merit that are worthy of retention.	?	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's built and historic environment, the overarching historic 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.	✓	A more site specific policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.
7. Water	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
8. Pollution	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		minimise pollution and improve air quality.		pollution and improve air quality.		
9. Land Use and Soils	✓✓	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, national policy will apply. This may result in land use and soils being considered as a low priority issue in determining applications, hence a potential negative effect.	✓	A more site specific policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.
10. Waste	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
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	?	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	?	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

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		areas, however this will be influenced by factors such as personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.		choices and access to viable public transport options.		car is dependent on the 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓) Obj. 9 Land Use and Soils (✓✓) 		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in Rural Areas						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		Option 2 – Do nothing: To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		Option 3 – More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj. 15 Local economy (✓/✓✓)					
Conclusions: Option 1 is the preferred option. This option scores no negative effects, has the highest number of 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.						

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	This policy will contribute	? (XX / ✓)	The effect of this policy	? (✓/✓✓)	This policy approach has	✓✓	This policy will contribute towards

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		towards meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers throughout the plan period by allocating land for Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and will therefore have a significant positive impact on this objective throughout Central Lincolnshire.		approach is uncertain. It cannot be guaranteed that a DPD would be prepared and adopted, hence the potential for major negative effects as this would have adverse implications for addressing and meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. However, if the DPD was successfully adopted, the effect would be		the potential to deliver positive, or major positive effects, provided sufficient suitable sites can be identified. The effects however are uncertain as it is not certain whether sufficient suitable sites would be identified through this policy approach: the work on the Local Plan to date has seen limited sites put		meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				positive: this policy approach has not been given a score of major positive effects in light of the fact that the DPD would not come forward until after adoption of the Local Plan, which would delay the identification of sites to meet need.		forward for Gypsy and Traveller development.		
2. Health	✓✓	The allocated sites all have health care facilities within	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	The effects of this policy approach are uncertain and may range from	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	In identifying site allocations, the site appraisal process includes assessment of potential sites

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		reasonable distance. In relation to unallocated sites, criteria f (which relates to travelling distance to health care facilities and schools) will have a major positive impact in respect of this sustainability objective as all development proposals must have access to health facilities.		relation to this criteria are uncertain.		'negative' to 'major positive' as the accessibility of health care facilities and other contributors to health, such as recreation space, from sites is unknown.		against a 'health' criteria. Scores are awarded based on proximity to health care facilities, with the greatest score awarded for sites where health care facilities are located within 800m. SUEs may include provision of medical facilities onsite. The effects of this policy approach and uncertain and may range from 'negative' to 'major positive': the health criteria is only one aspect of the site selection process, therefore sites may be

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
								allocated despite a poor score in relation to this criteria if the site is otherwise acceptable in relation to the other criteria.
3. Social Equality and Community	✓✓	This policy specifically seeks to address the housing needs of a minority ethnic group, supporting cultural diversity and more diverse and cohesive communities.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	✓✓	Policy approach supports cultural diversity and more diverse and cohesive communities.	✓✓	Policy approach supports cultural diversity and more diverse and cohesive communities.
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.		impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.		Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.		Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Landscape and Townscape sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Built and Historic Environment sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Built and Historic Environment sustainability objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Built and Historic Environment sustainability objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
7. Water	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Water sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Water sustainability objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Water sustainability objective.
8. Pollution	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Pollution sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Pollution sustainability objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Pollution sustainability objective.
9. Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Land Use and Soils	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				criteria are uncertain.		sustainability objective.		
10. Waste	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Waste sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Waste sustainability objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Waste sustainability objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
and Flood Risk		Change Adaption and Flood Risk sustainability objective.		impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.		Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk sustainability objective.		Adaption and Flood Risk sustainability objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓ / ✓✓	The surrounding area and accessibility has been considered when appraising sites: close proximity to services and facilities encourages walking and the use of more sustainable modes of transport. In relation to unallocated	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	The local transport infrastructure and accessibility would be taken into consideration when appraising potential sites. The effects of this policy approach are uncertain as the accessibility considerations and transport	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	Accessibility to health care facilities, schools and public transport are considered when appraising sites and such facilities may be provided onsite in the case of SUEs: close proximity to such facilities encourages walking and the use of more sustainable modes of transport. The effects of this policy approach are uncertain and may

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>sites, criteria f (which relates to travelling distance to health care facilities and schools) is likely to have a positive impact in respect of this sustainability objective because it will encourage walking and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>The score ranges from 'positive' to 'major positive'</p>				infrastructure associated with each site is unknown.		range from 'negative' to 'major positive': transport and accessibility are only one consideration of the site selection process, therefore sites may be allocated despite a poor score in relation to this criteria if the site is otherwise acceptable in relation to the other criteria and there are other overriding material considerations.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		because the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire means that a significant shift away from car dependency may not arise in the plan period.						
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Employment sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Employment sustainability objective.	X / 0	This policy approach may have neutral or negative effects. The provision of a greater number of pitches on mixed use (i.e. residential and business) sustainable urban extensions may result in the delivery of fewer employment opportunities as a

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
								consequence of viability and physical limitations.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Local Economy sustainability objective.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Local Economy sustainability objective.	X / 0	This policy approach may have neutral or negative effects. The provision of a greater number of pitches on mixed use (i.e. residential and business) sustainable urban extensions may result in the delivery of less business development as a consequence of viability and physical limitations.

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy:		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD:		Option 3 – Allocate more sites:		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations:	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	This policy approach is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)• Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓) Mixed significant positive effects are likely in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj.13 Transport and Accessibility (✓/✓✓)		This policy approach has the potential to have mixed major negative effects in relation to Objective 1 Housing (?(XX/✓)).		This policy approach is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the following objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓) Mixed major positive effects are also expected in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj.1 Housing (?(✓/✓✓))• Obj. 2 Health (?(X/0/✓/✓✓))• Obj.13 Transport and Accessibility (?(X/0/✓/✓✓))		This policy approach is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓) Mixed major positive effects are also expected in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obj. 2 Health (?(X/0/✓/✓✓))• Obj.13 Transport and Accessibility (?(X/0/✓/✓✓))	
Conclusions: Option 2 can be discounted: it is not likely to result in any significant positive effects, and may have major negative effects in relation to the Housing IIA Objective. While the scores of Options 1, 3 and 4 are similar in relation to many of the criteria, Option 1 is likely to have more major positive effects than the other two options, for which some of the effects are uncertain, or may be less than major positive. Option 1 is therefore the preferred policy approach which is being taken forward in the Further Draft Local Plan.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocation								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development		Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD: Do not allocate sites to meet the needs of travellers in the Local Plan and instead allocate sites through a separate development plan document (DPD) following adoption of the Local Plan		Option 3 – Allocate more sites: Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from sustainable urban extensions		Option 4 - Require a greater contribution from other large site allocations: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and from other large site allocations and allocate fewer other, individual sites	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
While Option 4 has been discounted (partially because it is considered likely that this policy approach may pose viability and deliverability issues for the sustainable urban extension sites), this option may have to be pursued if the sites identified in the Further Draft Local Plan are not taken forward in the final Local Plan. It may also have to be pursued if, after the plan is adopted, the sites allocated for development are not developed: this would be identified through monitoring the implementation of the Local Plan, and a revised approach could be adopted through a partial review of the Local Plan.								

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	?	The policy does not explicitly provide for the creation of new dwellings but is supportive of development required	0	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Housing sustainability objective.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		for operational purposes (including residential development for MOD personnel) and of the redevelopment of MOD land and assets which are surplus to requirements (providing certain criteria are met), and includes specific criteria for residential development. The policy therefore does not prevent residential development, but as it will not directly result in the creation of new dwellings the effects of this policy on the housing objective is unknown.				
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.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
3. Social Equality and Community	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	✓	Criteria a) of the policy (which requires that a substantial majority of a proposal for the redevelopment of MOD land is on brownfield land) will prevent the loss of existing habitats and sites. Depending on the location of the site, this criteria may also reduce the fragmentation of habitats by maintain wildlife corridors.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		
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.		
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.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
7. Water	? / ✓	The effects of this policy on the Water sustainability objective are uncertain given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed / redeveloped within the plan period. There is however potential for positive effects as a result of criteria c: any development of land/ assets would be required to have the necessary water infrastructure in place/ put in place.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		
8. Pollution	? (X / 0 / ✓)	The effects of this policy on the Pollution sustainability objective are uncertain given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		developed / redeveloped within the plan period. Criteria d (no conflict with neighbouring land uses) may potentially result in positive effects as it may minimise any potential for air, noise and light pollution resultant from any development. However, potential negative effects include an adverse change to the character of the night time lighting conditions, though this is dependent on the nature and scale of development.				
9. Land Use and Soils	? (0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	The effects of this policy on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective are uncertain given that it is	0 / ✓	The effects of this policy approach in relation to this sustainability objective could be positive, as part G of		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed / redeveloped within the plan period. There is potential for positive or, dependant on the scale and nature of development, significantly positive effects as a result of criteria a (substantial majority of redevelopment on brownfield land) which will minimise soil loss, protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and make the best use of brownfield land. The later part of the policy (regarding defence specific contaminants) will also ensure that contaminated land is remediated as necessary which is		Policy LP55 seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and LP16 sets out policy considerations for development on land affected by contamination.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		also a potential positive / significant positive effect.				
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 / ✓)	The effects of this policy on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective are uncertain given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed / redeveloped within the plan period. There is potential for positive effects as a result of the criteria in relation to the creation of a civilian community. These criteria seek to ensure sustainable development, which will include reducing	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		dependency on private car use as well as the need / distances to travel to access key services, which in turn will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.				
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	? (0 / ✓)	The effects of this policy on the Transport and Accessibility sustainability objective are uncertain given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed / redeveloped within the plan period. There is potential for positive effects as a result of the criteria relating to the creation of a	? (X / 0)	This policy may potentially have negative effects in relation to the transport and accessibility objective: the lack of a specific policy on the redevelopment of MOD establishments may result in piecemeal development, which may consequently inhibit the ability to deliver an efficient solution to		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		civilian community, which will ensure access to key local services, facilities, employment etc, and reduce the distances people have to travel to access these services.		transport and accessibility.		
14. Employment	0 / ✓ / ✓✓	<p>The first part of the policy supports defence related development which could therefore have a positive/ significant positive effect on the Employment sustainability objective if such development resulted in job creation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy is supportive of the redevelopment of MOD land and assets which are surplus to</p>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>requirements (providing certain criteria are met) which could result in the creation of other employment opportunities: whether the effect is significantly positive would be dependent on the scale and nature of the development.</p> <p>As the policy will not directly result in the creation of new employment (whether MOD related or not) the effects of this policy on the Employment objective may be neutral.</p> <p>The policy is not considered to have any potential negative effects in relation to</p>				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		this sustainability objective because the loss of existing employment for other land uses will only occur if the land / assets is surplus to Defence requirements.				
15. Local Economy	0 / ✓ / ✓✓	<p>The first part of the policy supports defence related development which could therefore have a positive/ significant positive effect on the Local Economy sustainability objective.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy is supportive of the redevelopment of MOD land and assets which are surplus to requirements (providing certain criteria are met) which could result in</p>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<p>development which benefits the local economy: whether the effect is significantly positive would be dependent on the scale and nature of the development.</p> <p>As the policy will not directly result in economic development the effects of this policy on the Local Economy objective may be neutral.</p> <p>The policy is not considered to have any potential negative effects in relation to this sustainability objective because the loss of existing business premises for other land uses will only occur if the land /</p>				

Further Draft Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred policy: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and related to the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		assets is surplus to Defence requirements.				
Summary of Significant Effects	Potential for significant positive effects in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obj 9. Land Uses and Soils (0 / ✓ / ✓✓))Obj 14. Employment (0 / ✓ / ✓✓)Obj 15. Local Economy (0 / ✓ / ✓✓) However, the effects of the policy on these sustainability objectives are uncertain or mixed, as the effect is dependent on the scale and nature of development, both of which are unknown.		This policy approach is not likely to result in any significant positive or negative effects.			
Conclusions: The purpose of this policy is to set out specific criteria for consideration when assessing proposals which relate to the development, or redevelopment, of MOD land and assets.						
Option 1, the preferred policy approach has the potential for significant positive effects in relation to three of the objectives, while Option 2 does not present any opportunities for significant positive effects. Option 1 has potential for negative effects in relation to Objective 8, Pollution, but it is not anticipated that the effects would be significant, and furthermore there is potential for the policy to have positive effects in relation to this objective. Option 1 is therefore the preferred policy approach which has been taken forward in the Further Draft Local Plan.						

Appendix 3 Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
LP49 – Lincoln Urban Area – Preferred Allocations																	
CL525	Former Cegb Power Station, Spa Road	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/x	x	x		x	✓✓	-	-	xx	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Much of the site within flood zone 3 and at medium or low risk of surface water flooding, although given the size of the site there could be potential to design in adequate flood mitigation measures. The site is also made up of a number of old structures and hardstanding. It is in an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Whilst the site is predominantly open space, it is not accessible and is located in proximity to other spaces. The site is adjacent to a green wedge, but development on the site is unlikely to have an impact on this. It is near to a Listed Building and a Scheduled Ancient Monument but development here is unlikely to have a significant impact on the setting of these. Well placed in relation to a number of services. The site is approximately 600m from an AQMA, although traffic movements are unlikely to be forced into this and have alternative routes available. The site is adjacent to one and includes another biodiversity opportunity area and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL526	Former Main Hospital Complex, St Anne's Road, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	xx	✓	x	✓✓	-	-	✓/x	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Grade II Listed nursing home on site and immediately adjacent to Conservation Area and Historic Park and Garden. Redevelopment of the site offers the opportunity to continue the use of the Listed Building and enhance its setting, and that of the Conservation Area and the historic park and garden by improving on current hospital buildings. Well located for a range of services and facilities. Immediately adjacent to an area classified as being within the 25% most deprived areas

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	in England. Site is approximately 300m from an AQMA but there are many options for vehicle movements to avoid this. Some small areas on the site are at risk of surface water flooding, however, these are relatively small and could be dealt with through design.
CL532	Land North of Ermine West	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/x	x	✓		✓	x	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Part of site within an area categorised as being within the 10% and another part within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Includes some open space but near to other open spaces. Part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and so development on the site offers an opportunity to enhance this in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is well located for most services. Contains some Grade 2 agricultural land, however it is an isolated area, very unlikely to be viable for agricultural uses. The site is adjacent to a green wedge, although it is separated by a main road and so development is unlikely to impact this.
CL698	Land to the rear of Birchwood Centre	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Site is well located for services, but would result in the loss of some open space, although a large amount will be retained and the open space within the site could be improved as part of a development. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such development on the site could lead to biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Large employment sites are available within 1km.
CL699	Land at Nettleham Road, (Junction with Searby Road), Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/x	✓	✓		✓	x	-	-	x	✓	✓	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently an accessible open space, but near to many others. It is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to enhance biodiversity in

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	line with the biodiversity action plan. Well located for many services. Some risk of surface water flooding on part of the site, but this is over a fairly small area and could likely be designed out.
CL703	Land adjacent to Yarborough School, Riseholme Road, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	x		✓	x	-	-	x	✓	✓	✓✓	The site is well located for services and is adjacent to a number of bus routes. It is adjacent to an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England and near to an area within the 10% most deprived. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to enhance biodiversity. There are earthworks within 100m of the site which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, but development at this site is unlikely to impact on the setting of the asset. Some of the southern part of the site is at low risk and medium risk of surface water flooding, but it is expected that design of development on the site could mitigate this.
CL704	Land to rear of 283-335 Newark Road	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	x	✓	✓	xx	x	-	-	xx	✓	✓	✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of an AQMA and the access to the site would need to be on Newark Road on which the AQMA is based and as such mitigation may be required. Well located to access a range of facilities. Most of site at risk of flooding. Permission granted on site. Adjacent to a range of accessible open spaces. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to enhance biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to a green wedge but landscaping at the western boundary would potentially mitigate any impact. The site is greenfield. The majority of the site is in flood zone 3 and is at high risk of surface water flooding.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	UPDATE: This site now has planning permission since April 2015.
CL705	Site of Moorland Infant and Nursery School, Westwick Drive	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	x	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located brownfield site for access to services. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England and very close to an area within the 10% most deprived. Within biodiversity opportunity areas giving the potential for enhancing biodiversity and habitats in line with the biodiversity action plan. Some medium and high risk of surface water flooding across western parts of the site, although it is likely that this can be dealt with through the design of any development.
CL706	Site at Ermine Community Infant School, Thoresway Drive	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located brownfield site for access to services and infrastructure. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL808	Westbrooke Road, off Western Crescent	✓	✓✓	0	✓/x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	-	-	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to a range of services and facilities. The site is currently an area of open space so would result in some loss, however, there is open space around the site and so improvements to the quality of remaining open space could be delivered. Low risk of surface water flooding over much of the site and some medium and high risk along the eastern side of the site. The scale and extent of this area is such that is likely to be able to be mitigated in a design.
CL824	Land off Ingleby Crescent, Lincoln	✓	✓	✓✓	✓/x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	-	-	✓	✓	x	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently an undeveloped open space, but near to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	with the biodiversity action plan. Site is adjacent to a green wedge, but a main road separates the two and therefore any impact would be minimal. Located at the edge of the city but good access to many services.
CL4379	Land at Junction of Brant Road and Station Road Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	-	-	✓	✓	x	✓✓	Well located for access to most facilities. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge, however it is separated by a main road and as such any development would not have a significant impact. The site is currently not developed and is within an area of grade 3 agricultural land, however, it is separated from agricultural land by roads and relates better to the residential areas. Approximately 2.6km from employment areas, but a district centre within 800m.
CL4394	Land North of Hainton Road, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	-	-	x	✓	✓	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Whilst currently open space, is near to many other areas of green space. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. It is approximately 400m from an AQMA. Some flood risk on part of the site from both fluvial and surface water flooding, but this is on a fairly small portion of the site and so is likely to be capable of being mitigated through design. Site is well located for a range of services.
CL4615	North West of Lincoln Road Romangate, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/x	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located for access to facilities. Grade 2 agricultural land, however is an isolated area that is not suitable and very unlikely to be viable for agricultural uses. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Some, minimal risk of surface water flooding along the northern boundary of the site.
CL4652	Land at North of Usher Junior School	✓	✓✓	✓	✓/x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	-	-	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to a range of services and facilities. The site is currently an area of open space so would result in some loss, however, there is open space around the site and so improvements to the quality of remaining open space could be delivered. Low risk of surface water flooding over much of the site and some medium and high risk along the eastern side of the site. The scale and extent of this area is such that is likely to be able to be mitigated in a design. Adjacent to an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England.
LP54 – Lincoln Urban Areas – Broad Locations for Growth																	
CL4680	Land south of Waddington Low Fields	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	X	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓✓	Well connected to many services. The northern part of the site includes a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a green corridor running through the site which could be incorporated in any design. To the east of the site there is a green wedge and an area of landscape value. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There are some small areas along the western boundary of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.
LP49 – Lincoln Urban Area – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL416	Land at Urban Street, Bracebridge Heath	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	XX	✓	✓	XX	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located with access to facilities. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of an AQMA and the likely access to the site would be through the AQMA. Within a

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge and includes an area of landscape value. The site includes some grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use. There does appear to be agricultural use adjacent to the site. A very small amount of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding and larger areas are at low risk of flooding.
CL522	Myle Cross Junior School, Macaulay Drive, Lincoln. LN2 4EL	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to services and facilities. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a Grade II listed church just over 100m away from the site, but development at this site is not expected to impact on the setting. There is a very small area of the site at low risk of surface water flooding.
CL533	Ruston Works, Pelham Street, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X		XX	✓✓	-	-	X	✓✓	✓/x	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a designated industrial area, but also adjacent to other employment areas. Well located close to town centre and many other services. Part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains on site in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are a number of grade II Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area immediately adjacent to the site, however, redevelopment of the site could potentially deliver enhancements to the setting of these heritage assets. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and access to and from the site would be through this

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	AQMA. A small amount of the site is within flood zone 3 and approximately 60% is within flood zone 2. In addition to this, some small areas of the site are at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL693	Land South of 32 - 38 Albion Crescent	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	X	✓	✓	X	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The site is currently undeveloped open space but is close to other areas of open space. It is well located with access to a number of facilities. The site is adjacent to a green wedge. An AQMA is approximately 600m from the site. A very small area of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL696	Core site (Col) and Pot extended site to North, off Clayton Road, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓✓	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located with access to facilities. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and access to the site would be through this. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is near to an area of landscape value and a green wedge, but is not immediately adjacent to it. A small area of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding and more at low risk of flooding, but it is not anticipated that this would significantly restrict potential for redevelopment.
CL772	Walnut House, Matilda Road, Lincoln	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located brownfield site with good access to a number of facilities. Within 100m of a grade II listed church but development at the site is not expected to impact on its setting. Entire site at risk of flooding. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains on the site in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is approximately 600m from an AQMA although access to the site would not necessarily require travel through the AQMA. The entire site is in flood zone 2 and almost all is within flood zone 3.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL813	Land east of Urban Street and South of the Priory LSST School	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓	XX	✓/X	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located with access to facilities. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and access to the site would be through this. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site adjacent to an area of landscape value and a green wedge. A small area of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding and more at low risk of flooding, but it is not anticipated that this would significantly restrict potential for redevelopment. Part of the site is brownfield and part is greenfield and the southern end of the site is in grade 3 agricultural land, but is not in agricultural use.
CL816	Farmland North of Long Leys Road	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located for access to some facilities but somewhat separated from the main urban area by the ring road. Currently open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Much of the western parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3 and at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL817	Farmland South of Long Leys Road	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located for access to some facilities. Currently open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Much of the western parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3 and at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL917	Land off 437/439	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located for access to a number of services and only marginally more than 800m to many services at the

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Newark Road, North Hykeham																district centre on Newark Road. Site is currently open space but is also in proximity to a range of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge in quite a prominent position. The site is used for the sales of aggregates fishing and car sales.
CL928	Former Lincoln Castings Site C, Station Road, North Hykeham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to a range of services with majority of services within 800m and adjacent to North Hykeham station. Currently an accessible open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Immediately adjacent to industrial area. Within a green wedge. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural areas.
CL929	Former Lincoln Castings Site D, Station Road, North Hykeham	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to a range of services with majority of services within 800m and adjacent to North Hykeham station. Currently an accessible open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Immediately adjacent to industrial area. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Majority of the site is within a green wedge. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural areas. Some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL930	Land at Richmond Lakes, North Hykeham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to a range of services with majority of services within 800m and adjacent to North Hykeham station. Currently an accessible open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Immediately adjacent to industrial area. Within a green wedge. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural areas. Southern parts of the site are in flood zone 2 and some areas of the site are at low, medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1058	Land behind Brick pit, Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓✓	Well located for access to a number of services. Within an area of landscape value. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge and an area of landscape value. Land is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a fairly large area in the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1060	Land at Station Road, Middle, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. The eastern edge of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as in grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area of the western part of the site at high risk of surface water flooding, but this could be accounted for in design on the site.
CL1066	Land fronting Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is currently in agricultural use.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1067	The Nurseries, Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	X	✓		✓	✓/X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓✓	Well located with good access to a number of services. Currently includes an accessible open space, but near to other open spaces. Within a green wedge. The site is mainly greenfield but also has some buildings at the front of the site. The western parts of the site are in flood zones 3 and 2 and there are parts of the site that are at low risk of surface water flooding.
CL1069	Land behind 121/123 Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	X	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is currently in agricultural use. The south western corner of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding, but it is expected that this could be accounted for in design on the site
CL1096	Land north of 48 Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	0	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services. GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge. There are a number of buildings on the site at present and also much undeveloped land. There are some small areas around the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1099	Land at Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services. GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a small area at medium and low risk of surface water flooding. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1205	Adj Robert Pattinson School, N. Hykeham	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located site with good access to all key services. Partly greenfield site used as playing fields for school, near to other open space and partly car parking for neighbouring school and supermarket. Some high and medium risk of surface water flooding in the north eastern part of the site, but it is expected that this could be dealt with in the design process.
CL1894	Land to rear of Nos. 320 - 378 Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓✓	Well located for most services but more than 1600m to the nearest designated employment area. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Greenfield site in agricultural use. Western parts of the site in flood zone 2.
CL1895	Land to rear of Nos. 382 - 418 Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓✓	Well located for most services but more than 1600m to the nearest designated employment area. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Greenfield site in agricultural use and the southern half of the site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Some very small areas of flood zone 2 and low and medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1896	Land off Washdyke Lane, Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓✓	Well located for most services but more than 1600m to the nearest designated employment area. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Greenfield site in agricultural use and categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1897	Land off Griffins Lane,	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓✓	Well located for access to a number of services. Within an area of landscape value. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Station Road, Waddington																biodiversity gains. Within a green wedge and an area of landscape value. Land is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area at low risk of surface water flooding.
CL1904	Land to the South of Gateway Business Park	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	X	Well located for some facilities. Site includes 2 green corridors which should be capable of being incorporated in any design approach. Part of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Approximately 1/3 of the site is at medium risk of surface water flooding and north eastern parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL2088	93 Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Fairly well located for access to some services. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. The eastern edge of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains. The site is categorised as in grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area of the western part of the site at high risk of surface water flooding, but this could be accounted for in design on the site.
CL2102	Fields off Boundary Lane	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located for some facilities. Site includes 2 green corridors which should be capable of being incorporated in any design approach. The site is categorised as in grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Medium and high risk of surface water flooding in areas of the site and flood zones 2 and 3 along the northern parts of the site.
CL2106	Land adj 127 - 165 Station	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Road, Waddington																biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is currently in agricultural use.
CL2178	Land at Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services. GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a very small area at medium and low risk of surface water flooding. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use.
CL3073	Land off Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services. GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are some small areas at high, medium and low risk of surface water flooding. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural / horticultural use.
CL4432	Land off Wolsey Way, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/X	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located for a number of facilities. Part of the site is within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Site is an accessible open space, but it is in proximity to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. In an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural use and is fairly small in size and so is unlikely to be used for agriculture.
CL4643	Kesteven/Cliff on Street, Lincoln	✓	✓/X	✓	✓✓	X	✓		XX	✓✓	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to many facilities. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	green wedge, but development here is unlikely to impact on this area. An AQMA is situated just to the west of the site and access to the site is likely to be through this AQMA. The entire site is in flood zone 2 with some of the northern parts of the site in flood zone 3 and there are large areas at low, medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
LP50 – Gainsborough – Preferred Allocations																	
CL1217	Tesco Car Park, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to many services and near to a railway station although the railway line limits movement to the east. Within an area categorised as within the 25%, and adjacent to one of the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of a grade II Listed Building although it is not expected that development at this site would impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
CL1243	Site off corner Bridge/Hickman Street, Gainsborough	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	XX		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England. Includes a small area of a Conservation Area and within 100m of a number of Grade II Listed Buildings and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However, development of the site is not expected to impact on the setting of the SAM and could enhance the setting of the other heritage assets. All of the site is in flood zone 3.
CL1244	Site between Wembley/ Hickman St, Gainsborough	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England. Within 100m of a number of Grade II Listed Buildings, a Conservation Area and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However, development of the site is not expected to

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	impact on the setting of the SAM and could enhance the setting of the other heritage assets. All of the site is in flood zone 3 and large parts of the site are at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1246	West of Primrose Street, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. Within 100m of a Conservation Area and a number of Grade II Listed Buildings but there is potential to enhance the setting of these assets. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 and there is a significant area at high risk of surface water flooding along the eastern edge of the site and in southern parts.
CL1247	Site at Thornton St, land enclosed between Thornton St, Bridge St, King St and Bridge Rd, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. Within 100m of a Conservation Area and a number of Grade II Listed Buildings but there is potential to enhance the setting of these assets. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 and there is high risk of surface water flooding along the eastern edge of the site.
CL1253	Sinclair's, Ropery Road, Gainsborough	✓✓	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to most services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of a conservation and the Grade I listed Gainsborough Old Hall but there is potential to enhance the setting of these assets. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 and there are small areas at risk of surface water flooding.
CL1637	G(M)1 Gleadells Wharf, Bridge Street	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	XX		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to many facilities and the railway station. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within a Conservation Area and within 100m of a number of

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	Grade II Listed Buildings and a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but development here could have potential to enhance the setting of these assets. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 and there is a small area at low risk of surface water flooding.
CL3044	Land south of Willingham Road, Lea, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	X	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	X	Site is close to some services but is more than 2km from a number of other services. There is a bus service in Lea. The site is currently undeveloped open space but is within proximity to other open spaces. There are no heritage assets within 100m, but there is a grade I listed church just farther than 100m. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but it doesn't appear to be in agricultural use. There is an area at high risk of surface water flooding at the southernmost tip of the site. Within an area of landscape value.
CL4436	White's Wood Lane Gainsborough DN21 1RL	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓/X	✓	✓		✓	0	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located with access to many services. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Site is currently open space and is adjacent to a Local Nature Reserve, but it is within proximity of a number of other areas of open space. Part of the site has built structures on. But the majority is undeveloped. Approximately half of the site is at high or medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL4437	Wilson Street, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	✓	✓/X	✓	✓		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to most facilities and a nearby bus service. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within an area of open space, but within proximity of other open spaces. Whilst it is currently undeveloped land it is the site of previous buildings demolished. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 and there is a high risk of surface water flooding along Wilson Street.
LP54 – Gainsborough – Broad Locations for Growth																	

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1240	Land East of White's Wood Farm, Gainsborough	✓✓									-	-	✓				SUE
LP50 – Gainsborough – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL1232	Land to the south of Heapham Road, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located site with good access to a number of services. Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Southern areas of the site at high, medium and low risk of surface water flooding.
CL1238	East of Allocation G1, Gainsborough DN21 1HN	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	Well located site with good access to a number of services. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. Within an area of landscape value.
CL1251	Environment Agency, Corringham Rd, Gainsborough	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	0	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	Well located site with good access to a number of services. About half of the site is previously developed. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1324	Land Adjacent to Lea Park, Lea	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	X	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	X	Site is close to some services but is more than 2km from a number of other services. There is a bus service in Lea. The site is currently undeveloped and includes open space but is within proximity to other open spaces. There are a number of green corridors crossing the site which could be enhanced as part of a development. There are no heritage assets within 100m, but there is a grade I listed church just farther than 100m. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There are some small areas across the site that are at high and medium risk of flooding and a small area of flood zone 2 at the western edge of the site, but it is likely that these could

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	be dealt with through design and layout. Within an area of landscape value.
CL1642	Amp Rose site, Heapham Road	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓/X	✓	The site is well located with access to a number of services and to the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas in England. There are no heritage assets on site or within 100m but there are two grade II Listed Buildings just farther than this 100m distance, but it is unlikely that development would impact on their settings.
CL2107	Lea Estate Farm, Gainsborough Road	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	X	X		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	X	Site is close to some services but is more than 1.6km from a number of other services. There is a bus service in Lea. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within 100m of a number of Grade II Listed Buildings. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. The entire site is within flood zone 2 and there are small areas at high risk of surface water flooding towards the southern part of the site. Within an area of landscape value.
CL4438	Gainsborough Leisure Centre, Gainsborough	✓✓	XX	0	✓/X	✓	✓		✓	0	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Site of leisure centre, unless a new facility were to be provided this would have an impact on the population. The site includes open space but is in proximity to other areas of open space. Well located with access to a number of services and facilities and the railway station.
CL4439	WLDC Depot, North Warren Road, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓/X	✓	Fairly well located brownfield site with access to a number of services. Entire site is within flood zone 3. Redevelopment would result in the loss of non-designated employment land.
CL4553	Foxby Lane, Gainsborough		✓✓	✓	✓✓	X	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Site is fairly well located for a number of services, but 1.6km from town centre. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but it is not in agricultural use. A large part of the site is at low risk of surface water flooding, and a smaller area is at high risk.
CL4554	Long Wood Road, Gainsborough		✓	✓✓	✓/X	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located for a number of services. Within an area categorised as being in the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently an open space but in proximity to a number of other open spaces. Site is undeveloped but appears to be scrubland. Some low risk of surface water flooding across the site and high risk along the eastern boundary.
LP50 – Sleaford – Preferred Allocations																	
CL1002	Land at Stump Cross Hill, Quarrington, Sleaford	✓✓	0	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓	Site with reasonably located with access to a number of services and facilities with a bus service running nearby. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential for biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within 100m of a number of Grade II Listed Buildings, but it is unlikely to impact on their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area at high risk of surface water flooding on the eastern boundary.
CL1007	The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Site is well located for a number of services and facilities with many within 800m and other key services within 1km. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is previously developed, although it is in an area classed as grade 3 agricultural land. There are some areas at low risk from

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	surface water flooding and a very small area at medium risk.
CL1014	Land off Grantham Road, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Reasonably well located for access to services although some are beyond 1.6km and there is a bus service running nearby. The site is in an areas classified as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use.
LP54 – Sleaford – Broad Locations for Growth																	
CL1001	Land at Quarrington	✓✓		0				X	✓		-	-					
LP50 – Sleaford – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL997	North of Hoplands, Sleaford	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓	Site is well located for a number of services and facilities with many within 800m and other key services within 1km. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site in an area classed as grade 3 agricultural land and is greenfield land although it does not appear to be in agricultural use. A large amount of the northern part of the site is in flood zone 3 and flood zone 2.
CL1003	County Council Offices, Eastgate, Sleaford	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The site is well located for services and the railway station. It is adjacent to a local nature reserve. It is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Immediately adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building and more Grade II buildings further to the north on Eastgate. The site is also within the Conservation Area but redevelopment of the site could lead to an enhancement of these heritage assets. The majority of the site is in flood zone 3 and the remaining area of the site is in flood zone 2. A large amount of the site is at high, medium or low risk of surface water flooding.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1004	Eastgate Centre, Eastgate, Sleaford	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	XX	✓	✓	0	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓/X	✓✓	The site is well located for facilities. The site includes buildings and open space, but is in proximity to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Part of the site is within a Conservation Area and there are a number of Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m, however, the site is well screened by existing development and as such it is considered that development here would have little impact upon these heritage assets. Some very small areas at low risk of surface water flooding. The site is in an area designated for employment, but there is much additional employment land also nearby.
CL1012	Land at Nortfield Farm, North of A17, Sleaford	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓/X	X	X	Reasonably located to some facilities, although other services are more than 1.5km away. There is an area of open space on the site but this could be retained or enhanced given the size of the site and there are other open spaces nearby. The western half of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a Grade II Listed Building to the west of the site, although this is separated from the site by the A15 and is well screened by mature landscaping. The site is within areas categorised as grade 2 and 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area at the east of the site within flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1021	Land off Mareham Lane (sites A2, B1, B2), Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reasonably well located for access to a number of services including the railway station, but some services farther than 1.6km away when taking into account the barrier of the railway line. Site includes some open spaces although it is also in proximity to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are no heritage assets within the site but the Sleaford Maltings and associated buildings are a little farther than 100m from it and development on this site would likely impact their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Some small areas of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1025	Land to the north east of Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	X	Poorly located for access to most services and facilities, particularly given the barriers of the railway and the river, but given the size of the site there is potential for some to be delivered through development. Western and northern parts of the site are within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Northern parts of the site are in flood zone 2 and there are some areas at medium or high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1026	Land at Electric Road, Sleaford	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located near to a number of services including the railway station. Currently an area of open space, but close to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity are, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Site is not developed and not in any clear use. Site is wholly within flood zone 3.
CL1420	Land west of King Edward Street, Sleaford	✓	✓/X	0	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Site is well located for access to services even when considering the barrier of the railway line. The site is an open space and there are few other nearby. Within a biodiversity opportunity are, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL3033	Land off Mareham Road (site C), Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓	✓	Poorly located for access to a number of services, particularly when taking account the barrier of the railway line. Site includes some open spaces although it is also in proximity to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Whilst there are no heritage assets within the site the Sleaford Maltings and associated buildings are a little farther than 400m from it and it is an open area and development on this site would likely impact their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Some small areas of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL4391	Land off Boston Road, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	Poorly located for access to most services and facilities, particularly given the barriers of the railway and the river, but given the size of the site there is potential for some to be delivered through development and a bus service runs near to the site. The site includes some areas of open space, but is close to others and could deliver more as part of a development. Western parts of the site are in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such biodiversity gains could be delivered in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a Grade II Listed Building to the east of the site. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4399	Land to south of Sleaford Maltings, Off Keepers Way and Chapel	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reasonably well located for access to a number of services including the railway station, but some services farther than 1.6km away when taking into account the barrier of the railway line. Site includes some open spaces although it is also in proximity to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Hill Court, Sleaford																there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The Sleaford Maltings and associated buildings are adjacent to the site and development on this site would likely impact their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. A small area of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL4409	Land to the west of the A15, Sleaford, Lincolnshire	✓✓	X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	Poorly located for access to key services with barriers present including the A15 and railway line. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4494	Bone Mill Lane, Sleaford		✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓/X	X	Poorly located for access to most key services, particularly when taking the barrier of the railway line into account. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Categorised as being grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use.
LP51 Market Towns – Preferred Allocations																	
CL1164	Land North of Navigation Lane, Caistor	✓	✓	0	✓/X	✓	XX	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Reasonably well located with access to a number of services, but some slightly farther than 800m. The site is an open space but there is a range of other open spaces nearby. Includes a medieval fishpond Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is used for grazing livestock and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area across the northern part of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 900m from the site.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1170	Land at Sunnyside, Caistor, west of Tennyson Close	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Reasonably well located with access to a number of services but some slightly farther than 800m. Adjacent to a green wedge and area of landscape value. There is a Grade II Listed Building slightly farther than 100m from the site. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a small area at the south of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding, but this can likely be dealt with through design and layout. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 1km from the site.
CL1888	Land adjacent and to the rear of Roman Ridge on Brigg Road, Caistor	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓	XX	Well located site with access to a number of services. The eastern part of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. A Conservation Area is located within 100m of the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would necessarily impact on its setting. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is greenfield, but it is not clear if it is in agricultural use. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 300m from the site.
CL2093	Land North of North Street, Caistor	✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓	XX	Well located site with access to a number of services. The eastern part of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. A Conservation Area is adjacent to the site and there are 3 Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m of the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would necessarily impact on

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	its setting. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is greenfield, but it is not clear if it is in agricultural use. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 200m from the site.
CL3086	Land to the South of North Kelsey Road, Caistor	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Fairly well located sites with some services. The majority of the site is undeveloped, is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a small area in the eastern part of the site that is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 1.4km from the site.
CL1358	Land off Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with good access to many services and a railway station within 1km. The site is not developed and is in agricultural use, and it is within an area that is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The northern end of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1359	Land off Linwood Road & The Ridings, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	✓✓	Well located site with good access to many services and a railway station within 500m. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding at the southern, eastern and north eastern boundary.
CL1364	Caistor Road, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with good access to many services and a railway station within 1km. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Majority of the site is in flood zone 2 and flood zone 3.
CL4028	Field between properties	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	✓✓	Well located site with good access to many services and a railway station within 500m. The site is greenfield, in

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	known as "Mayfield" & "Wodelyn Cottage", Linwood																agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding in the centre of the site.
LP51 – Market Towns – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL3089	Land to the West of and Rear (North) of the Meadows, North Kelsey Rd, Caistor	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Fairly well located site with some services nearby. The site is undeveloped, is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 1.3km from the site.
CL1360	Land adjacent to Davens Court, Legsby Road, Market Rasen	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓	Fairly well located with some services nearby, but others more than 1km from the site. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Some small areas of the northern part of the site at medium risk from surface water flooding.
CL1369	Land to the rear of Walesby Road, Market Rasen	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site for access to a number of services and a railway station is approximately 800m away. The site is mainly not developed and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but its use is not clear.
CL2190	Walesby Road, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓✓	Fairly well located site with good access to some services, and others approximately 1km away, and the railway station approximately 1.2km away. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area at the north western corner of the site in flood zones 2 and 3.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL4113	Land at Glebe Farm, Willingham Road, Market Rasen, LN8 3RQ	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓	Fairly well located with some services nearby, but many more than 1km away. The site is greenfield and it is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4189	Land to the east of Gordon Field & south of Chapel Street, adjoining Market Rasen Railway Station	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located central with all key services within 800m and adjacent to a railway station. The site is currently an open space, but it is in proximity to other open spaces. The site is immediately adjacent to Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area. The site is greenfield and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but it is a small area in the middle of a town and so would not be a logical location for agricultural use.
CL4498	Land to the south of Gainsborough Road, Market Rasen	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site near to many services and 500m from the railway station. Within a green wedge. Adjacent to the Conservation Area and a Grade II Listed Building and a number of other Grade II Listed Buildings are within 100m. The site is greenfield and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area in the north western corner of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
LP52 – Lincoln Area Villages – Preferred Allocations																	
CL415	Land South of Bracebridge Heath	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located with access to services but the nearest secondary schools are in the Lincoln urban area approximately 2.5km to the north. Within 100m of a Grade II Listed Building although it is likely that design and layout can mitigate any impact. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. There is a small area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding on the site. Within a

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL417	Land off Moor Lane, Branston	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Within 100m of a Conservation Area but development here is unlikely to impact upon its setting. Undeveloped site within grade 2 agricultural land, but not in agricultural use and isolated and quite small so unlikely to be suitable or viable for farming. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL4666	Land to the west of Station Road, Branston	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL1179	Land North of Rudgard Ave, Cherry Willingham	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. A small area at the east of the site is at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1181	Land East of Thornton Way, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4433	Land East of Rudgard Avenue, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1190	Land to the south of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Welton and Dunholme which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped land in an area categorised as grade 3 agriculture land.
CL4084	Land north of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Welton and Dunholme which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Adjacent to a green wedge. Undeveloped land in agricultural use in an area categorised as grade 3 agriculture land.
CL4667	Land south of Fen Road, Heighington	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		0	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	XX	Positioned on the edge of Heighington, which has, in combination with Washingborough, some key facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 1.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 4km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail areas are approximately 5.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Lincoln. Bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL904	Land Northwest of	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓	XX	Well positioned in Metherringham, which has a range of facilities and a railway station within 800m of this site but

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	village, Metherringham																the nearest secondary school is in Branston approximately 7km away, and the nearest designated retail area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 10km away. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use.
CL906	Land at Top Farm, Navenby	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓✓	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Adjacent to an area of landscape value, however, given the position of existing buildings it is not considered that development at this site would have a significant impact on this. Adjacent to a Conservation Area and a Grade II Listed Building is within 100m. The site is mainly undeveloped and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL907	Land off Winton Road, Navenby	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but it is not in agricultural use and is small and isolated from other agriculture and therefore is unlikely to be viable or suitable for farming. Some small areas of the site are at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL908	Land off High Dyke, Navenby	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but it is not in agricultural use and is small and isolated from other agriculture and therefore is unlikely to be viable or suitable for farming.
CL4660	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation A Part of Site CL4503 Land at Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4661	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation B Part of Site CL3045 Land off High Leas, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	✓		✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL4662	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation C Part of Site CL1376 East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4663	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation D, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Adjacent to a Conservation Area and 2 Grade II Listed Buildings however, it is likely that redevelopment of this site could enhance the setting of these compared to what is currently on the site.
CL986	Land south of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. A number of Grade II Listed Buildings are within 100m of the site one of which, but they are separated from the site by development and so any impact is likely to be minimal. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. The northern and eastern parts of

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	the site are in flood zone 3 and there are some small areas at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL994	Land east of Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. A number of Grade II Listed Buildings are within 100m of the site one of which, The Manor House, is likely to be impacted by development here. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. A portion of the middle of the site is flood zone 3 and 2 and is at high risk from surface water flooding.
CL1208	Off Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	X	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Site includes some open space but is in proximity to other open spaces. Adjacent to a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. A small area at the eastern edge of the site is in flood zone 2 and 3.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1061	Land off Grantham Road/High Dike, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located in Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge and an area of landscape value. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, the north west corner is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4496	Grantham Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located in Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. A conservation is approximately 100m from the site. Most of the site is within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4671	Land off Grantham Road, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓	X	✓		✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located in Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and adjacent to a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4469	Land east of Canterbury Drive, Washingborough	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	X	X		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	XX	Fairly well located in Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 4km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 5.5km away in Lincoln when considering the barrier of the River Witham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge. To the north of the site there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Undeveloped land within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1491	Land to East of Prebend Lane, Welton	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1100	Land to the north of Witham St. Hughs (Phase 3)	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	XX	Well located in Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham Site

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	includes a large area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. The western part of the site includes a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
Lincoln Area Villages – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL1129	Land off Horncastle Road, Bardney	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL1133	Former Social Club and Sports Facilities, Wragby Road, Bardney	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Partly developed site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land but not in agricultural use.
CL1134	Land at Manor Farm, Bardney LN3 5SU	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Within 100m of a number of Grade II Listed Buildings and a Grade I listed church.
CL1135	British Sugar Factory (Redundant),	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	X	✓/X	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Station Road, Bardney																nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. The western part of the site is in flood zone 2 and there are some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4007	Phase three, Manor Farm Development, Horncastle Road, Bardney	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4504	Henry Lane, Bardney	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land but not in agricultural use.
CL1416	Land off Grantham Road, Bracebridge Heath	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located with access to services but the nearest secondary schools are in the Lincoln urban area approximately 2.5km to the north. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but is not in agricultural use and is a small and isolated site that would be unlikely to be suitable or viable for agriculture.. Site includes an open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value.
CL419	Land off Thacker's	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Lane, Branston																Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site within grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to a Conservation Area and development would need to be sensitively designed to manage any impacts on this. There is a Grade II Listed Building within 100m, but development on the site would be unlikely to impact this.
CL4387	Land between Mere Road and Sleaford Road, Branston	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 2 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL4388	Lincoln Road, Branston, LN4 1NS	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. There is a Grade II Listed Building within 100m of the site but design and layout should be able to mitigate any impact. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL1180	Land South of Green Lane, Cherry Willingham	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL4363	Bleak House Farm, Cherry Willingham, Lincoln	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL4434	Land East of Rosedale Close/Lady Meers Road, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Small area of medium and high risk of surface water flooding along the western boundary. A green wedge is adjacent to the site to the south, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact this.
CL4510	Cherry Willingham Airfield Land	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small area in the north east corner of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4511	Fen Lane, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	XX	✓	X	X	Well located within the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. Within a

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Majority of the site is in flood zone 3.
CL1189	Land North of Market Rasen Road, Dunhome	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. There is a Grade I and some Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m of the site and development may have an impact on their setting. Undeveloped land that appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Small area of flood zone 2 and 3 and at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4197	Land to the north of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Within a green wedge. Undeveloped land that appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 and grade 2 agricultural land.
CL4198	Land to the north of Waltham House and to the south of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Adjacent to a green wedge. Within a green wedge. Undeveloped land that appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 and grade 2 agricultural land.
CL900	Land adj to the Moorlands, Metherringham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	XX	Well positioned in Metherringham, which has a range of facilities and a railway station within 800m of this site but the nearest secondary school is in Branston approximately 7km away, and the nearest designated retail area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 10km away. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	agricultural land. There is a small are at the south of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4524	Land west of Metheringham	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Well positioned in Metheringham, which has a range of facilities and a railway station within 800m of this site but the nearest secondary school is in Branston approximately 7km away, and the nearest designated retail area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 10km away. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small are at the west of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL909	Land adjoining Medicial Centre, Grantham Road, Navenby	✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value.
CL4040	Land to the east of Pottergate Road, Navenby	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. There is an area in the eastern part

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding, however, given the size of the site it is likely that this could be dealt with through design and layout.
CL4200	Land adjoining The Rise, Navenby, Lincolnshire	✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. Adjacent to a Conservation Area and a Grade II Listed Building but given the thick landscape screening it is unlikely that development at this site would have a significant impact on their setting.
CL1374	Land off Larch Avenue (rear of 67 Sudbrooke Lane) Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, the site is mainly undeveloped but the land does not appear to be in agricultural use.
CL1375	Land North of The Hawthorns & Larch Avenue, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The north of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3 and there is an area in

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	the north east of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1376	East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The north of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1379	Agricultural land to West of Scothern Road & North of Cotton Smith Way, Nettleham (Part Field Number: TF0176 0717)	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL1384	Land at Nettleham off Mill Hill, Allotments, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. A small area of the western part of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Adjacent to a Conservation Area and a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a medieval palace is slightly farther than 100m from the site. Development of this site could impact on the setting of these heritage assets.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL3041	Land Adj to Greetwell Lane, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	XX	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Part of the site is in a green wedge. Part of the site is within a Conservation Area and it is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Development on the eastern part of the site would likely harm on the setting of these. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL3042	Land off High Leas, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL3043	Land Adj Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL3045	Land adj 20 Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL3091	The Brown Cow Public House and Adjacent Land off the A46, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land but does not appear to be in agricultural use. The east of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL3097	Land to the North of Kingsway, Nettleham LN2 2PY	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. The eastern part of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use.
CL4000	Land North side Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4385	Scothern Road, Nettleham, Lincoln LN2 2TX	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4503	Land at Deepdale	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well positioned in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Lane, Nettleham																neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL1430	Land off Mill Lane, Saxilby	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	0	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Flood zone 2 at the eastern and southern edges of the site and some small areas at medium risk of surface water flooding along the eastern boundary,
CL1432	Land off Church Lane, Saxilby	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	0	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Small areas at the south of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding, although given the size of the site it is likely that this can be dealt with through design and layout.
CL2183	Land East of Sturton Road, Saxilby	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL2184	Land to the West of Sturton Road, Saxilby	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4092	Land adjacent farm access road, off Sykes Lane, Saxilby, LN1 2PA	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The western half of the site is in flood zone 2 and large parts of the western area of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4093	Land adjacent Sykes Lane, off Sykes Lane, Saxilby LN1 2PA	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The western part of the site is in flood zone 2 and the eastern edge is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4130	Land off Sykes Lane, Saxilby, Lincoln	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The western edge of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL4383	Church Lane Field, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincoln	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. An area in the centre of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL985	Land north of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	X	✓	Fairly well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The site is wholly within flood zone 3.
CL987	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Quite separated from the main village of Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. A very small area at high risk of surface water flooding in the centre of the site, but given the size

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	of the site it is likely that this can be dealt with through design and layout.
CL988	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Quite separated from the main village of Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some small areas at high risk of surface water flooding. Contains an open space but is in proximity to other open spaces.
CL989	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some very small areas at high risk of surface water flooding, given the size of the site it is likely that this can be dealt with in design and layout.
CL990	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe																designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some very small areas at high risk of surface water flooding, given the size of the site it is likely that this can be dealt with in design and layout.
CL4043	Woodbank Farm, Woodbank Lane, Skellingthorpe, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use.
CL4044	Skellingthorpe Moor, off bottom end of Waterloo Lane, Skellingthorpe, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	✓	Well located in Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities within, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Adjacent to a green wedge.
CL1062	Land off Grantham Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located in Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, only a small area at the south in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. A Conservation Area is located approximately 100m from the site.
CL1065	Land off Grantham Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located in Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. A Conservation Area is adjacent to the site to the south. The site is in agricultural use and part of the site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1070	Hillside Nursery,	✓	✓	0	✓✓	XX	✓	X	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	Well located in Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Station Road, Waddington																designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and in a green wedge.
CL1085	Land at Church Hill, Washingborough	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	X	XX	Well located in Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 4km away in Lincoln. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped land within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. Adjacent to a Conservation Area and a Grade II Listed Building. Small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1087	Land at Sheepwash Grange, Washingborough	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	XX	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	X	XX	Although it is separated by the railway line it is reasonably located in Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 4km away in Lincoln. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped land in agricultural use within

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. The site includes a Grade II listed grange, but given the size of the house it is likely that this can be incorporated in any design or layout to minimise any harm. Within a green wedge.
CL1489	Hackthorn Road, Welton, Lincoln (3rd one)	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1492	Hackthorn Road (2nd one), Welton	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes an area of flood zone 2 through the site.
CL2175	Land at Ryland, Welton	✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There are two Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m of the site.
CL4087	Prebend Lane, Welton, Lincoln, LN2 3JR	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes an area at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4089	Cliff Road, Welton, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓		✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes an area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4520	Land at Hackthorn Road, Welton	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small area at the eastern edge in flood zone 2.
LP52 – Large Villages in other areas – Preferred Allocations																	
CL1101	Land at Mill Lane, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1110	Land off Park Lane, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL2091	Land off West Street, Billingham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	0	-	-		✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a Conservation Area and a number of Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m of the site. However, given the current buildings on the site it is likely that redevelopment would enhance the setting of these heritage assets. Part of the site is developed and part is not. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land, but the undeveloped areas of the site are small and isolated and it is unlikely that it would be suitable or viable for agriculture. There is a small area on the site that is at high risk of surface water flooding. The eastern part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL3018	Billingham Field, Mill Lane, Billingham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL3031	Land to the south of the	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Whyche, Billinghay																designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. There are some areas across the site that are at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL875	Land opposite the cemetery, Boston Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a Conservation Area adjacent to the site and a grade II Listed Building within 100m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1305	Land at Church Lane, Keelby	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Keelby which has some facilities available, but there is considerable distance to some other settlements where other facilities are provided. The nearest secondary school and designated employment area in Central Lincolnshire are approximately 10km away in Caistor and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 20km away in Market Rasen. However, there will be facilities available in Immingham and Grimsby which are located approximately 5 and 10km away respectively. There is a bus stop within 400m. There is a Grade I Listed Building within 100m of the site. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a small area at the south of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL957	Land off Lincoln Road, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓✓	X	X	Well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL958	Land North of Ruskington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓✓	X	X	Well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL960	Land south of Poplar Close, East of Railway, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓✓	X	X	Well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is undeveloped and in no clear use, and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The majority of the site is in flood zone 3.
CL965	Land at Whitehouse Road, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	X	X	Well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The south western part of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1892	South of Winchelsea Road, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓✓	X	X	Well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural use. There is a small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1456	Land to the east of North Moor Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4674	North Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
LP52 – Large Villages in other areas – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL1103	Land west off Fen Road, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. This is a mainly undeveloped site in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. Northern parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1104	Land east off Fen Road, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	XX	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. The majority of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1105	Land off Sprite Lane, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL1106	Land West of Skirth Road, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	XX	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and some of the site appears to be in agricultural use. All of the site is in flood zone 2 and the majority of it is in flood zone 3. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL3009	Land adjacent Field Road, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area in the south east corner at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4360	Fen Lane, Billingham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	Well located in Billingham, which has some facilities within, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away in Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. The ditch along the northern boundary is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL868	Land off Sleaford Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL869	Land adj Heckington Mill, Heckington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a Conservation Area and a Grade I Listed Building adjacent to the site, development of the site is likely to have a negative impact on their setting. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL870	Land to East of Cameron Street, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Adjacent to a Conservation Area. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at the southern edge of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL871	Land at 67 Boston Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is partly developed but has areas of undeveloped land in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but is not used for agriculture.
CL873	Land off Burton Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at the south western quarter of the

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	site that is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL876	Land at Kyme Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a Grade II Listed Building within 100m of the site. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at the north of the site at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1020	Land off Howell Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There are some areas at high risk of surface water flooding at the north of the site and running across the site. There is a Grade II Listed Building within 100m of the site. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL1464	Adj to Cottage Farm, south of Ambourne Way, Heckington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Southern and eastern parts of the site are at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL2087	Land off Kyme Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	stops within 400m. The site is undeveloped and in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use.
CL2105	68, 68A and Paddock to the Rear of Sleaford Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Part of the site is developed but part appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area at the west of the site at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4367	Wadeley Grange 52 Kyme Road Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a Conservation Area within 100m but it is unlikely that development on this site would impact this. The site is undeveloped and in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. There is a very small area at the north of the site that is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4500	Land to the East of Heckington, North of Boston Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	XX	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is well positioned in Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated retail area are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The western part of the site is within a Conservation Area and there are two Grade II Listed Buildings within 100m of the site. The site is mainly in use for agriculture and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There are several areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding, but

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	given the size of the site, it is likely that layout and design could take account of this.
CL956	Smiths Farm, Land off Fen Road, Ruskington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	XX	✓✓	X	X	Reasonably well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. The majority of the site is in flood zone 2 and 3 and there are areas at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL959	Land off Fen Road, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	X	X	Reasonably well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The south western part of the site is in an area at medium and high risk of flooding.
CL961	Land to the East of Sleaford Road, Ruskington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓✓	X	X	Reasonably well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL962	Land at Leasingham Lane, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓✓	X	X	Reasonably well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL4013	Priory Road, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincs	✓	✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓✓	X	X	Reasonably well located in Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site includes open space but is in proximity to other areas of open space. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land but is not in agricultural use. The eastern part of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1453	Land to the East of the Granary development off High Street, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The whole site is in flood zone 2 and the eastern parts are in flood zone 3. A small area of this site is previously developed, but much of it appears to be in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1454	Land to South of Westcliffe Road/West of Scotton Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1455	Gainsborough Road, Scotter, North Lincolnshire	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL3085	North Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	X	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The western half of the site is in flood zone 2. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4014	Land to the North-east of Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL4123	Land off Scotton Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4125	Land south of Kirton Road, Scotter	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a Grade II* Listed Building within 100m of the site.
CL4126	Land north of Kirton Road, Scotter	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4127	Land off Becks Lane, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services.

Ref.	Address	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 Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4361	Land off Gainsborough Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓		✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	XX	XX	The site is well located in Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.

Appendix 4 Equalities Analysis of the Further Draft Local Plan

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.¹ 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

¹

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/EqualityAct/PSED/equality_analysis_guidance.pdf

Plan was the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014). The second stage of plan making is the Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015). The responses received to these consultation are a key source of information on the potential impacts of the Plan and will inform subsequent versions of the Plan.

Table 1: Background Information

Name of policy / project / service	Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan, October 2015
Background and aims of policy at outset	The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan will set out planning policies for growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire over the period 2012 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).
Who the policy is intended for and who it will benefit	<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>
Person(s) responsible for policy or decision, or advising on decision, and also responsible for equality analysis	Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee

Key people involved i.e. decision-makers, staff implementing it	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, 2 and 3**. A summary of the impact of the policies in the Local Plan on the protected characteristics identified in **section i** above follows in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Potential Impacts on Equality Identified through the IIA

Further Draft Local Plan Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
Draft Vision		✓	
A Growing Central Lincolnshire			
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	✓		
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy		✓	
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth		✓	
LP4 Growth in Villages		✓	
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs		✓	
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire		✓	
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy		✓	
LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	✓		
A Caring Central Lincolnshire			
LP9 Health and Well-being		✓	
LP10 Meeting Accommodation Need		✓	

Further Draft Local Plan Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
LP11 Meeting Housing Needs		✓	
LP12 Infrastructure to Support Growth		✓	
LP13 Transport		✓	
LP14 Managing water resources and flood risk	✓		
LP15 Community Facilities		✓	
LP16 Development on land affected by contamination	✓		
A Quality Central Lincolnshire			
LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views		✓	
LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	✓		
LP19 Renewable Energy Proposals	✓		
LP20 Green Infrastructure Network		✓	
LP21 Green Wedges	✓		
LP22 Local Green Spaces		✓	
LP23 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	✓		
LP24 The Historic Environment		✓	
LP25 Design and Amenity		✓	
LP26 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities		✓	
LP27 Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements		✓	
Delivering Locally			
LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)		✓	
LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character		✓	
LP30 Major Development Sites		✓	
LP31 Lincoln's Economy		✓	
LP32 Lincoln's Universities and Colleges			✓

Further Draft Local Plan Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
LP33 Lincoln City Centre – primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area		✓	
LP34 District and Local Shopping Centres		✓	
LP35 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas		✓	
LP36 Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy		✓	
LP37 Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Swellings within Lincoln		✓	
LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE		✓	
LP39 Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE		✓	
LP40 Gainsborough Riverside	✓		
LP41 Regeneration of Gainsborough		✓	
LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Shopping Area		✓	
LP43 A Growing Sleaford		✓	
LP44 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character		✓	
LP45 Regeneration and Opportunity Areas		✓	
LP46 Sleaford Town Centre		✓	
LP47 Access and Movement		✓	
Development Sites			
LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations	See LP30, LP38, LP39 and LP43		
LP49 Residential Allocations – Lincoln	✓	✓	
LP50 Residential Allocations – Main Towns	✓	✓	
LP51 Residential Allocations – Market Towns	✓		
LP52 - Residential Allocations – Large Villages	✓		
LP53 Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages	Not subject to IIA as have planning permission as of 1 April 2015		

Further Draft Local Plan Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
LP54 Broad Locations for Future Growth	✓		
LP55 Development in Rural Areas and the Countryside		✓	
LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations		✓	
LP57 Ministry of Defence Establishments	✓		

Table 3: Summary of Potential Impacts of the Further Draft 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			
Age	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan on age is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p>LP9 Health and Well-being states proposals for new healthcare facilities should be accessible to all sectors of the community, by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need should ensure homes are built with higher access standards, promoting accessibility for those who have mobility difficulties, including the elderly.</p> <p>Design criteria within policies LP13: Transport and LP25: Design and Amenity seek to ensure that open spaces and the public realm are safe, attractive and inclusive. This should benefit older people who may feel</p>	N/A	N/A

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			
				<p>vulnerable and those with impaired mobility. LP13 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>LP20 Green Infrastructure Network 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>LP26: Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities 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>		

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			
				<p><i>LP37 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>LP5 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 workforce training.</p>		
Disability	✓			<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>LP9: Health and Well-being</i> requires the health impacts of major developments to be considered through the submission of a Health Impact</p>	N/A	N/A

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			
				<p>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>LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need seeks new housing which meet lifetime homes standards and which are adaptable to changing needs over time.</p> <p>LP12 Infrastructure to support growth is expected to help deliver new and improved healthcare services and facilities in accessible locations to support new development.</p> <p>LP13: Transport 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>		

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			
				Many of the policies in the Plan should help secure open spaces and public realm improvements that are accessible for all, including those with a disability. Such policies include <i>LP20 Green Infrastructure Network, LP25 Design and Amenity, LP27 Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements and LP40 Gainsborough Riverside.</i>		
Gender re-assignment			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to gender re-assignment.	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy and maternity			✓	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>LP12 Infrastructure</i>	N/A	N/A

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			
				<i>to support growth</i> , however this is uncertain.		
Race	✓			<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 LP3 Level and distribution of growth may lead indirectly to improved education and training facilities, which in turn may help reduce language barriers.</p> <p>The Local Plan, specifically Policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations and LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions, is expected to have direct positive impacts in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople by allocating sites on the Policies Map and setting out specific criteria for the determination of planning applications for sites to accommodate the Gypsy and Traveller</p>	N/A	N/A

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			
				<p>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>LP15 Community facilities recognises the importance of community facilities to maintaining sustainable and inclusive development. Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford (LP30 Major Development Sites, LP38 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood, LP39 Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood and LP43 a Growing Sleaford) will provide new community facilities in local and neighbourhood centres close to where people live. Provision of community facilities community may indirectly encourage social interaction between people of all ethnic groups.</p>		

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			
Religion or belief	✓			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 Policy LP15 Community Facilities on this protected characteristic as places of worship are not specifically listed as a community facility that would be afforded protection, although reference is made in the supporting text to facilities of spiritual value.	Specifically include places of worship in the wording of policy LP15 Community Facilities .	N/A
Sex	✓			The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to sex is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects. LP2 Spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy and LP3 Level and distribution of growth aim to locate new development in the most sustainable locations. This will mainly be in the main settlements, including Lincoln,	N/A	N/A

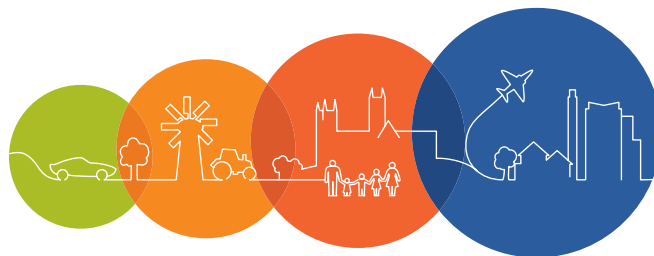
Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
				<p>Gainsborough and 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 LP13: Transport and LP25: Design and Amenity seek to improve safety and perceptions of safety for pedestrians and cyclists. LP13 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>		
Sexual orientation			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A

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			
Marriage / civil partnership			✓	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 Further 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 Final Draft Local Plan (the 'Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan') due to be published for consultation March/April 2016.

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 2012 **LOCAL PLAN** 2036

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

Tel- **01529 414155**
Email- **talkplanning@central-lincs.org.uk**

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.