

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

Integrated Impact Assessment

of the Central Lincolnshire Proposed Submission Local Plan

Part 1. Report



April 2016



Central Lincolnshire 2012
LOCAL PLAN 2036

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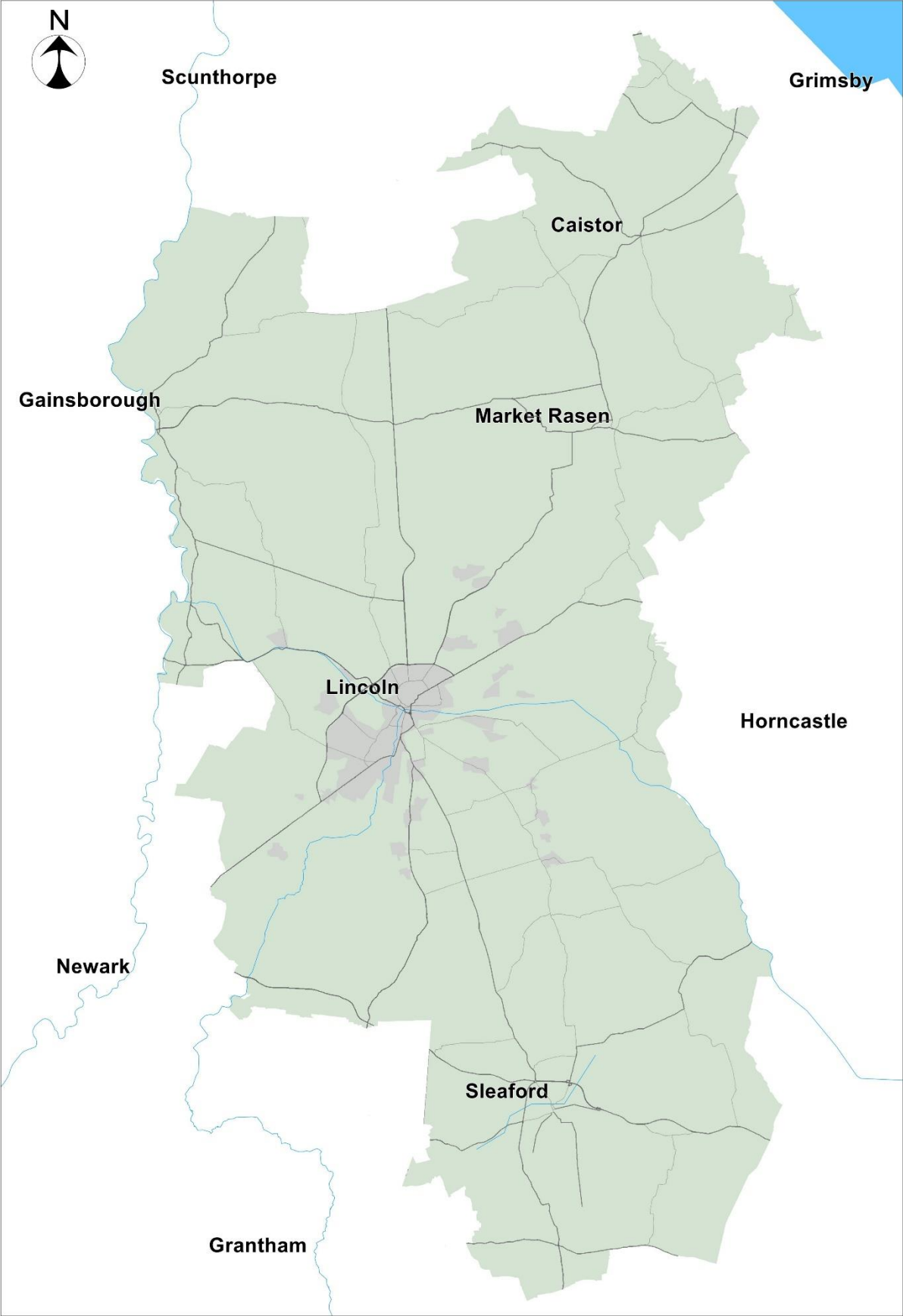
1. Introduction

- 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.
- 1.2 This Integrated Impact Assessment Report, which incorporates Sustainability Appraisal, has been prepared to accompany the Central Lincolnshire Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016), which is the third 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. An updated version of the Integrated Impact Assessment will be made available for comment alongside every future stage of the Local Plan.

Central Lincolnshire Context

- 1.3 Central Lincolnshire refers to the combined area of the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey, covering 2,114km² (**Figure 1.1**).
- 1.4 Central Lincolnshire's population lives in a range of settlements that vary greatly in size and character. Lincoln is by far the largest settlement, with a population of around 100,000 people 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 people.
- 1.5 Beyond Lincoln, the main towns in the area are Gainsborough and Sleaford, serving the northern and southern parts of the area respectively. Gainsborough expanded rapidly as an industrial 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 Central Lincolnshire has strong economic and service linkages with the surrounding areas, including Scunthorpe and Grimsby in the Humber area to the north, Doncaster to the north-west, Nottingham to the west, and the smaller nearby service centres including Grantham, Newark and Louth.

Figure 1.1: Map of Central Lincolnshire



2. Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

- 2.1 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).
- 2.2 The Central Lincolnshire Proposed Submission Local Plan is a new Local Plan to replace the current Local Plans for Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The plan period for the new Local Plan is 2012 to 2036 (24 years).
- 2.3 The Proposed Submission Local Plan includes:
- A vision for Central Lincolnshire for the plan period to 2036 and beyond;
 - A set of overarching objectives to achieve the vision;
 - Policies to ensure development is of high quality, sustainable and meets the needs of everyone (see **Table 2.1**);
 - Policies to ensure all the necessary infrastructure is provided at the same time as new homes (see **Table 2.1**);
 - Proposals, on a Policies Map, for where new development should take place and which areas should be protected from development.

Table 2.1: Summary of Policies Within the Central Lincolnshire Proposed Submission Local Plan

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	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.

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	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	LP4 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	LP5: 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	LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	Policy sets out the retail hierarchy and retail impact assessment threshold.
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	Policy to promote the growth of the tourism economy.
LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	Policy setting out suitable development at the Lincolnshire

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	Summary of Policy
		Showground and development criteria that should be followed.
LP9: Health and Well-being	LP9: 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	LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need	Policy encouraging a range of accommodation types to meet housing need identified in the Strategic Housing Market, including 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: Affordable Housing	LP11: 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	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.
LP13: Accessibility and Transport	LP13: Transport	Policy covering strategic as well as site specific transport matters.
LP14: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	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.
LP15: Community Facilities	LP15: Community Facilities	Policy setting out the criteria that will be used to assess the proposed loss of any community facilities or

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	Summary of Policy
		the creation of new stand-alone facilities.
LP16: Development on Land affected by Contamination	LP16: 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	LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views	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	LP18: 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	LP19: Renewable Energy proposals	Policy setting out the criteria for assessing renewable energy proposals.
LP20: Green Infrastructure Network	LP20: Green Infrastructure Network	Policy encourages developers to have regard to the Green Infrastructure Network.
LP21: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	LP23: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy setting out the approach to assessing the impacts of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity.
LP22: Green Wedges	LP21: Green Wedges	Policy with criteria to manage development proposals coming forward within Green Wedges.
LP23: Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces	LP22: Local Green Spaces	Policy setting out the approach to Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces.
LP24: Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	LP26: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	Policy introducing the requirement for development proposals to provide new open space, sport and recreation facilities. Standards are

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	Summary of Policy
		set out in Appendix C of the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
LP25: The Historic Environment	LP24: The Historic Environment	Policy with criteria to preserve or enhance the historic environment.
LP26: Design and Amenity	LP25: Design Principles and Amenity	Policy requires high quality sustainable design and sets out criteria for assessing the design of proposals.
LP27: Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements	LP27: Town Centre Frontages and Advertisements	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of shop fronts and advertisements.
LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions	LP28: 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	LP29: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Lincoln's setting and character.
LP30 Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions	LP30 Major Development Sites	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.
LP32: Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	LP32: Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	Policy promoting the role of Lincoln's Universities and Colleges.
LP33 Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	LP33 Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	Policy guiding development proposals within the Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area.

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	Summary of Policy
LP34: District and Local Shopping Centres	LP34: District and Local Shopping Centres	Policy to designate District and Local Shopping Centres in the Lincoln Area and to guide development proposals within them.
LP35: Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	LP35: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	Policy setting out regeneration areas and guiding development proposals coming forward within them.
LP36: Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area	LP36: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	Policy promoting schemes to improve transport in and around Lincoln.
LP37: Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings Within Lincoln	LP37: Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings Within Lincoln	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: Protecting Gainsborough's Setting and Character	New policy	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Gainsborough's setting and character.
LP39: Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions	LP38: Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE, LP39: Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to a Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough.
LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	Policy which seeks to protect and enhance the existing waterfront walk.
LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough	LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough	Policy setting out a range of criteria to assist in regenerating Gainsborough.

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	Summary of Policy
LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	Policy to guide development proposals coming forward within the Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area.
LP43: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	LP44: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	Policy setting out criteria for assessing the impact of proposals on Sleaford's setting and character.
LP44: Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions	LP43: A Growing Sleaford	Policy setting out the development criteria in relation to Sustainable Urban Extensions to Sleaford.
LP45: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	LP45: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	Policy setting out regeneration areas and guiding development proposals coming forward within them.
LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	Policy to guide development proposals coming forward within the Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area.
LP47: Access and Movement within Sleaford	LP47: Access and Movement	Policy to support the delivery of the Sleaford Transport Strategy and Sleaford Masterplan.
LP48: Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations	LP48: Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations	Policy allocating Sustainable Urban Extensions for mixed use development at Lincoln, Sleaford and Gainsborough.
LP49: Residential Allocations - Lincoln	LP49: Residential Allocations - Lincoln	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in the Lincoln Area.
LP50: Residential Allocations – Main Towns	LP50: Residential Allocations – Main Towns	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in Gainsborough and Sleaford.
LP51: Residential Allocations – Market Towns	LP51: Residential Allocations – Market Towns	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in Caistor and Market Rasen.
LP52: Residential Allocations – Large Villages	LP52: Residential Allocations – Large Villages	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in large villages

Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Policy Number and Title	Policy Number and Title in Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015)	Summary of Policy
LP53: Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages	LP53: Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages	Policy allocating sites primarily for residential use in medium and small villages.
LP54: Remaining Capacity on SUEs and Broad Locations for Future Growth	LP54: Broad Locations for Future Growth	Policy identifying areas as broad locations for future growth beyond the plan period.
LP55: Development in Hamlets and the Countryside	LP55: Development in Rural Areas and the Countryside	Policy specifically for development in rural areas covering matters such as conversion of buildings in the 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	LP56: Gypsy and Traveller Allocations	Policy allocating sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs identified in LP10.
LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	Policy to guide development related to operational purposes and consideration of the re-use of former MOD sites.

3. Approach to Integrated Impact Assessment

What is an Integrated Impact Assessment?

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 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)

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 3.3 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'.
- 3.4 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
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 This IIA Report includes the aspects of the Environmental Report as required by the SEA Directive. **Table 3.1** below signposts where these have been met.

Table 3.1: 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)	

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Found in this Report
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 2, Section 4
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 4, Appendix 1
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4, Appendix 1
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 4, Appendix 1
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 4
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 5 and Appendices 1 to 6.
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 5 and Appendices 1 to 6.
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, Section 5, Appendices 3 to 6
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Section 6
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	See separate Non-Technical Summary Report

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Found in this Report
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 4. Consultation on the IIA Scoping Report took place between May and June 2014
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 4 and through consultation on the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (Oct-Nov 2014), Further Draft Local Plan (Oct-Nov 2015) and Proposed Submission Local Plan (April – May 2016). The representations received have been taken into account in preparing each iteration of the 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	To be addressed when the Local Plan is adopted.

SEA Directive Requirement	Where Found in this Report
alternatives dealt with; and - the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9)	
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 after the Local Plan is adopted
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 the SEA Directive have been met.

Sustainability Appraisal

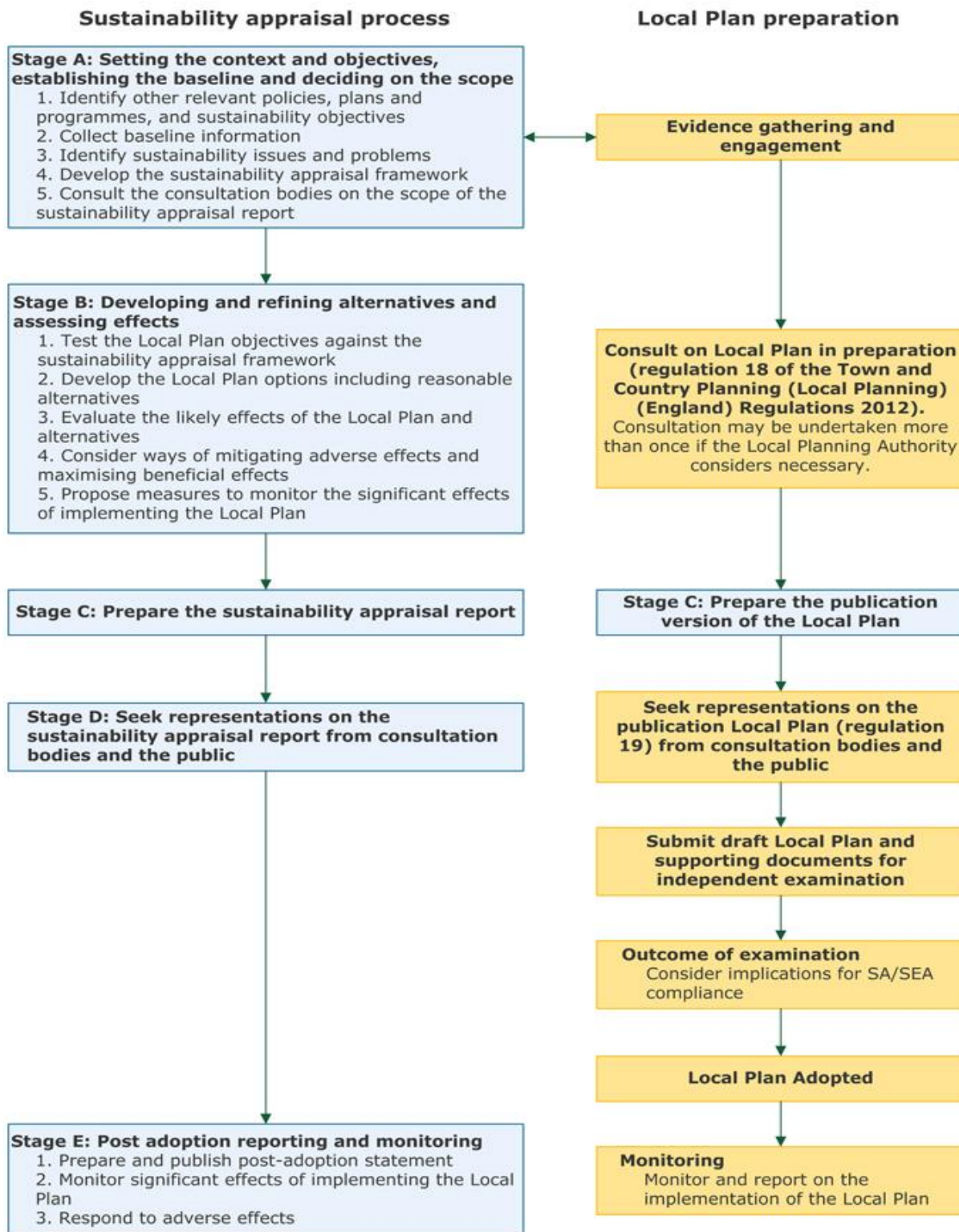
- 3.7 There are many different definitions of ‘sustainability’. A widely used international definition is “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland Report 1987).
- 3.8 SA is an assessment of the social, 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.

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

- 3.9 SA is based on an approach set out in the SA Guidance and the SEA Guidance² and consists of five main stages (**Figure 3.1**):
- 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
- 3.10 The preparation of this IIA Report forms part of Stage C and Stage D of the SA process.
- 3.11 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.

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

Figure 3.1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages in Relation to Local Plan Preparation



Source: National Planning Practice Guidance web based resource

Equality Analysis

- 3.12 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.
- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 A specific objective on social equality has been included in the IIA Frameworks (**Table 4.2** and **Table 4.3**) 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 7**.

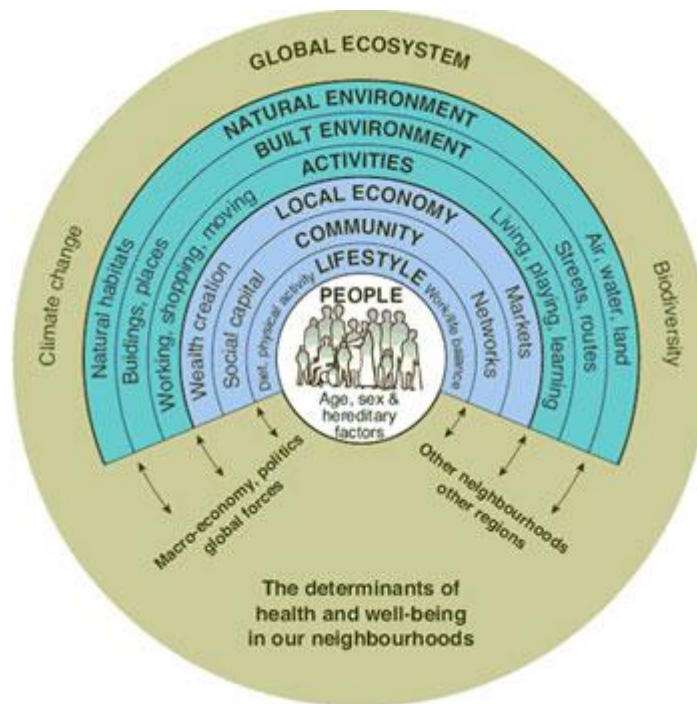
Health Impact Assessment

- 3.15 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
- 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.
- 3.16 Health encompasses a wide range of social, economic and environmental factors that affect both people’s physical health and mental well-being. These factors are known as the ‘wider determinants’ of health (see **Figure 3.2**).
- 3.17 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.

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.

Figure 3.2: The Wider Determinants of Health



Source: Barton and Grant 2006 adaptation of Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991)⁵

Habitats Regulation Assessment

- 3.18 In accordance with the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive), Local Planning Authorities preparing land use plans must assess the impacts of their plan, in combination with the effects of other plans and projects, and determine whether it would adversely affect the integrity of any European Site within or outside the plan area. This is known as a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA).
- 3.19 The HRA process for the Central Lincolnshire Proposed Submission Local Plan has been undertaken by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Team and the findings are reported in a separate HRA Report available to view on the Central Lincolnshire website at www.central-lincs.org.uk.

⁵ 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.

4. Methodology

Stage A Scoping the IIA

- 4.1 The IIA process began at the same time as work started on the preparation of the Local Plan with the preparation of a Scoping Report by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team. The Scoping Report presented the results of the key tasks as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance and **Figure 3.1** above. The Draft Scoping Report was published in May 2014 for a five week period of consultation with the statutory consultees for SEA (the Environment Agency, Natural England, and English Heritage) and other relevant consultees such as Lincolnshire County Council's Public Health Team. The Scoping Report was refined in light of the consultation response and a Final Scoping Report was published in July 2014. The following paragraphs explain the Scoping stage in more detail (please see the Planning Library on the Central Lincolnshire website for the Final Scoping Report).

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

The SEA Regulations require:

"an outline of the...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)).

- 4.2 One of the first stages of the IIA involves reviewing the key international, national, regional, and local plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Local Plan. The purpose of the review was to ascertain how they might affect the Local Plan, to identify sustainability issues and baseline information and to identify other sustainability objectives. A review of policies, plans and programmes likely to have an influence on the Local Plan was undertaken in the Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report for the Local Plan (July 2014).

Stage A. Task 2: Collect baseline information

The SEA Regulations require:

"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)).

- 4.3 Collecting baseline information is an important stage in the IIA process, as it will help to identify the characteristics of the Central Lincolnshire area and the sustainability issues facing the area. It also 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.

4.4 Baseline data to inform the IIA was been collected as part of preparing the Scoping Report and 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

4.4 The Central Lincolnshire baseline has been updated for this report so that it reflects the current social, economic and environmental state of Central Lincolnshire (see **Appendix 1**).

Stage A. Task 3: Identify sustainability issues and problems

The SEA Regulations require:

"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)).

"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)).

4.5 From the review of plans, policies and programmes and collection of baseline data, the IIA Scoping Report set out the key sustainability issues, including environmental issues as required by the SEA Regulations, that should be a particular focus for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and IIA process. The **Table 4.1** below sets out the issues as identified in the Scoping Report and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the Local Plan.

Table 4.1: Sustainability Issues Facing Central Lincolnshire

Sustainability Theme	Key Sustainability Issue	Likely Future Situation Without the Local Plan
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of housing delivery could result in housing that is not affordable, located in unsustainable locations a long way from where people work and overcrowding in existing housing. This would have a negative effect on health and health inequalities and quality of life. • Current trends also indicate a shortfall in permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches. Without the Local Plan and the allocation of sites specifically for Gypsy and Travellers, under provision of pitches is unlikely to be addressed.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and social care services may not keep pace with new development impacting on people's ability to access these services. • The Local Plan can influence the wider determinants of health in relation to the environment, local economy and community that could impact on physical and mental health and help reduce health inequalities.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutorily protected wildlife sites would still be afforded considerable protection under current legislation, however non statutory sites would be at risk from unplanned development without the Local Plan. • Opportunities to extend the ecological network or strategic green infrastructure network could

Sustainability Theme	Key Sustainability Issue	Likely Future Situation Without the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address deficiencies in access to strategic natural greenspace and Local Nature Reserves. 	be missed without a co-ordinated approach through the Local Plan.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPPF ensures nationally protected landscapes are given significant weight in the planning process. The Local Plan will be important in ensuring that locally valued landscapes are taken into account and the least sensitive landscapes are promoted for development. Heritage assets that have not been formally designated will have limited protection against inappropriate development without the Local Plan.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to protect and improve water quality Improve water efficiency Location and capacity of water infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources are stressed across Central Lincolnshire. The Housing Standards Review has recommended changes to the Building Regulations to strengthen water efficiency standards but this may not be enough in areas of water stress, who will have the option to implement a higher standard through the Local Plan. Without the Local Plan, water quality would be at risk.
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 Lincoln where there are 2 AQMAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor air quality may continue or get worse as a result of unplanned development if they come forward in the least sustainable locations.

Sustainability Theme	Key Sustainability Issue	Likely Future Situation Without the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address reliance on the private car and encourage sustainable modes of travel, including walking and cycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives of AQMAs may not be met if development is not located in the most sustainable locations.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without a Local Plan promoting development in the most sustainable locations, there is a risk brownfield land will not be prioritised. Allocations in the Local Plan could lead to the remediation of contaminated land. Pollution risks posed to human health and the wider environment from land affected by contamination is not managed.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main influence of the Plan will be through the design stage of future development whereby there is potential to seek to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste arising. The Local Plan is unlikely to have a significant impact on household recycling rates.
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 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. The need to cut greenhouse gas emissions. The need to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the Local Plan distributes future growth will be a significant contributor to whether carbon dioxide emissions decrease. Growth in locations which minimise the need to travel will be an important consideration. Through the Housing Standards Review, national building regulations are to be tightened in relation to water and energy efficiency however, there would be the opportunity for local authorities to set tighter standards for water efficiency through the Local Plan if they are in an area of water stress.

Sustainability Theme	Key Sustainability Issue	Likely Future Situation Without the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without a long term strategic plan for the amount and location of housing and employment growth, it will be difficult for public transport operators to accurately estimate future transport users and to ensure services keep pace with growth.
Economy, Employment and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to 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. • The need to maintain and enhance the rural economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially insufficient employment land could be provided impacting on Central Lincolnshire's competitiveness as a location for business. • Could result in employment floorspace being located in unsustainable locations placing demand on transport infrastructure. • Without the Local Plan, it is unlikely that infrastructure required to facilitate development can be coordinated and delivered.

Stage A. Task 4: Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 4.6 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. 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 and the reasonable alternatives considered.
- 4.7 Following consultation on the IIA Scoping Report, the IIA Framework was updated and is presented in **Table 4.2** 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 for housing and Gypsy and Travellers against each IIA objective. **Table 4.3** below sets out the IIA Framework for the appraisal of site allocations in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. It has been slightly amended based on comments received during the public consultation on the Further Draft Local Plan. The IIA objectives where changes have been made are as follows (details are recorded in the IIA Framework):
- 2. Health
 - 3. Social Equality and Community

Table 4.2: 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

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>2. Health.</p> <p>To reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and well-being.</p>	<p>Will it help reduce health inequalities?</p> <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>Health inequalities by groups and area</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<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>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>Indices of Multiple Deprivation by domain and area</p> <p>Income inequality</p> <p>Housing mix within a given locality</p> <p>Population structure within a locality</p> <p>Interaction and opportunities for interaction and activities within communities. i.e.</p> <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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<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>	
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 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>	<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>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>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> <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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?</p> <p>Will it improve access to wildlife and the natural environment and promote their quiet enjoyment?</p> <p>Will it improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it provide open space in areas with deficiencies in publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it improve access to green and blue space for all?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for or improve the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for local food production?</p>	<p>Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage/enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest.</p> <p>% of Local Wildlife Sites (SNCI, CWS, SINC, etc) and RIGS changed due to new development.</p> <p>Number and proportion of Local Sites in positive conservation management.</p> <p>Number of planning applications which result in the need for a protected species licence.</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect/ enhance protected species.</p> <p>Change in area of habitats and records of flora and 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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
		<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.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p>	<p>Will it protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, the distinctive landscapes within the area (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, Green Wedge land, Landscape Character Areas, Visual Amenity Areas).</p> <p>Will it conserve and enhance local landscape and townscape character, and visual amenity?</p> <p>Will it protect historic landscapes and settlement character?</p> <p>Will it protect important views?</p> <p>Will it protect, enhance and manage the historic character of towns and villages to maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness?</p>	<p>Area of Ancient woodland.</p> <p>Area of woodland/new woodland and changes</p> <p>Area of land designated as Green Wedge, and amount lost to new development</p> <p>Percentage of landscape National Character Areas (Natural England) showing no change or showing change consistent with character area descriptions (also using local Landscape Character Assessments)</p> <p>No/% of new developments in areas of land designated for its landscape quality or amenity value.</p> <p>% of new development with landscape appraisals 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</p>	<p>Will it protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of cultural, historical and</p>	<p>Number of listed buildings and number at risk.</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas and number at risk.</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
archaeological, historic or architectural and artistic interest and their settings, and ensure new buildings, spaces and places are designed to a high quality.	<p>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>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>Will it help meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive?</p> <p>Will it promote Sustainable Urban Drainage?</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> <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>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<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>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</p> <p>To minimise pollution (air, noise and light) and improve air quality.</p>	<p>Will it minimise air, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p> <p>Will it improve local air quality, especially in Air Quality Management Areas?</p>	<p>Number of days moderate/high air pollution</p> <p>Fraction of all cause adult mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution.</p> <p>Carbon Dioxide emissions in kilo tonnes by sector</p> <p>Change in PM10, NO2 and SO2 levels.</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<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>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.</p> <p>To protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>Will it protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soils to development?</p> <p>Will it remediate contaminated land?</p> <p>Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it result in the loss of Greenfield land?</p> <p>Will it make the best use of Brownfield land?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings?</p>	<p>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?	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

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<p>Will it encourage or ensure some energy saving measures in all new developments?</p> <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>Number of new developments integrating renewable energy techniques.</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,</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>particularly on vulnerable groups in society?</p> <p>Will the development be in an area at risk of flooding? Can the development be otherwise located in an area at a lower risk of flooding?</p> <p>Will it increase the risk of flooding?</p> <p>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>	

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
<p>13. Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes (particularly public transport, walking and cycling).</p>	<p>Will it reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car by encouraging a modal shift to alternative modes of transport (including public transport, walking and cycling)?</p> <p>Will it have easy access to walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) routes and services?</p> <p>Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes and traffic congestion?</p> <p>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>Percentage of the local population within 20 minutes public transport or walking time of:</p> <p>(i) Hospital</p> <p>(ii) GP</p> <p>(iii) Primary school</p> <p>(iv) Secondary school</p> <p>(v) Further education</p> <p>(vi) Employment</p> <p>(vii) Food store</p> <p>(viii) Town centre</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</p> <p>Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling</p>

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
Economic		
14. Employment. To create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities for everyone within the Central Lincolnshire area.	Will it provide a net increase in new jobs? Will it help reduce unemployment overall? Will it increase average income levels? Will it help improve learning and the attainment of skills? Will it improve opportunities for and access to affordable education and training? Will it help reduce the number of out-workers/out-commuting and outward migration of working age population from Central Lincolnshire? Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area? Will it help provide employment in areas of high deprivation and help stimulate regeneration?	Average annual income /weekly earnings Employment rate Out of work benefit claimants as % of working age population Unemployment rate as % working population % Long term unemployment claimants Working age population qualification levels (no qualifications, level 1, level 2, level 3, level 4, other qualifications, apprenticeships) Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C % and number of people employed in different sectors Number of out-workers in the area. Percentage of resident workforce who work within / outside the area. % of the working age population who are in employment % of undergraduates retained within the area after graduation. Graduate employment destinations

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK		
IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
		Indices of deprivation – income domain
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.	Will it assist in providing land and buildings of a type required by businesses, for a range of employment uses? Will it result in a loss of employment land? Will it provide for employment as part of mixed use development? Will it support the rural economy? Will it help diversify the economy? Will it support opportunities to encourage the growth of the visitor economy? Will it encourage new business start ups and support the growth of businesses?	Number of new businesses created per year Completed business development floorspace Amount of Land developed for employment Amount of Employment land lost Amount of Employment land allocated Changes in employment floorspace (e.g. A1, B1, B2 and B8 uses) Monitoring of occupancy and void levels and business rates data through Tractivity New floor space –use classes of development (e.g. A1 and B class uses) Employment land take up rate (Employment Land Review) VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations Businesses per 1000 population

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

IIA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	<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>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 4.3: Integrated Impact Assessment Framework – Site Allocations for Housing and Gypsy and Travellers

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 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 400m of a GP surgery and at least one least one accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 800m of a GP surgery and within 400m of at least one accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 800m of a GP surgery and at least one accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 800m of a GP surgery or an accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farther than 800m from both a GP surgery and an accessible open space.
<p>Comments: The measurement of sites against this objective has been amended slightly from that consulted on with the Further Draft Local Plan. It uses 400m and 800m have been used to represent 5, 10 and 20 minute walking time to facilities. The 400m measurement has been used for open spaces because typically people will continue to walk or exercise in an open space, whereas a visit to the GP surgery will include some rest between journeys. 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.</p> <p>The previous version of the IIA site assessment included different scoring for rural areas, but this has been revised as the principles remain the same whether in an urban or a rural location.</p>				

IIA Objective 3: Social Equality and Community

Indicators: Location in relation to deprived areas identified in the Indices of Deprivation 2015				
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. This scoring has been revised since the assessment accompanying the Further Draft Local Plan to be scored against the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation as the most up to date information.				

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 accessible 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 one or more accessible open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is farther than 800m from an accessible open space. Site development would potentially sever a green corridor. Site is within 500m of a nature reserve, protected wildlife site, or a nationally or internationally designated wildlife site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site will result in the loss of publicly accessible open space. Site includes a nature reserve, protected wildlife site, or a nationally or internationally designated wildlife site.
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 presence of				

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)
•	• All other locations.	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent to an Area of Great Landscape Value or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. • Adjacent to a green wedge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or an Area of Great Landscape Value. • Within a green wedge.
Comments: There are two landscape designations being included in the Local Plan, the Areas of Great 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)
•	• All other locations.	•	• Within 200m of a heritage asset.	• 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 at this level 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, 200m 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. The distance measurement has been increased from 100m in the previous version of this assessment to pick up more occasions where there was potential for development of a site to impact the setting of a heritage asset and some consideration has been applied about the likelihood of harm on heritage assets if each site were to be developed.				

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)
•	• Sites scored 'Green' for water supply and waste water services by service provider.	•	• Sites scored 'Amber' for water supply and waste water services by service provider.	• Sites scored 'Red' for water supply and waste water services by service provider.
Comments: Every effort has been made to obtain scoring for this objective, but a few sites remain without a score at this time.				

IIA Objective 8: Pollution

Indicators: Proximity to Air Quality Management Area (NO ₂).				
Major Positive Effect (✓✓)	Minor Positive Effect (✓)	Neutral (0)	Minor Negative Effect (x)	Major Negative Effect (xx)
•	• Site farther than 1000m from an AQMA	•	• Site within 100m-1000m of an AQMA.	• Site within 100m of an AQMA or within it.
Comments: The distances used for this objective represent thresholds for the likely impact on the NO ₂ AQMA. The distances used represent where there is potential to be an impact on health from an AQMA and where it 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)
• Site is brownfield land.	•	•	• Site is greenfield land. • Site is greenfield and less than 50% of the site is grade 1 or 2 agricultural land or	• Site is greenfield and 50% or more of the site in grade 1 or 2 agricultural land.

			includes grade 3 agricultural land.	
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 and is applied to areas of grade 1 or 2 agricultural land, across the majority of a site. The situation with regards to potential land contamination as a result of previous uses has also been considered but has not been used to score as this can both be a constraint and an opportunity.				

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)
• n/a	• n/a	• n/a	• n/a	• n/a
Comments: As all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste this objective cannot be assessed for sites.				

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)
•	• Flood zone 1.	•	• Flood zone 2 on part or all of the site and/or flood zone 3	• More than 50% of the site in flood zone 3.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site at low risk or very low risk of surface water flooding. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on part of the site (up to 50%). Medium risk of surface water flooding on part or all of the site and/or high risk of surface water flooding on (up to 50% of the site). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50% of the site at high risk of surface water flooding.
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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 only some the site was in flood zone 3 or at high risk of surface water flooding, this could potentially be accounted for in design and so has been included as a minor negative effect, whereas larger areas have a major negative effect as it will be more difficult to 'design out'.

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"> Satisfies at least four of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 400m of a primary school; Within 800m of a secondary school; Within 800m of an allocated employment area; Within 800m of a designated centre; Train station within 800m; Within 400m of a bus stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfies at least two of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 400m of a primary school; Within 800m of a secondary school; Within 800m of an allocated employment area; Within 800m of a designated centre; Train station within 800m; Within 400m of a bus stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not satisfy the criteria to achieve positive or negative effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfies at least two of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farther than 800m from a primary school; Farther than 1600m from a secondary school; Farther than 1600m from an allocated employment area; Farther than 1600m from a designated centre; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfies at least four of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farther than 800m from a primary school; Farther than 1600m from a secondary school; Farther than 1600m from an allocated employment area; Farther than 1600m from a designated centre;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farther than 1600m from a train station; ○ Farther than 800m from a bus stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farther than 1600m from a train station; ○ Farther than 800m from a bus stop.
<p>Comments: These criteria have been used to assess the ability of accessing services through means other than a private car. The buffers of 400m, 800m and 1600m have been used to represent 5, 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. The 400m linear distance is smaller than that used for many other facilities as there is a greater likelihood of parents walking children to school and then returning home immediately. The same criteria have been applied for both rural and urban areas as the principles remain the same, but it is recognised that by their nature, villages will score more poorly than urban areas.</p>				

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 at least one employment area and/or a town or city centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1600m of at least one designated employment area and/or a town or city centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1600m and 5km distance from a designated employment area and/or a town or city centre. • Loss of non-designated employment use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farther than 5km distance from a designated employment area and/or a town or city centre. • Loss of designated employment area.
<p>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.</p>				

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)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 800m of a city, town or district centre as designated in the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1600m of a city, town or district centre as designated in the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1600m and 5km distance from a city, town or district centre as designated in the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farther than 5km distance from a city, town or district centre as designated in the plan.
<p>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.</p>				

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

The SEA Regulations require:

"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)).

- 4.8 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.

Stage B Develop and refine the Local Plan alternatives and assessing effects

Introduction

- 4.9 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. The development of the Local Plan has involved several iterations, with a number of consultations with statutory organisations, stakeholders and members of the public. At each stage the Local Plan was subject to IIA (including Sustainability Appraisal). The representations received to the Local Plan and the IIA have helped to identify where there are 'reasonable' alternatives to the options being considered in the Local Plan.

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

The SEA Regulations require:

"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).

Background to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

- 4.10 Work began on a single Central Lincolnshire Local Plan following the withdrawal of the Central Lincolnshire 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 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 were used to inform the site allocations in the new single Local Plan.

Preliminary Draft Local Plan

- 4.11 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. An IIA (including Sustainability Appraisal) Report was published alongside the Preliminary Draft Local Plan, providing commentary on the likely effects of the draft policies as well as reasonable alternatives identified by the Local Plan team.

Further Draft Local Plan

- 4.12 A further iteration of the Local Plan, the Further Draft Local Plan, was made available for public consultation in October 2015. As per the Preliminary Draft version, an IIA (including Sustainability Appraisal) was published for consultation alongside the Plan. In this version, as well as generic policies for the area, the Plan allocated sites for housing, employment, Gypsy and Travellers and designation of landscape areas and open spaces, including Local Green Spaces. The IIA Report incorporated additional appraisal work for new policies inserted into the Plan since the Preliminary Draft, further reasonable alternatives derived from public consultation and/or new evidence and, appraisal of site allocations.

Proposed Submission Local Plan

- 4.13 Following consultation on the Further Draft Local Plan and the IIA Report, and preparation of further evidence, the Central Lincolnshire Authorities have prepared a Final Draft Local Plan - the 'Proposed Submission Local Plan April 2016', which contains the final preferred policies and site allocations for the Central Lincolnshire area over the period 2012 to 2036. This Final IIA Report carries out the appraisal of these final policies and site allocations. The Proposed Submission Local Plan is broadly based on the Further Draft version, but does include some further new policies and site allocations, and changes to policies and site allocations, in response to public consultation and further IIA work. This IIA Report appraises any new policies and site allocations, changes to policies and their reasonable alternatives.

Identification and Development of Local Plan Options

- 4.14 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”.

- 4.15 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 and site allocation options. 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 preferred Proposed Submission Local Plan policies and sites taken forward, and their alternatives are set out in **Table 4.7** 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.
- 4.16 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 Residential Allocations 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 4**.
- 4.17 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 3**). Almost all of the strategic employment sites that have been allocated in the Proposed Submission 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.

Stage C Prepare the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 4.18 This IIA Report forms 'Stage C' of the Sustainability Appraisal process and meets the requirements for environmental reports as set out in Schedule 2 12(3) of the SEA Regulations.

Stage D Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 4.19 At each stage of the preparation of the Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Authorities have prepared and published for consultation an IIA Report. The Central Lincolnshire Authorities invite comments on the Proposed Submission Local Plan and this IIA Report between 15th April 2016 and 26th May 2016. Please see the Central Lincolnshire website for further details.

Stage E Monitoring the implementation of the Local Plan and post adoption of the Local Plan

- 4.20 This stage requires the identification of indicators to monitor the potential significant effects of implementing the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Further details can be viewed in **Section 8** of this Report.

Appraisal Methodology

- 4.21 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 Proposed Submission 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 2004⁶.

Table 4.4: Explanation of Scoring Criteria

✓✓	Major Positive effects. 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 effects. 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 effects. A neutral scoring indicates that there are no or negligible 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.

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/schedule/1/made>

X	Minor Negative effects. 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 Positive effects. 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 effects. 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.
. ✓/X	Mixed effects. 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. Where the positive or negative effect is uncertain (✓/? or X/?) the score is coloured as per the positive or negative effect (green, orange, red).

Table 4.5: 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
Settlement	Impacts are likely to be confined to specific settlements in Central Lincolnshire HMA

Table 4.6: 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

Time Period	Definition
	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?

- 4.22 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

- 4.23 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.

Table 4.7: Proposed Submission Local Plan Policies and Reasonable Alternatives Considered

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p>Option 1 A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy</p>	Option 1 A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan	Option 1 A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Option 2 To set out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Option 3 To have no Policy and only rely on national policy.</p>	Option 1 Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy	Option 1 Policy setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	<p>Level of Growth:</p> <p>Option 1 A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.</p> <p>Option 2 A policy that sets out a higher level of growth (e.g. 42,710 dwellings)</p>	<p>Level of Growth:</p> <p>Option 1 A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.</p> <p>Distribution of Growth:</p> <p>Option 1 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</p>	<p>Level of Growth:</p> <p>Option 1 A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.</p> <p>Distribution of Growth:</p> <p>Option 1 A policy that sets out the level and distribution of growth, based on existing population levels with a slight boost to the main towns</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	<p>Option 3 A policy that sets out a lower level of growth (e.g. 34,368 dwellings, or less).</p> <p>Distribution of Growth:</p> <p>Option 1 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.</p> <p>Option 2 A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.</p> <p>Option 3 A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.</p> <p>Option 4 No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.</p>	Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration.	of Sleaford and Gainsborough to assist in regeneration.
LP4: Growth in Villages	Option 1 Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.	Option 1 Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be	Option 1 Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	<p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Policy with higher thresholds.</p> <p>Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur</p>	demonstrable community support.	
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	<p>Option 1 A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of committed sites / SUEs.</p> <p>Option 2 A criteria based policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, but no sites allocated.</p> <p>Option 3 No policy about delivery of jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other local & national policy.</p> <p>Option 4 As option 1, but additional employment allocations, on top of commitments and SUEs.</p>	Option 1 A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of committed sites / SUEs	Option 1 A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of committed sites / SUEs.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	<p>Option 1 A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.</p> <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>	Option 1 A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres	Option 1 A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	<p>Option 1 A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.</p> <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>	Option 1 A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.	Option 1 A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.
LP8 Lincolnshire Showground	Option 1 Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.	Option 1 Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.	Option 1 Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	Option 2 To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.		
LP9: Health and Well-being	<p>Option 1 Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.</p> <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> <p>Option 4 Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for developments of 25 dwellings / 0.5 hectares or more.</p>	Option 1 Local policy setting out key contributors to health and well-being and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.	Option 4 Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for developments of 25 dwellings / 0.5 hectares or more.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards (6 dwelling threshold, 4 dwellings threshold in small villages, 30% requirement) and residential care accommodation (to be located in settlements in levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy).</p> <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 sets no starting threshold for M4 (2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</p> <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 1 Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards (6 dwelling threshold, 4 dwellings threshold in small villages, 30% requirement) and residential care accommodation (to be located in settlements in levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy).</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards (6 dwelling threshold, 4 dwellings threshold in small villages, 30% requirement) and residential care accommodation (to be located in settlements in levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy).</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	Option 7 Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4 (3) standard.		
LP11: Affordable Housing	<p>Option 1 Policy setting affordable housing threshold at 3 dwellings and requiring affordable housing at varying percentages across the Lincoln Strategy Area, Lincoln Strategy Area Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs), other SUEs, and elsewhere.</p> <p>Option 2 Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.</p> <p>Option 3 Increase threshold at which affordable housing contribution is required to 4 dwellings.</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>	Option 1 Policy setting affordable housing threshold at 3 dwellings and requiring affordable housing at varying percentages across the Lincoln Strategy Area, Lincoln Strategy Area Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs), other SUEs, and elsewhere.	Option 3 Increase threshold at which affordable housing contribution is required to 4 dwellings.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP12: Infrastructure to Support Growth	<p>Option 1 General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</p> <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>	Option 1 General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions	Option 1 General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions
LP13: Accessibility and Transport	<p>Option 1 General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.</p> <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 for each site through allocation policies.</p>	Option 1 General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.	Option 1 General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.
LP14: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	Option 1 General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment.	Option 1 General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment.	Option 1 General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.		
LP15: Community Facilities	<p>Option 1 General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities).</p>	Option 1 General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities.	Option 1 General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities.
LP16: Development on Land affected by Contamination	<p>Option 1 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.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no policy and rely on national policy.</p>	Option 1 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 1 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.
LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views	Option 1 Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the	Option 1 Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the	Option 1 Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	<p>landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.</p> <p>Option 2 Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Have separate policies. One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.</p>	<p>landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.</p>	<p>settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.</p>
<p>LP18: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</p>	<p>Option 1 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 minimising resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.</p> <p>Option 2 Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Have policy placing an obligation on developers to</p>	<p>Option 1 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 minimising resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.</p>	<p>Option 1 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 minimising resource use, and sets out various means of doing so.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	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	<p>Option 1 Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.</p> <p>Option 2 No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.</p> <p>Option 3 Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).</p> <p>Option 4 Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development.</p>	Option 1 Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.	Option 1 Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.
LP20: Green Infrastructure Network	Option 1 To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities	Option 1 To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities	Option 1 To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	<p>and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.</p>	<p>and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.</p>	<p>Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.</p>
LP21: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<p>Option 1 Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>Option 1 Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.</p>	<p>Option 1 Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.</p>
LP22: Green Wedges	<p>Option 1 A combination of Options 3 and 4.</p> <p>Option 2 Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local</p>	<p>Option 1 A combination of Options 3 and 4.</p>	<p>Option 1 A combination of Options 3 and 4.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	<p>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>		
LP23: Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Space	<p>Option 1 Local policy which protects Local Green Space on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances, and which protects other existing Important Open Space currently adopted in Local Plans.</p> <p>Option 2 Local Policy which protects Local Green Spaces</p>	<p>Combination of Options 2 and 3</p> <p>Option 2 Local Policy which protects Local Green Spaces on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Option 3 Do nothing Do not protect other existing</p>	<p>Option 1 Local policy which protects Local Green Space on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances, and which protects other existing Important Open Space currently adopted in Local Plans.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	<p>on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, which rules out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Option 3 Do nothing. Do not protect other existing Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.</p>	
<p>LP24: Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities</p>	<p>Option 1 Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.</p> <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>	<p>Option 1 Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.</p>	<p>Option 1 Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP25: The Historic Environment	<p>Option 1 General policy covering the historic environment.</p> <p>Option 2 No policy on the historic environment, rely on national policy</p>	Option 1 General policy covering the historic environment.	Option 1 General policy covering the historic environment.
LP26: Design and Amenity	<p>Option 1 Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire.</p> <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 other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>	Option 1 Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire.	Option 1 Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire.
LP27: Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements	<p>Option 1 Local criteria based policy.</p> <p>Option 2 No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>	Option 1 Local criteria based policy.	Option 1 Local criteria based policy.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	Option 3 Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements.		
LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions	<p>Option 1 Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)</p> <p>Option 2 Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.</p>	Option 1 Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)	Option 1 Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)
LP29: Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character	<p>Option 1 Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI, heritage and other Local Plan or national policies.</p>	Option 1 Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)	Option 1 Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP30: Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</p> <p>Option 2 have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</p> <p>The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions in LP30 and allocated in LP48 are set out in Appendix 6: Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions and Broad Locations (Policies LP48 and LP54).</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Growth Corridor • South East Quadrant • North East Quadrant • South West Quadrant 	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Growth Corridor • South East Quadrant • North East Quadrant • South West Quadrant
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	<p>Option 1 Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Option 1 Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy.</p>	<p>Option 1 Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP32: Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	<p>Option 1 Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and college.</p> <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>	Option 1 Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and college.	Option 1 Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and college.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP33: Lincoln City Centre Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	<p>Option 1 Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.</p> <p>Option 2 Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.</p> <p>Option 3 Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).</p>	<p>Option 1 Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.</p>	<p>Option 1 Identify a central mixed use area, primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP34: Lincoln's District and Local Shopping Centres	<p>Option 1 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.</p> <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>	<p>Option 1 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.</p>	<p>Option 1 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.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP35: Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	<p>Option 1 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.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Option 1 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.</p> <p>Regeneration and Opportunity Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterside North/Spa Road • South High Street Area • Firth Road Area • Land East of Canwick Road 	<p>Option 1 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.</p> <p>Regeneration and Opportunity Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterside North/Spa Road • South High Street Area • Firth Road Area • Land East of Canwick Road
LP36: Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area	<p>Option 1 Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP37: Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within Lincoln	<p>Option 1 Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.</p> <p>Option 2 No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.</p>	Option 1 Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.	Option 1 Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.
LP38 Protecting Gainsborough's Setting and Character	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out various key principles that development proposals will be expected to contribute to so as to protect the town's setting and character.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</p>	None – new policy in Proposed Submission version	Option 1 Policy setting out various key principles that development proposals will be expected to contribute to so as to protect the town's setting and character.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP39: Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</p> <p>Option 2 have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</p> <p>The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions in LP39, and allocated in LP48, are set out in Appendix 6: Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions and Broad Locations (Policies LP48 and LP54).</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE • Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE 	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE • Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	<p>Option 1 A Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.</p> <p>Option 2 Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.</p>	Option 1 A Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.	Option 1 A Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.
LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough	<p>Option 1 Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</p>	Option 1 Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.	Option 1 Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town.

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	<p>Option 1 Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p> <p>Option 2 Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p> <p>Option 3 Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p>	<p>Option 1 Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p>	<p>Option 1 Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p>
LP43: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	<p>Option 1 Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Option 1 Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p>	<p>Option 1 Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.</p>

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
<p>LP44: Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</p> <p>Option 2 have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</p> <p>The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions in LP44, and allocated in LP48, are set out in Appendix 6: Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions and Broad Locations (Policies LP48 and LP54).</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sleaford South Quadrant SUE • Sleaford West Quadrant SUE 	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sleaford South Quadrant SUE • Sleaford West Quadrant SUE

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP45: Sleaford's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	<p>Option 1 Identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the key diagram for Sleaford and provide key principles for each area.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Option 1 Identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the key diagram for Sleaford and provide key principles for each area.</p> <p>Regeneration and Opportunity Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart of Sleaford • Riverside Retail Precinct • Southern Southgate • Former Advanta Seeds Site 	<p>Option 1 Identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the key diagram for Sleaford and provide key principles for each area.</p> <p>Regeneration and Opportunity Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart of Sleaford • Riverside Retail Precinct • Southern Southgate • Former Advanta Seeds Site

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	<p>Option 1 Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p> <p>Option 2 Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p> <p>Option 3 Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.</p>	Option 1 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 1 Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.
LP47: Access and Movement within Sleaford	<p>Option 1 Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy</p>	Option 1 Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues	Option 1 Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions - Allocations	The reasonable alternatives to the Sustainable Urban Extensions allocated in LP48 are set out and assessed in Appendix 6: Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions and Broad Locations (Policies LP48 and LP54).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 819 Western Growth Corridor • CL428 South East Quadrant • CL 818 North East Quadrant • CL4668 South West Quadrant • CL1016 Sleaford South Quadrant SUE • CL3036 Sleaford West Quadrant SUE • CL1239 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE • CL1241 Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL 819 Western Growth Corridor • CL428 South East Quadrant • CL 818 North East Quadrant • CL4668 South West Quadrant • CL1016 Sleaford South Quadrant SUE • CL3036 Sleaford West Quadrant SUE • CL1239 Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE • CL1241 Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood SUE

<p>LP49: Residential Allocations - Lincoln</p>	<p>The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP49 are assessed in Appendix 4: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options. Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report.</p>	<p>Preferred residential allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL525 Former Cegb Power Station, Spa Road • CL526 Former Main Hospital Complex, St Anne's Road, Lincoln • CL532 Land North of Ermine West • CL698 Land to the rear of Birchwood Centre • CL699 Land at Nettleham Road, (Junction with Searby Road), Lincoln • CL703 Land adjacent to Yarborough School, Riseholme Road, Lincoln • CL704 Land to rear of 283-335 Newark Road • CL705 Site of Moorland Infant and Nursery School, Westwick Drive • CL706 Site at Ermine Community Infant School, Thoresway Drive • CL808 Westbrooke Road, off Western Crescent • CL824 Land off Ingleby Crescent, Lincoln • CL4379 Land at Junction of Brant Road and Station Road Waddington 	<p>Preferred residential allocations: (sites in <i>italics</i> are new sites inserted into LP49 at the Proposed Submission stage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL525 Former Cegb Power Station, Spa Road. • CL526 Former Main Hospital Complex, St Anne's Road, Lincoln. • CL532 Land North of Ermine West • <i>CL572 Home Farm, Boultham Park Road</i> • CL698 Land to the rear of Birchwood Centre • CL699 Land at Nettleham Road, (Junction with Searby Road), Lincoln • CL703 Land adjacent to Yarborough School, Riseholme Road, Lincoln • CL704 Land to rear of 283-335 Newark Road • CL705 Site of Moorland Infant and Nursery School, Westwick Drive • CL706 Site at Ermine Community Infant School, Thoresway Drive • CL808 Westbrooke Road, off Western Crescent • CL824 Land off Ingleby Crescent, Lincoln
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Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL4394 Land North of Hainton Road, Lincoln • CL4615 North West of Lincoln Road Romangate, Lincoln • CL4652 Land at North of Usher Junior School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CL1099 Land at Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham</i> • <i>CL1882 Land off Millbeck Drive, Lincoln</i> • CL4379 Land at Junction of Brant Road and Station Road Waddington • CL4394 Land North of Hainton Road, Lincoln • CL4615 North West of Lincoln Road Romangate, Lincoln • CL4652 Land at North of Usher Junior School • <i>CL4704 Land off Western Avenue, Lincoln</i>

<p>LP50: Residential Allocations – Main Towns</p>	<p>The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP50 are assessed in Appendix 4: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options. Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report.</p>	<p>Preferred residential allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1217 Tesco Car Park, Gainsborough • CL1243 Site off corner Bridge/Hickman Street, Gainsborough • CL1244 Site between Wembley/ Hickman St, Gainsborough • CL1246 West of Primrose Street, Gainsborough • CL1247 Site at Thornton St, land enclosed between Thornton St, Bridge St, King St and Bridge Rd, Gainsborough • CL1253 Sinclairs, Ropery Road, Gainsborough • CL1637 G(M)1 Gleadells Wharf, Bridge Street • CL3044 Land south of Willingham Road, Lea, Gainsborough • CL4436 White's Wood Lane Gainsborough DN21 1RL • CL4437 Wilson Street, Gainsborough • CL1002 Land at Stump Cross Hill, Quarrington, Sleaford 	<p>Preferred residential allocations: (sites in <i>italics</i> are new sites inserted into LP50 at the Proposed Submission stage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1217 Tesco Car Park, Gainsborough • CL1238 East of Allocation G1, Gainsborough • CL1244 Site between Wembley/ Hickman St, Gainsborough • CL1246 West of Primrose Street, Gainsborough • CL1247 Land enclosed between Thornton St, Bridge St, King St and Bridge Rd, Gainsborough • CL1253 Sinclairs, Ropery Road, Gainsborough • <i>CL1610 Land between North Street and Church Street, Gainsborough</i> • CL3044 Land south of Willingham Road, Lea, Gainsborough • <i>CL4686 Gateway Riverside Housing Zone, Gainsborough</i> • <i>CL4687 Town Centre Riverside Housing Zone a, Gainsborough</i> • <i>CL4688 Town Centre Riverside Housing Zone b, Gainsborough</i> • <i>CL4689 Riverside North Housing Zone, Gainsborough</i> • <i>CL4690 Amp Rose Housing Zone, Gainsborough</i>
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Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1007 The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford • CL1014 Land off Grantham Road, Sleaford 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CL4691 Former Castle Hills Community College Site, Gainsborough</i> • CL1002 Land at Stump Cross Hill, Quarrington, Sleaford • CL1007 The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford • <i>CL1013a Land to the East of CL1013, Poplar Farm, South of A17, Sleaford</i> • CL1014 Land off Grantham Road, Sleaford

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP51: Residential Allocations – Market Towns	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP51 are assessed in Appendix 4: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report.	<p>Preferred residential allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1164 Land North of Navigation Lane, Caistor • CL1170 Land at Sunnyside, Caistor, west of Tennyson Close • CL1888 Land adjacent and to the rear of Roman Ridge on Brigg Road, Caistor • CL2093 Land North of North Street, Caistor • CL3086 Land to the South of North Kelsey Road, Caistor • CL1358 Land off Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen • CL1359 Land off Linwood Road & The Ridings, Market Rasen • CL1364 Caistor Road, Market Rasen • CL4028 Field between properties known as "Mayfield" & "Wodelyn Cottage", Linwood 	<p>Preferred residential allocations: (sites in <i>italics</i> are new sites inserted into LP51 at the Proposed Submission stage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1170 Land at Sunnyside, Caistor, west of Tennyson Close • CL1888 Land adjacent and to the rear of Roman Ridge on Brigg Road, Caistor • CL2093 Land North of North Street, Caistor • CL3086 Land to the South of North Kelsey Road, Caistor • CL1358 Land off Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen • CL1359 Land off Linwood Road & The Ridings, Market Rasen • CL1364 Caistor Road, Market Rasen • <i>CL1369 Land to the rear of Walesby Road, Market Rasen</i> • CL4028 Field between properties known as "Mayfield" & "Wodelyn Cottage", Linwood • <i>CL4189 Land to the east of Gordon Field & south of Chapel Street, adjoining Market Rasen Railway Station</i>

<p>LP52: Residential Allocations – Large Villages</p>	<p>The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP52 are assessed in Appendix 4: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options. Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report.</p>	<p>Preferred residential allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL415 Land South of Bracebridge Heath • CL417 Land off Moor Lane, Branston • CL4666 Land to the west of Station Road, Branston • CL1179 Land North of Rudgard Ave, Cherry Willingham • CL1181 Land East of Thornton Way, Cherry Willingham • CL4433 Land East of Rudgard Avenue, Cherry Willingham • CL1190 Land to the south of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme • CL4084 Land north of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme • CL4667 Land south of Fen Road, Heighington • CL904 Land Northwest of village, Metherringham • CL906 Land at Top Farm, Navenby • CL907 Land off Winton Road, Navenby • CL908 Land off High Dyke, Navenby 	<p>Preferred residential allocations: (sites in <i>italics</i> are new sites inserted into LP52 at the Proposed Submission stage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL415 Land South of Bracebridge Heath • CL417 Land off Moor Lane, Branston • CL4666 Land to the west of Station Road, Branston • CL1179 Land North of Rudgard Ave, Cherry Willingham • CL1181 Land East of Thornton Way, Cherry Willingham • CL4433 Land East of Rudgard Avenue, Cherry Willingham • CL1190 Land to the south of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme • CL4084 Land north of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme • CL4667 Land south of Fen Road, Heighington • CL904 Land Northwest of village, Metherringham • CL906 Land at Top Farm, Navenby • CL907 Land off Winton Road, Navenby • CL908 Land off High Dyke, Navenby • CL4660 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation A Part of Site CL4503
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL4660 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation A Part of Site CL4503 Land at Deepdale Lane, Nettleham • CL4661 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation B Part of Site CL3045 Land off High Leas, Nettleham • CL4662 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation C Part of Site CL1376 East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham • CL4663 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation D, Nettleham • CL986 Land south of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe • CL1208 Off Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe • CL1061 Land off Grantham Road/High Dike, Waddington • CL4496 Grantham Road, Waddington • CL4671 Land off Grantham Road, Waddington • CL4469 Land east of Canterbury Drive, Washingborough 	<p>Land at Deepdale Lane, Nettleham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL4661 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation B Part of Site CL3045 Land off High Leas, Nettleham • CL4662 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation C Part of Site CL1376 East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham • CL4663 Neighbourhood Plan Allocation D, Nettleham • <i>CL4726 Land off Lodge Lane, Nettleham</i> • <i>CL1432 Land off Church Lane, Saxilby</i> • CL986 Land south of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe • <i>CL994 Land east of Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe</i> • CL1208 Off Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe • CL1061 Land off Grantham Road/High Dike, Waddington • CL4496 Grantham Road, Waddington • CL4671 Land off Grantham Road, Waddington • CL4469 Land east of Canterbury Drive, Washingborough • CL1491 Land to East of Prebend Lane, Welton • <i>CL4089 Cliff Road, Welton, Lincoln</i>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1491 Land to East of Prebend Lane, Welton • CL1100 Land to the north of Witham St. Hughs (Phase 3) • CL1101 Land at Mill Lane, Billinghay • CL1110 Land off Park Lane, Billinghay • CL2091 Land off West Street, Billinghay • CL3018 Billinghay Field, Mill Lane, Billinghay • CL3031 Land to the south of the Whyche, Billinghay • CL875 Land opposite the cemetery, Boston Road, Heckington • CL1305 Land at Church Lane, Keelby • CL957 Land off Lincoln Road, Ruskington • CL958 Land North of Ruskington • CL960 Land south of Poplar Close, East of Railway, Ruskington • CL965 Land at Whitehouse Road, Ruskington • CL1892 South of Winchelsea Road, Ruskington 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1100 Land to the north of Witham St. Hughs (Phase 3) • <i>CL4725 Land off Meadowsweet Lane, Witham St Hughs</i> • CL1101 Land at Mill Lane, Billinghay • CL1110 Land off Park Lane, Billinghay • CL2091 Land off West Street, Billinghay • CL3018 Billinghay Field, Mill Lane, Billinghay • CL3031 Land to the south of the Whyche, Billinghay • <i>CL4721 Land off Waterside, Billinghay</i> • CL875 Land opposite the cemetery, Boston Road, Heckington • CL1305 Land at Church Lane, Keelby • CL957 Land off Lincoln Road, Ruskington • CL958 Land North of Ruskington • CL960 Land south of Poplar Close, East of Railway, Ruskington • CL965 Land at Whitehouse Road, Ruskington • CL1892 South of Winchelsea Road, Ruskington • <i>CL4710 Field 8 Lincoln Road, Ruskington</i>
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Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CL1456 Land to the east of North Moor Road, Scotter CL4674 North Road, Scotter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CL1456 Land to the east of North Moor Road, Scotter CL4674 North Road, Scotter
LP53: Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages	The reasonable alternatives to the residential sites allocated in LP53 are assessed in Appendix 4: Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Alternative Options . Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report.	Preferred residential allocations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CL22 Nocton Park, Nocton CL1200 FA2 Lincoln Road, Faldingworth CL4673 Land at Hemswell Cliff 	Preferred residential allocations: (sites in italics are new sites inserted into LP52 at the Proposed Submission stage). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CL22 Nocton Park, Nocton CL1200 FA2 Lincoln Road, Faldingworth <i>CL2089 Land off Carlton Road and Whites Lane, Bassingham</i> CL4673 Land at Hemswell Cliff

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
<p>LP54: Remaining Capacity on SUEs and Broad Locations for Future Growth</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out locations for additional growth, beyond what is needed to meet the identified need, and most likely delivered post 2036 (end of plan period).</p> <p>Option 2 No policy on additional/future growth sites. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p> <p>The preferred sites allocated in LP54 and their reasonable alternatives are assessed in Appendix 6: Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions and Broad Locations (Policies LP48 and LP54). Further information, including the location of the sites and justification for rejection, can be found in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report.</p>	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out locations for additional growth, beyond what is needed to meet the identified need, and most likely delivered post 2036 (end of plan period).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gainsborough Eastern Neighbourhood • Remaining land at Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood • Remaining land at Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood • Land at Quarrington, Sleaford • Land South of Bracebridge Heath • Land South of Waddington Low Fields 	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out locations for additional growth, beyond what is needed to meet the identified need, and most likely delivered post 2036 (end of plan period).</p> <p>Remaining capacity at SUEs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood • Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood • <i>South East Quadrant, Lincoln</i> • <i>South West Quadrant, Lincoln</i> <p>Broad Locations Future Growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gainsborough Eastern Neighbourhood • Land at Quarrington, Sleaford • Land south of Bracebridge Heath • Land south of Waddington Low Fields

Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
LP55: Development in Hamlets and the Countryside	<p>Option 1 Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.</p> <p>Option 2 To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.</p> <p>Option 3 More specific policy, including identifying specific sites.</p>	Option 1 Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.	Option 1 Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.

<p>LP56: Gypsy and Traveller Allocations</p>	<p>Option 1 allocate sites and require a small contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Option 3 Allocate more sites: 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 from Sustainable Urban Extensions: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and allocate fewer other individual sites.</p>	<p>Option 1 allocate sites and require a small contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions: Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL1388 Land off A158, North Greetwell • CL4440 Summergangs Lane, Gainsborough • CL1335: Land off A156, Marton • CL4205: Washingborough Road, Lincoln (1) • CL4675 Washingborough Road, Lincoln (2) • CL1337 Trent Port Road, Marton 	<p>Option 4 Require a greater contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions: Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and allocate fewer other individual sites.</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL4738 Westrum Lane, Brigg • CL4675 Washingborough Road, Lincoln (2) • CL1337 Trent Port, Marton
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Proposed Submission Policy	Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Further Draft Local Plan	Preferred Alternative Taken Forward Proposed Submission Local Plan
	The reasonable alternatives to the Gypsy and Traveller sites allocated in LP56 are assessed in Appendix 5 .		
LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	<p>Option 1 Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements.</p> <p>Option 2 No policy on MOD establishments. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.</p>	Option 1 Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements.	Option 1 Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements.

5. Proposed Submission IIA Results Including Cumulative Effects

"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)).

Integrated Impact Assessment Results

- 5.1 This section of the report sets out the findings of the IIA of the preferred policy approaches and site allocations contained within the Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016). The likely effects of the preferred approaches against the IIA objectives is ordered by the sections in which they appear in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. The detailed IIA matrices for each policy and site allocation, with their alternative options, can be found in **Appendices 3 to 6** of this IIA Report.

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

- 5.2 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. 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.
- 5.3 A draft Vision and set of 15 Objectives were prepared for the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (October 2014) and subject to IIA. The wording of both the Vision and Objectives remained unchanged for the Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015). The aim of the IIA was to test for compatibility between the Vision, Objectives and IIA objectives to identify any tensions between the two. The Vision and Objectives were 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.
- 5.4 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. 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.

- 5.5 The Vision and Objectives have not been changed in the Proposed Submission Local Plan and therefore the IIA undertaken at the Further Draft Plan stage remains valid. The IIA scores for the Vision and Objectives are shown in **Appendix 2**.

A Growing Central Lincolnshire

LP1 A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Preferred Approach

- 5.6 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. It remains unchanged from the version in the Further Draft Local Plan.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.7 Including a policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development is a standard policy required in Local Plans under guidance from Central Government and the Planning Inspectorate.

Summary of IIA

- 5.8 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

- 5.9 The Proposed Submission 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 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.10 By seeking to concentrate growth on the main urban areas within Central Lincolnshire, the preferred approach seeks to make the most of existing services and facilities, delivering housing and jobs where they are most needed and in accessible locations. It also recognises the role of settlements outside the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford in contributing to the delivery of a sustainable Central Lincolnshire, and guides proportionate and appropriate development to these areas.

Summary of IIA

- 5.11 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.

- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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

- 5.14 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Authorities 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 the settlement hierarchy and LP4.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.15 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified an objectively assessed housing need for the Central Lincolnshire Housing Area within a range of 1,432 to 1,780 dwellings per annum over the period 2012 to 2036. On balance, it was determined that a housing target of 1,540 dwellings (net) per annum be an appropriate single figure for the need for new dwellings and thus the target for housing growth in the Local Plan. This figure is within the range recommended by the SHMA and is higher than the demographic starting point of 970 per annum. It is derived from the calculated housing need estimated to be required in order for the baseline forecast in job growth to be accommodated. More detail can be viewed in the Evidence Report for LP3 which available in the Planning Library on the Central Lincolnshire Website.
- 5.16 Alternative levels and distributions of growth to that proposed in LP3 have been considered, subject to IIA and dismissed. With respect to the level of growth, it was felt a high growth target (1,780 pa) was based on optimistic employment forecasts could lead to high levels of out commuting and higher levels of unemployment. It could also lead to uncertainty as to whether infrastructure provision could keep pace with growth. A lower growth target (1,432 pa) would have the considerable negative benefit of not meeting the identified need for housing.

- 5.17 In relation to the distribution of growth, three alternative options have been discounted. The Preliminary Draft Local Plan included a distribution of growth as follows: Lincoln Area (50%), Gainsborough (15%), Sleaford (15%), and elsewhere (20%). This option was discounted due to consultation feedback and lack of evidence. The second option was based on the basic population levels of each of the defined areas, Lincoln Area (64%), Gainsborough (6%), Sleaford (6%), and elsewhere (24%). Whilst this approach is based solely on evidence, it would not follow the key objective of the plan of directing development to the most sustainable locations and would leave growth levels short of what is expected in the main towns where there are regeneration ambitions. The third option was to not include any strategic distribution for growth in the Local Plan. This option was rejected as it would lead to market forces delivering where it chose and, whilst it would likely deliver a good amount of growth where it was needed, it might leave other areas starved of growth and as such would not be as sustainable as the chosen option.

Summary of IIA

Distribution

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 Further, minor positive impacts are predicted on IIA objective 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.
- 5.20 This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives against IIA objs 4, 5 and 6 as it seeks to spread growth, but the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth and are therefore uncertain.
- 5.21 Mixed minor negative/positive impacts are likely on IIA objectives 8 (pollution), 9 (land use and soils) and on 11 (climate change effects and energy).

Level of growth

- 5.22 In relation to the social IIA objectives (objs 1 to 3) the level of growth element of this policy is expected to also deliver significant positive effects. By setting the level of new housing growth at 36, 390 dwellings (1, 540pa), LP3 should significantly increase the supply of housing and affordable housing across Central Lincolnshire. Significant positive effects are also predicted in relation to IIA Objectives 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy), as the housing target of 36, 960 has been developed to match the most likely increase in jobs, thus facilitating such job growth.

- 5.23 This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives against IIA objs 4, 5 and 6 as it seeks to spread growth, but the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth and are therefore uncertain.
- 5.24 Mixed minor negative/positive impacts are likely on 8 (pollution) and 11 (climate change effects and energy). The level of growth identified could result in negative or positive impacts on pollution levels however this is subject to detailed site selection. 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.
- 5.25 Minor negative impacts are predicted against IIA objectives 7 (water), 9 (land use and soils), 10 (waste), 12 (climate change adaptation) and 13 (transport and accessibility). High levels of growth will lead to increased generation of waste and demand for water. Growth will lead to the loss of agricultural land and increased flood risk, but the exact effects this will depend on the selection of housing sites.

LP4 Growth in Villages

Preferred Approach

- 5.26 The Proposed Submission 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. The policy also seeks to ensure that the most suitable sites are developed first by requiring a sequential approach to growth, utilising suitable brownfield and infill sites first, and only then should sites on the edge of villages be considered.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.27 Policy LP2 recognises that growth should take place in the smaller settlements lower down the settlement hierarchy to help enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. As a starting point, policy LP4 sets the level of growth for these settlements at 10% growth in the number of dwellings. However, the policy recognises that a blanket 10% growth policy would not be appropriate for all settlements and adjusts the % upwards or downwards depending on key sustainability criteria. This clarifies the anticipated level of growth for each settlement and provides flexibility.

Summary of IIA

- 5.28 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.
- 5.29 In addition, minor positive effects are expected on IIA objectives 1 (housing), 5 (landscape and townscape), 9 (land and soils), 12 (climate change adaptation and flood risk), 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. The policy specifically stipulates that growth in settlements within the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB will only occur where it will not have a negative impact on the AONB. The policy also prioritises brownfield land, requiring a sequential approach to be taken before Greenfield sites are considered.

LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs

Preferred Approach

- 5.30 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.
- 5.31 LP5 identifies 111.1 ha of strategic employment land (most of which has planning consent) and a further 42ha of employment land as part of the SUEs for a range of employment Class Uses. In addition, vacant plots also exist within established employment areas. Policy LP5 does not further new employment allocations. The preferred approach allocates more land than the requirement of 23ha identified in the Economic Needs Assessment (2015).

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.32 The preferred policy allocates more land than the basic 23ha for the following main reasons: to provide choice and flexibility to the market across Central Lincolnshire; in recognition that greater than 23ha of employment land has consent but is yet to be implemented; to enable business and jobs growth; to recognise that some non-allocated current employment sites will be lost to other uses; to ensure the SUEs become thriving communities, including an element of employment land. The scale of existing employment land and provision in the SUEs is such that any new employment land on, for example, greenfield sites, would not be effective or justified.

Summary of IIA

- 5.33 As the preferred policy focuses specifically allocates employment land and seeks the delivery of jobs growth, it 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.
- 5.34 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

- 5.35 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, the Central Lincolnshire Authorities have identified a preferred approach to the retail hierarchy in Central Lincolnshire (LP6) with Lincoln City Centre at the top of the hierarchy, followed by town centres (Gainsborough, Sleaford, Market Rasen and Caistor, district centres, local centres and finally rural settlements. Retail and/or town centre proposals will be directed to the first four tiers defined in the policy. For proposals in out-of-centre and edge-of-centre locations, the policy requires an assessment of impact on nearby centres and sets out thresholds whereby such assessments will apply.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.36 The preferred approach to a retail hierarchy in Central Lincolnshire seeks to focus development in Lincoln City Centre and town centres in the main urban areas, whilst recognising the role small rural centres play in serving local needs. A tiered approach has been applied to the threshold above which impact assessments are required in line with evidence contained within the Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centre Study (2015).

Summary of IIA

- 5.37 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

- 5.38 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.39 Central Lincolnshire makes a significant contribution to the visitor economy and encouraging sustainable tourism is expected to derive wider benefits such as the creation of jobs, conservation of the historic environment and improved services for both residents and visitors.

Summary of IIA

- 5.40 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.
- 5.41 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

- 5.42 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 Proposed Submission 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 criteria to guide development in policy.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.43 The Showground site is a strategically important agricultural show venue located in the open countryside. The importance of the Showground to Lincolnshire is acknowledged and there is widespread support to ensure its continued success. Facilitating this success will be the need to diversify and provide wider services and facilities on the site. There is therefore considered to be a need to make sure that a balance is reached between ensuring that the Showground's continued use for agricultural shows and other events is not compromised, and its rural setting and open nature protected, whilst at the same time managing development pressures (such as the impact on infrastructure) created by the need to diversify and strengthen its operations..

Summary of IIA

- 5.44 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

- 5.45 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

- 5.46 The Councils have taken forward a preferred approach to health and wellbeing that includes the requirement for a Health Impact Assessment of residential development of 25 dwellings or 0.5 hectares or more (in line with the Local Plan site allocation threshold). The policy also seeks developer contributions towards new or enhanced health facilities and development schemes to safeguard and where appropriate create or enhance the role of allotments, orchards, gardens and food markets in providing access to healthy, fresh and locally produced food.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.47 There are significant health and well-being issues facing Central Lincolnshire. Low levels of physical activity, rising levels of obesity (in both adults and children), poor mental health, high rates of road traffic injuries and deaths, excess winter deaths and poor access to primary care services in the rural areas are all issues of concern. This policy approach recognises that the built and natural environment is a significant contributor to health and wellbeing.

Summary of IIA

- 5.48 This policy is expected to deliver significant positive effects in relation to IIA obj. 2 (health). 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. The policy also requires contributions towards new or enhanced health facilities where development results in a shortfall or worsening of provision, and for development proposals to safeguard and where appropriate create or enhance food growing spaces such as allotments. The safeguarding and creation of food growing spaces is also expected to lead to positive effects in relation to IIA obj. 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure) as this should help to maintain habitats and/or create new ones. 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

- 5.49 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, the Councils have identified a preferred approach to meeting accommodation need that requires developers to contribute to meeting the housing needs of the housing market area, in accordance with the latest SHMA, and create mixed, balanced and inclusive communities.
- 5.50 The policy sets out requirements in respect of dwellings with higher access standards (6 dwelling threshold, 4 dwellings threshold in small villages, 30% requirement) and residential care accommodation (to be located in settlements in levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy).

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.51 This policy seeks to ensure that a range of accommodation needs are addressed. The threshold trigger for delivery of a percentage of dwellings to M4(2) standard has been revised from the Further Draft, and is now '6 or more dwellings (or 4 or more dwellings in small villages. This amendment means that accessible dwellings will be delivered in small villages.
- 5.52 The policy includes the requirement for higher accessible homes to be located close to any existing or proposed local centres and public transport connections where possible. This promotes wider accessibility and improved health and wellbeing. The last paragraph of the policy introduces a new requirement from the Further Draft Local Plan, that residential care accommodation is located in a settlement in levels

1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy. This requirement has been introduced to ensure that such schemes are developed in sustainable locations.

Summary of IIA

- 5.53 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. Minor positive effects are also expected against obj 13. (transport and accessibility). The policy requirement to locate residential care accommodation in settlements in levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy will reduce the need to travel by car and improve access to services.

LP11 Affordable Housing

Preferred Approach

- 5.54 The preferred approach to affordable housing in the Further Draft Local Plan is to set out a qualifying site size threshold of 4 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 specialist housing for older people, rural affordable housing and affordable housing requirements for MOD housing.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.55 The level of affordable housing 'ask' set out in the Proposed Submission Local Plan in policy LP11, has been set based on a strategic aim to deliver affordable homes to meet the high level of need, but moderated down to a level which is both (a) viable and (b) enables an appropriate CIL rate to be set (and hence infrastructure delivered). The Central Lincolnshire Authorities are committed to utilising other mechanism, such as direct delivery of affordable homes themselves, in order to assist in maximising overall affordable housing delivery

Summary of IIA

- 5.56 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.
- 5.57 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

- 5.58 LP12 sets out the Councils preferred approach to infrastructure in the Proposed Submission Local Plan, which seeks to ensure that all new development is supported by and has good access to all necessary infrastructure. Developers will be expected to contribute to the delivery of relevant infrastructure and the policy will be supported by a Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document, an Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule and CIL related policies.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.59 The Local Plan recognises that growth in Central Lincolnshire must be accompanied by necessary infrastructure. A local policy in the Local Plan to cover infrastructure provision and developer contributions will ensure that development proceeds only when appropriate infrastructure is available and that key items of infrastructure are provided as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Summary of IIA

- 5.60 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).
- 5.61 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 Accessibility and Transport

Preferred Approach

- 5.62 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, a preferred approach to accessibility and 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.63 Central Lincolnshire faces particular issues with meeting the sustainable transport requirements as set out in the NPPF. Large parts of Central Lincolnshire are rural and this inevitably results in a heavy reliance on car use for access to jobs, health, social and educational facilities whilst urban areas have issues with congestion at peak times, access and parking. The Local Plan recognises the importance of delivering new and enhanced transport infrastructure alongside new development. The preferred policy promotes sustainable transport choices and the criteria that development proposals have regard to where appropriate.

Summary of IIA

- 5.64 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

- 5.65 In the Proposed Submission 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 and water resources.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.66 Parts of Central Lincolnshire contain significant areas of low lying land at potential risk of flooding. Many of these areas are within the centre of settlements and, in wider sustainability terms, are often the most sustainable location for future development. A careful balance therefore needs to be struck between further growth in these areas and the risk of flooding. Whilst national guidance is extensive, this policy provides local criteria and guidance that all development proposals will need to take into account in relation to flood risk and protecting the water environment.

Summary of IIA

- 5.67 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.
- 5.68 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

- 5.68.1 LP15 in the Proposed Submission Local Plan sets out the Councils preferred approach to protecting existing community facilities and securing the provision of new facilities as part of wider development proposals.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.68.2 Central Lincolnshire is a predominantly rural area containing many dispersed settlements. The provision of new community facilities, as well as protection of existing facilities, are essential for meeting the day-to-day needs of residents and businesses, and for the creation of sustainable and thriving communities. Considering the importance of local facilities to support sustainable communities, to have no local policy and rely on the NPPF was felt to be insufficient in providing a policy framework to guide development proposals. The NPPF is also quite clear in stating that planning policies should promote the “retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages” and “plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities... and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments” and to guard against their unnecessary loss.

Summary of IIA

- 5.68.3 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), 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.
- 5.69 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

- 5.70 The Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.71 National guidance on contamination is quite extensive, but it is felt that expressing a clear local approach clarifies Central Lincolnshire’s position and has a positive effect on sustainability objectives.

Summary of IIA

- 5.72 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.

- 5.73 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

- 5.74 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

- 5.75 In the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.76 This policy approach recognises the importance of the Central Lincolnshire landscape in making it an attractive environment for residents, attracting tourists, and protecting significant features such as the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It sets out criteria that all development proposals should take account to ensure the Central Lincolnshire landscape is protected and wherever possible enhanced.

Summary of IIA

- 5.77 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.
- 5.78 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

- 5.79 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. It has been amended since the Further Draft version of the Local Plan removing an

obligation on developers to demonstrate how a proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards addressing climate change and minimise resource use

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.80 The UK is required, through The Climate Change Act 2008, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 34% by 2020. To achieve low carbon living, wide ranging changes will be required across society and the economy, with the planning system having a key role in its delivery. ,

Summary of IIA

- 5.81 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.
- 5.82 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

- 5.83 Policy LP19 of the Proposed Submission Local Plan 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 wind energy development and non-wind renewable energy development.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.84 Policy LP19 in the Proposed Submission Local Plan offers a strategic, overarching policy approach which can be applied, as necessary, to proposals for various forms of renewable energy. The Local Plan does not identify areas which are suitable for wind energy development, primarily due to the resources required to undertake a thorough assessment and the fact that even if such evidence was produced, the likelihood that proposals within any identified zones being acceptable to the community being slim, with the subsequent implication being that any positive policy would, as a result of the ministerial statement and changes to National Planning Practice Guidance, be ineffective in any event.

Summary of IIA

- 5.85 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.

- 5.86 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).
- 5.87 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

- 5.88 In the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.89 National planning policy requires local planning authorities to set out in Local Plans a strategic approach to planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Policy LP20 meets this requirement and promotes the creation of a green infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire that is multifunctional. It also seeks opportunities to improve the connectivity of the network through development proposals and contributions.
- 5.90 An alternative option considered was to not have a specific Green Infrastructure policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open spaces. This policy approach was rejected as it would not meet the requirements of national policy and would most likely lead to missed opportunities to consider the opportunities and benefits individual open spaces can bring when considered together, including how they connect with one another.

IIA Summary

- 5.91 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.
- 5.92 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 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Preferred Approach

- 5.93 LP21 sets out a preferred approach to biodiversity and geodiversity in the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.94 National planning policy requires local planning authorities to set out in Local Plans a strategic approach to planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure and to include criteria based policies against which development proposals affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites will be judged. LP21 enables the Central Lincolnshire Authorities to meet these requirements. To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity has been rejected as the NPPF clearly sets out that Local Plans should include strategic policies to deliver the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

Summary of IIA

- 5.95 LP21 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 is uncertain and will depend on how this policy is implemented.

LP22 Green Wedges

Preferred Approach

- 5.96 The Proposed Submission Local Plan includes a preferred policy approach to Green Wedges (LP22). LP22 defines the policy aims and function of Green Wedges within Central Lincolnshire, including guidance for development proposals that may come forward within a Green Wedge. Green Wedges are identified on the Policies Map which accompanies the Proposed Submission 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 (including housing and Sustainable Urban Extensions), 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.97 The preferred approach recognises the value placed on Green Wedges by local communities within Central Lincolnshire in preventing the physical merging of settlements and preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character. It largely maintains the existing Green Wedge network, but allows some changes to Green Wedge boundaries to accommodate new housing and/or employment allocations. It also maintains the protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between settlements, and extends this protection where appropriate.
- 5.98 A reasonable alternative considered to the preferred option was to maintain the 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. The Proposed Submission Local Plan identifies Lincoln as the principal focus for new development in Central Lincolnshire over the plan period. This means

that existing land designations, such as Green Wedges, need to be reviewed to see if there is scope to accommodate future development in a sustainable way.

IIA Summary

- 5.99 LP22 is predicted to have significant positive impacts on IIA objectives 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure) and 5 (landscape and townscape). The preferred approach creates 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, settlement and historic character as well as important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for new growth.
- 5.100 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.
- 5.101 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 soils to development. Minor negative impacts are also predicted against IIA objective 5 (landscape and townscape) as it is predicted that the removal of some areas from the Green Wedge will have an adverse effect on landscape character.

LP23 Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces

Preferred Approach

- 5.102 The Proposed Submission 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. The policy has been amended from the Further Draft Local Plan to include protection for other Important Open Spaces as identified on the Policies Map.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.103 Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Space within local communities can have multiple benefits and special qualities that hold a particular local significance to that community. The preferred approach recognises the importance of these spaces to local communities and seeks to protect them from development unless certain criteria can be met.

Summary of IIA

- 5.104 The primary aim of LP23 is to protect open spaces important to local communities 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).

- 5.105 Additionally, minor positive effects are likely against IIA objectives 2 (health) and 6 (built and historic environment). Local Green Space and other Important Open Space, 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 Space and other Important Open Space could include allotments, protecting opportunities to access healthy and affordable food. Local Green Space and other Important Open Space may contain features of historic or cultural interest, such as war memorials, and therefore this approach should help protect and maintain cultural and historical features and their setting.

LP24 Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities

Preferred Approach

- 5.106 LP24 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 Proposed Submission Local Plan.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.107 Policy LP24 requires development to provide new or enhanced provision of public open space, sport and/or recreation facilities in accordance with standards of provision that have been developed based on a local assessment of open space provision. To have no policy in the Local Plan, or to use national standards of open space provision, would be in conflict with national policy as set out in the NPPF.

Summary of IIA

- 5.108 LP24 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 and accessible by all should encourage local communities across Central Lincolnshire to partake in physical activity and community activities.

Additionally, minor positive effects are predicted in relation to IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), 7 (water), 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.

LP25 The Historic Environment

Preferred Approach

- 5.109 The preferred approach set out in LP25 of the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.110 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 the Local Plan in relation to this was the most appropriate approach.

Summary of IIA

- 5.111 The main aim of LP25 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 by establishing a set of criteria to assess development proposals that will affect heritage assets, with specific considerations for conservation areas and archaeology.
- 5.112 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.
- 5.113 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 growth.

LP26 Design and Amenity

Preferred Approach

- 5.114 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, the preferred approach to design is set out in LP26; a criteria based policy which sets out the broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.115 The Local Plan includes a local policy on design to reflect the significant importance the NPPF on ensuring good design and amenity. This policy recognises that good design is inseparable from good planning and that all development should meet the aspiration for quality and sustainability in their design and layout to achieve successful places.
- 5.116 An alternative option to have specific design criteria for defined character areas 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

Summary IIA

- 5.117 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.

- 5.118 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.

LP27 Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements

Preferred Approach

- 5.119 LP27 sets out a preferred approach to proposals for new town centre frontages and advertisements and alterations to existing town centre frontages, 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 within Central Lincolnshire.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.120 Whilst the NPPF includes some guidance on frontages and advertisements it is relatively brief, and therefore it is felt more detailed local guidance is needed in the Plan rather than relying on national policy. The policy seeks high standards of design for new town centre frontages or alterations to existing frontages as shop and business frontages make an important contribution to the character and centres and shopping streets.

Summary of IIA

- 5.121 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.
- 5.122 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

- 5.123 The Proposed Submission 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, LP39 and LP44 below).

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.124 This policy approach has been selected as it is desirable to avoid repeating general criteria across each policy for each SUE in the Plan (a reasonable alternative). A further alternative approach to include a policy along the lines of the Proposed Submission version, but remove or 'water down' some or all of the requirements set out in the policy has been rejected, as it is considered that the criteria and other requirements set out in the policy are necessary and reasonable in order to achieve successful and sustainable urban extensions.

Summary of IIA

- 5.125 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, reducing out commuting by enabling residents to access local employment opportunities close to where they live and, providing land for a range of employment uses.
- 5.126 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

- 5.127 The Proposed Submission Local Plan sets out a preferred approach (LP29) to protecting Lincoln's setting and character that seeks to make a positive contribution to Lincoln's built and natural environment and protect the setting and character of Lincoln and views into and out of the City.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.128 This policy sets out a positive strategy, alongside other policies in the Plan, for the protection and enhancement of Lincoln's unique setting and character. It sets out locally specific criteria to ensure that Lincoln's setting and character is taken into account by development proposals.
- 5.129 An alternative option, to have no local Lincoln policy and rely on generic policies in the Local Plan, was rejected as it was felt this approach wouldn't adequately protect Lincoln's distinctive character or setting, particularly its unique cathedral. The NPPF also requires Local Plans to develop robust and comprehensive policies that respond to local character and history and reflect the identity of local surroundings.

Summary of IIA

- 5.130 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.

- 5.131 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 Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions

Preferred Approach

- 5.132 LP30 sets out a preferred approach to setting policy criteria to guiding 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.133 Policy LP30 seeks to clearly identify the key features of each SUE within the Lincoln area, any constraints that they will need to overcome and facilities that will need to be provided within the plan period. To have no policy setting out detailed criteria for each SUE was discounted as because of the large scale of the sites. It is imperative that the Local Plan sets out detailed considerations for each SUE to ensure that an appropriate mix of complementary uses is achieved on the site to deliver sustainable development. Detailed criteria will also aid developers and decision makers.

Summary of IIA

- 5.134 Policy LP30 is expected to deliver significant positive effects in relation to six IIA objectives: 1 Housing, 4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, 5 Landscape and Townscape, 6 Built and Historic Environment, 14 Employment and 15 Economy. These are as a result of policy requirements such as the provision of 9,700 dwellings during the plan period, provision of green infrastructure and public open space onsite, the need to respect local surroundings including protecting and creating view corridors and protecting or enhancing landscape settings and, the provision of employment land.
- 5.135 Further minor positive effects are likely against IIA objectives 2 (health), 8 (pollution) and 13 (transport and accessibility). The policy includes the need for community/ social facilities within new local centres for the SUEs and includes the need for improved pedestrian and cycling movements, which should impact positively on health. Mixed use development should reduce the reliance of residents on the private car, encouraging walking and cycling, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

LP31 Lincoln's Economy

Preferred Approach

- 5.136 The Proposed Submission Local Plan has identified a preferred approach to Lincoln's Economy which provides local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy, contributing towards the delivery of objectives set out in the Growth Strategy for Lincoln (2014-2034).

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

5.137 The policy in the Proposed Submission Local Plan is the preferred option as it recognises that Lincoln serves a wide catchment and there needs to be continued and varied employment development opportunities to enhance competitiveness, prosperity and increase investment whilst providing for the day to day needs of the people who live in the area.

5.138 An alternative reasonable option to the preferred approach was to have no local Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy (LP5) in the Local Plan. However, whilst the generic policy was considered to adequately cover many of the employment issues that applied equally to Lincoln as well as the rest of Central Lincolnshire, it was not felt to adequately capture issues and uses unique to Lincoln or to reference or reflect the actions set out in the Lincoln Growth Strategy.

Summary of IIA

5.139 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 including the open character of the Brayford Pool, protect, maintain and enhance the character and heritage assets of the Lincoln Area particularly in the City Centre, enhancing the quality and offer of employment uses and, making the Lincoln Area more attractive to new employment opportunities.

5.140 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 City Centre by walking and cycling, protection and enhancement of amenities including important open spaces 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 College

Preferred Approach

5.141 LP32 sets out a preferred approach that supports the aspirations of Lincoln's universities and college.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

5.142 The Proposed Submission Local Plan recognises the important role that Lincoln's universities and college play in the City's economy, raising skills levels and contributing to social vibrancy of the City, whilst balancing such growth aspirations against the need to protect Lincoln's unique natural and historic environment and to ensure any development takes place in the most sustainable locations.

5.143 An alternative option was considered; to incorporate support for Lincoln's universities and college within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy. This was the option pursued in the Preliminary Draft version of the Local Plan. However, in light of comments received as part of the Preliminary Draft Local Plan consultation, this approach was amended in the Further Draft Local Plan. A further alternative was to have no specific policy reference to Lincoln's universities or college but rely on national policy in the NPPF and the more generic policies of the Local Plan. However, this was not felt to

adequately reflect the importance of Lincoln's universities and college to Lincoln's economy and growth prospects, and this option has therefore been rejected.

Summary of IIA

- 5.144 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 known what type of development proposals are supported and in which location. 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's City Centre Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Centre

Preferred Approach

- 5.145 The Proposed Submission 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 Frontages, identifying appropriate uses and criteria to guide development proposals.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.146 This policy seeks to concentrate retail uses within the Primary Shopping Area to support the vitality and viability of the City Centre and to protect the Central Mixed Use Area from inappropriate uses via a range of criteria.
- 5.147 8.204 An alternative option to identify only a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping streets within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria was rejected. This option would ensure the continued vitality of the town centre in accordance with the NPPF, but would not reflect the character of a wider central Lincoln or provide clear guidance or support for uses outside of the main shopping core. A further option to rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy was also discounted, as this option would ensure the vitality of the town centre in accordance with the NPPF, but to be relevant to other centres in Central Lincolnshire may be lengthy and complicated and would not necessarily reflect the character or meet the needs of central Lincoln.

Summary of IIA

- 5.148 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.
- 5.149 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 Lincoln's District and Local Shopping Centres

Preferred Approach

- 5.150 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, a preferred approach to Lincoln's District and Local Centres has been identified that supports the maintenance and development of a network of District and Local Centres to serve the neighbourhoods within the Lincoln Urban Area. LP34 complements LP6 and provides guidance as to suitable uses within the Centres.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.151 This policy recognises the importance of Lincoln's District and Local Centres in meeting the local needs of neighbourhoods within the Lincoln Urban Area but whilst ensuring that the vitality and viability of the City Centre is protected. Alternative options to this policy are unlikely to maintain and/or enhance the Centres as required and so were discounted.

Summary of IIA

- 5.152 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).
- 5.153 A range of minor positive effects are predicted on objectives 1 (housing), 2 (health), 5 (landscape and townscape), 6 (built and historic environment), 8 (pollution), 11 (climate change effects and energy) and 15 (local economy). 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.
- 5.154 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 Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Preferred Approach

- 5.155 LP35 sets out a preferred approach to regeneration in Lincoln that identifies four areas, on the Policies Map, in need of regeneration and with key principles for each area linked to the aims and objectives of the Lincoln Growth Strategy, 2014-2034. The areas are: Waterside North/Spa Road; South High Street Area; Firth Road Area and Land East of Canwick Road.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.156 The preferred approach seeks to promote opportunities for investment and development in places where this will improve the local environment, produce the greatest social and economic benefits for local communities and which fit best with the principles of sustainable development. To rely on national policy and to have no local policy was rejected, as a local policy focuses additional support for those areas in particular need of regeneration and renewal.

Summary of IIA

- 5.157 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), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 14 (employment). 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.
- 5.158 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 Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area

Preferred Approach

- 5.159 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, a preferred approach has been identified to address transport issues in the Lincoln area that supports the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifies specific sustainable transport measures.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.160 The preferred policy recognises the importance of new development being delivered alongside improvements to transport infrastructure to support the delivery of a sustainable transport approach to the Lincoln area and encourage a modal shift. To have no Lincoln specific transport policy and to rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy was rejected. This option may result in other Central Lincolnshire issues being overshadowed by those for the Lincoln area. The issues faced by Lincoln and the options for responses and solutions are different to those for the rural areas of Central Lincolnshire and other urban areas and it was felt that the lack of a specific policy would not ensure that this is adequately responded to. Safeguarding land for two essential infrastructure items is also best met through a Lincoln specific transport policy.

Summary of IIA

- 5.161 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 alternatives modes to the car and ensuring that growth in Lincoln is supported by the necessary transport infrastructure.
- 5.162 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.
- 5.163 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

- 5.164 The Proposed Submission 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. The role of purpose built accommodation in meeting the needs of those requiring subdivided or multi-occupancy living is recognised and encouraged in appropriate locations, where certain criteria can be met.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.165 Lincoln's population has grown considerably in recent decades including inflows of students and migrant workers. It is important that the housing needs generated by these people are met, with shared accommodation often being a preferred choice for many, for a variety of reasons. Whilst such accommodation does meet a particular housing need, it can cause difficulties where there is a high concentration in a particular area. It is therefore felt necessary to control the location, design and management of such properties in order to ensure that communities do not become imbalanced and that residential amenity is protected. To have no policy in the Proposed Submission Local Plan has been discounted, as including a policy was felt to be most likely to help residents feel positive about the area that they live in and to promote communities where people feel safe, reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour and to protect residential amenity.

Summary of IIA

- 5.166 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).
- 5.167 Additional minor positive impacts are likely against a number of the environmental and economic 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 Protecting Gainsborough's Setting and Character

Preferred Approach

- 5.168 LP38 was not included as a preferred approach in the Further Draft Local Plan (October 2015). This new policy in the Proposed Submission Local Plan requires development proposals to make a positive contribution to the built and natural environment and quality of life in Gainsborough. The policy sets out key principles that should be taken into account by development proposals.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.169 This policy sets out a positive strategy, alongside other policies in the Plan, for the protection and enhancement of Gainsborough's unique setting and character. It sets out locally specific criteria to ensure that Gainsborough's setting and character is taken into account by development proposals. The NPPF requires Local Plans to

develop robust and comprehensive policies that respond to local character and history, and which reflect the identity of local surroundings.

Summary of IIA

- 5.170 LP38 is likely to have minor to significant positive effects on IIA objectives 5 (landscape and townscape), and 6 (built and historic environment). The policy specifically seeks to conserve and enhance local townscape character, protect settlement character and protect important views. . It also seeks to preserve and enhance the special character, setting and appearance of the conservation areas, as well as protect heritage assets.
- 5.171 Additional minor positive impacts are possibly on a number of social and environmental IIA objectives, including 2 (health), 3 (social equality), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 14 (employment) however the effects are likely to be negligible, as they will depend on the nature of development coming forward.

LP39 Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions

Preferred Approach

- 5.172 LP39 sets out a preferred approach to setting policy criteria to guiding the development of two Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to Gainsborough, allocated in LP48, with detail on the specific requirements that are expected to be delivered through the development of these sites.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.173 A reasonable alternative to the preferred policy approach considered was to have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs. SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply. This option was discounted because of the large scale of the sites. It is considered imperative that the Local Plan sets out detailed considerations for each SUE to ensure that an appropriate mix of complementary uses is achieved on the site to deliver sustainable development.

Summary of IIA

- 5.174 Policy LP39 is expected to deliver significant positive effects in relation to four IIA objectives: 1 (Housing), 4 (Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure), 14 (Employment) and 15 (Economy). These are as a result of policy requirements such as the provision of 2,150 dwellings in the plan period, provision of green infrastructure and public open space onsite and, the provision of employment land.
- 5.175 A further minor positive effect is predicted on IIA objective 13 (transport and accessibility). The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land, a Local Centre, and school provision onsite. Such provision within close proximity to residential development will encourage walking and cycling and reduce the reliance on the private car which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The effects of this are not likely to be major positive as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain, especially in the short and medium term
- 5.176 Mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are likely in relation to IIA objective 8 (pollution). The positive effects are as described under objective 13 above. The

scale of the SUEs mean that an adverse change to the character of the night time lighting conditions is expected, resulting in a mixed score.

LP40 Gainsborough Riverside

Preferred Approach

- 5.177 The Proposed Submission 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. LP40 seeks to protect the existing waterfront route and area, and support development which forms part of, or is clearly and strongly connected to, comprehensive public realm improvements.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.178 The regeneration of Gainsborough town centre is a key priority for West Lindsey District Council. The Riverside sites collectively present a major opportunity for supporting the regeneration of Gainsborough. The inclusion of a policy in the Local Plan provides certainty for the delivery of this key regeneration ambition.

Summary of IIA

- 5.179 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. The effects against the remaining IIA objectives are predicted to be neutral.

LP41 Regeneration of Gainsborough

Preferred Approach

- 5.180 The Proposed Submission Local Plan sets out a preferred approach to the regeneration of Gainsborough that supports development proposals that contribute to the regeneration of the Town Centre and Riverside Area.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.181 The regeneration of Gainsborough town centre is a key priority for West Lindsey District Council. In 2007, a Masterplan for Gainsborough was published covering the period to 2026. This Masterplan identified a number of key sites which closely relate to the areas listed in policy LP41 that would help rejuvenate Gainsborough town centre. Additionally, the NPPF requires Local Plans to develop robust and comprehensive policies that identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of the built and historic environment.

Summary of IIA

- 5.182 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). This policy should have significant positive effects on social equality and community, as improvements to the built environment will 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 will help reduce social exclusion. Other significant positive effects include: improved public realm and pedestrian links, re-use of vacant buildings, an increase in the attractiveness of

town centre locations, supporting the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and encouraging inward investment.

- 5.183 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. Strengthening of the existing retail area is likely to create employment opportunities which may impact positively on health inequalities and contribute to improved mental health. 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.
- 5.184 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. 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.

LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Preferred Approach

- 5.185 In the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.186 This policy is based on the findings of the Central Lincolnshire Town Centre Study (May 2012 and Update 2015), which did not highlight a need to change the boundary of Gainsborough Town Centre. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to define the extent of Primary Shopping Areas. The Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centres Study recommended a Primary Shopping Area boundary for Gainsborough based on an analysis of current A1 uses and an understanding of how the town centre functions. It is this boundary which is shown on the Proposed Submission Local Plan Policies Map.
- 5.187 An alternative option to expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area was rejected, as expanding the town centre boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermine the viability and vitality of the town centre. The option to reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area was also rejected, as reducing the town centre boundary could constrain future development opportunities and additional floor space requirements.

Summary of IIA

- 5.188 LP42 is expected to lead to a number of positive impacts on the IIA objectives, including significant positive impacts on IIA objective 9 (land use and soils) and 15 (local economy), as the policy directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings, and specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area.
- 5.189 Further, minor positive impacts are likely on a range of social and environmental objectives, including objectives 3 (social equality and community), 8 (pollution), 11 (climate change effects and energy), 13 (transport and accessibility) and 14 (employment), 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.

LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character

Preferred Approach

- 5.190 Through LP43, the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.191 This policy sets out a positive strategy, alongside other policies in the Plan, for the protection and enhancement of Sleaford's unique setting and character. It sets out locally specific criteria to ensure that Sleaford's setting and character is taken into account by development proposals. The NPPF requires Local Plans to develop robust and comprehensive policies that respond to local character and history, and which reflect the identity of local surroundings.

Summary of IIA

- 5.192 LP43 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.
- 5.193 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).

LP44 Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions

Preferred Approach

- 5.194 LP44 sets out a preferred approach to setting policy criteria to guiding 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.195 A reasonable alternative to the preferred policy approach considered was to have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs. SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply. This option was discounted because of the large scale of the sites. It is considered imperative that the Local Plan sets out detailed considerations for each SUE to ensure that an appropriate mix of complementary uses is achieved on the site to deliver sustainable development.

Summary of IIA

- 5.196 Policy LP44 is expected to deliver significant positive effects in relation to five IIA objectives: 1 (Housing), 3 (Social Equality and Community), 4 (Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure), 14 (Employment) and 15 (Economy). These are as a result of policy requirements such as the provision of 2,850 dwellings, the delivery of a community centre and other community services and facilities, which should help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction, provision of green infrastructure and public open space onsite and, the provision of employment land.
- 5.197 Further minor positive impacts are predicted on IIA objective 2 (Health), 5. (landscape and townscape) and 13 (transport and accessibility). The Policy requires both Sleaford Southern Quadrant and Sleaford West Quadrant SUEs to include new Local Centres which includes health services. Sleaford West Quadrant is also expected to deliver a range of measures which promote safe walking and cycling connecting the development to the Town Centre, which should also have a permanent positive effect on the health objective. The policy requires development of the Sleaford West Quadrant to protect the setting of the settlement of Holdingham, which contains a number of listed buildings. The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land, a Local Centre, and school provision onsite. Such provision within close proximity to residential development will encourage walking and cycling to these facilities and reduce the reliance on the private car which will reduce traffic volumes and congestion.

LP45 Sleaford's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Preferred Approach

- 5.198 LP45 in the Proposed Submission Local Plan identifies broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration in Sleaford (shown on the key diagram for Sleaford) and provides key principles for each area. The 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.199 The regeneration of Sleaford Town Centre is a key priority for North Kesteven District Council. The Opportunity Areas identified in LP45 and on the key diagram for Sleaford are identified in the adopted Sleaford Masterplan (2011) as areas that, if redeveloped, could offer a series of destinations to unlock the town's potential and create a pedestrian focused environment. Additionally, the NPPF requires Local Plans to develop robust and comprehensive policies that identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of the built and historic environment.

Summary of IIA

- 5.200 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.
- 5.201 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.
- 5.202 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

- 5.203 In the Proposed Submission Local Plan, a preferred approach to Sleaford Town Centre has been adopted that retains the existing Town Centre boundary as identified in the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan (2007) and designates a Primary Shopping Area.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.204 This policy is based on the findings of the Central Lincolnshire Town Centre Study (May 2012 and Update 2015) and Sleaford Town Centre Visioning Report (July 2015), which did not highlight a need to change the boundary of Sleaford Town Centre. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to define the extent of Primary Shopping Areas. The Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centres Study recommended a Primary Shopping Area boundary for Sleaford based on an analysis of current A1 uses and an understanding of how the town centre functions. It is this boundary which is shown on the Proposed Submission Local Plan Policies Map.
- 5.205 An alternative option to expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area was rejected, as expanding the town centre boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermine the viability and vitality of the town centre. The option to reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area was also rejected, as reducing the town centre boundary could constrain future development opportunities and additional floorspace requirements.

Summary of IIA

- 5.206 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.

- 5.207 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.
- 5.208 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 within Sleaford

Preferred Approach

- 5.209 The Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.210 A key issue facing Sleaford is the extent of vehicle movement through the town centre and the impact this is having on the ability of the town to regenerate. This policy seeks to ensure that development proposals do not exacerbate this issue and, where applicable, contribute to improving traffic circulation and reducing the number of vehicle movements in and around the town centre, delivering additional perimeter car parking, supporting projects to enhance pedestrian and cycling connections and supporting the delivery of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link.
- 5.211 The alternative option to have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy was discounted given that vehicle movement in the town centre, and the need to promote a shift to more sustainable transport modes, is a key issue facing Sleaford and has been identified as a barrier to further regeneration.

Summary of IIA

- 5.212 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.
- 5.213 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.

5.214 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

LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations

Preferred Approach

5.215 The Proposed Submission Local Plan allocates 8 preferred SUEs to Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford through policy LP48, and provides detailed site criteria for each SUE under LP30, LP39 and LP43. Each SUE is identified on the Policies Map which accompanies the Proposed Submission Local Plan. A total of 14, 700 dwellings are expected to come forward during the plan period (20, 450 dwellings altogether beyond the plan period). The 8 allocated SUES are:

- North East Quadrant, Lincoln
- Western Growth Corridor, Lincoln
- South East Quadrant, Lincoln
- South West Quadrant, Lincoln
- Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood
- Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood
- Sleaford South Quadrant
- Sleaford West Quadrant

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

5.216 A three stage process has been applied to the selection of the preferred SUEs allocated in LP48. Step 1 was to consider whether certain directions leading out of a settlement could be considered in further detail for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). To do this, each settlement was divided into four segments and each segment was tested against the IIA objectives. Following the conclusions of Step 1, of the possible directions of growth, more specific locations ('zones') for accommodating SUEs were considered and appraised in Step 2. In summary, 10 zones were identified for Lincoln, 3 zones for Gainsborough and 7 zones for Sleaford.

5.217 The final step involved concluding which zones should be considered for detailed allocation as a SUE in the Local Plan. For Lincoln, a clear pattern emerged that zones within an existing or proposed bypass scored considerably better than a zone outside the bypass. Any potential or promoted SUE site outside of a Lincoln bypass (existing or proposed) was therefore dismissed as not being a suitable location for the provision of a SUE. The evidence in **Appendix 6** led to the conclusion that the following zones should be taken forward:

- Zone 1B – To be known as North East Quadrant
- Zone 2A – To be known as South East Quadrant
- Zone 3A – To be known as South West Quadrant
- Zone 4A – To be known as Western Growth Corridor

5.218 One further zone falling within the existing or proposed bypasses is considered suitable, namely Zone 3C, South of Waddington Low Fields. However, for a number of reasons, including landscape and deliverability, this site is more suitably 'reserved' for future growth, likely beyond the plan period.

5.219 For Gainsborough, the two zones, Zone 3A and 3B, in segment 3 (east of Gainsborough) scored considerably more positively than the single zone, Zone 1A, in segment 1 (south of Gainsborough – area around Lea). With other evidence identifying that significant development sites within Gainsborough itself can accommodate growth (this being the most suitable option to take forward growth), it is clear that not all three Zones (3A, 3B and 1A) are needed. It was therefore concluded that SUEs (including the already committed 'Southern Neighbourhood' SUE) should be identified to the east, adjacent to the urban area, in Zones 3A and/or 3B and that land is available in these two zones in excess of what is needed to meet the growth targets for Gainsborough in the plan period (thus meaning some of this land could be taken forward as 'reserve' areas for future growth). Any candidate or promoted SUE site outside of these above described areas can therefore be dismissed as not being a suitable location for the provision of a SUE.

5.220 For Sleaford, zones within a bypass, and in the Sleaford case, railway line scored considerably better than a site outside the bypass/railway line. The conclusion was reached that that SUEs should only be considered within a bypass / railway line, where one exists. This indicates that a SUE could be identified to the west. To the south, one SUE must be taken forward, as it is already committed (Sleaford South Quadrant – Zone 3B), but it is also clear that there is potential for a SUE to the far south west be considered (Zone 3C). The evidence in **Appendix 6** led to the conclusion that the following zones should be taken forward:

- Zone 3A – To be known as Sleaford South Quadrant (Consented)
- Zone 4A – To be known as Sleaford West Quadrant

5.221 One further zone is considered suitable, namely Zone 3C, Land at Quarrington. However, for a number of reasons, this site is more suitably 'reserved' for likely future growth, likely beyond the plan period.

5.222 The Residential Allocations Evidence Report, **Appendix 6** to this report and SUE Topic Papers provide further detail and information as to how the preferred SUE locations were selected, including reasonable alternatives.

Summary of IIA

5.223 The IIA of the preferred locations for the SUEs allocated in LP48 is set out in detail in **Appendix 6**, included the IIA of the reasonable alternatives.

LP49 Residential Allocations – Lincoln

Preferred Approach

5.224 A total of 31 sites to deliver around 3, 533 dwellings have been allocated through LP49 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Lincoln Area (which includes the City of Lincoln, North Hykeham, South Hykeham, Fosseway

and Waddington Low Field) over the plan period 2012 to 2036. The preferred sites are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

- 5.225 The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and 44 reasonable alternatives in the Lincoln area can be viewed in **Appendix 4** to this report. Since the Further Draft Local Plan was published, additional data has become available in relation to the GIS criteria (including flood risk) and therefore all the appraisals have been updated. Housing sites with planning permission as at 1st April 2015 have not been subject to IIA.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.226 The reasons for selecting the preferred allocations listed in LP49 and rejecting alternatives are set out in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report available on the Central Lincolnshire website.

LP50 Residential Allocations – Main Towns

Preferred Approach

- 5.227 A total of 28 sites to deliver around 3, 533 dwellings (excluding SUEs) 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 Proposed Submission Local Plan.

- 5.228 The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and 22 reasonable alternatives for the Main Towns can be viewed in **Appendix 4** to this report. Since the Further Draft Local Plan was published, additional data has become available in relation to the GIS criteria (including flood risk) and therefore all the appraisals have been updated. Housing sites with planning permission as at 1st April 2015 have not been subject to IIA.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.229 The reasons for selecting the preferred allocations listed in LP50 and rejecting alternatives are set out in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report available on the Central Lincolnshire website.

LP51 Residential Allocations – Market Towns

Preferred Approach

- 5.230 A total of 12 sites to deliver around 952 dwellings 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 Proposed Submission Local Plan.

- 5.231 The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and 9 reasonable alternatives for the Market Towns can be viewed in **Appendix 4** to this report. Since the Further Draft Local Plan was published, additional data has become available in relation to the GIS criteria (including flood risk) and therefore all the appraisals have been updated. Housing sites with planning permission as at 1st April 2015 have not been subject to IIA.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.232 The reasons for selecting the preferred allocations listed in LP51 and rejecting alternatives are set out in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report available on the Central Lincolnshire website.

LP52 Residential Allocations – Large Villages

Preferred Approach

- 5.233 A total of 55 sites to deliver around 1,498 dwellings have been allocated through LP52 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Large Villages (defined in LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) over the plan period 2012 to 2036. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
- 5.234 The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and 110 reasonable alternatives for the Large Villages can be viewed in **Appendix 4** to this report. Since the Further Draft Local Plan was published, additional data has become available in relation to the GIS criteria (including flood risk) and therefore all the appraisals have been updated. Housing sites with planning permission as at 1st April 2015 have not been subject to IIA.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.235 The reasons for selecting the preferred allocations listed in LP52 and rejecting alternatives are set out in the Residential Allocations Evidence Report available on the Central Lincolnshire website.

LP53 Residential Allocations – Medium and Small Villages

Preferred Approach

- 5.236 A total of 5 sites have been allocated through LP52 as the preferred locations for residential development in the Medium and Small Villages defined in LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) over the plan period 2012 to 2036, 4 of which have planning permission. The preferred locations are allocated on the Policies Map which accompanies the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
- 5.237 The detailed IIA for preferred allocations and 2 reasonable alternatives identified in Hemswell Cliff for the Medium and Small Villages can be viewed in **Appendix 4** to this report. Since the Further Draft Local Plan was published, additional data has become available in relation to the GIS criteria (including flood risk) and therefore all the appraisals have been updated. Housing sites with planning permission as at 1st April 2015 have not been subject to IIA.

LP54 Broad Locations for Future Growth

Preferred Approach

- 5.238 To ensure that the Local Plan is flexible to changing circumstances, as required by national policy, the Proposed Submission Local Plan identifies broad locations for future growth in policy LP54 and allocated on the Policies Map. These broad locations are intended for growth beyond the plan period, however if the SUEs deliver quicker than anticipated, then the capacity identified for post 2036 can be delivered in the plan period and the broad locations can come forward if monitoring data suggests jobs growth figures are likely to be consistently exceeded, triggering the need for more homes. The IIA of the principle of this policy, not the specific sites

listed in it, can be viewed in **Appendix 3**. For the appraisal of the sites listed in the policy, please see **Appendix 6** to this report.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.239 Policy LP54 is a flexible policy to be implemented should it be necessary if the economy and housing building performs well in the first half of the plan period. This will allow the plan to respond to changing circumstances in relation to housing delivery and jobs growth.
- 5.240 An alternative option to have no policy on additional / future growth sites and instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy was rejected. National planning policy makes it clear that the Local Plan should be flexible to deal with rapidly changing circumstances, and the lack of a policy would be contrary to that approach. No policy would also be unhelpful to the long term planning of infrastructure.

Summary of IIA (principle of policy – for IIA of sites listed please see Appendix 6)

- 5.241 The nature of the proposed policy is of such that it is not certain that the policy will be implemented during the plan period. It is predicted to have mixed minor positive and negative effects, albeit uncertain. Negative effects broadly relate to the potential loss of land and wider impacts of development against IIA Obj 7 (water), obj. 8 (pollution), obj.9 (land use and soils), obj. 10 (waste), and obj. 11 (climate change effects and energy). Positive effects broadly relate to the delivery of homes, equality/community issues, and support for the local economy and employment (IIA objectives 1, 3, 14 and 15). All these effects are likely to be long term and are largely uncertain at this stage because the policy might not be implemented.

LP55 Development in Hamlets and the Countryside

Preferred Approach

- 5.242 The Central Lincolnshire Authorities have identified a criteria based policy approach in the Proposed Submission Local Plan to determine proposals within the rural area outside of the settlement hierarchy set out in LP2. Policy LP55 is split into seven parts and covers; re-use and conversion on non-residential buildings for residential use, replacement of a dwelling, mobile homes, new dwellings, non-residential development, agricultural diversification and protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.243 To have no policy on development in rural areas and the countryside and rely on national policy was discounted as this approach could potentially result in harmful development in many locations across Central Lincolnshire. A more specific policy was considered however it was also discounted as it could be inflexible in accounting for changes in circumstance and could potentially restrict suitable and sustainable development. The preferred option reflects local circumstances and helps to improve certainty for residents, applicants and decision takers.

Summary of IIA

- 5.244 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.

- 5.245 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. Minor positive impacts are predicted against IIA objective 6 (built and historic environment) as the policy promotes the re-use and conversion of buildings of notable architectural or historic merit that are worthy of retention.
- 5.246 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.

- 5.247 The Proposed Submission Local Plan recognises the importance of addressing the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2013 identified an annual need of 3.6 new permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches from 2013 to 2033 (72 total over this period) to meet needs arising from overcrowding and from newly forming families on authorised sites; the need for four Emergency Stopping Places; and the need for one additional plot for Travelling Showpeople.
- 5.248 LP56 lists and allocates land for Gypsy and Traveller pitches to meet the identified need, and sets out criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development, including within Sustainable Urban Extensions. The sites allocated in LP56 of the Proposed Submission Local Plan have significantly changed from the Further Draft version of the policy, following consideration of representations received, further technical work and further IIA of the reasonable alternatives. The policy now allocates the following sites:
- CL4738 Westrum Lane, Brigg
 - CL4675 Washingborough Road, Lincoln
 - CL1337 Trent Port Road, Marton

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

- 5.249 The preferred option at the Further Draft stage was to allocate sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require a small contribution (5 pitches) from Sustainable Urban Extensions. This option has been discounted for the Proposed Submission stage because insufficient suitable and deliverable sites were identified. The

preferred approach is therefore to identify a greater contribution from the Sustainable Urban Extensions and allocate fewer individual sites.

Summary of IIA

- 5.250 Policy 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.
- 5.251 The provision of a greater number of pitches on Sustainable Urban Extensions may result in the delivery of fewer employment opportunities and less business development as a consequence of viability and physical limitations and therefore this may have minor negative effects on IIA objectives 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy).
- 5.252 In relation to the site allocations, site CL4738 Westrum Lane, Brigg has not been subject to IIA because the site has consent and is therefore automatically allocated in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. The remaining sites, CL4675 and CL1337, are predicted to have minor positive effects on objectives 1 (housing), 4 (biodiversity and green infrastructure), and 5 (landscape and townscape). CL4675 is located within the built up area of Lincoln and is therefore expected to lead to further minor positive effects on IIA objectives 9 (land use and soils) and 14 (employment). Site CL1337 is located in a small village with a limited range of facilities and therefore minor negative effects are predicted against IIA objectives 2 (health), 14 (employment) and 15 (economy) increasing to major negative impacts in IIA objective 13 (transport and accessibility) as the site is located some distance from healthcare, a secondary school, a railway station, shopping and employment areas.

Rejected Reasonable Alternatives

- 5.253 The IIA of the reasonable alternatives sites to those allocated in LP56 can be found in **Appendix 5**. Four alternative sites were assessed against the IIA Objectives and have not been allocated in LP56. These are CL1335, CL1388, CL4205 and CL4440 (which were all previously allocated in the Further Draft Local Plan).
- 5.254 Three of the four sites are within Flood Zones 2 and 3, with CL4440 50% or more in flood zone 3. These sites were judged to have minor to major negative effects on flood risk (IIA obj. 12). Two of the sites were assessed as likely to have major negative effects in relation to the transport and accessibility objective (IIA obj. 13), with the other two sites scoring mixed minor positive minor negative effects. These sites were judged to be distant from a primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area. Two of the sites were predicted to result in major negative impacts on the land and soil objective (IIA obj. 9) as 50% or more of the sites are within Grade 1 and 2 land, and are predominantly undeveloped.

5.255 The reasons for discounting the alternative gypsy and traveller site allocations are set out in more detail in the Evidence Report to LP56 available in the Planning Library on the Central Lincolnshire website. In summary, the main reasons include:

- Highways and safety (CL1355, CL1388)
- Flood risk (CL1335, CL4440)
- Distance from employment, schools and key services and facilities, such as healthcare (CL1355, CL1388, CL4205)
- Negative impacts on built and historic environment (CL1355, CL4205)
- Negative impacts on land and soils (CL1355, CL1388, CL4440)

LP57 Ministry of Defence Establishments

Preferred Approach

5.256 LP57 sets out the preferred approach in the Proposed Submission 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.

Reasons for Selecting Preferred Option

5.257 Large areas of Central Lincolnshire have been used for national defence purposes throughout the last century and the military presence has brought, and continues to bring, many benefits, particularly to the economy. It is considered appropriate to have a specific policy on Mod development within the Local Plan given the MOD presence and activity throughout Central Lincolnshire.

Summary of IIA

5.258 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 14 (employment) and 15 (local economy). 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 the creation of other employment opportunities and development which supports the local economy. The policy is not predicted to result in any negative effects in relation to the IIA objectives.

Cumulative Effects

- 5.259 Each of the policies in the Proposed Submission Local Plan has been assessed for their likely individual impact against the IIA objectives, but there may be combined effects which may occur as a result of implementing the set of policies. These are known as the cumulative effects and are a requirement of the SEA Directive. **Table 5.1** shows the IIA results for the set of policies contained within the Proposed Submission Local Plan and the commentary below highlights the main cumulative effects of the policies in relation to each of the IIA objectives.

IIA Objective 1. Housing

- 5.260 The Proposed Submission Local Plan seeks to deliver 36, 960 new homes over the plan period 2012-2036 (1, 540 dwellings per annum), which is within the Objectively Assessed Need range of between 1,432 and 1, 780 dwellings per annum. This figure is higher than what is required to meet demographic need and sufficiently high enough to support growth in the economy. The Plan is written flexibly so that if the job growth is stronger than expected, locations for future growth could come forward in the plan period if required, to avoid an under supply of housing.
- 5.261 The Plan sets out a strategic aim to deliver 17, 400 affordable dwellings, although it is recognised that not all of this need will be delivered through the planning system alone, and a policy setting out the percentage of affordable housing required on qualifying sites. This should positively contribute towards increasing the supply of affordable housing across the area. Further policies in relation to specialist housing for older people, rural affordable housing, meeting accommodation need, Sustainable Urban Extensions, residential allocations and gypsy and traveller allocations should help to increase the range of housing types, sizes and tenures in the area to meet identified needs. A cumulative significant positive effect is therefore likely against this objective.

IIA Objective 2. Health

- 5.262 A number of the policies within the Proposed Submission Local Plan are expected to lead to significant positive effects on this objective. The Local Plan includes a specific policy, LP9, on health and well-being, which recognises the vital role of planning in reducing health inequalities and providing services and facilities which contribute to improving physical and mental health. Focusing new development in the main urban areas should have positive effects on improving accessibility to employment, services and facilities by active travel modes such as walking and cycling. Policies that seek the creation of new open spaces, sports and facilities (including LP15 Community Facilities and LP24 Creation of New Open Spaces, Sports and Recreation Facilities) will help to ensure that people have access to open space and facilities to partake in physical exercise and social interaction. Policies that require contributions to infrastructure improvements, which include health facilities (LP12 Infrastructure to Support Growth), should mitigate any negative effects on healthcare facilities as a result of increased population from new housing development. The cumulative effect of the Proposed Submission Local Plan on this objective is likely to be minor positive.

IIA Objective 3. Social Equality and Community

5.263 A number of the policies within the Proposed Submission Local Plan are expected to lead to significant positive effects on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and to ensure equitable outcomes for all, particularly those at risk of experiencing discrimination, poverty and social exclusion. Policies that seek to address housing needs and provide a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures will help to create diverse communities and address the needs of all social groups. Policies that seek to provide for every day needs, such as LP12 (Infrastructure to Support Growth) and LP15 (Community Facilities) should have positive impacts on facilitating social interactions and civic participation. Policies that seek to stimulate regeneration (LP35, LP41 and LP45) should help reduce deprivation, create communities where people feel safe and help people feel positive about the area they live in. A cumulative significant positive effect is therefore likely against this objective as a result of the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

IIA Objective 4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

5.264 The scale of growth proposed and amount that is likely to be developed on greenfield land could lead to potential negative effects on this objective, for example, due to habitat loss or species disturbance. A number of the residential allocations are in close proximity to protected wildlife sites. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as they are dependent on the nature of development proposed, sensitive scheme design at the planning application stage and they could be mitigated through other policies in the plan. LP21 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) specifically aims to minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, to deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity and to protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance. Policy LP22 Green Wedges recognises the role of Green Wedges in conserving and enhancing local wildlife and links between sites and seeks to improve the quality of green infrastructure within Green Wedges. The cumulative effect of the implementation of the policies in the Proposed Submission Local Plan on this objective should be minor positive.

IIA Objective 5. Landscape and Townscape

5.265 There is potential for negative effects against this objective resulting from a significant growth in homes and jobs over the plan period and beyond. Residential allocations may have a negative impact on existing landscape designations where they are within or adjacent to them, such as the areas of landscape value and Green Wedges. Exact impacts will depend on the nature of development and detailed scheme design. However, measures to focus development within town centres and regenerate key opportunity sites may lead to positive effects on enhancing townscape character and visual amenity. Implementation of other policy LP17 (Landscape, Townscape and Views), LP25 (The Historic Environment), LP26 (Design and Amenity) and LP27 (Main Town Centre Uses – Frontages and Advertisements) should help to mitigate any potential negative effects on landscapes and townscapes. Overall, the cumulative effect on this objective is likely to be mixed minor negative minor positive.

IIA Objective 6. Built and Historic Environment

5.266 The cumulative effects of implementing the Proposed Submission Local Plan on this objective are likely to be similar to Objective 5 above. Exact impacts will

depend on the nature of development and detailed scheme design. The implementation of policies LP25 (The Historic Environment) and LP26 (Design and Amenity) should ensure potential negative effects are addressed as they specifically seek to protect, conserve and enhance the historic and built environment. Overall, the cumulative effect is expected to be mixed minor negative minor positive.

IIA Objective 7. Natural Resources - Water

- 5.267 As set out in objective 1 and 15, the scale of growth proposed through the Proposed Submission Local Plan will result in an increase in the demand for water and could result in increased pressure on existing water systems infrastructure. This could lead to negative impacts on water resources if the necessary infrastructure is not provided. However, the Plan seeks to mitigate these effects as it requires development proposals to contribute towards the provision of necessary infrastructure capacity, including improvements to water and sewage treatment infrastructure, to meet all the necessary requirements arising from the proposed development (LP12 Infrastructure to Support Growth). Policy LP14 (Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) is also expected to mitigate any negative effects on this objective by requiring development proposals to demonstrate that proposals are in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, use water efficiency measures and how Sustainable Drainage Systems have been used to deliver improvements to water quality and the water environment. As a result of policies in the plan and supporting evidence, such as Water Cycle Studies, the cumulative impact of the Local Plan on this objective is predicted to be negligible.

IIA Objective 8. Pollution

- 5.268 The spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy (LP2) seeks to focus development in the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, 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, this could also lead to negative effects in Lincoln where there are two designated Air Quality Management Areas. LP2 distributes 4, 435 homes to villages outside the main urban areas which are more reliant on use of the private car to access employment, services and facilities. An overall cumulative mixed minor positive minor negative effect is likely to result on this objective from the implementation of the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

IIA Objective 9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils

- 5.269 The Proposed Submission Local Plan seeks to deliver large scale growth in homes and jobs to meet the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area LP3 (Level and Distribution of Growth) and LP5 (Delivering Prosperity and Jobs). Whilst a large proportion of growth is directed towards the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford through LP2 (The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) and will be delivered on brownfield land, 40% is directed to Sustainable Urban Extensions to the main urban areas LP48 (Sustainable Urban Extensions) on greenfield land. Policy LP4 (Growth in Villages) seeks to prioritise suitable brownfield development before greenfield development at the edge of settlements, which should help to protect soil resources and make the best use of brownfield land. Overall, the Proposed Submission Local Plan is likely to result in a cumulative negative effect on protecting and enhancing soil resources and quality in Central Lincolnshire which is not possible to mitigate.

IIA Objective 10. Waste

- 5.270 The delivery and allocation of 36, 960 new homes and 153ha of employment land will lead to an increase in the amount of waste produced. Where residential and employment sites are located on greenfield land, there may be few opportunities to reuse and recycle waste and therefore reduce waste through construction although this is uncertain. Many of the policies in the Proposed Submission Local Plan are expected to have a neutral impact on the waste objective. Overall, an uncertain minor negative cumulative effect is likely on this objective as a result of the Local Plan and in particular, the allocation of large scale residential and employment land.

IIA Objective 11. Climate Change Effects and Energy

- 5.271 The delivery and allocation of 36, 960 new homes and 153ha of employment land will inevitably lead to an increase in the demand and need for energy in the Central Lincolnshire area resulting in a negative effect on this objective. The exact impacts will be dependent to some extent on the detailed design of development schemes. The Proposed Submission Local Plan includes a number of policies that should help to mitigate any potential negative effects by setting out measures to: reduce demand for energy, improve resource efficiency, increase the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon sources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The cumulative impact of the Proposed Submission Local Plan on this objective is predicted to be minor negative.

IIA Objective 12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk

- 5.272 The Proposed Submission Local Plan seeks to deliver large scale growth in homes and jobs to meet the needs of the Central Lincolnshire area. As identified under IIA Objective 9 above, a large proportion of this growth is likely to be on greenfield land. Although the spatial strategy directs growth to the main urban areas, parts of these areas are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and are therefore areas at risk of flooding. Effects against Objective 12 may be able to be mitigate through the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan: LP14 (Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk) requires the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems to reduce surface water run-off, and a number of policies promote green infrastructure in new development which will also help to reduce surface water run-off as well as helping people and wildlife adapt to a changing climate (in particular LP20 Green Infrastructure Network, LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, LP22 Green Wedges and LP24 Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities). Design policies (LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living and LP26 Design and Amenity) should help to ensure developments use sustainable construction and design principles, such as maximising passive solar gain. Overall, a minor negative but uncertain cumulative effect is therefore predicted against this objective, as effects will depend on the exact location of development and the detailed design of proposals.

IIA Objective 13. Transport and Accessibility

- 5.273 The spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy (LP2) and LP5 (Delivering Prosperity and Jobs) seek to focus new homes and jobs in the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford and their supporting settlements, which should result in positive effects on making efficient use of existing transport infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by car, improving accessibility to jobs and services for all and, ensuring that journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes (public

transport, walking and cycling). LP6 (Retail and Town Centres) seeks to enhance the vitality and viability of identified centres within the area by setting out a hierarchy to guide investment in retail and other town centres uses. This approach should help ensure people are able to access retail and town centre uses without relying on the private car. LP2 distributes 4, 435 homes to villages outside the main urban areas which are more reliant on use of the private car to access employment, services and facilities. The cumulative effect on this objective is therefore likely to be mixed minor positive minor negative.

IIA Objective 14. Employment

- 5.274 The Proposed Submission Local Plan is expected to make a positive contribution towards delivering job growth in the Central Lincolnshire area. The Local Plan aims to make sure there is sufficient employment land available in the right places to support a growing economy. Policy LP5 promotes the use of existing employment areas, which are generally nearer existing populations, and allocated employment land as part of mixed development at SUEs which adjoin existing settlements. This should ensure good access to employment opportunities and by those without access to a car. A cumulative significant positive effect is therefore likely against this objective.

IIA Objective 15. Local Economy

- 5.275 The policies set out in the Proposed Submission Local Plan are likely to encourage and support a diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres in Central Lincolnshire to meet the needs of residents and visitors. The Plan allocates 111.1 ha of strategic employment land and a further 42 ha of employment land as part of Sustainable Urban Extensions. This is significantly more employment land than is required (23 ha as identified in the Economic Needs Assessment 2015) to provide choice and flexibility across Central Lincolnshire, to ensure business and job growth are not constrained by a lack of available sites and to ensure Sustainable Urban Extensions become thriving communities. Retail and town centre policies will support the local economy by protecting and enhancing Central Lincolnshire's hierarchy of centres to meet the needs of residents and visitors and supporting the vitality and viability of town centres and local shopping centres. A cumulative significant positive effect is therefore likely against this objective.

Table 5.1 Cumulative Impact of the Proposed Submission Local Plan Policies

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Natural Resources - Water	8. Pollution	9. Natural Resources - 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
LP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP2 The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓/X	✓/X	0	✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Distribution	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	?	?	✓/X	✓/X	0	✓/X	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Level of Growth	✓✓	✓	✓✓	?	?	?	X/?	✓/X	X	X	✓/X	X	X	✓✓	✓✓
LP4 Growth in Villages	✓	0	✓✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓
LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	0	✓/?	✓✓	X/?	✓/X?	X/?	0	✓/X	✓/X	0	X/?	X/?	✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP6 Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	✓	0	✓	0	✓/X	✓	0	✓/X	✓	0	✓	✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	✓
LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy	0	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP8 Lincolnshire Showground	0	0	0	0	✓	0	?	X/?	X	0	?	0	X/?	✓/X	✓✓
LP9 Health and Well-being	0	✓✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓/0	0	0	0	✓	0	0
LP10 Meeting Accommodation Need	✓✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Natural Resources - Water	8. Pollution	9. Natural Resources - 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
LP11 Affordable Housing	✓✓	✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP12 Infrastructure to Support Growth	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0/?	✓✓	✓/X	0	0	0/✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓
LP13 Accessibility and Transport	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓/X	0	0	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓
LP14 - Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	0	0	0	✓✓	✓	0	0
LP15 - Community Facilities	0	✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0
LP16 - Development on Land Affected by Contamination	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views	0	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	✓/?	✓/?	0	✓/?	✓	✓	0	✓✓/?	0	✓/?	✓✓/?	✓✓/?	✓/?	0	0
LP19 - Renewable Energy Proposals	✓/?	✓/?	0	✓	✓/✓✓	✓	0	✓/✓✓	X/✓/✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	✓/?
LP20 - Green Infrastructure Network	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓/?

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Natural Resources - Water	8. Pollution	9. Natural Resources - 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
LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	0	✓/?	0	✓✓	✓	✓/?	✓	✓/?	✓	0	0	✓/?	0	0	0
LP22 Green Wedges	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓✓/X	0	0	✓/?	✓/X	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓/?
LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP24 Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
LP25 The Historic Environment	?/0	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	✓/?	0	0	0	0	✓/X	✓
LP26 Design and Amenity	0	✓	✓	✓/?	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓
LP27 Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements	0	0	✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	✓✓	✓/✓✓	✓/✓✓
LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character	0	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓	✓
LP30 Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Natural Resources - Water	8. Pollution	9. Natural Resources - 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
LP31 Lincoln's Economy	0	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓/?	0	✓	?/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP32 Lincoln's Universities and Colleges	?	?/X	?/X	?/X	✓/X/?	✓/X/?	?	✓/X/?	✓/X/?	0	?/X	?/X	?/X	✓/X/?	?
LP33 Lincoln City Centre Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	✓/?	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓/?	✓	✓✓	✓
LP34 District and Local Shopping Centres	✓/?	✓	✓✓	0	✓/?	✓/?	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓/X	✓✓	0	✓
LP35 Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓/?	✓✓	✓✓	✓
LP36 Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓/X	0	0	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓
LP37 Sub-division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings Within the City of Lincoln	✓/X	0	✓✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓/0
LP38 Protecting Gainsborough's Setting and Character	0	0/✓	0/✓	0/✓	✓/✓✓	✓/✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/✓	0/✓	0/?

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Natural Resources - Water	8. Pollution	9. Natural Resources - 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
LP39 Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	✓/X	0	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP40 Gainsborough Riverside	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0
LP41 Regenerating Gainsborough	?	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	0/?	✓	✓	0	✓/X	✓/X/?	✓	✓	✓✓
LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	✓/✓✓	0	✓	0	0	0/✓	0	✓	✓✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓✓
LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	0	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓/?	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓✓
LP44 Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	0	0	✓/X	0	0	0	0	✓	✓✓	✓✓
LP45 Sleaford's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	?	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓/?	✓/?	✓✓	0	✓

	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Natural Resources - Water	8. Pollution	9. Natural Resources - 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
LP46 Sleaford Town Centre	✓/?	✓/?	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	X/?	✓	✓	✓✓
LP47 Access and Movement within Sleaford	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓/X	0	0	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓
LP54 Remaining Capacity on SUEs and Broad Locations for Future Growth	✓✓/?	0	✓/?	?	?	?	X/?	✓/X/?	X/?	X/?	✓/X/?	?	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?
LP55 Development in Hamlets and the Countryside	✓	0	✓	0	✓✓	✓	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	?	✓	✓/✓✓
LP56 Gypsy and Traveller Allocations	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓/✓✓	X/0	X/0
LP57 Ministry of Defence Establishments	?	0	0	✓	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	0	?	✓/✓✓/0	✓/✓✓/0

Mitigation

The SE Regulations require:

"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)).

5.276 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.

5.277 Recommendations for mitigating the potential negative effects of Local Plan policies and enhancing potential positive effects were made in the Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015 for the Further Draft Local Plan. These recommendations were mainly addressed in the Proposed Submission Local Plan and how they were taken into account is set out below in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: IIA Recommendations for Mitigation

Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation in Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015	Addressed in Proposed Submission Local Plan?
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	No recommendations	n/a
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy	No recommendations	n/a
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth	No recommendations	n/a

Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation in Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015	Addressed in Proposed Submission Local Plan?
LP4: Growth in Villages	No recommendations	n/a
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs	No recommendations	n/a
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire	No recommendations	n/a
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy	No recommendations	n/a
LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	No recommendations	n/a
LP9: Health and Well-being	No recommendations	n/a
LP10: Meeting Accommodation Need	No recommendations	n/a
LP11: Affordable Housing	No recommendations	n/a
LP12: Infrastructure to Support Growth	No recommendations	n/a
LP13: Accessibility and Transport	No recommendations	n/a
LP14: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk	No recommendations	n/a
LP15: Community Facilities	No recommendations	n/a
LP16: Development on Land affected by Contamination	No recommendations	n/a
LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views	No recommendations	n/a
LP18: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	Amend policy wording to require development proposals to make a positive and significant contribution to one or more of the criteria listed in the policy (e.g. reducing demand)	This recommendation has been addressed and policy wording in LP18 of the Proposed Submission Local Plan has been amended to reflect this recommendation.
LP19: Stand-alone Renewable Energy Proposals	No recommendations	n/a

Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation in Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015	Addressed in Proposed Submission Local Plan?
LP20: Green Infrastructure Network	No recommendations	n/a
LP21: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	No recommendations	n/a
LP22: Green Wedges	No recommendations	n/a
LP23: Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Space	No recommendations	n/a
LP24: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities	No recommendations	n/a
LP24: The Historic Environment	No recommendations	n/a
LP26: Design and Amenity	No recommendations	n/a
LP27: Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements	No recommendations	n/a
LP28: Sustainable Urban Extensions	No recommendations	n/a
LP29: Protecting Lincoln's setting and character	No recommendations	n/a
LP30: Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions	<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 this employment land take</p>	<p>This recommendation has been partly addressed. Employment land take is now included in the policy wording of LP30.</p>

Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation in Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015	Addressed in Proposed Submission Local Plan?
	was included in the policy wording as well as the supporting text.	
LP31: Lincoln's Economy	No recommendations	n/a
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.	This recommendation is no longer relevant as the policy wording it refers to has been deleted in the Proposed Submission version.
LP33: Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area	No recommendations	n/a
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.	This recommendation was not taken forward in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
LP35: Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (Lincoln)	No recommendations	n/a
LP36: Transport Priorities/Movement Strategy	No recommendations	n/a
LP37: Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within the City of Lincoln	No recommendations	n/a
LP38: Protecting Gainsborough's Setting and Character	n/a – new policy	n/a

Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation in Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015	Addressed in Proposed Submission Local Plan?
LP39: Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions	For both the Southern and Northern Neighbourhood, 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.	This recommendation was not taken forward in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
LP40: Gainsborough Riverside	No recommendations	n/a
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.	The supporting text states housing should be provided as part of mixed use development and the policy promotes the delivery of mixed use regeneration of the Riverside Area.
LP42: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area	No recommendations	n/a
LP43: Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character	No recommendations	n/a
LP44: Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions	No recommendations	n/a
LP45: Sleaford's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas	No recommendations	n/a
LP46: Sleaford Town Centre	No recommendations	n/a
LP47: Access and Movement within Sleaford	No recommendations	n/a
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	n/a

Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy	Recommendations for Mitigation in Further Draft Interim IIA Report October 2015	Addressed in Proposed Submission Local Plan?
	identified for LP49 to LP54.	
LP55: Development in Hamlets and the Countryside	No recommendations	n/a
LP56: Gypsy and Traveller Allocations	No recommendations	n/a
LP57: Ministry of Defence Establishments	No recommendations	n/a

6. Monitoring Framework

The SEA Regulations require:

"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)).

- 6.1 This IIA Report sets out a suggested framework of indicators in **Table 6.1** for monitoring the potential significant and negative effects of implementing the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The SEA Regulations and SA guidance are clear that it is not necessary to monitor every potential effect of implementing the Local Plan, but to focus on those effects that are likely to be significant, giving rise to irreversible damage, or where there is uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable remedial action to be taken. The SEA Regulations also state that arrangements to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the plan may include arrangements established for other reasons other than to comply with paragraph 17 (1). The indicators below may therefore change as the Central Lincolnshire Authorities finalise the monitoring arrangements on adoption of the Local Plan.

Table 6.1 Potential monitoring framework for significant effects of Central Lincolnshire Local Plan

IIA Objective against which significant effects have been identified	Potential Monitoring Indicators
1 Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of new homes built • Percentage of new homes delivered that are affordable • Total net additional gypsy and traveller pitches • Reduction of homes vacant for 6 months or more.
2 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average Life expectancy at birth • Early mortality rates (cancer, heart disease and stroke) • % obese adults and children
3 Social Equality and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of Reported Crimes per 1000 population • Indices of Multiple Deprivation by domain and area
4 Biodiversity and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new open space created by type • Amount of open space lost to development by type

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of residential completions within walking distance of publicly accessible open space (Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards) • Number and proportion of Local Sites in positive conservation management. • Area of SSSIs in favourable condition, neither favourable nor recovering condition and in recovering condition.
5 Landscape and Townscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of land designated as Green Wedge lost to new development
6 Built and Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date appraisal • Number of heritage assets on the at risk register
7 Natural Resources - Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The % of rivers and water bodies achieving a good or high classification as part of the Water Framework Directive assessment for water bodies • Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds
8 Pollution	No indicators proposed as significant effects are not expected
9 Natural Resources – Land and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of employment and housing development on previously developed land • Number of empty properties that have been brought back into use • Number of contaminated land sites remediated.
10 Waste	No indicators proposed as significant effects are not expected
11 Climate Change Effects and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual domestic and non-domestic consumption of gas and electricity in kWh • Renewable energy capacity installed by type
12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new planning permissions granted for

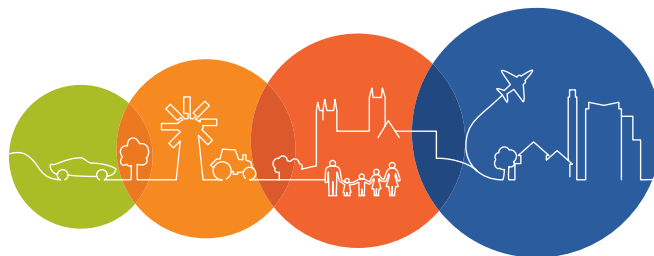
	<p>development in areas of high flood risk (flood zones 2 and 3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)
13 Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of bus and railways patronage • Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling • Number of new footpaths and cyclepaths created
14 Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rate • Out of work benefit claimants as % of working age population • Amount of land developed for employment by type. • Amount of employment land lost to residential development.
15 Local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new businesses created per year • Amount of land developed for employment by type. • Vacancy rates in town and local centres

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The Proposed Submission Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has been subject to a detailed assessment of the policies and site allocations contained within against the 15 IIA Objectives developed throughout the IIA process. This IIA Report meets the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal as set out under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the requirements of the SEA Regulations in relation to land use plans.
- 7.2 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan is an ambitious plan for the growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire over the period 2012 to 2036. A key aim of the plan is to achieve significant growth in new homes and the local economy to meet housing needs of all Central Lincolnshire communities and to support a diverse and resilient economy with real opportunities for people to live, work, invest and visit. This is to be achieved whilst also protecting the area's environmental and heritage assets and improving social conditions, including health and well-being and the range of services and facilities on offer.
- 7.3 To realise this aim, the Local Plan sets out a range of measures to ensure growth is delivered in the most sustainable way, to allocate residential and employment sites to meet identified need, including Gypsy and Traveller sites and to stimulate regeneration in the main urban areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford. The IIA demonstrates that a number of significant positive impacts are likely as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Submission Local Plan, however, the scale of new homes and job growth proposed means there is potential for negative impacts on the environmental objectives, such as climate change effects and energy, climate change adaptation and flood risk and land use and soils.
- 7.4 The proposed Submission Local Plan includes a range of criteria based policies that are designed to protect and enhance the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the Central Lincolnshire area. The plan also includes policies to ensure that the necessary infrastructure to support growth is provided and in a timely manner. This suite of policies should help to mitigate potential negative impacts arising from the level and distribution of growth, although with any development, it is likely that some negative effects may still occur.

What happens next?

- 7.5 This IIA Report will be available for public consultation alongside the Central Lincolnshire Proposed Submission Local Plan (the 'Regulation 19' consultation) between 15th April and 26th May 2016. Following the end of the consultation period, the Proposed Submission Local Plan and will be formally submitted to the Secretary of State, together with all the representations received at the Regulation 19 stage, for independent examination.
- 7.6 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.



Central Lincolnshire 2012 **LOCAL PLAN** 2036

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